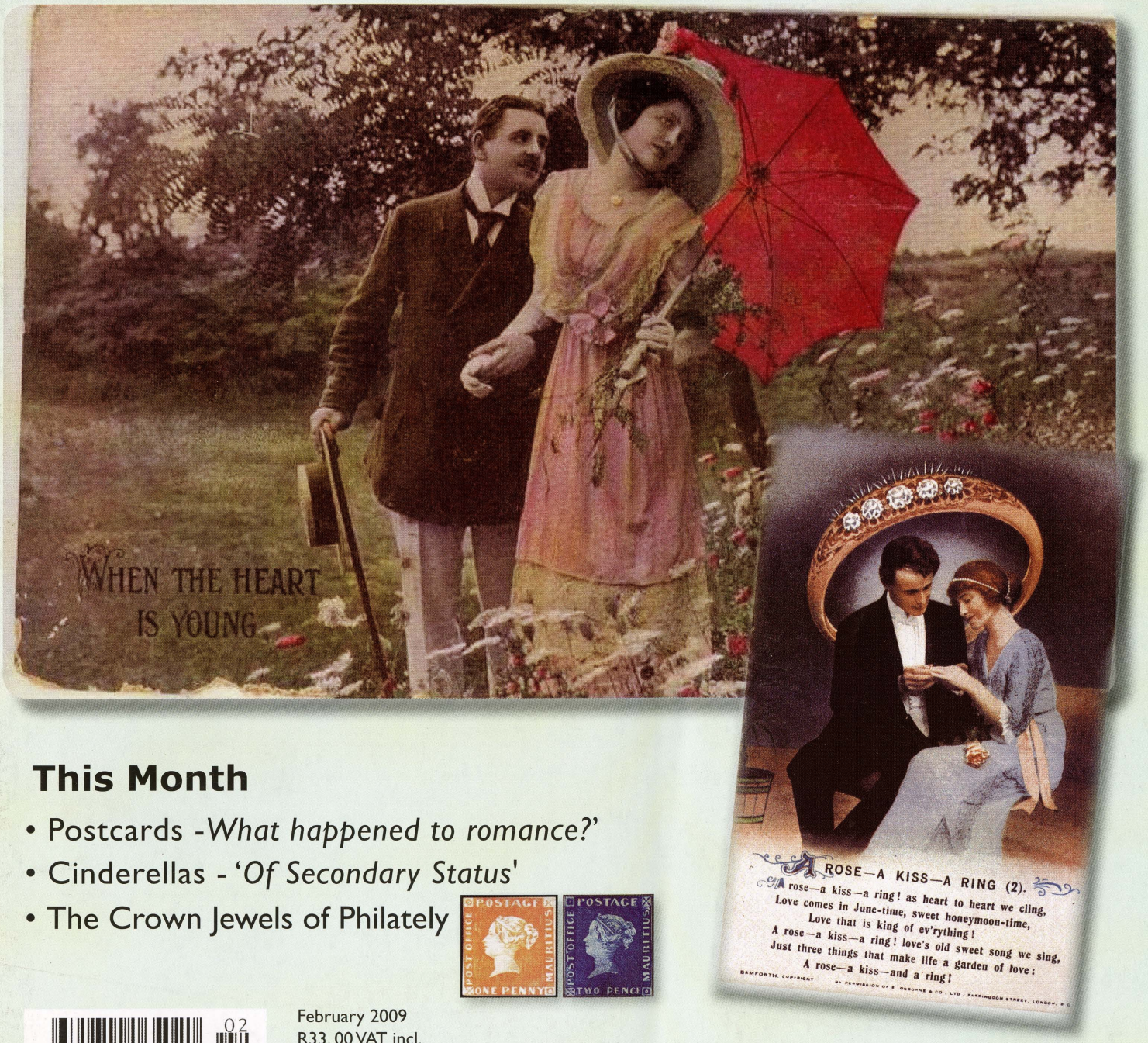
February 2009

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
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What Happened to Romance ?



This Month

- Postcards -*What happened to romance?*'
- Cinderellas - '*Of Secondary Status*'
- The Crown Jewels of Philately

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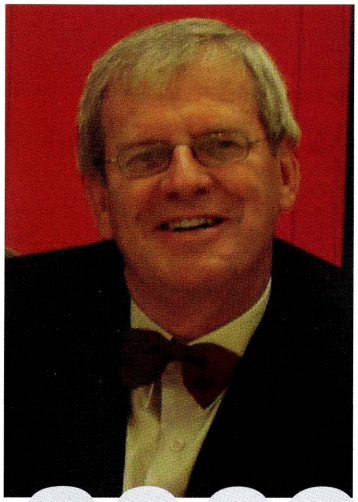
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- Large Silver Hafnia 1994,
- Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- Vermeil APS Stampshow1999,
- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- Federation Plaque 2004,
- Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
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Leader Column

'Invited comment by an eminent Philatelist'



2009
Neil Cronjé

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the honour of being elected as your president for the year 2009.

This will be a short year with an early Stampshow in Bloemfontein from 23 to 27 September 2009.

We hope that we can follow in the successful footsteps of Pretoria 2008, as this will be the last 3 x 5 (15 page) frame exhibition, after which the PFSA shows will use the international 4 x 4 frame format - it was decided not to expose the new frames to risk by transport from and back to Johannesburg, so that the **Joburg International** will now have all new and pristine 4 x 4 frames.

The exhibition will take place at Oliewenhuis Art Museum and all their facilities will be at our disposal, including CCTV monitoring 24 hours per day and individual lighting for every exhibit. Just imagine, no 'dark spots' in the hall!

We also expect 12 to 15 dealers at the show including a number of overseas dealers.

You are invited to study the Bloemfontein 2009 Stampshow Prospectus which is inserted in this issue and I would like to draw your attention to the following innovations:

-We plan to appoint Regional Commissioners to facilitate the transport of exhibits and trophies between major centres and the exhibition.

- The One Frame Class has now been accorded full FIP status with 'metal' awards, from Gold down to Bronze.

- Latest FIP regulation changes are incorporated into the Postal History and Traditional exhibition classes and explanatory notes will be published in the next issue of the *SA Philatelist*.

- An experimental 'Gems' exhibition class has been created, allowing up to 2 frames to be entered by exhibitors who wish to exhibit without being judged to FIP regulations, to obtain experience in exhibiting. These exhibits will be judged to relaxed PFSA standards and awards will be designated as 'Gems', from Diamond down to Aquamarine.

- A 'Blacklist' is being introduced to designate material which may not be exhibited, as specified later in this issue.

Special rate accommodation will be available for all visitors, but please book early.

'Junass' will take place at the same venue and will be housed with the Court of Honour exhibits. It will be judged by a separate jury that will also be available after the show for discussion of the exhibits.

The exhibition will be the first 'underground show' with the exhibits housed in the Reservoir that dates from the early 20th Century. It was the first major water reservoir for the City of Bloemfontein. Note that there is a lift down to the exhibition area, which also includes a cafeteria.

Spouses are welcome and there are many places for them to visit, including the art museum just upstairs, which offers works by Otto Klar, Pierneef, Ampenberger, Coetzee and many others.

The museum is situated on a hill with scenic views over the city. Its grounds encompass 27 hectares of natural bush with many animals that can be seen from the walkways.

Tired & hungry? - Just across the lawns, between the art pieces in the garden, is a marvelous restaurant providing meals and drinks.

So let us all write a letter or postcard to our parents, children and grandchildren. Let us dump emails and instead revitalize the special love that can only be shared in a letter.

If you do not yet have a qualified exhibit to enter for the Joburg 2010 International, then the Bloemfontein exhibition is your last opportunity to qualify.

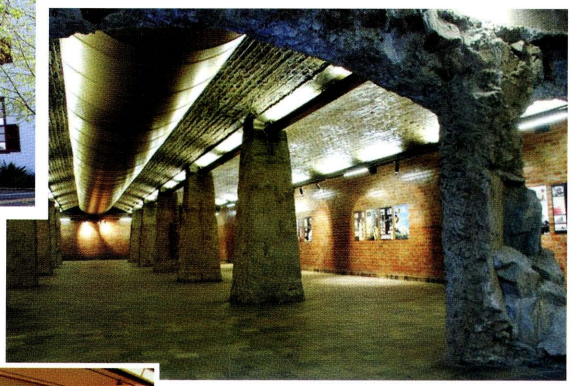
I am waiting for the entries by snail mail with a request for accommodation in Bloemfontein during September 2009 and in the meantime, show your stamps to people and you will be surprised to see how many are interested.

Greetings for the New Year!!

Dr Neil Cronjé
President PFSA



Oliewenhuis Art Museum Main Building, completed in 1941 as residence for the Governor General of the Union of South Africa



An underground reservoir built in 1904 was transformed into an Art Gallery in 2002. The reservoir is a truly unique exhibition space.



The Frog Slide, designed by Sikhumbuzo Wesley Tokwana as part of the Cement and Mosaic Project.



Address: Oliewenhuis Art Museum 16 Harry Smith Street, Bloemfontein, Free State. Telephone: +27 (0)51 447 9609

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The South African Philatelist

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Closing dates for future issues

April issue	Vol.	85: 2.	893 : 18 March 2009
June issue	Vol.	85: 3.	894 : 14 May 2009
August issue	Vol.	85: 4.	895 : 17 July 2009
October issue	Vol.	85: 5.	896 : 16 September 2009
December issue	Vol.	85: 6.	897 : 10 November 2009

Design and layout: GDB Promotions
Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2009 in South Africa is R198,00. SADC countries, the subscription is R340,00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R380,00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/ Subscriptions Manager: PO Box 131600, Benoryn 1504. email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: 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. email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +21 (0) 11 917 5304
Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R198,00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R340,00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R380,00.
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Publikasie: Die tydskrif 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: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

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New South African Stamp Issues 2008 Part V

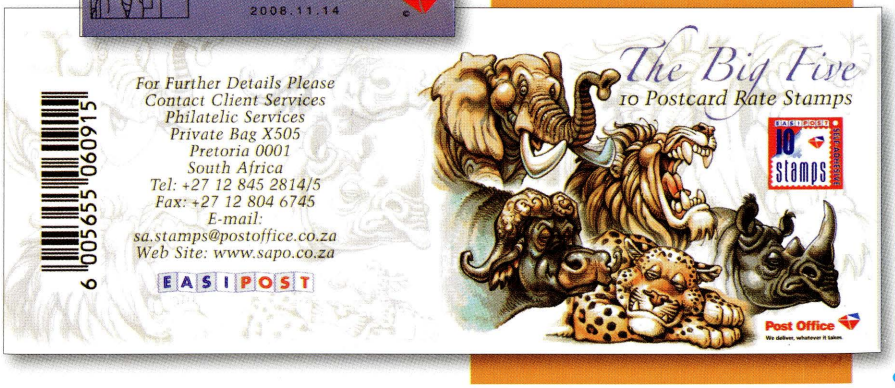
- by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

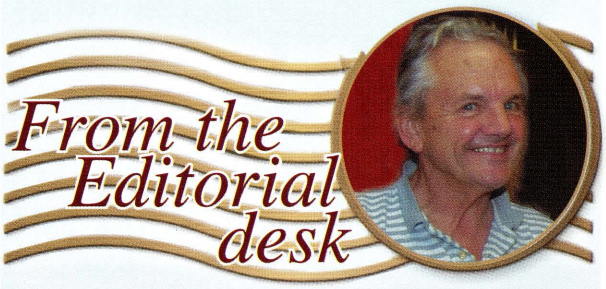
14 November 2008 - **Big Five Cartoons Booklet.**

Denomination: 5 x Airmail Postcard (R4.20).
Designer: Dr Jack.
Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: Horizontal format, 30-31 x 24-25 mm - Note: sizes vary due to inaccuracies in guillotining.
Perforation: Die cut wavy line between stamps, edges of booklet guillotined, giving rise to the following varieties:
Lion - stamp 2, imperf on right and top; stamp 5, imperf on left;
Elephant - stamp 1, imperf on left and top; stamp 7, imperf on left;
Buffalo - stamps 4 and 10, both imperf on right;
Leopard - stamp 3, imperf on left; stamp 8, imperf on right;
Rhinoceros - stamp 6, imperf on right; stamp 9, imperf on left.
Gum: Self adhesive.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band at top and left margins of stamps.
Booklet size: 150 x 60mm, when open, with stamps sideways but note that the order of the designs in the vertical strips differs so that similar designs are never adjacent in horizontal pairs.
Cylinder numbers: none.
Printing sheet size: 802 x 500mm comprising 9 panes arranged in three rows of three. Each pane (240 x 150mm) comprises four booklets with designs upright. The panes are separated horizontally by 6mm wide gutters and vertically by 20mm gutters.
Quantity: 100 000 booklets.
Commemorative cover: No. 7.140 in standard size, with stamps affixed in the order: Lion, Elephant, Buffalo, Leopard and Rhinoceros, of which 5 000 were produced. Due to the guillotined edges of the booklet pane, two types of commemorative cover exist. One with stamps 2, 1, 4, 3 and 6, the other with stamps 5, 7, 10, 8 and 9.
Canceller: No. 7.124, 14.11.2008 - Skukuza, depicting a leopard lying on a tree branch.



Acknowledgement:
The above stamp information was collated from newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria.





In the long list of Congress Awards that appeared in the December issue of the *SA Philatelist*, there was no room to make mention of the awards to two eminent philatelists.

The Jack Hagger Award takes the form of a floating trophy and a cash prize of R2000, and is made available annually for the best article on the philately of Southern Africa to have appeared in the Journal during the preceding twenty-four months, i.e. in this case, between June 2006 and April 2008. The idea was originally proposed by the Editorial Board and is intended to provide an additional incentive for aspiring authors and in this respect, it appears to have been successful. On this occasion, there were no fewer than seventeen articles that merited consideration by the Awards Committee. A popular decision was announced at Congress in favour of Achi Frank for his well-researched, well-written and well-illustrated contribution on 'The Maritime Markings of Durban', an article that appeared in the February 2007 edition of the *SA Philatelist*.

A second highlight of Congress was the election of Danny Swart as an Honorary Life Vice-President of Federation. Nobody even remotely connected with organised philately in this country could fail to be aware of the immense debt that is owed to Danny for his untiring contribution to the hobby over many years. He has excelled as an exhibitor, judge, commissioner and administrator and his appointment to the post was warmly received. It was also a timely reminder of just how much we, the rank and file of collectors, owe to those stamp dealers who have done so much to organise and encourage the hobby in South Africa. The number of signatories on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists from members of the profession bears testimony to this sentiment. As a matter of interest, it was only in recent years that the Royal Philatelic Society of London opened its membership to "the trade".

Let us hope that the international exhibition to be held in Johannesburg in 2010 with the dedicated support of SAPDA as well as, among others, the South African Philatelic Foundation, the South African Post Office, FIAP and many of the Societies affiliated to Federation, will go a long way towards cementing for the hobby in this country a prominent position in the world of international philately.

Chris Mobsby RDPSA FRPSL

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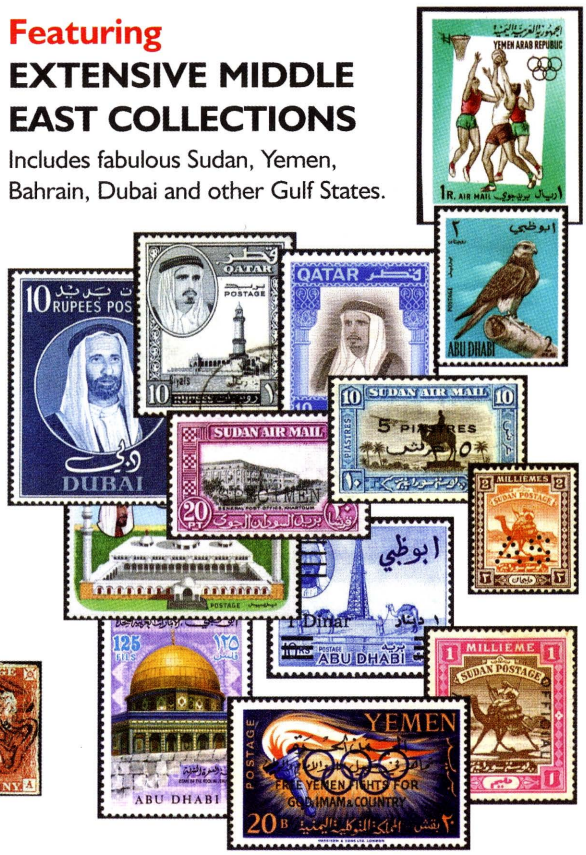
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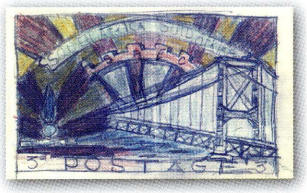
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In response:
SA World War II Stamps



Dear Editor,

In the December 2008 SAP I read the article on 'SA World War II Stamps: Why No 'Engineer Corps Stamps' with great interest.

Although I am a baby boomer, I have an interest in the SAEC as I served my conscription in this corps. In 'Nine Flames', which describes the exploits of the SAEC during WWII, it explains that during the war the artillery grenade was also the one used by the SAEC, which suggests that the SAEC may have resorted under the artillery, and there was a 4d stamp for the artillery corps.

After the War, King George accorded the SAEC an additional two flames, hence the name of the book 'Nine Flames' to distinguish it from the seven flames of the artillery grenade.

I do not have the answers, but perhaps these memories will trigger some facts, and provide answers to the question.

Alex Visser. email: alex.visser@up.ac.za

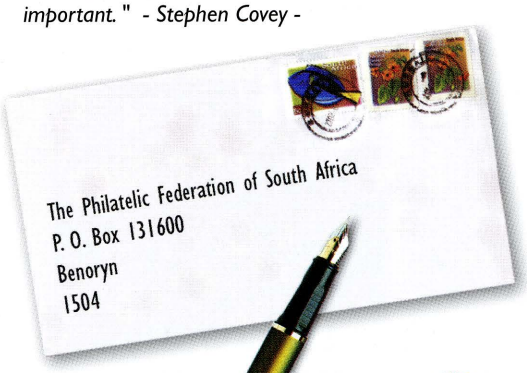
Worth making a Note of:

Boksburg Stamp fair 28 February, 28 March, 25 April.
Sandton Stamp fair: 14 February, 14 March
Both stamp fairs start at 9. 00 with the auctions at 11. 00
The contact details for JOBURG 2010
email: info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za

editorial board's choice
Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Dr Alan Rose for his article 'What Happened to Romance?'

A thought for this issue *"Where you are headed is more important than how fast you are going. Rather than always focusing on what's urgent, learn to focus on what is really important."* *- Stephen Covey -*





Helpful information

Most interested in your article *'Not in the Book'*, by Chris Mobsby. The one on British Military Post in Egypt caught my eye particularly, with my personal interest and focus on any airmail item that relates to the Rhodesias. I have a similar cover (attached) which I acquired a while back and did not realise that the special Egypt stamps issued for use by the British Forces Post bearing the inscription 'Army Post' were in fact withdrawn in April 1941, although the concession, without the use of these special stamps, remained in force until October 1951.

I will now be able to be a bit more specific with my write-up thanks to your article.

Dave Morton. email: dmorton@mweb.co.za





Half a Card is better than no Card

A Christmas card, torn in half by the machinery of the British postal service, was delivered in a printed clear plastic wrapper-envelope, with a polite message. Thankfully no money was enclosed and there was enough of the card remaining for this reader to identify the sender.



Correspondence to the *SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the editor. Material received is most welcome and will be reviewed by the Editorial Board. Articles, letters and items of interest may be published and may be rewarded with a writing gift from SHEAFFER©

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What Happened to Romance?

by Dr Alan Rose,
East Rand Philatelic Society



Fig. 1

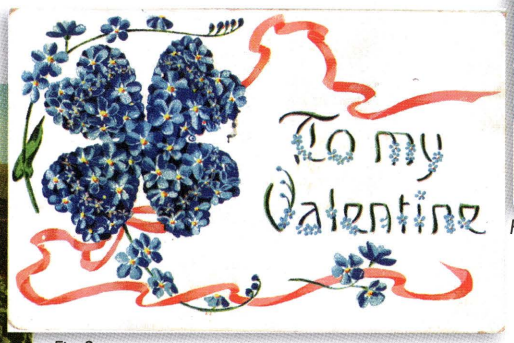


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Whilst love is much written and sung about these days, there seems little, apart from Mills and Boon, on the subject of romance. In contrast, our Edwardian ancestors were not afraid to sentimentalise their lives and to demonstrate their feelings. This is shown quite vividly in the abundance of romantic postcards available at the beginning of the 1900s. (1)

It must be remembered that at this time the postcard was at its zenith with some 600 million cards a year being processed by the Royal Mail. In addition to dedicated Valentine Cards (2), many other types of romantic cards were available, and used, for everyday communication. Regrettably, these have been superseded by more banal forms of communication which lack the same character. Romantic postcards appear in many forms: serious, humorous, classical and saucy, but the spirit of romance is nowhere better caught than in the Song Card. Pioneered by James Bamforth, a prolific publisher of postcards in the first two decades of the twentieth century, song cards comprise 2, 3 or 4 card sets with verses and refrains on successive cards. Bamforth drew his texts from poems, ballads and music hall songs of the day and illustrated them with photographs using his 'live models'. Though simply produced from natural sets or painted backdrops, the combination of words and pictures was a winner, and many thousands, even millions, of song cards found their way into circulation. The plethora of romantic literature available in different forms was an endless source of material for him.

Romance knows no barriers of age, and cards show that Edwardian children were not backward in the romantic stakes (3, 4). The saving grace for their elders was the innocence evident in the words.

As play turned into serious courtship, cards were available to meet the occasion.

Flirtations aside (5), serious protestations of love were very much the vogue. The words were over sentimental and many would today be regarded as 'tear jerkers' (6, 7). Proposals were charmingly verbose (8, 9)



Fig. 7

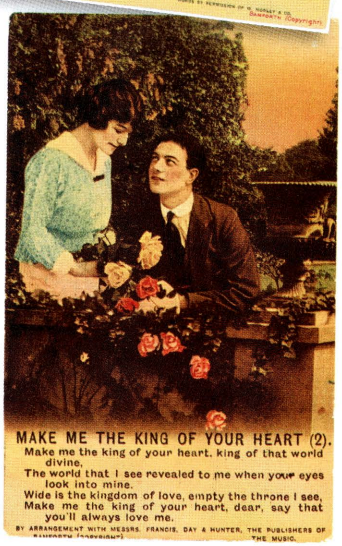


Fig. 8

* Study of Picture Postcards

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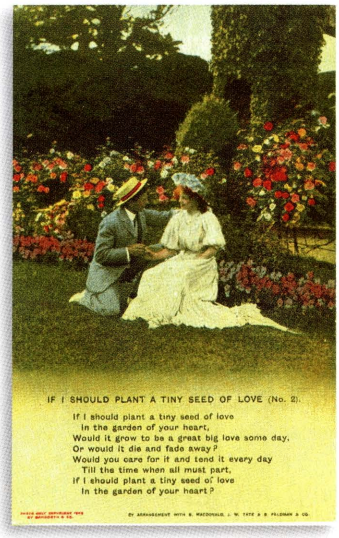


Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

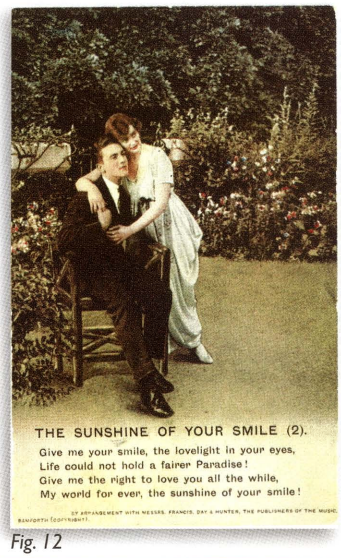


Fig. 12

While many cards suggested the elegance of the Edwardian era with couples in evening dress (10), others were relevant to the man in the street, but equally sentimental (11). To add to the appeal of the cards, many used popular songs of the day to carry their message (12,13).

At the turn of the century, emigration to the 'New World' was common, if only for a short while, and many cards reflected the affection and devotion of separated couples, one gone to make his fortune whilst the other waited at home (14). Similarly, the Great War cast a cloud over all couples and Bamforth cashed in on the sentimentality and emotion caused by separated lovers (15), and the few that came back (16).

The essence of romantic cards is their innocence. They represent dreams or ideals to which we would all aspire. They are also honest, in that they are not only deliciously sentimental, frequently with a happy ending, but they will also show the downside of romance; a lover is rejected, lovers are parted, love is unrequited or a loved one dies.

The absence of the modern romantic card is undoubtedly due to the changes that have occurred in the poetry, ballads and songs we have today, and also the social scene. WW I and later, WW II saw massive social upheavals and the growth of materialism. No longer are there ballads to enjoy for their words, or music hall songs to smile at or whistle to; in short there is no material from which to produce the romantic card. Popular songs have been replaced by pop tunes, few of which have a melody, and modem lyrics are largely unintelligible.

Our cards may be pure nostalgia, but the world is poorer for a lack of romance.



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15

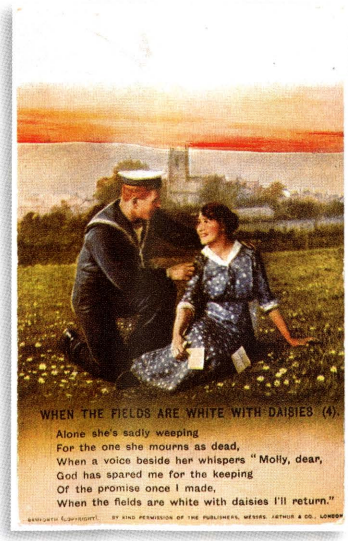


Fig. 16

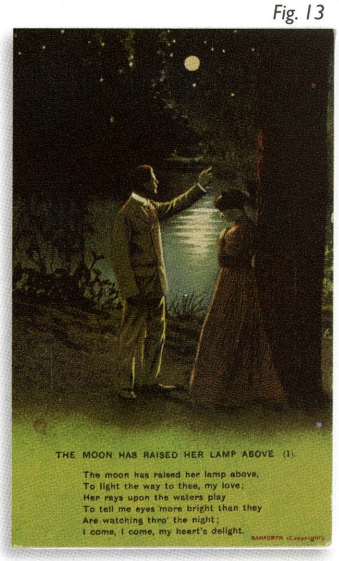


Fig. 17

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Misappropriated Philatelic Material

At the PFSA's 2008 Congress in Pretoria, the SA Post Office's Philatelic Services submitted a report from which the following has been reproduced exactly as published.

"*Without prejudice . . .*

During 2004 and in an armed robbery, philatelic material was stolen from the South African Post Office Museum and in 2007, printers' proofs were stolen from Philatelic Services, Pretoria. These incidents were and continue to be investigated by the relevant authorities and where necessary, punitive measures taken.

The South African Post Office has been advised that some of the said stolen material, as listed below, is presently appearing on the commercial market for trading:

Material stolen from the Post Office Museum:

- Any commemoratives between 1979 **'Health Year'** through to 1982 **'Prehistoric Animals'** which are in uncut panes of 4 or 8 sheetlets, i.e. with horizontal and vertical gutters between the sheets (between SACC 467/513 and 536/39).
- Any miniature sheets between 1979 **'Roses'** and 1982 **'Prehistoric Animals'** in uncut panes of 12 or 18 m/sheets (between SACC m/s 6/12).
- 1980 Aerogrammes three values 5c, 10c and 15c in uncut format (6 up)
- 1988 Coils and 1993 coils in uncut format and 1995/96 Readers Digest uncut strips imperf horizontally logo in five different colours as issued.
- 1993/96 Booklets in uncut format.
- 1993 6th Definitive Series in uncut double pane sheets of 100 stamps values 1c to R20 (the R1.50, R10 and R20 in uncut sheets of 10 stamps each) plus imperf uncut double pane sheets in each instance.
- 1995/97 Miniature Sheets imperf in uncut format from 1995 Singapore through to 1997 World Post Day (15 separate issues).
- 1998/2000 Miniature Sheets imperf in uncut format from 1998 Year of the Tiger to 2000 Junass issue (14 separate issues)
- 1998/99 Commemoratives imperf sheetlets in uncut format from 1998 N.S.R.I. through to 1999 U.P.U. 125th Anniversary (6 separate issues).
- 1999/2000 Commemoratives imperf sheetlets in uncut format from 1999 'Sailing the Southern Oceans through to 2000 Medicinal Plants (11 separate issues).
- 1998/99 Standardised Mail in uncut booklet format imperf sheetlets from 1998 Buck series through to 1999 Aids Awareness (9 separate issues).
- 1996/98 Commemoratives imperf sheets uncut format from 1996 Soccer through to 1998 Eastgate issue including uncut miniature sheets over the same period (32 separate issues).
- 2000 7th Definitive Series 15 values between 5c to R10.00 imperfs in uncut 4 pane sheets of 50 each (200 total per sheet) plus uncut format booklets.

Printers' proofs stolen from Philatelic Services, Pretoria:

Uncut printing proof sheets of stamps that were issued in 2005:

- The Dignified Blue (2004 issue)
- Chinese lunar year of the rooster
- The 100th anniversary of Rotary International
- South African landscapes
- Small animals
- The 50th anniversary of the Freedom Charter
- South African folklore
- The World Year of Physics
- Shaping the Energy Future
- Christmas 2005
- "Hello" in 11 SA languages
- Prevention of blindness
- Seventh definitive reprints:
  - R2 - 2004/11/24 - 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862
  - R20- 2004/11/26 - 7971, 7872, 7873, 7874
  - 30c- 2004/11/25 - 7839, 7840, 7841, 7842
  - 30c- 2004/05/10 - 7755, 7756, 7757, 7758
  - 5c - 2004/05/05 - 7743, 7744, 7745, 7746

This lists of material is deemed complete, at present, but could be increased /or decreased in the future.

It must be noted that the stolen printers' proofs, albeit of collectable value, are not included in the official inventory and/or products of the South African Post Office and therefore have no monetary value.

The South African Post Office advises that the material, aforementioned, was illegally removed and constitutes stolen property belonging to the Post Office.

All parties in the philatelic industry are hereby warned that all the listed material has been blacklisted and anybody found to be in possession of these items will be regarded as being in possession of stolen property. This constitutes a criminal offence and if one is charged with the possession of stolen property and found guilty thereof, the consequences are follows:

- **a criminal record,**
- **a fine which could be accompanied by a suspended sentence, alternatively**
- **direct imprisonment.**

Furthermore, dealing in stolen property is also serious a criminal offence.

The South African Post Office confirms that stringent measures are being taken to safeguard all of its products and kindly requests that anyone with any information, whatsoever, regarding the stolen material to contact Johan van Wyk on (012) 845-2901."

COMMENT:

The misappropriation of philatelic materials from the Post Office - as reported - has been a subject of great concern to the PFSA. Following months of active discussions between PFSA, SAPDA and the SAPO's Philatelic Services we were gratified by Johan van Wyk's Philatelic Services' Report to Congress 2008 where the losses were at last definitively detailed.

This listing of stolen material - and indeed the critically important confirmation that the Post Office considers this to be stolen material - will enable the PFSA to extend its fullest support to the SAPO and SAPDA in bringing possession of this material to the attention of the SA Police with ensuing investigation as to source. Such investigations will hopefully lead to prosecution of the perpetrators and discourage future thefts.

At the PFSA Management Committee's meeting on 15 January it was resolved to establish a Blacklisting of this stolen material. PFSA's Judging & Ethics Committee chairman, Emil Bührmann, advises that inclusion of any blacklisted items at a PFSA exhibition will result in immediate disqualification of the exhibit and a report to the Post Office detailing items and the exhibitor possessing the material. These provisions are already being incorporated in the Prospectus for the forthcoming Bloemfontein National Exhibition to be held in September 2009.

The Blacklisting will be accessible on the PFSA's website in due course. It will also reflect items previously declared to be undesirable in exhibits - certain imperforate formats of the Buildings definitives spring to mind.

There is no reason that stamps should be treated in any lesser manner than other assets when it comes to protecting ownership: Stolen material is simply that - stolen material. Possessing it or facilitating trading in it is criminal.

With the aforementioned steps PFSA is taking an active role in removing / destroying the market for stolen philatelic materials as well as increasing the likelihood of serious consequences for those stealing, transacting or possessing such items.

The Management Committee invites comment as to whether a wider application of the Blacklist should be considered to also include philatelic items reported stolen from individuals or lost in transit in the mails?

Richard Johnson RDPSA
Chairman of the PFSA Management Committee

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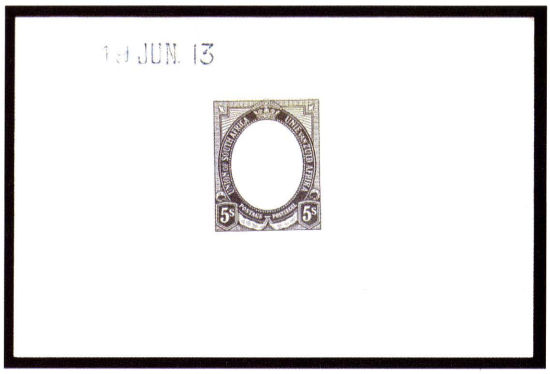
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Of Secondary Status

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA FRPSL
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

Beauty, they say, is in the eye of the beholder and certainly, to my way of thinking, the 'local' stamps about which I have been writing in the SA Philatelist for the last few years are, for the most part, every bit as attractive and collectable as their more highly pedigreed cousins. Granted, some of them are of a fairly primitive design, but then so was the British Guiana 1 cent black on magenta of 1856. Certainly, a number of local stamps enjoyed but a brief period of usage but the same may be said of, for instance, the King Edward VIII issues of Great Britain. Nor does familiarity appear to be a prerequisite for acceptability. Many collectors would probably fail to recognise the stamps of Jubaland or Inini and yet there they are in all of the regular world catalogues. I make these points in order to justify my own fascination with the world of Cinderella philately.

Spanish Book Post

In January 1869, a Spanish philatelic author, one Señor Castell, was granted the use of a distinctive frank for the purpose of mailing his book – '*Cartilla Postal de España*'. The Government repeated this concession in July 1881 to a second author, Señor A. F. Duro, whose frank, which appears as Fig. 1, was used in the place of regular postage stamps for the purpose of sending out copies of his work '*Reseña Historicó-Descriptiva de los Sellos de Correos de España*'. Both works were considered to be of public utility. One wonders if the South African Government would look favourably on a similar request from any of the authors who have done so much to popularise philately in this country.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Swiss Semi-Official Airmails

Given the rugged terrain of Switzerland it is perhaps not surprising that the Swiss public in the early years of the Twentieth Century embraced the concept of mail delivery by air. This observation is borne out by the steady growth in the numbers of semi-official airmail stamps produced. For the first such flight in April 1924 there was a printing of just 6 200 stamps. This figure rose in May to 7 200 and doubled to 15 000 in June. By August 1924 there was a print order of 20 000 stamps for a single flight with the print number peaking at 21 000 in May of the following year. The town of Romanshorn lies on the shores of the Boden See close to the border with Germany. This would account for the presence of a seaplane, a Haefeli D. H. 3, on the 30-cent stamp shown in Fig. 2. It was issued for a mail flight between Romanshorn and Zürich during the International Aviation Day that was held on Whit Monday (Pfingstmontag), 9 June 1924.

Local Posts in the U. S. A.

There arose, seemingly, hundreds of stamp-issuing local postal services in the USA in the second half of the Twentieth Century, many of which are, apparently, still in operation today. The forerunner of all of these posts was that at the town of Shrub Oak in the state of New York. It was there that a philatelist and stamp dealer named Herman Herst, Jnr, unearthed a law of 1862 that allowed members of the public to establish their own postal services.

The only limitations were that such mail could not be carried over a route served by the US Postal Department and that neither stamps nor cancellations should in any way resemble those used by the official Post Office. Thus it was that the Shrub Oak Local Post came into being in 1943 with Pat Herst's two children as the enthusiastic mail carriers, enthusiastic because they earned the whole of the two cents charged per letter. Their father,

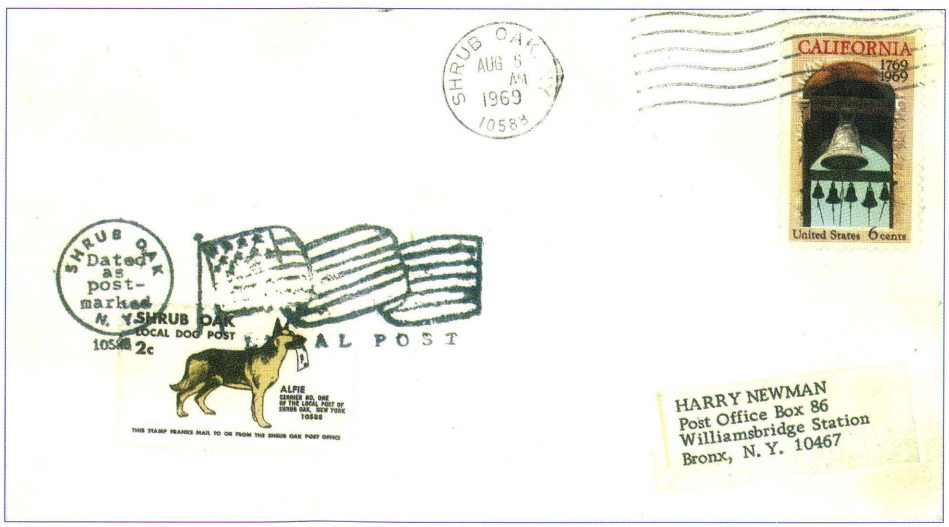


Fig. 3

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incidentally, earned the name 'Pat' because he was born on 17 March, St. Patrick's Day. When the children grew weary of being postmen, Pat trained his German Shepherd dog, Alfie, to carry the mail. The 2-cent stamp on the 1969 cover shown in Fig. 3 carries a picture of Alfie, letter in mouth, and the legend "This stamp franks mail to or from the Shrub Oak Post office".

Expedition Posts in Antarctica



Fig. 4

The first stamps for use in Antarctica were issued by New Zealand for the Shackleton Expedition of 1907-09. Ernest Shackleton himself was sworn in as a New Zealand Postmaster prior to receiving the stamps. It had been anticipated that they would have been used at King Edward VII Land hence the overprint as shown in Fig. 4, but it proved unsuitable as a base and the headquarters were established in Victoria Land. Similar postal arrangements to those for the Shackleton Expedition were made for Captain Robert Scott's Second Expedition to Victoria Land between 1910 and 1913. The stamp issues for both expeditions are listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue of the stamps of the British Commonwealth but boycotted by Scott's in America because of their 'local' or restricted validity and also because of the fact that they were generally not available to collectors.

The Russian Zemstvos

An edict of 1870 granted permission to the local assemblies in Russia – the Zemstvos – to set up postal services, thus making legal a state of affairs then already in existence. 175 towns in 33 different local assemblies



Fig. 5

issued stamps. As with the similar law that was promulgated in the USA in 1862 and mentioned earlier in this article, there was a stipulation that any stamps issued within the Zemstvos should be completely dissimilar from the issues of Russia itself. At the town of Zadonsk in the north of the Zemstvo of Voronezh, all stamps for the first ten years

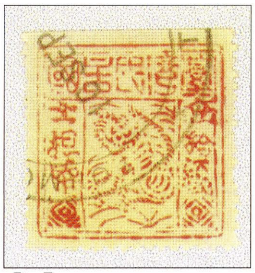


Fig. 6

from 1878, including the 5-kopeck issue of 1887 illustrated in Fig. 5, featured a space on the face of both the stamp and the counterfoil for the insertion in manuscript of check numbers. The counterfoil was retained by the sender as a receipt. Vessiegonsk in the Zemstvo of Twer and with a population of approximately 4000 in 1900 had an exceptionally drawn out philatelic life, no less than 42 years, with stamp issues between 1871 and 1913. The wrapper of 1884 reproduced in Fig. 6 carries a ½-kopeck stamp cancelled with the straight line NEOPLOCHEND and an oval date stamp reading ZEM. POSTA/TVERSK. The circular date stamp of the Imperial Post Office Vessiegonsk appears on the reverse. The printed label is for the newspaper NOVOYE UREMA (New Age) that was published in the town. At the time, an amount of half a kopeck was the equivalent of an English halfpenny. All of the Rural District post offices in Russia that had remained in operation were closed down after the October Revolution of 1917.

A Rebel Government in Formosa

From 1886 until 1895 the island of Formosa ('Beautiful' in Portuguese) and now known as Taiwan, was a province of China. In February 1895, at the end of the Third Sino-Japanese War, the island was ceded to Japan. However, a Chinese underground movement that was in opposition to the cession established a rebel government with a former Governor, Tang Ching-sun as President. The Japanese invaded Formosa and the so-called Black Flag Republic, now with a new President, Liu Yung-fu, was isolated in the south of the island. Stamps were issued in September and October 1895 and were required on all mail handled by the rebels, including a service to the mainland. An example bearing the tiger emblem of the Republic is shown in Fig. 7. It is reported that 90 000 items of mail were franked with such stamps. The town of Tainan where the rebels were based was captured by the Japanese in October 1895 and from then until 1945, Taiwan remained a part of the Empire of Japan using ordinary Japanese stamps. Taiwan was restored to China in October 1945 and styled itself as the Chinese Nationalist Republic from 1949.


Fig. 7

British Offshore Islands

Local stamps have appeared in the name of countless Scottish offshore islands – the likes of Soay, Pabay, Bernera, St. Kilda, Carn lar and Eynhallow – for which there is no postal justification whatsoever. On the other hand there are a number of islands that have issued carriage labels that have some claim, albeit tenuous, to having been used for the pre-payment of postage. The islands of Davaar, Sanda, Stroma and also the Summer Isles fall into this latter category, as does the islet of Shuna. This small island lies off the coast of Argyllshire near the town of Oban and in the 1940s and 1950s, had a permanent population of less than a dozen residents. This number was augmented by holidaymakers and yachtsmen during the summer months to such an extent that, in 1949, it was considered worthwhile issuing

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a stamp to help pay for the cost of conveying mail to the mainland. A mauve stamp depicting a map of the island with place names in Gælic and a denomination of '2' (but without any unit of currency) was put on sale at a price of two-pence on 11 October. At a later date, a precisely similar design was reprinted in blue but with an overprint in red reading, with some difficulty, 'Special Boat Run', the stamp depicted in Fig. 8. On this occasion, the stamp was priced at two pounds! This was intended, so it was said, to contribute to the cost of chartering a special boat to carry important post ashore after the departure of the regular 'mail boat'. In Rosen's '*Catalogue of British Local Stamps*', it is suggested that, in all probability, no more than eight or so copies of this stamp were purchased for the designated purpose.

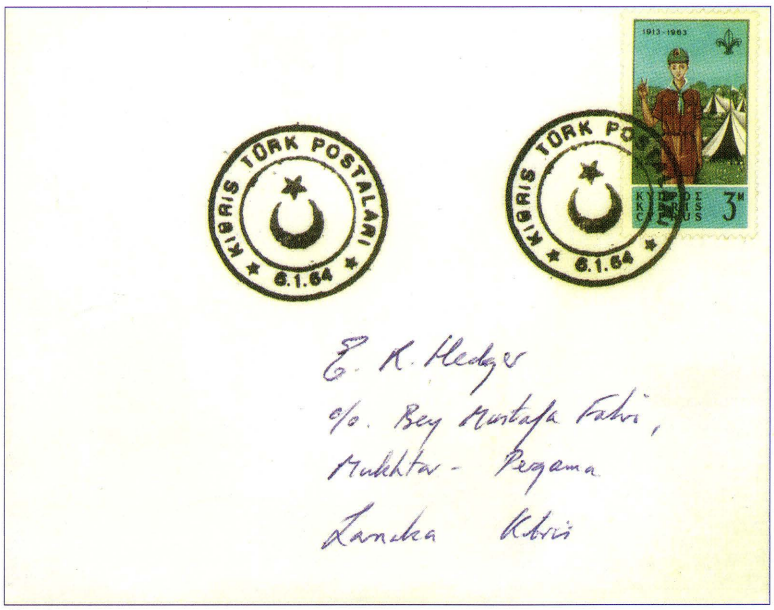


Fig. 9



Fig. 8



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

Turkish Postal Service in Cyprus

From 1571 until 1878, the Mediterranean island of Cyprus was part of the Turkish Ottoman Empire. After nearly fifty years of British administration, the island became a Crown Colony in 1925. Approximately eighty per cent of the population is of Greek descent, a majority that for much of the twentieth century hankered after unification with the homeland of their ancestors. The 1950s saw the emergence of EOKA, an anti-British and anti-Turkish terrorist movement which was partially successful in that, in 1960, Cyprus was granted membership of the British Commonwealth as an independent republic. However, civil war between Greek and Turkish residents broke out in 1963 with the latter occupying the northern part of the island from which they expelled some 200 000 Greek Cypriots. On 6 January 1964, the Turks established a separate postal service in the areas that they controlled including the major towns of Kyrenia and Famagusta. The cover shown in Fig. 9 was evidently posted on the first day of this service as witness the handstamp 'Kibris Türk Postalari', in Turkish, although the stamp itself is an ordinary Cyprian commemorative of the previous year marking the 50th Anniversary of scouting on the island. Although the port of Larnaca to which the cover is addressed is slightly to the south of the 'Attila Line', the demarcation between south and north, it did, just like such other major towns such as Nicosia and Limassol, harbour Turkish communities with postal agencies staffed by Turkish Cypriots. International recognition of stamps for this 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' was achieved only in 1974; the cover illustrated, therefore, although franked with a regular postage stamp, is, in itself, of a 'local' nature.

Mafeking Besieged

Perhaps one of the most celebrated of all local postal services was that necessitated by the Siege of Mafeking during the South African Anglo Boer War, a siege that was to last from 13 October 1899 to 17 May 1900. The service was established for the purpose of carrying mail between the defences during the siege of the town by Boer forces. Two stamps were produced by Dr. D. Taylor using a photographic process on ferro-prussiate paper, hence the famous blue colour. Dr. W. A. Hayes designed the 1d value that depicted Sergeant-Major Goodyear of the Cyclist Cadet Corps, as illustrated in Fig. 10, while the 3d was the work of Capt. H. Greener and showed the garrison Commander, Colonel Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, later to be elevated to the peerage with the title Major-General Lord Baden-Powell. For mail from Mafeking that was carried by native runner through the enemy lines, regular stamps of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Cape of Good Hope were surcharged and overprinted with the words 'Mafeking Besieged'. This overprinting was undertaken at the offices of the 'Mafeking Mail' under the direction of Lieut. Col. Edward Cecil, the Military Postmaster. With their extended validity, these overprinted stamps do not qualify as 'local' posts. It is said that Queen Victoria "was not amused" by the fact that Baden-Powell had used his own portrait, rather than her own on the three-penny issue. (Shades of the infamous although unissued 'Connell Stamp' of New Brunswick of 1860.) Nevertheless, the indiscretion did not appear to affect the subsequent ennoblement of the founder of the Boy Scout movement.

Local Posts in St. Lucia

Stamps were printed in the early 1870s in Paris for a shipping line that carried mail between Castries, the capital of St. Lucia, and the coastal villages of Vieux Fort, Cheisoul and Soufrière. This was at a time when there were very few roads on the mountainous island. An earlier service had been established in 1867 by an entrepreneurial British sea captain, Thomas Shugg, who had got as far as being awarded a grant of £150 per annum by the Legislative Council of the island in order to subsidise the cost of transporting the mail. However, his small steamship, the '*Penelope*', was wrecked shortly thereafter and Shugg himself died in July 1868. Nevertheless, he had established the desirability of such a service and a new enterprise, the St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Company was formed in 1869, firstly with a small vessel, the '*Aide*', acquired in Barbados and from 1893, with an iron screw-steamer, the '*Creole*', especially commissioned in England. A news item in '*The St. Lucian*' of February 1871 referred in part to "regular postage on all letters" but the actual date when stamps were put on sale has never been determined with any degree of certainty. A first undenominated and now extremely rare issue is thought to have

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been made available in 1869 and a supposedly unique entire bearing the stamp is recorded with a date of October 1871. In a letter from the Government dated January 1874, it was stated that no authority had been given for the issue of such stamps but toned the statement down by adding "no authority.....is necessary". A stamp in a rather more familiar design is believed to have been printed in 1872 on unsurfaced paper with a later issue on chalky paper as shown in Fig. 11. It is perhaps surprising that the vessel reproduced on this stamp is a sailing-ship although both the '*Aide*' and the '*Creole*' were steamships. Much of the information on this issue was obtained from 'The Caribbean', the first part of '*The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World*' by Ringström and Tester.

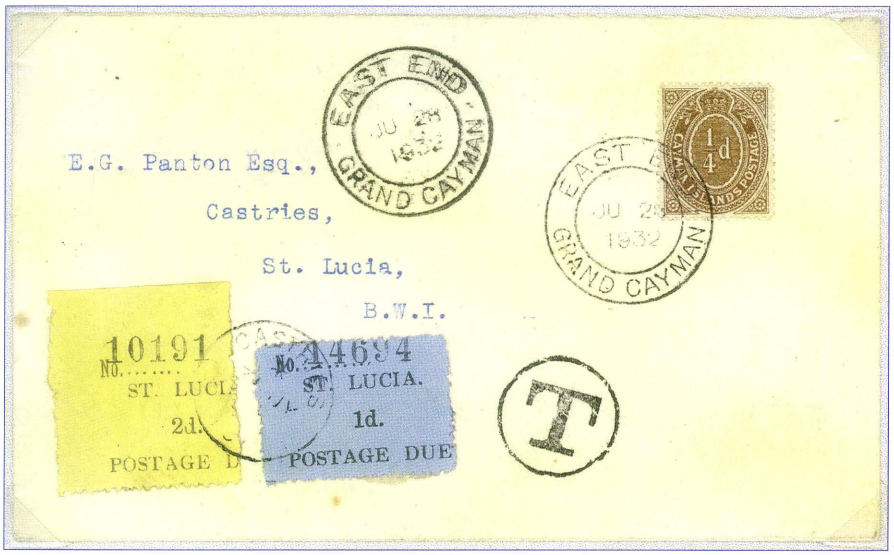


Fig. 12

I thought it might be appropriate, although possibly controversial, to finish this article with the item illustrated in Fig. 12, appropriate because it is also from St. Lucia but controversial because its sole claim to Cinderella status is the fact that it bears a pair of postage due labels. The cover from the Cayman Islands, although somewhat contrived, was franked with the ¼d postcard stamp which was not intended for anything other than local use, resulting thereby in a shortfall of 1¼d against the 1½d rate.

There was never a ½d postage due stamp in St. Lucia and the two locally typeset postage due labels amounting to 3d were applied to cover double the deficiency which amounted to 2½d. Each of these is unique in having its own individual hand stamped control number. Personally, I feel justified in including an item such as this because, after all, the range of the validity of postage due labels was certainly limited, one of the definitions of a local postage stamp.

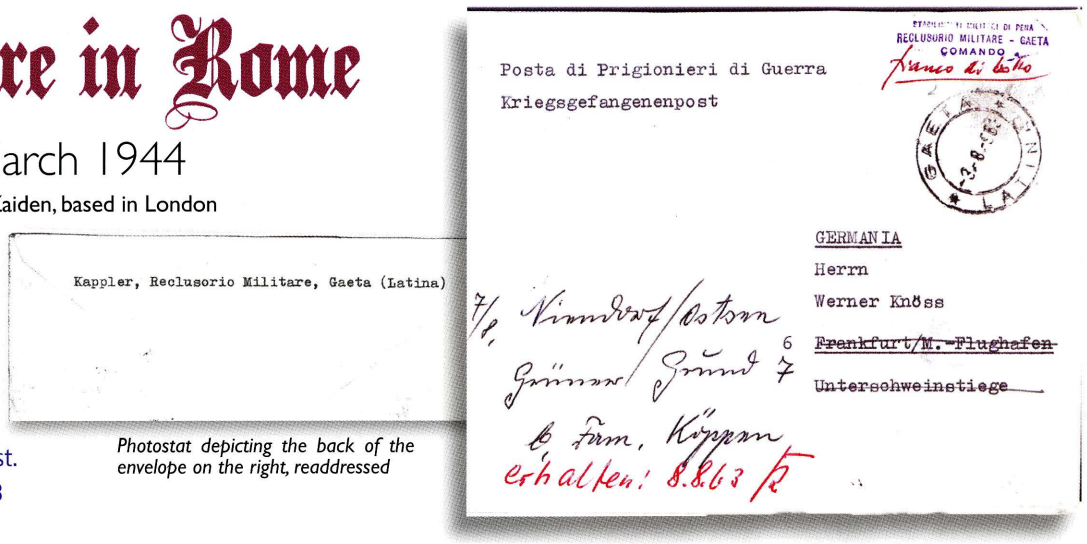


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Massacre in Rome

24 March 1944

by Rabbi S.A. Zaiden, based in London



Photostat depicting the back of the envelope on the right, readdressed

One of the areas which I collect, is stamps and postal history dealing with the Holocaust. I recently acquired a 1963 cover from the former SS Colonel and Gestapo Chief in Rome, sentenced to life imprisonment by a War Crimes Tribunal, and incarcerated at Gaeta, Italy.

On the cover is typed Posta di Prigionieri di Guerra Kriegsgefangenenpost (Prisoner of War Post). There is a cachet RECLUSORIO MILITARE – GAETA COMMANDO, (which I believe is the military commander of the prison) and then his signature. There is also the postmark of GAETA LATINA dated 3.8.63. The story about the sender of this cover makes interesting reading.

The Allies had discussed the idea of punishing war criminals in 1943, when USA President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin signed the Moscow Declaration. In it, they promised to hold military leaders, political officials, industrialists and financiers responsible for any atrocities they had committed during World War II. There were subsequently a series of trials between 1945 and 1949; the most famous being the Nuremberg Trials.

Herbert Kappler was born on 23 September 1907 in Stuttgart, Germany and was an SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer of Nazi Germany. Kappler was posted to Rome in 1939 as head of the Sicherheitsdienst and throughout the war years, he cooperated closely with the Italian Fascist police. Following the Armistice between Italy and the Allies on 8 September 1943, he acquired considerable power as German forces took control of the Italian capital. He helped organize the rescue of Benito Mussolini by SS Commandos. He also planned and executed the deportation of about ten thousand Jews from Rome, after the extortion of their gold. During the night of 15 October 1943, the Aktion started and 1259 Jews were arrested. On October 18, 1007 were sent to Auschwitz and only about ten survived.

In early 1944, Kappler was made head of the Gestapo in Rome. On the afternoon of 23 March 1944, Italian partisans killed thirty-three Germans with a bomb on Via Rasella in Rome. Hitler was furious, demanding that the entire neighbourhood be destroyed and the population sent to labour camps. After some negotiation, Field Marshall Kesselring ordered that ten Italians be executed for each German and Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Kappler drew up the list of 'death candidates.' During the night of 23-24 March 1944, Kappler, assisted by Rome Police Chief Pietro Caruso, placed the names of 335 men on the list (five more than what the order demanded). The victims were already incarcerated at the SS Headquarters on Via Tasso and at the notorious Regina Coeli Prison; none had participated in the Via Rasella attack.

On the afternoon of 24 March 1944, trucks drove the men to the Fosse Ardeatine, a network of tufa caves off the Appia Antica, where the victims were shot in the back of the head. The youngest, Duilio Cibei, a carpenter's apprentice was only fifteen years old. The oldest, Mos Di Consiglio, seventy-four, was one of six men of the Di Consiglio family who were massacred. The list of victims' names was held and checked by Erick Priebke, who executed two of the men himself. At the end of the task, the entrance to the caves was dynamited closed. When the city was liberated in June, the Allies were conducted to the site and the gruesome process of recovering and identifying the bodies was undertaken by Professor Attilio Ascarelli of the University of Rome.

One of the questions posed is why the fate of seventy-five Jews scheduled for deportation to Auschwitz, ended at Fosse Ardeatine alongside their Christian neighbours? From the list used at the trial, are recorded the names of the people who were taken away for execution and among them are the names of these Jews. Another horrifying aspect is the speed with which a 'death list' of innocent people was composed.

Arrested by British forces in 1944, Kappler was turned over to the Italian authorities in 1947 and the following year was tried by an Italian military tribunal and sentenced to life imprisonment in the military prison of Gaeta.

Terminally ill with cancer, he was moved to a prison hospital in Rome in 1976. Appeals to release him were denied by the Italian government.

His wife, Anneliese, a nurse who had carried on a lengthy correspondence with Kappler before marrying him in a prison wedding in 1972, had become a frequent and familiar visitor. Because of Kappler's deteriorating condition and her nursing skills, she had been allowed almost unlimited access to him. On one prison visit in August 1977, she smuggled him out of the hospital in a large suitcase - he weighed less than 48kgs (105 lbs) - to West Germany, assisted by apparently unwitting Carabinieri.

The Italians unsuccessfully demanded that he be returned. West Germany did not prosecute him for his crimes, reportedly due to his ill health and Kappler died in 1978 at home in Soltau, aged seventy.

The story has been captured on film, with actor Richard Burton portraying Kappler in the 1973 movie *Massacre in Rome* and in a TV production called *The Scarlet and the Black*, Kappler was played by Christopher Plummer. BBC 4 also produced a radio play *The Scarlet Pimpernel of the Vatican*, detailing the post-war friendship between Kappler and Monsignor Hugh O'Flaherty. Their association had begun when Flaherty was a Vatican priest and Kappler had sought asylum in the Vatican. Under O'Flaherty's influence, Kappler later became a Catholic.

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Nuremberg Trials
Encyclopaedia Judaica

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'THE CROWN JEWELS OF ALL PHILATELY'

by Pauw Steyl
Orange Free State Philatelic Society

The 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps of 1847 are recognized as some of the world's most valuable and famous stamps. What motivated and inspired me to write an article on these scarce, but well-known stamps? I am one of a few possessors of a full set of *The South African Philatelist* magazine. I found that during the entire period that *The SA Philatelist* has been published, 1923-1928 and 1931-2008 (i.e. 84 years), no major article on these stamps has been printed. I set myself a challenge to collect all the information, together with other research material available, and to write the story that these 'Post Office' stamps deserve.



Chart of Mauritius and surrounding islands in the Indian Ocean. (Acknowledgement to Encyclopaedia Britannica.)

Mauritius is a small island (2867sq km) of volcanic origin and surrounding coral reefs, lying about 800 kilometres east of Madagascar. The northern part of the island is a flat plain rising to a fertile plateau. Bordering the central plateau are three mountain ranges, the highest of which is 826 metres. Numerous isolated hills, peaks and rivers are used to generate hydroelectric power.

The Dutch took possession of the island from 1598 to 1710, and called it Mauritius after 'Stadhouder' Governor Maurits of Nassau. They attempted to settle the island from 1638 to 1658 and again from 1664 to 1710. The French East India Company governed the island from 1721 until 1767, when the French Government took charge. In 1721, French planters and their African slaves arrived. Sugar planting became the main industry and Mauritius' economy prospered.

Mauritius' first post office was opened on 21 December 1772 under French rule. Mail was delivered internally and by ship to and from France and India. At the beginning of the 19th Century, England and France were at war. Great Britain took over the island on 3 December 1810 and continued the overseas mail service. The internal service was apparently then terminated but was revived in 1834.

The Treaty of Paris in 1814 ceded the island to Britain. On 12 March 1968, Mauritius achieved independence within the Commonwealth of Nations.

The 'Post Office' Mauritius Stamps

On Tuesday 21 September 1847, the world, without knowing it, received a few pieces of paper that would become the philatelic world's most sought after 'jewels'. Mauritius issued its two famous stamps, an orange-red one penny and a deep blue two pence. These were the first official issue of adhesive postage stamps by any British Colony. Somebody once said: "*The* 'Post Office' *stamps are among the rarest stamps in the world, and of legendary status in the world of philately*". The words 'Post Office' appear in the left panel. It was changed to 'Post Paid' in the following issue. There are only 26 examples of the 'Post Office' Mauritius issue recorded, 14 of the one-penny and 12 of the two pence.



Post Office Mauritius one and two penny stamps issued on 21. 9. 1847

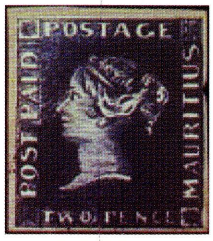
LN Williams quoted from *Le Magasin Pittoresque* (Vol. 33), 1865, *Mauritius adopted the system of franking letters by stamps in 1846 by virtue of Ordinance 13 of that year; that date had been given to him by the Postmaster of Mauritius. He was reasonably close to the actual date.*

According to Williams the first mention of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps that he could find in the philatelic press, occurred in an article by Georges Herpin in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, (Vol. 2), March 1865 some 17½ years after the stamps were issued. Herpin wrote: *"... It was towards 1851 that, for the first time postage stamps appeared in the English Colony of the Isle of Mauritius. For a long time only a one penny and a two pence were available, of which the use was limited to the interior of the island. If one wished to frank a letter for the exterior, one paid the carriage at the post office and the letter bearing notification of the performance of the formality was dispatched to its destination. That was the old system in all its simplicity..."*

He then continued to discuss the way the stamps were engraved by M Barnard. (With this discussion, he started the paper war between the stamp specialists) *"The plate consisted of 12 types arranged in four rows of three each... The most interesting variety (of the two pence) is this: in place of the words 'Post Paid', examples exist where one reads:* 'Post Office' ".

At this point it is necessary to draw attention to the following in connection with the three stamps illustrated at the top of page 637. The first stamp (left) is the two pence blue of the first 'Post Paid' issue of 1848, which resembles the two pence blue 'Post Office' Mauritius

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Original Post Paid issued 1848



Sherwin Post Paid issued 1859



Herpin's so-called Post Office stamp

stamp. The stamp in the middle is a re-engraving by Sherwin in 1859 of the 1848 two pence 'Post Paid'. The 'stamp' on the right is only an illustration with the words 'Post Paid' substituted by the words 'Post Office'. Outwardly, Queen Victoria's profiles on the two stamps appear to be alike, but the 'Post Office' stamp artist's only success was the large fillet that Sherwin used in his engraving. The face and neck of the profile of Queen Victoria is markedly different from Sherwin's engraving.

Many words were written about the Mauritius 'Post Paid' stamps and their reprints. In *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* (Vol. 3), April 1865, an unsigned article entitled 'The Native Mauritius Stamps' was published. To quote the protest of Edward Loines Pemberton: *"Allow me to call your attention to three erroneous impressions which appeared in your April number and offer you my corrections of the same. The 'native' Mauritius were engraved by a man named Barnard, I believe in sheets of twelve stamps, each stamp differing in design from each. Eleven of them have POST PAID on the left side, the twelfth has POST OFFICE. You are therefore wrong in engraving this rare variety as the type. The same illustration appeared in Maury's paper a short time since, but Mr. Herpin there explained it to be the variety".*

Le Timbre Poste (Vol. 3), May 1865, attempted to put the early Mauritius stamps in chronological order and questioned many of Herpin's conclusions. The article was unsigned so the author is unknown. The author stated: *"Someone has spoken to Mr. Herpin about a stamp which should have for inscription at the left: post office in stead of post-paid, but has not been able to show it to him, he tells us. Without dismissing its existence in doubt, we will be permitted to believe in it only when Mr. Herpin or any other avowedly competent and authoritative person cites to us stamps, which have never existed except in the too fertile imagination of fanciful collectors. If it became necessary to publish all of them, our 15 columns would be insufficient; and because of such suppositions and presumptions, before long timbrophily, already a difficult subject, would become an inextricable maze".* The above magazine speculates about the author of the article and asks was it Moens, Louis Hanciau or Dr Magnus?

The discussion, or maybe dispute, about whether or not the 'Post Office/ Post-Paid' Mauritius stamps really existed was nearing its conclusion. In the *Le Timbre-Poste* (July 1865) Moens wrote: *"let us say a word about the pretended stamp bearing in error the inscription 'Post Office' instead of 'Post Paid'... The implication of error arose clearly from George Herpin's first reference, but the origin of the 'error' error is attributable to the specific words of J. B. Moens".* He continued: *"One of our correspondents asserts possession of it, together with a one penny with the same fault. He offered to show them to us, but unfortunately, when we begged him to produce these two freaks, he found all sorts of pretexts not to do so. He missed the best opportunity, and it is clear to us that he has never seen such stamps".*

An interesting fact is that Mr. Moens acquired the first two real 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps in November 1865. He wrote about this find in '*Les Timbres* 'Post Office' de Maurice' in November 1865: *"Let us say straight away that these two stamps, a 1 penny and a 2 pence, are most authentic; only, proof that our reserve in accepting the newcomers was not out of season, they do not belong to the 2nd issue (with fillet) but to the first (diademed head)".* Moens asked the question if the inscription 'Post Office', which constitutes the only originality of these stamps, was due to a blunder of the engraver, as Herpin had assured the philatelic world. Moens could not agree. He said: *"As a general rule one would well remark that all errors, faults of printing, engraving etc. known to one, bear either spelling errors or errors in the numeral or other minute details. To our knowledge, there is no single instance of the substitution of a whole word for another word. That is perfectly explicable: the administrators would not allow so grave an error to pass".*

Dr. J. A. Legrand (writing under the name Dr. Magnus) with the help of the publishers of the magazine *Le Timbre-Poste*, sought to examine multiples of the old Mauritius stamps to determine the place which the various types occupied on the sheets. With numerous problems on the one hand and dedication on the other, these two philatelists worked round the clock. Dr. Magnus set out his detailed close typesetting on nearly two and a half pages of the 1d 'Post Paid' Mauritius. Of this research, he stated: *"The study that we have just made, permits us to settle another question which to this day remains undecided. The 'Post Office' Stamps reported in no. 29 of this journal (May 1865), do they belong to the sheets of the 1d and 2d of which we have been speaking, those of which the effigy is the same? We believe that we are able to certify that they do not form part of the sheets: for the 1d, we have obtained twelve types in a very satisfactory state of preservation and not one bears the word Office. Neither do those on blue paper exhibit this fault. Must one suppose that it was corrected, that the word OFFICE was able easily to be replaced by the word PAID? Without denying the possibility of its being done, we must assert that it appears improbable to us... It is the same with the two pence. Not one of the 12 types retrieved by us presents these faults".*

During January 1870, Legrand was again involved in the 'Post Office' Mauritius research. He examined six examples of these scarce, 'undiscoverable' stamps, as he called them. He obtained the co-operation of two other philatelists (Frederick Adolphus Philbrick and E. Lalanne). Both these men donated their 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps for Legrand's research program. Together with Legrand's own stamps, six stamps, three of each value, were available for scrutiny. By a process of elimination and from details he got from biographies, he ascertained that the two stamps owned by him were VI and VII; F A Philbrick owned stamps I and II and



Use of one penny on 'Ball Invitation' cover 1847.
Source: "The British Library, Philatelic Collections: The Tapling Collection"

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E Lalanne III and X – the unused example.

Legrand examined minutely the six stamps, *"described their features, compared them with the twelve types each of the equivalent values of the 'Post Paid' issue and came to the conclusions that all the stamps of the same value bearing* 'Post Office' *belonged to the same type and that the two values were two distinct types".* He added: *"The suggestion that, on the printing plate of these recess-engraved stamps, wording could have been added after the previous wording had been scraped away was a suggestion of the impossible".* He concluded his article *"... the* 'Post Office' *stamps do not belong to the sheet of 1d and 2d first issue of Mauritius; that the variety in the legend did not give rise to corrections on the engraved plates. We add that very probably, they were proofs obtained from an essay of an unique type special to each value, and that their great resemblance to the official types led to confusion, so that they served for franking letters".*

Two letters followed in the columns of *Le Timbre-Poste*. One correspondent disagreed and the other, F. A. Philbrick, agreed with Dr Legrand's viewpoint that the 'Post Office' issue stamps were essays that had passed through the post by accident. According to editor Moens, the correspondence was nothing more than a heated exchange of viewpoints. Therefore, as a good editor should, he concluded the legend as far as his magazine was concerned: *"...the question of the* 'Post Office' *stamps will not be illuminated by further prolonging the discussions: therefore, we declare them closed".*

Pierre Mahè, editor and publisher of *Gazette des Timbres,* made an inquiry of Mme Desbois asking whether she could procure more 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps for him. She replied: *"I have entirely given up the hope of being able to meet with those rarities which I had the honour of discovering. I believe there are only eleven known specimens of the post office variety, namely six blues and five reds. ..."* She went on to name the proud owners of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps - Mr. Moens six or seven and Mr Lalanne the remaining four. *"The used two pence copy in Mr. Lalanne's collection affords the means to rectify an error as to the date of issue".* Hitherto the supposed date of issue of the 'Post Office' stamps was 1850 or 1851. The two pence 'Post Office' in Lalanne's collection was obliterated in Mauritius with a hand stamp bearing the word PAID, and again on its arrival in France, with the date 2 JANVIER 1848. Mme Desbois mentioned that it was not so far-fetched to consider the 1850/1851 stamps as essays, of which a few copies passed through the post unmarked.

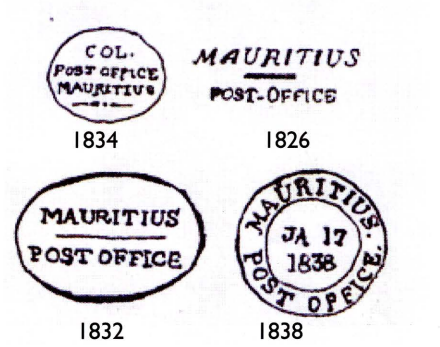
During 1876-1879, Lieutenant Edward Benjamin Evans was transferred to Mauritius, where, as a philatelist, he successfully discovered the origin of the 'Post Office' issue. He highlighted the error in the 'error' error and disposed of the opinion that the issue consisted of proofs or essays which had passed through the post by mistake, establishing the date of production and within narrow limits, the date of issue. Evans related some interesting information regarding the use of the 1d and 2d stamps. Postage on letters destined for the capital Port Louis was 1d, and postage on letters for other parts of Mauritius and its dependencies was 2d.

The engraving was done on copper plates with twelve different types on each plate. The 1d post office was from the die of the sixth stamp on the plate with the words POST OFFICE only being altered. The position of the 2d had not been identified, but with groundwork of crossed diagonal lines, they determined the head with a fillet and not with a diadem. (With my limited knowledge about this side of philately, I dare to say Evans was busy researching the Post Paid Mauritius at that moment, because Queen Victoria was wearing a fillet and not a diadem). Evans discovered the two copper plates with the twelve different types on it.

The debate had been re-opened. The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*, Mr Moens, who had declared in August 1870 that any further correspondence on the subject regarding the 'Post Office' stamps was closed, responded personally in *Le Timbre-Poste*, March 1877. *"He regretted that he did not agree with Evans. The engraving of the 1d and the 2d* 'Post Office' *did not belong, as had been strongly demonstrated by Dr. Magnus in number 85 of Le Timbre-Poste, January 1870 to any one of the twelve varieties, which each plate bore. The question of the* 'Post Office' *stamps had not advanced, he wrote, and remained subject to every conjecture".*

Evans did a mammoth task in his research on the early 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps. He said that when he arrived in Port Louis and started his search he was not very hopeful about the outcome of meaningful results. The information he received from the postmaster was not worth much. Evans wrote: *"On the subject of the stamps lettered* 'POST OFFICE' *he was altogether sceptical, stating it as his opinion that they had been made in Europe of the benefit of collectors. Fortunately a specimen was discovered... and he then allowed himself to be convinced of their genuine nature!"*

At the Office of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. Newton in Port Louis, Evans was virtually given a free hand to examine every official file, read every letter and make copies and notes of anything. *"The results of Evans's research form the basis of present day knowledge about the* 'Post Office' *issue".* Evans wanted to see Ordinance No. 13 of 1846 but by mistake, asked for Ordinance No. 13 of 1848. He received the Government Gazette of 1848 in which he saw a notice of 3 August 1848 announcing that some stamps would be ready for issue. Evans immediately asked one of the heads of Department if there was any earlier correspondence available, regarding the engraving of the plates etc. and found the volumes of letters for 1848 by courtesy of the Colonial Postmaster.



Early postal markings portraying the words 'POST OFFICE' and 'MAURITIUS'

At this time, looking at the two 'Post Office' stamps and their wording, one realises that no remarks had been made about Postage, Mauritius, One Penny, Two Pence and Post. All energy was used to build a story and often, argument about the word, 'Office'. There were supporters describing the word 'Office' as an error. However, there is no direct evidence to support this theory. The main argument in favour of being an error is based on the fact that, within eight months, a new issue was put on sale with the word 'Paid' inscribed on both values in the place of the word 'Office' of the first issue.

Evans continued: *"The argument against the 'error' theory is based on a legal principle which is that all things are presumed to have been done properly and with due formalities until it be proved to the contrary...The contra-errorists... point first to the existence of postal markings* POST OFFICE MAURITIUS or MAURITIUS POST OFFICE *in use in the colony for many years before adhesive stamps were ever thought of there or, indeed long before they were brought into use in England. The first marking within an oval frame and reading* COL. / POST OFFICE/ MAURITIUS *came into use in 1834, but some eight years previously an unframed* MAURITIUS/ POST OFFICE *had been used and at least two other similarly worded markings were brought into use in 1832 and 1838".*

To strengthen his point against the 'error' theory, Evans mentioned a letter (date unknown) from the Colonial Postmaster (Mauritius) to the Colonial Secretary which had referred to the delay in delivery of the Post Paid issue, containing the following statement: *"This delay would not, however, have occasioned any inconvenience or disappointment to the public had I been permitted to use in the meantime*

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the original plates (sic) *the only objection against them* (sic) *– as I understand – being, that as there was only one impression of each label, too much time would be occupied in working off any large number. Accepting here that the reference to 'plates' and 'them' was an immaterial error in relation to the solitary plate on which the* 'Post Office' *Mauritius stamps were engraved, if the only objection related to time,* OFFICE... *could not have been an error".* Evans asked: *"Why should* OFFICE *be considered an error in relation to the 1847 issue of Mauritius? The answer is purely and simply, if it is an error, it opens the door to romantic imaginings".*

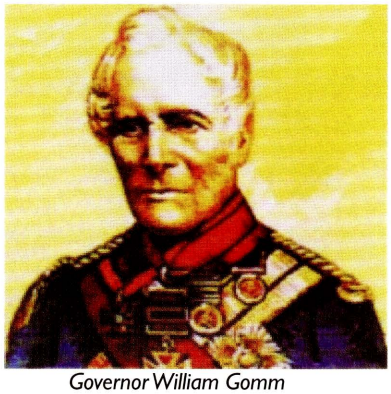
Engraver Joseph Osmand Barnard

A study of the life of Barnard, the engraver of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps, is quite informative. The description of Barnard as a watchmaker and jeweller persisted from 1889 onwards in the philatelic press and these sources were considered to have provided sufficient and reliable evidence. They included *The Stamp Collector* by W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon, London 1899; *Modern Stamp Collecting* by Fred Melville, London 1940; *'Post Office' Mauritius, 1847* by Michael Harrison, London 1947; *Stamps of Fame* by E. B. Evans, London 1949.

However, it seems that further research proved all were in error. Peter Ibbotson wrote an article entitled '*The Barnard Myth*' in *Stamp Collecting*, 7 November 1974 and 30 January 1975. Harold Adolphe, Chief Archivist of Mauritius, helped Ibbotson to a great extent. Raymond d'Unienville wrote the article *'The Life and Death of Joseph Osmond Barnard'* in *The London Philatelist*, London 1974, in which he referred to Barnard as a Stowaway, Engraver, Stevedore and Planter.

Barnard was born of probably Jewish parents, David and Rebecca (née Davids), in Portsmouth, England on 10 August 1816. The Navy List of 1816 disclosed the name D. Barnard of Hannover Street, Hilsca, as a licensed Naval Agent for petty officers and seamen. The list further revealed that Joseph Osmond Barnard emigrated to Mauritius as a stowaway aboard the three-master ship *Acasta*, arriving at Port Louis on 6 December 1838, where he was in business as engraver and printer until 1851.

In his research, Evans had the privilege to question one of Port Louis' elderly, the nonagenarian Mr. P. J. Barnwell. He was connected to the Royal College and was a long time contributor to the *Dictionary of Mauritius Biography*. He told Evans that he doubted if Barnard had made any watches. He would say watch mender would be a more likely occupation. Barnard's marriage certificate described him as an engraver and miniature painter. Evans said



Governor William Gomm

that when he was in Mauritius and looking for evidence of Barnard's death, he came across a planter, Joseph Osmond Barnard. Another researcher, Noel Regnard found a wedding 'act' of a Joseph Osmond Barnard, describing him as a dealer in jewels and watches and that he was also an engraver-painter. Other published research revealed that between 1851 and 1862, Barnard was a business partner in lighterage and shipping establishments. He married a Mauritian woman in 1839 and died on 30 May 1865, leaving ten children.

The Legislative Council of Mauritius passed Ordinance 13 on 17 December 1846. The minimum rate of internal postage was fixed at 2d a half ounce for country letters and 1d an ounce for local town delivery. Article 9 of the Ordinance was of particular importance because it held out the prospect for the use of postage stamps *"Every letter, newspaper or packet of any kind liable to postage under the Ordinance, if posted within the colony and its dependencies and having a stamp or stamps fixed thereto and appearing on the outside, such stamps, being provided by Government, and being of the value or amount required in each case according to the preceding tariff, and not having been used before, shall pass by the post free of postage".*

Estimate of the expense of the under mentioned Blocks and Engraving for the use of the Mauritius General Post Office.

Letter Labels for one penny & Two pence per tho -		10.	0
Engraving Plates for Do-.....	10.	0.	0
12 Letter Stamps with move-			
able dates and names of Stations @ 24/-.....	14.	8.	0
12 Paid Stamps - 6/-	3.	12.	0
12 Free Do. - - 6/-	3.	12.	0
12 Too Late Do. - 8/-.....	4.	16.	0
1 Stamp Penny Post-		10.	0
Stamps 1 to 14 @ 3/- ea	2.	2.	0
20 badges for Post Men @ 20/-.....	20.	0.	0
	£ 59.	10.	0

Total of estimate Fifty Nine Pounds Ten Shillings
Port Louis Nov 12th 1846
J. O. Barnard

Towards the end of 1846, Sir William Gomm was the Governor of Mauritius. He was interested in communications and improving postal affairs. He spoke to Postmaster Brownrigg and Joseph Osmond Barnard was requested to make an estimate for producing stamps. Evans came across Barnard's original estimate, dated 12 November 1846, in an Ordinance of 14 January 1847 The document, which is of great philatelic interest and importance was presented to the British Museum in1898.

A memorandum in the Mauritius Archives, dated 8 February1847, is interesting. An official account shows a few differences with Barnard's estimate of 12 November 1846 for the engraving and printing of the 'Post Office' Mauritius issue. The big difference is to be found in the first line, which reads: *'Engrave plate & c for letter labels - £10. 0s. 0d'* Barnard estimated for 'Plates'. The charge on the account was for a single plate even though both designs had been engraved on that single plate. The account did not reflect the item Stamps 1 to 14 @ 3/- ea; and the 20 badges for Post Men had been changed to 17 badges for letter carriers. Finally, whereas Barnard's estimate totalled £59. 10s. 0d, the account in the archives totalled £53. 8s. 0d

No written instructions, tender invitations, acceptance of the estimate or even the date when Barnard was instructed to do the work has been found during the research. Evans stated: *"It is so highly improbable as to be discounted that the design was left to him alone, and the presumption must be that someone in authority gave him instructions, detailed instructions, about what to engrave. (According to the article by Adolphe and d'Unienville) his instructions were, that a profile to left of Queen Victoria with diadem, should occupy the middle of each stamp, as it did on the English penny and two penny stamps. "*

Apparently, there was also something wrong with Barnard's eyesight. From research done by E. B. Evans and published by J. B. Moens in 1878 in *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* Vol. 5 *Les Timbres de Maurice*, this information was gathered from a letter written by the Colonial Postmaster, Mr. J. Stewart Brownrigg, dated 2 May 1848, to the Colonial Secretary, George Fairbairn Dick. The letter stated in connection with the 'Post Paid' issue: *"...some delay in their delivery, it is true, has unavoidably occurred in consequence of the engraver having been for some time under medical treatment for his sight, which had become impaired..."* The exact degree of impairment of Barnard's sight is unknown.

Despite all the above questions about Barnard, he did engrave the stamps and the final products became world famous masterpieces. On 11 August 1911, one of England's most well known philatelists, Fred S. Melville, described

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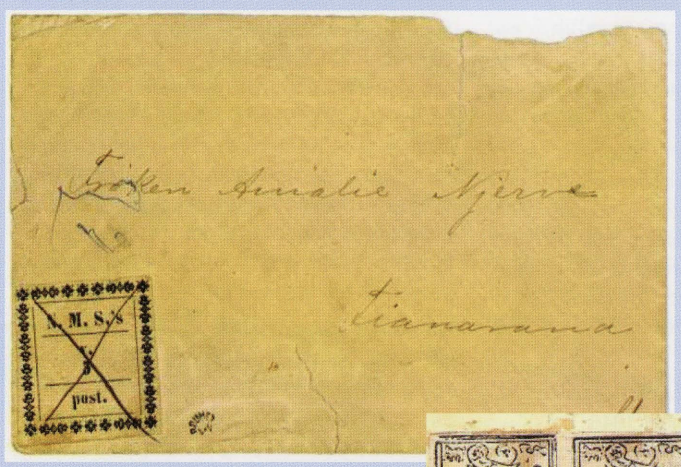
Once in a Lifetime ....

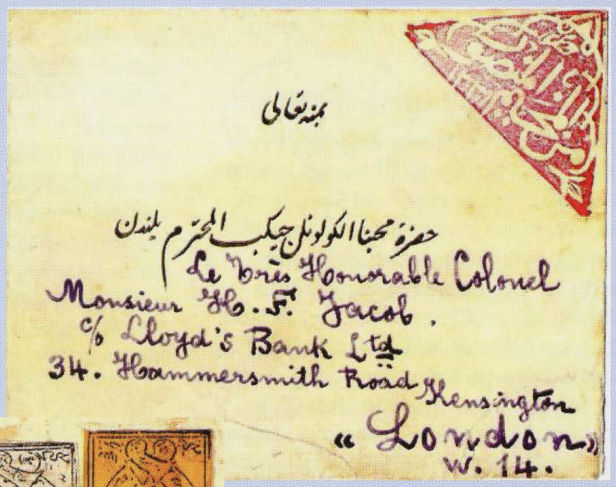
The Angus Parker Gold Medal Collections of

Yemen, Iceland and

Norwegian Missionaries in Madagascar.

Auction - 22/23 April 2009.





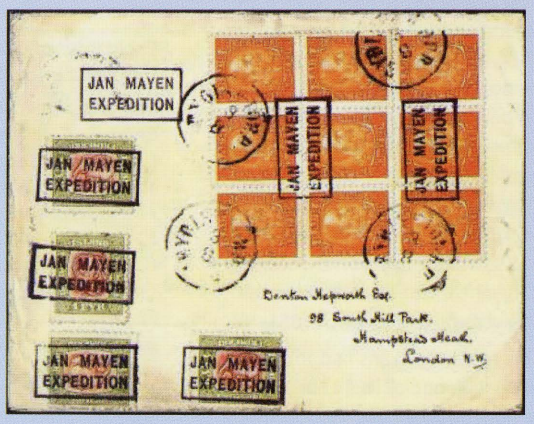


For further details or a catalogue, please contact James Grimwood-Taylor or Ken Baker.

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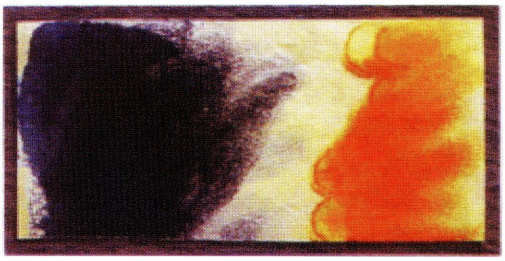
Barnard's engraving process as follows: *"The 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps were printed one at a time, as the engraver, a watchmaker in Port Louis named Barnard, had only engraved one device on a piece of copper for the one penny stamp, and one device on another piece of copper for the two pence stamp. The stamps were printed from these single dies . . . 1 000 (500 of each value), the process being slow, and on account of the manner and material of the engraving, expensive. In fact, these stamps, sold at their face value of 1d and 2d respectively actually cost the Government 2½d to produce".*

However, Melville's description of the engraving and printing process could not be true. Barnard did not use two printing devices, one for each stamp, but only one plate for both. Evans made it clear that Barnard used only one copper plate, about 3¼ inches by 2½ inches, such as the size of a lady's visiting card, on which to engrave the design. It appears that we have here another of the legends in the history of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps and that no one else shared Melville's viewpoint. The 'Post Office' stamps, as most of the other early issues of Mauritius, were locally designed and produced and have a distinct 'primitive' character.

Evans introduces us to one of the enthusiastic philatelic writers of his time, George Brunel and the story is quoted from a translation by W. Renouf in *The Philatelic Journal of India* in June 1921. The error in the plates of 'Post Paid' stamps had been nailed beyond recall by the discovery some eight years earlier, of Barnard's engraved plate for the 'Post Office' Mauritius, so Brunel gave the error story another twist: *"The secret of the rarity of the 'Post Office' Mauritius is that it was a blunder. But philately has benefited thereby, and this exemplifies how good can come out of evil. We now see our friend Barnard with an order to engrave the Mauritius stamps. The design of the profile of the head of Queen Victoria has been approved, and he has been given verbal instructions as to the inscriptions. He has touched his forehead with his fingers to signify that he has grasped what is wanted. He sits* (sic) *to work. As he is really a jeweller and not an engraver, the result must not be criticised too severely. It is passable. He inscribes the word 'Postage' at the top in burly letters, the value at the foot, and 'Mauritius' to the right. Only one side remains blank, but here he experiences a tragic lapse of memory. His sketch gives no assistance, and for the life of him, he cannot recall the words he has to engrave. He sets out to find the Postmaster, Brownrigg, to ask him to refresh his memory. Arriving at the door of the Post Office, he sees the words Post Office before his eyes. It is borne upon him that these are the missing words. Delighted, he rubs his hands together, he does a right about turn, and finishes his engraving forthwith. And incidentally, he perpetrates the most colossal and the most famous error in philately.*

He is so pleased with the result that he does not trouble to submit proofs. He prints 700 copies, 350 in red (1d) and 350 in blue (2d). Then he takes these to the Governor. 'Triple sot' (we had best not attempt a translation) burst from the representative of the Britannic Majesty when he read on the stamps 'Post Office' instead of 'Post Paid'. However, the mistake had been made. The stamps might as well be used. The Governor was about to give his annual party, and he used the majority of the issue on the invitation cards for this party".

Proofs of 'Post Office' Mauritius Stamps



Ink samples for both colours together on carton paper shows how Barnard mixed the ink to get a consistent right colour to print the stamps.
(Courtesy David Feldman)

It appears there is some uncertainty about the exact date on which the 'Post Office' stamps were issued. The Colonial Postmaster stated in a letter to the Colonial Secretary on 20 September 1847 that 700 stamps had been struck off and that he was now awaiting further instructions before any further stamps would be produced. Stamps on cover, dated 21 September 1847, are known, and from this, it was deduced that the stamps were issued on that day. In their article, Adolphe and d'Unienville stated that the stamps were sold to the public as of 22 September 1847. It is not certain when the balance of the order of 1000 stamps (150 of each value) was printed.

The Auditor-General, W. W. R. Kerr reported on 25 February 1847 that he had recommended the additional stamps be "struck off...and kept in the Colonial Secretary's Office". The printing must have been done during the last few days of February 1847.

A letter from the Colonial Postmaster to the Colonial Secretary, regarding the delay of the 'Post Paid' issue, contains the following paragraph which is connected to the 'Post Office' issue:

"When these labels were introduced 1 000 were struck off, and so desirous were the public of availing of them, particularly for town letters, that in the course of a few days they were all disposed of".

Following the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps, the postal authorities issued the 'Post Paid' stamps in 1848. The Two Pence Blue was issued in 1848 and the one penny red in 1854. They all bear the profile of Queen Victoria. The one and two penny stamps were both engraved by Joseph Barnard and were closely similar to the 'Post Office' one penny and two pence issue of 1847.

In 1859 a two pence stamp, crudely engraved by Jules Lapirot, the so-called 'Lapirot' issue, was issued. Also in 1859 the two pence blue was re-engraved by Robert Sherwin.



Issued 1848



Issued 1854



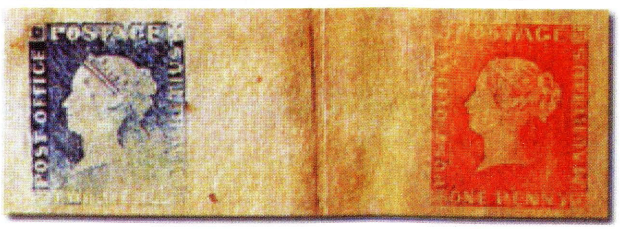
'Lapirot' issue



'Sherwin' issue



This proof, on stout carton paper, was taken from the original plate. The carton had been folded and re-joined as it was originally. The pair is the only one known and is not a reprint. It is the only example of the printing of both stamps together in their original format. Experts are of the opinion that the unique proof of the inks and stamps date back to 1847. (Courtesy David Feldman)



Enlarged upper part of the carton proof above. I have tried to improve the image of the stamps
(Courtesy David Feldman)

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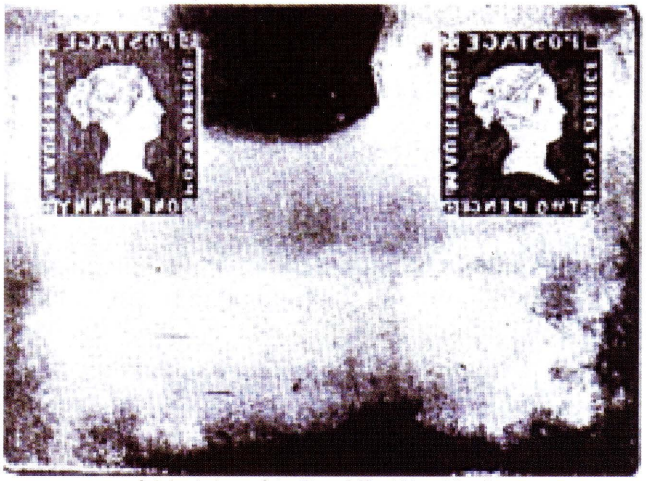
An Astounded Philatelic World

In 1912, the philatelic world was flabbergasted by the discovery of the single plate – the 3¼ x 2½ inches copper plate - on which Barnard had engraved the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps. The main character in this saga was Neville Lacy Stocken and his story was published in *Stamp Collecting*, 13 September 1930 under the title: *'How I found the most valuable piece of copper in the world'*

Stocken wrote that he was sitting one day in his office day-dreaming, when a friend barged in, "plunged" into a chair in front of him and gazed seriously at him with a mysterious look in his eyes. He then spoke. *"What would you say if I told you that the original plate of the* 'Post Office' *Mauritius was not only in existence, but is quietly reposing not many hundred yards from this spot, and that I could take you there to see it, and moreover, that you can purchase it for a most reasonable sum if you wish?"...*

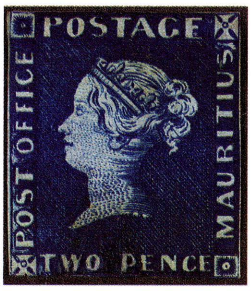
Stocken continued: *"It was soon to be proved to me that I had not been deceived. After some conversation on the telephone an appointment was fixed up, and I shortly afterwards found myself in a taxi alongside my friend on my way to Drummond's Bank, Charing Cross, and was there introduced to the owner of this wonderful piece of treasure-trove. He proved to be Colonel (Dominic Henry) Colnaghi, a grandson of the Governor of Mauritius during the period, which included the date when these historic stamps were issued. After a brief delay, during which a minion of the bank was dispatched to the strong room for it, this ounce and a half of copper was placed in my hand... After some brief negotiations the plate changed owners and became mine for a consideration in cash.*

It is now eighty-two years since this unique bit of copper had been called into existence; it had been reposing all unknown and undiscovered amongst the papers of the late Governor until his grandson unearthing it had, not being himself a philatelist, wondered what it was. He had taken it to the Army and Navy stores to seek some information upon the subject, and my friend, being also a member of that institution, had thus heard of it and brought the astounding news to me..."



Original plate of the 'Post Office' Mauritius Stamps. Length: 8cm. Width: 6cm. The One Penny stamp was engraved on upper left corner and the Two Pence stamp on the upper right corner. (Courtesy Michael Wigmore)

"It coming to the ears of the Colonial Office that the plate had been discovered and had passed into my possession, I had a portentous and peremptory mandate from them stating that the plate was Government property, that I had no right to retain it, and demanding that I should forthwith hand it over to them for their keeping. Of course, I did no such thing. I pointed out to them that as it had been in the late Governor's possession for some half-century and had legitimately passed into the hands of his descendants, and had equally as legitimately passed from the latter to me in exchange for a considerable sum in hard cash, I had not the remotest intention of making them a gift of it...".



Source: "The British Library, Philatelic Collections: The Tapling Collection"

TO BE CONTINUED
Part II The Bordeaux Cover

MISSING: CAPE OF GOOD HOPE RARITY

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PACKET LETTER

(The Goldblatt example)

Lost in transit with courier. The package was tracked to the Netherlands where it was sent out for delivery but remained undelivered.

Notification of the loss has been circulated to IFSDA, NVPH, SAPDA, PTS and the various exhibition circuits which, together with the photograph in the standard text on the subject, effectively negates it's commercial or exhibit value.

This is a most frustrating loss of an important Cape postal history piece. Hopefully it is only temporarily mislaid by the courier. If it comes to the attention of any of our readers, €250 is offered for information leading to retrieval of the item. Information can be sent to Richard Johnson.

rj@johnson.co.za, tel +27 41-5833159 or fax +27-41 5833187.



Description: 1818 PACKET LETTER: Folded letter to Scotland bearing complete bold strike of the CAPE PACKET LETTER oval of 9 MY 1818. Rated at 4/8d. On reverse sender's red wax seal. Few examples exist, this one is Ex Goldblatt and illustrated in "Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope".

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The Birth of a Stamp Part III

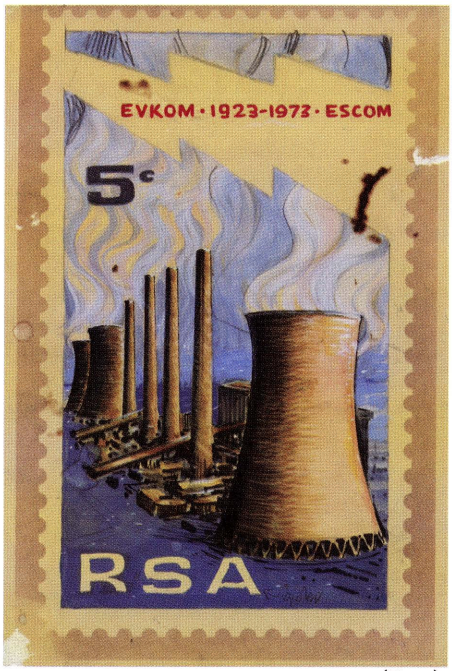
by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA. Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

The 50th Anniversary of Escom

(SACC 338 - 340, issued 1 February 1973)

To celebrate this event, the SA Post Office issued a tender requesting essays for three stamps of 4c, 5c and 15c denomination. Here I am describing the essays of designer Kobus Esterhuysen in response to this request, which far from showing the birth of an issue were actually not accepted.

Fig 1 is a multicoloured essay of the 5c showing a power station, its boiler chimneys and cooling towers. It is sized 20.5 x 32cm overall and is painted in watercolours on artists' paper. The



(Fig 1)

essay carries pencil annotations including suggestions for enhancing the smoke from the chimneys at the top of the stamp and also the clouds, and to the right of the lettering RSA. (arrow and 'groter'). This latter change is not easily discernable as it appears in the deep blue part of the design.

The deep brown mark above the front right cooling tower is, I believe, a 'burn' mark of sorts, and as such is not intended as part of the design, but probably occurred some time afterwards. As a personal opinion, I believe that this a more pleasing and appropriate design, and nicer than that which was subsequently issued.

A design for the 4c stamp exists, but only as a Helioprint. This is a negative type print which unfortunately does not copy well and is therefore not illustrated. The design is in a horizontal format 10.5 x 18.75 mm and shows two high voltage electricity pylons striding across the veld. Cut-outs are included for the country and value tablets.



(Fig 2)

Kobus' design for the 15c stamp is also in the horizontal format, of the same size, 18.75 x 10.5 mm in pencil and watercoloured, shown on Fig 2. The design has at its left a portrait of the 'Father of Escom', Dr Hendrik Johannes van der Bijl together with a facsimile of his signature. On the right is the Escom Head Office building in Braamfontein. Situated next to the railway station, this was the first large building to be built in this suburb and changed for ever the skyline of Johannesburg. The drawing is again annotated in pencil and shows suggestions for strengthening of the design. The major points are, from the top left, inscribed 'wyer (wider)', van der Bijl's forehead is to be made 'kleiner (smaller)', and at the bottom, mid left is a circle and arrow indicating that the central building is to be shifted to the right to balance the design. A date outside the stamp border, top left and above van der Bijl's head, reads 25 Sep. This I assume, would be the year before issue i.e. 1972, when the essays were finished or submitted to the Post Office.

A second design for the 15c stamp, of the same size and taken from a Helioprint is shown in Fig 3 in black and white. It has a rough map of the Republic with the country and value tablets. No other details are evident. All essays carry the dates commemorating the 50th anniversary of Escom.

Although confident enough in his designs to have Helioprint copies made, Kobus was not successful in his submission of these essays. As a personal opinion I feel that these are much better than any of the finally issued stamps. I am sure many of my fellow collectors will share my sentiment after seeing the styling depicted in this short article.

The finally issued stamps are shown in Fig 4.

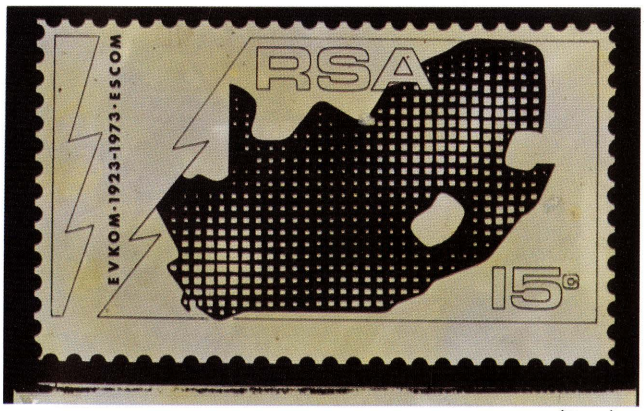
These are:

a) 4c A multiple and complex illustration of utilities using electricity shown at left with a pylon and power station on the right. Design is by Johan Hoekstra.

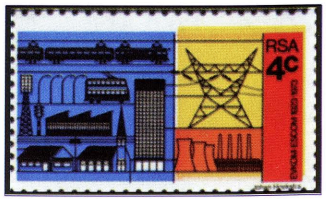
b) 5c The design shows a single high voltage electricity pylon. Design by Michael Barnett.

c) 15c This design, also by Michael Barnett, depicts cooling towers in the foreground with a factory and smoke stacks behind.

Parts I and II of this series appeared in the October and December 2008 issues of the *SA Philatelist*



(Fig 3)



(Fig 4 a)



(Fig 4 b)



(Fig 4 c)

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East London Philatelic Society Centenary Celebration

- by Kevin Von Bratt,
East London Philatelic Society

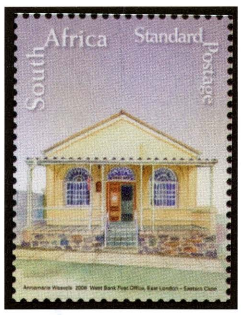
The East London Philatelic Society has been stamping along for 100 years!

THE EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
APRIL 1909
P.O. BOX 925, EAST LONDON 5200

The East London Philatelic Society celebrates its centenary on 30 April 2009. It may be one of the smaller societies in the country, but plans are in hand to celebrate with an exhibition on Saturday 2 May in which members will participate, hopefully with some contributions from our sister society in Port Elizabeth. A trophy has been sponsored for the exhibition, which will be judged informally and a winner selected by popular vote. The exhibition, which will be held in the hall at East London's famous museum, will open around 11am and run until 5pm.

As our society does not reach such milestones very often, the centenary will also be commemorated by the publication of a booklet outlining the history of the ELPS, for which our President, Dave McWilliams, has been industriously ploughing through one hundred years of minutes in order to condense the highlights into 25 pages. Potential advertisers who would like to be included in the booklet should contact the Society early, as some sponsorship has already been obtained and space may be limited.

(R80-00 for a half page advertisement, R50.00 for a quarter page and R25.00 to sponsor a page - full page ads can be negotiated should space allow).



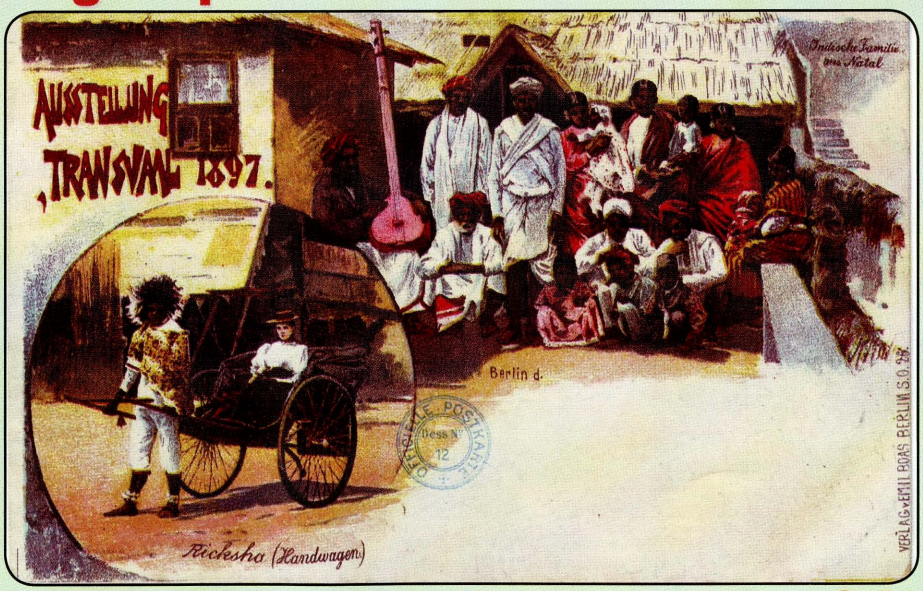
What would a philatelic event be without a commemorative cover? Plans in this regard are also making progress, and we are grateful to the SA Post Office for releasing the recent stamps showing historic post office buildings and including East London's West Bank Post Office in the set. This will prove the perfect complement to the planned celebratory envelope. ELPS T-Shirts are also being arranged.

The exhibition and general get-together on 2 May will be followed by a dinner for Eastern Cape philatelists - and any others who might be in the vicinity that day.

Anyone interested in this event, or requiring further information, please contact the East London Philatelic Society at P. O. Box 925, East London, 5200.

Kevin Von Bratt, Vice-President, ELPS
KVonBratt@justice. gov. za

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... let's share in the totality of its PHILATELY*

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Thematically Yours

by Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

Get Collecting - it's fun!

GAUTHEME 2009

All the stamp clubs in Gauteng, Free State, Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal are invited to enter one thematic exhibit (2-4 frames) for the annual provincial GAUTHEME - exhibition to be held on Saturday 4 April 2009 in Queenswood, Tshwane. Costs R150 per club. This competition is under the patronage of the 2 societies in Pretoria, Afrikaans Pretoria and Pretoria Philatelic. It will be wonderful to have 20 thematic frames on the floor!

Come and have a look! For more details contact Rev Cassie Carstens at 012-653-2279 or dscassie@telkomsa.net.

Themes on Stamps

* In the Christian church year we are now in the time of epiphany, which starts on 4 January and ends about 7-8 weeks later, just before Lent. The interesting story of the **Three Wise Men** (Matthew 12:1-12) gets a closer look (there are lots of stamps depicting these three unknown gentlemen), and now the Bahamas have issued a stamp depicting the magi where they confront King Herod with the question: "Where is the new king of the Jews…? We have seen his star!" I don't think Herod has ever been on a stamp!



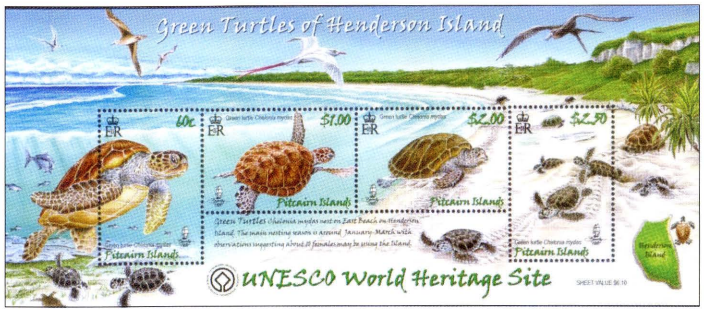
* **The Chinese New Year** has become something celebrated (but unfortunately not any more in South Africa…! Why must we always be out of touch with the rest of the world?) 2009 is the Year of the Ox - all you people born in 1997, 1985, 1973, 1961, 1949, 1937, 1925 and 1913, this one is for you. People born in the Year of the Ox are natural leaders – dependable, calm, modest and hardworking. Just like the animal they represent, they are tireless in their work and capable of enduring any hardship without complaint. They are also known for their intelligence, although they can be strong-minded and stubborn, and they hate to fail or be opposed. Famous Oxen include Napoleon Bonaparte, Vincent van Gogh and Walt Disney.





* Van al ons land se pragtige voëlsoorte, is **die arende** sekerlik van die grootste gunstelinge. Namibië se nuwe reeks oor arende is skitterend! Die breëkoparend (martial eagle : SA 140 *Polemaetus bellicosus*) vang dadelik die oog. Die donker kop, keel en bo-bors saam met wit, lig gespikkelde bors en pens en baie donker ondervlerke is diagnosties by dié groot arend. Hulle is oral nie-algemeen en besoek 'n wye reeks habitats. (The martial eagle is a beautiful specimen of our country's larger eagles.)

* The Henderson Island (part of the Pitcairn Islands) has been proclaimed a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** - that is where the scarce green turtles breed. The eggs are laid by the mother-turtle on the beach, and when they hatch the little baby turtles must find their own way back to the sea, trying to avoid all the dangers of being caught and eaten by seagulls.



* **Field spiders** (*Gnaphosidae*) do not catch their prey in a web. They outrun their prey and are therefore comfortable in the open field. There are two kinds of field spiders in Iceland (I have no idea how many in South Africa), i.e. the field spider proper (*Haplodrassus signifer*) and the raven spider (*Gnaphosa lapponum*)(depicted). The field spider comes in various colours. It can be very darkish and is common in lowlands. (I don't like dark spiders, not even on higher ground…. I really don't want to be chased by a spider… Seriously!)



* It is jokingly said that Welsh people "break into four-part harmony at the drop of a hat", and the same could justly be said of Fijians. **Choir** practice is probably the most widespread form of social activity, with the exception perhaps of kava drinking. National rugby teams have become famous for singing melodious hymns of praise after games, in stark contrast to the traditional challenge or war dance (cibi) performed beforehand. The influence of Wesleyan Methodism must be stressed, and also the natural aptitude of the Fijians for singing.





* **The Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust** has its headquarters in Jersey and is celebrating its 50th anniversary in 2009. Gerald Durrell started out with a vision to create a stationary ark, a reservoir in which animals in need of protection could be kept and bred. By giving a voice and a future to those animal species that we, as human beings, have brought to the brink of extinction, Durrel is sounding an alarm to every corner of the world. Durrell is saying "It's time to make a difference. It's time to act now!" **The Mountain Chicken Frog** (*Leptodactylus fallax*) is depicted.

* **Ein Herz für Kinder.** A Heart for Children. 'n Hart vir Kinders. Kom ons maak dit ons motto vir 2009. Kom ons sien om na (ons) kinders en (ons) kleinkinders, ook na ander minderbevoorregte kinders. Selfs tieners en jongmense – al wil jy hulle partykeer (dikwels) vermoor! 'n Bietjie liefde, 'n stukkie vashou, 'n gawe glimlag – dis al oorgenoeg om enige kind se lewe vol en ryk te maak. (En as jy hulle nog boonop kan oortuig om seëls te versamel, dan het jy voorwaar in jou roeping geslaag!)



References:

Bahama Post : Christmas 2008
New Zealand Post : January 2009
NamiPost : Brochure 2009
Pitcairn Post : December 2008
Frimerkjafréttir : Posturinn Iceland 1/2009
Post Fiji : December 2009, Bulletin No 249
Jersey Post : 2009
German Post : November 2008

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The Language Bug



READERS QUESTIONS

When franking my Christmas mail last year I used stamps of the ***'7th Definitive: Colourful South Africa'*** booklet. The 10 official languages, with the exception of English which appears on all 10 stamps, are shown in the two rows of five stamps with '*Afrika Borwa*' appearing three times and '*Ningizinu Afrika*' twice. The other stamps show '*Afrika Tshipembe*', '*Afrika Dzonga*', '*Afrika Sewula*' and '*Mzantsi Afrika*'. Do you know which African languages stand for '***Borwa***' and '***Ningizinu***' and the others? Probably the SA Stamp Study Circle has published these details earlier but the answer to the question may also be of interest to readers of the *SA Philatelist*?

I am looking at languages because I was thinking of preparing notes for the *SA Philatelist* about some aspects of my Switzerland collection. Most collectors are probably aware that Switzerland has four official languages, i. e. German, French, Italian, and Romansh; furthermore, that Latin is an important language for Switzerland because of its formal name '*Confoederatio Helvetica*' (international abbreviation 'CH') and its use on Swiss stamps, namely the famous PAX issue of 1945 and the earlier issues of the yearly National Fete stamps from 1938 to 1953 and of course the *Pro Juventute* stamps. I am not sure about the status of Swiss-German or **"*Schwyzer-tütsch*"**, the current language spoken in cantons where German is the official language and used both socially, as well as in business, industry, commerce and in professional circles. During my first years *Schwyzer-tütsch* was a difficult language to understand; in fact, one has to learn it by studying a separate grammar and dictionary and it is therefore in my opinion not just a local dialect which one can ignore when living in Switzerland. Lately, I am also noticing more frequent use of English on Swiss stamps (e. g. selvedge of the 2007 Roger Federer sheetlet and some joint-issue blocks) but especially for the promotion of tourism in machine cancellations of postal slogans. It is therefore perhaps of interest for thematically minded collectors that the use of seven languages, i.e. German, French, Italian, Romansh, Latin, Schwyzer-tütsch and English can be found on Swiss stamps and postmarks.

George van den Hurk RDPSA

In Response: The Language Bug - I

The identification of the official languages appearing on the current 7th definitive self-adhesive booklet, as George suspects, was covered in one of the South African Stamp Study Circle newsletters, that of May 2001, in which an item, covering this topic, that had appeared in SETEMPE (Vol. 6, No.1 - Feb/Mar/Apr 2001) was reproduced.

The motivation for this report was that one of our members had queried why the translations of 'South Africa' appearing on the coinage, introduced in 1996, differed from those on the stamps. However that's another story as I have subsequently noticed that on different years of the coins, the languages change.

Below is a chart identifying the languages as used on these self-adhesive booklet stamps from the original issue, valued at R1.30, which appeared in November 2000. In later printings the designs remain unchanged despite the denomination change to 'Standard Postage' in April 2001.

Row 1:

1	2	3	4	5
Afrika Borwa	Ningizimu Afrika	Suid-Afrika	Afrika Tshipembde	Afrika Borwa
(Setswana)	(IsiZulu)	(Afrikaans)	(Tshivenda)	(Sesotho)



Row 2:

1	2	3	4	5
Afrika Dzonga	Afrika Sewula	Afrika Borwa	Ningizumu Afrika	Mzantsi Afrika
(Xitsonga)	(IsiNdebele)	(Sepedi)	(SiSwati)	(IsiXhosa)
Botterblom	Blue Marguerite	Karoo violet	Tree pelargonium	Black-eyed suzy
Gazania krebsiana	*Felicia amelloides*	*Aptosimum procumbens*	*Pelargonium cucullatum*	*Thumbergia alata*
brown	pink	orange	blue-green	red-purple

Common name.
Latin
Back-ground colour.

Note that 'south' translates to 'borwa' in Setswana, Sesotho and Sepedi, and to 'ningizumu' in IsiZulu and SiSwati.

Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

The Language Bug – II

In the same letter, George comments on the number of Swiss official languages. I must disagree with George on the use of the formal country name *Confoederatio Helvetica* on certain issues. It is true that this appeared on National Fete (later known as *Pro Patria*) issues from 1938 to 1953 but on the issues of 1952 and 1953, it is only on the lowest value of each set. The higher values, which were of smaller size, were inscribed *Helvetia*.

Neither the 1945 PAX issue nor any of the *Pro Juventute* issues were inscribed other than *Helvetia* as the country name. I can concede that the use of Latin is an elegant way of avoiding the necessity of quadri-lingual inscriptions. The beauty of Swiss stamps is their simplicity of design.

I think maybe I have misunderstood George's point, which is just that the Swiss have elected to use the Latin version of their country name and that by making the above comments, I am being unnecessarily pedantic. However the main reason for me making this response, is that I believe I can explain the use of the English language on the selvedge of certain recent Swiss issues. Until 2000 Swiss stamps were printed by either PTT Berne or Courvoisier. According to the Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, Part 8, covering Italy and Switzerland (6th edition 2003) the most recent Courvoisier printed Swiss issue was in May 2001 and that printed by PTT Berne was in May 2002. From 2001, the Netherlands printer Enschedé, the French printer Cartor and the House of Questa (UK), amongst other non-Swiss printers, have been used to print Swiss stamps.

So surely the explanation is that the 2007 Roger Federer sheetlet was printed by an English security printer.

Robin Messenger, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

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Springbok Estate eBay stamp



Dear Sir,

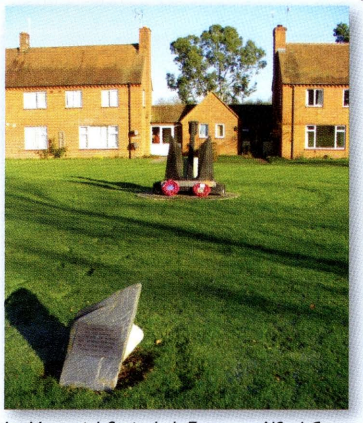
The attached stamp was recently for sale on eBay, and I believe this could be a fund raising stamp, similar to many I remember when I was young. This particular stamp was issued around 1941, shows the White Ensign and the Red Ensign for the Royal Navy and the British Merchant Navy flanking the South African flag, and it carries the words "Because they serve we live" and "Omdat hulle dien bestaan ons".

I wonder if you can advise who I can contact to give me some background to this, as we believe it was the means by which £200,000 was raised by the people of South Africa (NB the people, not the government) to buy sufficient land in the UK to re-train Merchant Seamen after the war, to enable them to take up jobs in agriculture. These seamen were responsible for keeping the supplies running to and from South Africa during the war years.

The land purchased in England was renamed 'Springbok Estate' in recognition of the donors, and still exists today, but no longer as a farm for retraining Merchant Seamen but as a home (with charitable status) for retired Merchant Seamen.

This little stamp could well be the key to the existence of Springbok Estate, and we would like to find out more about it.

(Mrs) Sandra Ferreira



Anchor War Memorial, Springbok Estate, nr Alford Crossways, Surrey, UK . Copyright Colin Smith, Geograph website.

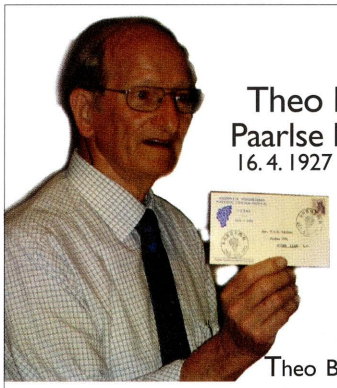
Margaret Kathleen Lowe
1935-2008



The East Rand Philatelic Society regretfully reports that Margaret Lowe passed away on December 2 at the age of 73. Margaret had been a member of ERPS for over 20 years and had served as President in 2004 and 2005, the first lady to hold that position since ERPS was formed in 1919. Margaret's main collecting interest was music with numerous sub collections depicting composers, instruments and other related themes.

Margaret was always first to volunteer help at any function, be it the annual Benoni Hobbies Fair or other events where her female culinary touch was required. She was an active member of *All Souls* church in Northmead. Margaret is survived by her husband Esmond, sons Stuart and Trevor and her daughter-in-law Deanne.

We shall all miss her very much. ADJH



Theo Beukes
Paarlse Filateliste
16. 4. 1927 - 4. 2. 2008

Theo Beukes was die laaste oorlewende stigterslid van die Paarlse Filatelistevereniging. Saam met sy groot vriend, oorlede Nico Combrink, RUFSA, en 'n paar ander mense van die vallei, het hulle die eerste Afrikaanse possëelvereniging aan die gang gekry met die amptelike stigting van die Paarlse Filatelistevereniging in Februarie 1950.

Hy het groot diens gelewer aan die filatelie in die Paarl: 58 jaar se lidmaatskap, waarvan 41 op die komitee en 16 jaar daarvan voorsitter.

Op nasionale front het hy veral met die uitstallings in die Paarl 'n voorbeeld gestel. Sy groot versamelingsliefde was Duits-Suidwes Afrika en die Unie van Suid-Afrika, en die filatelie van sy tuisdorp Worcester. Sy grootste bydrae sal egter altyd sy liefde vir die uitbou van die stokperdjie wees. Ons simpatie gaan aan sy naasbestaandes en familie.

The South African Philatelist
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
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P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

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- SADC Areas Airmail R56. 66 per copy including postage
- Rest of World Airmail R63.33 per copy including postage

An invitation to aspiring authors

All experienced Philatelists are welcome to submit articles for publication in the South African Philatelist subject to the discretion of the Editorial Board.

Should you choose to submit articles for the Editorial Board's consideration, please adhere to the following guidelines:

- *a printed proof copy of the text as well as a printed proof copy of the relevant philatelic items in the article at actual size.*
- *a corrected final draft of the article in a 'Word' document either on compact disk or emailed to the production editor.*
- *scanned copies of the philatelic items scanned at 100% with a resolution of 300dpi on a compact disk saved as a tiff, pdf, high resolution jpeg or the nearest equivalent format, or you can drop by the publishers office in Edenvale, where the design team is able to assist you with the scanning of material.*

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JAKARTA 2008

22nd Asian International Stamp Exhibition

by Neville Polakow RDPSA, FRPSL
South African Commissioner

"*Philately: a Bridge to Friendship among Man*" was the theme for Jakarta 2008. Under the patronage of the Federation of Inter-Asian Philately (FIAP), the Exhibition took place October 23 -28, 2008, at the Jakarta International Exhibition Centre. An international jury of 23 members and two apprentice jurors, with Mr Surajit Gongvatana as Honorary President of the jury and 27 National Commissioners were appointed. The Commissioner General was Mr Koes Karnadi and the Expert Committee comprised four members with Team Leader Lim Sa Bee and Senior Consultant and FIAP co-ordinator Mr Tay Peng Hian RDP.

The SA contingent consisted of Howard Green RDPSA as juror, Neville Polakow RDPSA, FRPSL as juror and SA Commissioner and Dr Neil Cronjé as apprentice juror.

After landing in Jakarta, all the exhibits were taken to the Bin Room, contents checked and booked in. The organising committee put the exhibits up in the A-type frames, and the opening ceremony took place on the 23rd on the stage in the Exhibition Centre. The Minister of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr Muhammed Nuh, inaugurated Jakarta 2008. Exhibitors from 22 FIAP member countries participated in the Exhibition and 987 frames were judged. More than eighty booths were rented to philatelic dealers including a few that were allotted to cultural vendors. It was fascinating to see these vendors with their range of souvenirs intermingling with philatelic and numismatic dealers. This innovation proved popular with the visitors.

Being the South African Commissioner, I gave all judges and commissioners copies of the Nelson Mandela 90th Birthday folders with miniature sheets, Namaqualand Flower sheets (actually impregnated with the aroma of these beautiful flowers), copies of the *Setempe* magazine and a booklet *Exploring the Fascinating World of Stamps*. These gifts were kindly provided by Philatelic Services of South Africa by courtesy of Johan van Wyk (Senior Manager) and Elize van Rensburg.

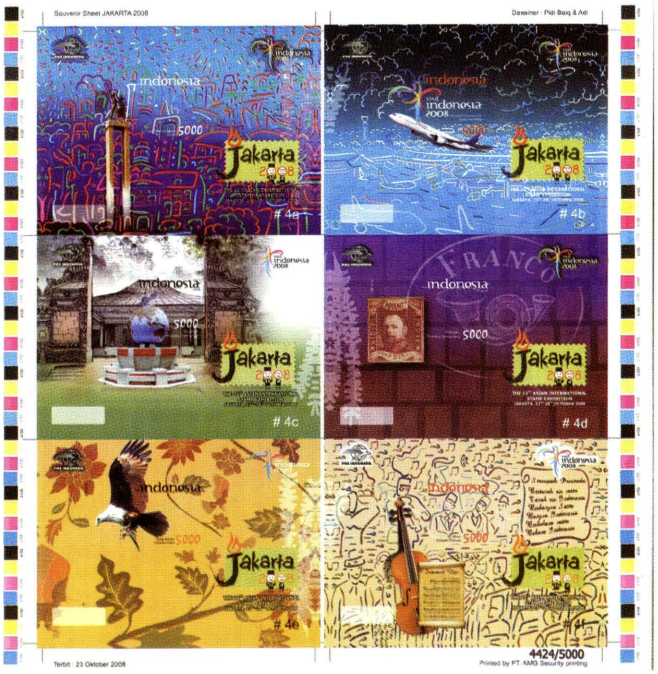
The issue of souvenir sheets each day depicted six daily themes: Grand Opening Day,Visit Indonesia 2008 Day (depicting a traditional Betawi dance), Philatelic Day (depicting the Indonesian Stamp Museum [MUPI], FIAP Day (depicting the logo of FIAP with map of Asia & Australia as the background), Ecophila Day (depicting Elang Bondol [Haliastur Indus] an endangered species and at the same time the mascot of Jakarta and Youth Pledge Day (depicting WR Supratman the composer of Indonesia's National Anthem 'INDONESIA RAYA'. 30 000 sheets (5,000 per day) were available at 5,000 rupiah (Rp) each.

A welcome dinner was held on the 23rd by the vice Governor of Jakarta Provincial Government with Indonesian Philatelists Association (IPA). An invitation by the Hong Kong Philatelic Society to a dinner reception took place in the hotel on Saturday 25th. A DVD promoting Hong Kong 2009 International Exhibition (14-17 May 2009 – 23rd Asian International Stamp Exhibition) was given to all attending. On Sunday 26th, we went on a sight-seeing tour. We drove through the National Mini Park and then visited the Indonesia National Stamp Museum (Museum Prangko). A post office within the museum provides postal services to the public. The FIAP Exco meeting on Monday 27 included a postal history seminar conducted by Dr Andrew Cheung FRPSL, entitled *Exhibiting Postal History and One-Frame Postal History*. Andrew is a Bureau member of the FIP Postal History Commission. The latest judging guidelines were explained. If any reader would like a copy of the paper presented, I'll gladly provide a copy. My e-mail address is nevillep@intekom.co.za .

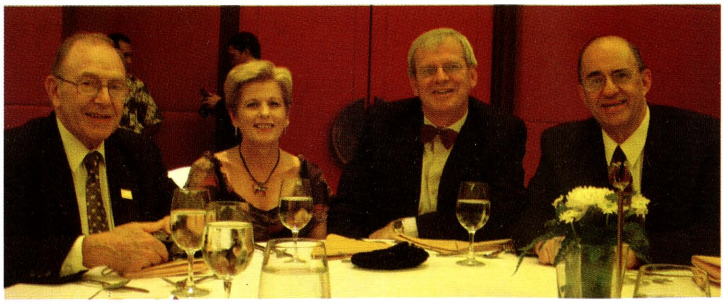
The Palmares Night which took place in the Ballroom of the Hotel, was hosted by the Minister of Culture and Tourism. Entertainment was provided by a singer and local musicians, with a musical instrument known as an 'angklung' presented to everyone. Each one consisted of varying sizes of bamboo and produces its own note of the eight bar scale.

The awards were then presented. Eleven large gold medals and eight gold medals and there were two contenders for the Grand Prix D'Honneur. The winner was Charnchai Kamasuta with *Development of Early Post Office in Siam (1880-1909)* who narrowly beat Mario Que's exhibit *Philippines - King Alfonso 'Baby' Issues (1890-1897)*. The results of the nine South African entries were six large vermeil, one vermeil and two large silver awards; see page 615 of the December 2008 edition of *The South African Philatelist* for the detailed results.

Dismounting took place on the afternoon of the 28th October as we all proceeded to say goodbye to our new philatelic acquaintances. I presented small gifts from South Africa to all the organising committee as a token of my gratitude for their hospitality and sincere friendship for providing the South African team with such excellent facilities and entertainment. My special thanks to the Chairman Srijoto and the Secretary Rijanto.



Special souvenir sheet - of all the six miniature sheets, uncut and imperforated.



Palmares Night – L to R: Howard Green, Mrs. Elsabe Cronjé, Dr. Neil Cronjé and Neville Polakow.



Mr. Muhammed Nuh, the Minister of Communication and Information Technology inaugurating Jakarta 2008. In the centre is Srijoto, Chairman of the Organising Committee and on the right Mr. Surajit Gongvajana, the FIAP President.

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Postal Income Protection

by Prof. Okkie de Jager Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa.

Upon collecting a registered letter from the Noordbrug Post Office on 8 December 2008, I noticed that all the stamps were cancelled with manuscript horizontal lines, so I asked to see the Postmaster. He told me he remembered this letter shown in Figure 1 and related the discussions they had in the Noordbrug Office earlier in the day when the postal clerk asked what to do with a registered letter if the stamps were not cancelled by the Post Office of origin (Gardenview, postal code 2047) due to an oversight from the postal clerk at that PO. The Postmaster explained that postal regulations forbid the hand stamp cancellation of the stamps at the PO of destination, but that regulations required that stamps be cancelled in pen (manuscript). The Postmaster called this income protection to prevent the recipient re-using the stamps.

We do see such horizontal lines applied in manuscript to cancel stamps at early Post Offices where the canceller got lost (e.g. Walfish Bay before 1910 and Laingsburg Station during WWI), but these are cancels applied at the PO of origin.

Finally, we also see evidence of income protection applied by the USA Post Office on incoming mail, but in this case a handstamp was applied. Figure 2 shows an airmail letter from Johannesburg (sender's address at back) rated 1s 3d for airmail letters to the USA during the 1950s. A duplex cancel of Ohio with a barred oval numeral '1' was applied as a killer to cancel the Union of SA one shilling and 3d stamps. In this case, the USA applied income protection on behalf of the Union of South Africa. This is where the USA and Republic of South African postal regulations diverge: whereas income protection could be managed with a handstamp in the USA, this must be done by manuscript lines in modern day South Africa.

I am sure readers must have seen covers with stamps not cancelled, but how many show the manuscript line cancellation as applied by our regulation conscious Postmaster of Noordbrug? I suspect that ordinary letters with uncancelled stamps easily slip through the postal system, but how often do we see such manuscript cancellations on registered letters?

Figure 1: Registered letter from Gardenview to Noordbrug, arriving on 8 December 2008. The stamps were not cancelled in Gardenview, but cancelled in manuscript by the Postmaster of Noordbrug on the same day.



Figure 2: Airmail letter from Johannesburg to Ohio, USA, posted during the 1950s. The 3d and 1s stamps were not cancelled in Johannesburg, but a duplex barred oval numeral 1 killer was applied in Ohio to prevent the South African stamps from being re-used.

STOP PRESS

2009 STAMP ISSUING PROGRAMME

(From SETEMPE. Vol 13 No.3 Oct-Dec 2008)

- President Kgalema Motlanthe (Provisional) **30 January 2009**
- 75th Anniversary of SAA **30 January 2009**
- All you need is Love **13 February 2009**
- Protection of the Poles **2 March 2009**
- Occupational Health **20 March 2009**
- Constitutional Hill Series: Artwork in the Court **5 June 2009**
- 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ **14 June 2009**
- Gemstones of South Africa **10 July 2009**
- SA Bird Series: Coastal Birds of South Africa **3 August 2009**
- Heritage Sites Series: Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape **23 September 2009**
- Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show **9 October 2009**
- Dinosaurs **2 November 2009**

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Future Articles

"The Jewels of all Philately Part II - The Bordeaux Cover"
Ds Pauw Steyl

"The Postage Stamps of Katanga"
Mike Jackson

"The World Cup and FIFA"
Dr JR Frank

"Latvian Inquisition"
Chris Mobsby

"Anglo-Egyptian War 1882 "
Ray Hackworth

Articles will be published subject to space availability

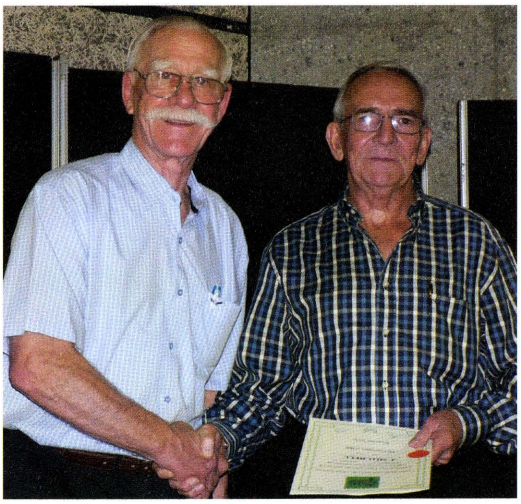
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Sasolburg Does it Again

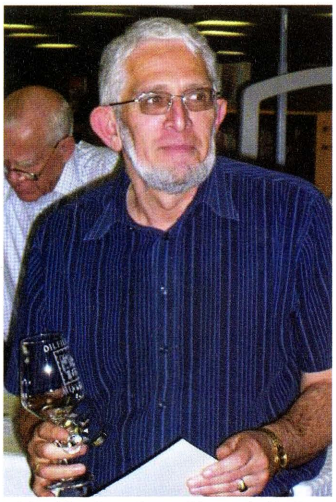
by Jill Redmond RDPSA

Sasolburg Philatelic Societiy is a most hospitable, lively and go-ahead Society whose members, quite frankly, dispel the rumours of doom and gloom about a dying hobby. They issue a ten-page monthly newsletter, either in English or Afrikaans, depending on one's choice and each monthly meeting includes competitions, a draw and items of interest. From inception the Society has held an annual competition.

The Society inaugurated the annual interclub competition in 1993. On 2 November 2008 six of us gathered to judge the fifteenth interclub competition between Boksburg-Germiston PS and Sasolburg PS. We viewed an amazing display of exhibits, including Orange Free State, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia, exhibits showing various overprints, pre-stamp Dutch letters, aerophilately, Electrical Power, Athletics, Germany, Trees, the Queen Mum, The Ark, Permit Mail, The Conveyance of Mail, Homelands and Winds of Change in Africa, amongst others.



Dr Eddie Pretorius, President of Sasol PS and Jimmy Mitchell President of Boksburg-Germiston PS

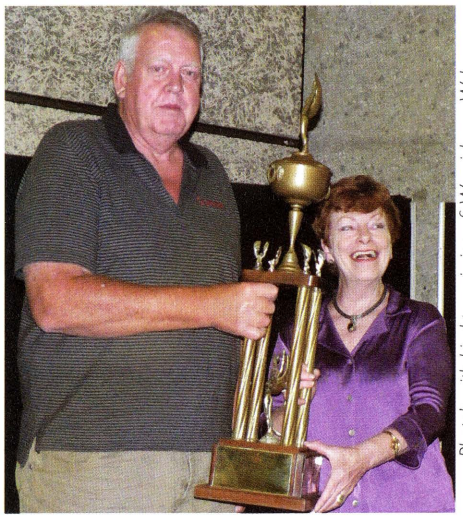


New Vice President - Meyer de Kock



Jill Redmond handing the Club Trophy to Kalla Strydom

Deciding the Grand Prix winner was a difficult task but there is great friendship between the clubs and no hard feelings when Sasolburg won the Society award this year.



Photo's with kind permission of Wernich van Wyk

Theo Offenberg, winner of the Grand Prix

The exhibition, held in the Sasolburg Library, was open for six days and on the last day, Saturday, 8 November, Jacques Kuun was welcomed as a dealer. The prize-giving and social evening, was a fitting finale for a truly great show, and all at the Society's own expense. The hospitality from such members as Eddie Pretorius, Kalla and Barbara Strydom, Bets von Tonder and her husband Eve Young, Pierre Erasmus and his wife and Ian and Marietjie Laubscher was truly heart-warming.

Many members from Boksburg-Germiston PS attended the prize-giving, with Elizabeth Mephius and Jill Redmond handing out certificates and prizes. Jimmy Mitchell, President of Boksburg-Germiston PS, has recently been made an Honorary Life Member of Sasolburg for his ongoing loyalty and interest in Sasolburg PS.

Many thanks to my jury members, Peter van der Molen, Jimmy Mitchell, Mike Jackson, Dr Eddie Pretorius and Kalla Strydom for their magnificent efforts on judging such a widespread plethora of fascinating exhibits.

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 under the Specialist Societies on the right.

1 - Northern Rhodesia 1963: Apparent Double Printing, by Alan Drysdall and Paul Skinner, *The London Philatelist* no.1361, December 2008, p.396-398. Examines this minor variety reported on the black printing on some of the duties of this definitive issue printed in photogravure by Harrisons.

2 - Miscellaneous Railway Matters by Alan Drysdall, *The Transvaal Philatelist* no. 168, November 2008, p.96-103. Late 1890s to early 1900s matters, illustrated with picture postcards of the period.

3 - Botswana Bar Coded Registration Labels by Peter Jukes, *The Runner Post* no.73, December 2008, p.1807-1809. Discusses and illustrates some types of these labels currently in use in Botswana.

4 - British Bechuanaland: The First Provisional Overprints of 1885-87 by Brian Hurst, *The Runner Post* no.73, December 2008, p.1810-1819. Major review illustrated in colour of the overprints on the Cape Rectangular stamps, with varieties and forgeries.

5 - Bechuanaland: The Rarer Stamps Study (Part 1), by Steve Wallace, *The Runner Post* no.73, December 2008, p.1820-1823. Listing illustrated in colour, of stamps where 15 or less copies are known, together with where found in public collections.

6 - Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series), Part 12, Offices beginning with U – Z. *The Runner Post* no.73, December 2008, p.1824-1828.

7 - Letter rates between the Cape of Good Hope and Britain: 1795 to 1840 – Part 5 by John Dickson, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* no.48, December 2008, p.128-134. Discusses and illustrates the rates at that time, includes extensive bibliography.

8 - Letters carried from the Cape by H.M. Ships by John Dickson, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* no.48, December 2008, p.135-137. Discusses and illustrates the Regulations applicable to letters carried by H.M. Ships, around mid 1800s.

9 - The Natal 2d inland rate of 1868 to 1870 by John Dickson, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* no.48, December 2008, p.148-157. Discusses and illustrates that rate.

10 - The S.S. Great Britain at the Cape in 1853 by John Dickson, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* no.48, December 2008, p.157-160. On a voyage from Britain to Australia and back in 1852/3, this ship called at South African ports and carried mail, some of which is illustrated.

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Specialist Societies

- **The Great Britain Philatelic of South Africa.** The SA representative is Malcolm Suttill. Tel 013 656 5932, 32 Amaryllis St, Witbank 1034.
  email: malcolms@lantic. net
- **Transvaal Study Circle,** based in the UK. Journal: *'The Transvaal Philatelist'*.
  The SA representative is Gawie van der Walt, email : cachetap@lantic.net
- **Cape & Natal Study Circle,** based in the UK. Journal: *'Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal'*.
  The SA representative is Roger Porter.
  email : rogport@kznwildlife.com
- **Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society.**
  Journal: *The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist.*
  The Secretary is N. P. Harris.
  email: mrnphboer@aon.com
- **The South African Collectors' Society,** based in the UK. Journal: *'The Springbok'*.
  Contact: Cedric Roché,
  email: croche@mweb.co.za
- **Orange Free State Study Circle.** based in the UK. Journal: *'OFS Bulletin'*.
  SA Representative John Cheminais,
  email: johnc2@telkomsa.net
  website: www.orangefreestatephilately.org.uk
- **The Royal Philatelic Society of London.**
  Journal: *'The London Philatelist'*. The SA representatives are Dr J.R.Frank RDPSA FRPSL.
  email: frankfam@icon.co.za
  and John Wannerton RDPSA FRPSL.
  email: wannerton@iafrica.com
- **Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa,** based in the USA; Journal: *'Forerunners'*. SA representative is Dr Uli Bantz, email: ulib@mweb.co.za
- **Rhodesian Study Circle.** Journal: *'Journal of RSC'*. Contact: D Morton.
  email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
- **Bechuanaland and Botswana Society,** based in UK; Journal: *'The Runner Post'*. The SA representative is Alan MacGregor, email: alan@rhodesia.co.za
- **South African Stamp Study Circle;** Contact is Keith Perrow,
  email: keith. perrow@spx. com
- **The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa.**
  Contact: Jan Lessing. Pretoria, South Africa. email: jan.lessing@absamail.co.za

Warwick and Warwick to offer the famous Inverted 'Jenny'



The story of how this rare stamp was discovered is well known. Mr William T. Robey, a stock-broker's clerk, was keen on sending first day covers to his friends and on May 14 1918 he went into his local Washington DC post office to purchase several examples of the new 24c airmail stamp. The counter clerk had insufficient in stock and Robey was asked to return at midday, when a further delivery was expected. Robey returned and when he saw the new complete sheet of 100 stamps, "his heart stood still." The aeroplane depicted in flight, the Curtiss JN-4 Jenny, was flying upside down on every stamp! Robey quickly handed over the $24 and purchased the entire sheet. He then asked to view the rest of the sheets they had at the post office and all were normal, depicting the aircraft the right way up.

The error occurred because the stamp's two colours were printed in two separate operations: first the sheet was passed through the presses and the red frame was printed and then the sheets were passed through a second time and the blue central image of the aircraft was printed. After the first printing the sheets would have been inspected for errors and then returned to the presses for the second printing, but at this stage, one of the sheets was fed into the press the wrong way round and the aircraft image was inverted relative to the frame. It is argued that the counter clerk who sold Robey the error would not have been aware that the image of the aircraft was inverted, as he had probably never seen an aeroplane in his life, being only 15 years since the Wright brothers' first flight in a heavier than air machine.

The first stamp dealer to see the sheet offered Robey $500 for it; the second was Percy Mann, who offered $10,000. Robey did not accept the offers and instead took the sheet to New York on May 17. Mann introduced Robey to Eugene Klein, of Philadelphia, who bought the sheet for $15,000 on behalf of a syndicate consisting of himself, Mann and Major Joseph Steinmetz, President of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania. The syndicate who bought the sheet then sold it to Colonel Edward H.R. Green, an important US collector, for $20,000.

Green authorised Klein to split up the sheet, numbering the position of the stamps, lightly in pencil, on the reverse, before doing so. Green retained the plate block of 8 and 3 blocks of 4 and Klein was instructed to sell the balance. Initially singles were priced at $250 each, with straight edge copies from the side of the sheet priced at $175.

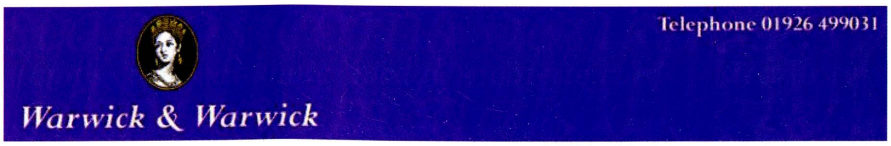
The stamp quickly gained iconic status and rose in value; by 1940 singles were changing hand at $4,100, reaching $185,000 by 2001. In 2007 two were sold, both in exceptionally fine condition and they achieved $825,000 and $850,000 before the addition of the buyer's premium.

The copy to be offered in the Warwick and Warwick auction is position 23. The provenance is as follows: In 1941 Spencer Anderson advertised it for sale, at $3,500, in the journal *'Stamps'*. Its condition was described as 'mint' and the sale was transacted at $3,000. In 1942 it was sold by Hugh C. Barr, of New York, for $2,100, its condition being described as 'full original gum'. In 1943 it was bought by Carl Pelander of New York for $1,910.

In October 1982, Harmers of New York sold it on behalf of a British collector for $52,000 + $5,200 buyer's premium. The buyer was a British collector and the stamp has not subsequently appeared on the market.

Prior to the Harmers' sale, the stamp was submitted to The Philatelic Foundation of New York for expertisation. They describe the stamp as "genuine with a tiny thin spot covered by gum." Warwick and Warwick experts have examined the stamp in detail, using high powered magnification equipment and are confident that the 'tiny thin' referred to on the certificate, relates to an insignificant paper blemish which was part of the paper on which the stamp was printed. The gum is totally original and there is no damage to the stamp whatsoever.

This icon of world philately is being offered in the Warwick and Warwick auction to be held in the Court House, Warwick, on Wednesday March 4. It is estimated at £150,000.



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Smalls

WANTED: Back issues

I require the following back issues to complete my SA Philatelist series from 1973 to the present. Can you help?

1974	Vol 50	No. 4	1975	Vol 51	No. 4, 10
1976	Vol 52	No. 2	1978	Vol 54	No 9
1979	Vol 55	No 7, 9	1980	Vol 56	No 1,7, 9,11 & 12

I am willing to pay for these copies.
Please contact Mr Charles Deacon on tel/fax 044 874 3118
Available also, 100 odd issues in the 1970-80 period to swop. Also looking for pre-1973 issues.

Exchange An amateur stamp collector appealing for somebody to keep up a correspondence and consequently exchange stamps.
Jan Strnad, Boreticka 3 628 00 Brno. Czech Republic

FOR SALE

Huge accumulation of stamps, covers, kiloware, albums, stockbooks, - about a ton in all and over 2,500,000 stamps. Have been doing appro booklets but now all must go - relocating from Vosburg in the Karoo to Durban. Selling the lot or separately. Request list by post.
Phone for a chat: 053-675-0030. Keith Skinner
email: keithskinner@telkomsa.net Home Society Durban - KZN.

SMALLS ADVERTS

Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can 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.

LOCAL EVENTS

exhibition news invited for all future local events

Tshwane exhibitions

Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria and Pretoria Philatelic Society, in cooperation with dealer Paul Van Zeyl :

- GAUTHEME 2009. 4 April 2009
- TSHWANE SINGLEFRAME. 4 July 2009. Non-competitive, all categories.
- TSHWANE INTERCLUB. 5 September2009. Competitive.
- THEMATIC FUN. 7 November 2009. Open invitation.

Venue for all above events: Denis Adami Hall. Wren St, Queenswood. Pretoria.
Convenor: Rev Cassie Carstens (012 653 2279)

Societies that wish to publish forthcoming exhibitions are welcome to submit information

Happy Valentine's Day From East Rand Stamps



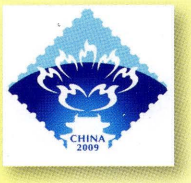
East Rand Stamps
Official Sales Agent for Israel Post Ltd
PO Box 12191, 1504 Benoryn
Tel 011 914 5535 Fax 011 914 1793

FUTURE EVENTS EXHIBITIONS

exhibits are invited for all future exhibitions

APRIL 2009

China 2009
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition
Luoyang
10 - 16 April 2009
Commissioner: Emil Minnaar RDPSA
email: emil@minnaar.org
Entries Closed



MAY 2009

Hong Kong 2009
23rd Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Hong Kong
14 -17 May 2009
Commissioner:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA
email: pflan@mweb.co.za
SA Jurors: Patrick Flanagan RDPSA
(Apprentice Juror). Entries Closed



JULY / AUGUST '09

Philakorea 2009
24th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Seoul
30 July - 4 August 2009
Commissioner:
Howard Green RDPSA
email: Howard. Green@swelco.co.za
SA Jurors: Howard Green RDPSA
Neil Cronje (Apprentice Juror). Entries Closed



OCTOBER 2009

Italy 2009
FEPA International Stamp Exhibition (FIP) Recognition
Rome
21 - 25 October 2009
Commissioner:
Richard Johnson RDPSA
email: RJ@johnson.co.za Entries Closed



MAY 2010

London 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, London
8 - 15 May 2010
Commissioner: Harry Birkhead RDPSA
email: sylvia@icon.co.za
Apprentice Juror: Patrick Flanagan RDPSA
Entries Closed



OCTOBER 2010

Lisbon 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, Lisbon
1 - 10 October 2010
Commissioner: Andrew Fischer
email: andrewf@fischerassociates.co.za



OCTOBER 2010

Joburg 2010
25th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Johannesburg
27 - 31 October 2010
Commissioner General:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA
email: pflan@mweb.co.za
email: info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za



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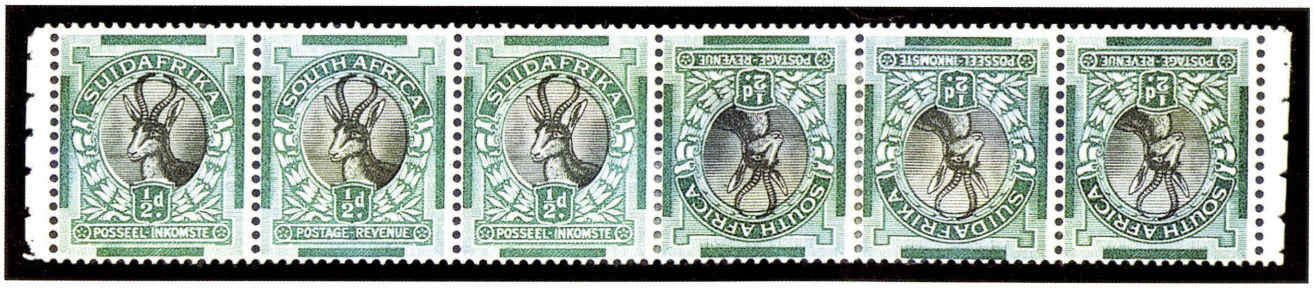
South Africa at Auction in March



1941-48 ½d., vertical pair from the top of the sheet with variety "Yellow-buff (centre) omitted", large part o.g. (87a.)



Official: 1935-49 1d. grey and carmine, block of four ovpt. Type 02, the left pair with variety "OFFICIAL" twice on the same stamp, used on piece with single ½d. and 1d. (021 var.). With BPA certificate (2008).



1930-45 ½d., horizontal strip of six with "tete-beche" pair in centre, large part o.g. (42b.)

Our auction in March includes the collection formed by the late F. A. Clark of Derby together with fine and unusual material from other vendors.

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BLOEM 2009 STAMPSHOW
NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
23 - 27 SEPTEMEBER 2009

OLIEWENHUIS ART MUSEUM
HARRY SMITH STREET
BLOEMFONTEIN
9301

GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED BY:

SPINK

HOSTED BY:
THE OFS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

EXHIBITION DEADLINES:
ENTRY FORM: 30 MAY 2009
DELIVERY EXHIBIT: 10 SEPTEMBER 2009

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 (PFSA) and to other FIP member organizations provided that any collection which has since 1 July 2006:

a) gained a Large Gold Award at any South African National, Special National Exhibition or of similar status, or Gold or Large Gold Award at any International Exhibition, shall not be eligible for competitive entry for this exhibition excepting in Group A;

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. The Exhibition Committee takes no responsibility of facilitate the clearing by Customs of exhibits brought in from outside the Road Monetary Area

2. SCOPE OF EXHIBITION

Group A Non-Competitive Exhibits
- (a) Invited Exhibits
- (b) Court of Honour

Group B Competitive Philately (Judged according to F.I.P. Regulations)

Class 01 Traditional Philately
- (a) South Africa, all periods
- (b) Great Britain and Commonwealth
- (c) Rest of the World

Class 02 Postal History
- (a) South Africa, all periods
- (b) Great Britain and Commonwealth
- (c) Rest of the World
- (d) Historical, Social and Special Studies, all World (See clause 9)

Class 03 Thematic
Class 04 Aero philately, Maritime and Disaster Mails
Class 05 Revenues, Postal Stationery
Class 06 Open Class (See clause 10)
Class 07 One Frame (See clause 11)
Class 07 Literature, including Electronic Media

Group C Competitive Philately – Other (Judges according to PFSA Regulations)

Class 09 First Day Covers, Cinderellas
Class 10 Picture Postcards
Class 11 'Gems' Class (See clause 12)

3. ENTRIES AND EXHIBITS

3.1 A charge of R100 per entry to cover handling costs will be due on submission of the provisional entry form, except for a Class 11 – 'Gems' entry where the fee shall be R50 per entry. This fee is not refundable.

3.2 The fee per frame is R100 or per Literature entry is R100, except for Class 11 'Gems' entries where the frame fee shall be R50 per frame. These fees are payable on submission of the Final Entry form. For each Literature entry, two copies shall be submitted which are non-returnable; one copy will be donated to the OFS Philatelic Society and other to the PFSA library.

3.3 There is no maximum number of frames for each exhibitor, however if more than one provisional entry is submitted, the exhibitor must signify his/her preference in case not all can be accepted. No exhibit may be entered in more than one Class.

3.4 An entry from an exhibitor competing for the first time in any Class except Class 11 – 'Gems', 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.

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

3.6 An Entry Form, with the entry fee for each exhibit, must be received before 30 May 2009 to enable the Organizing Committee to allocate frames.

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

3.8 The Organizing 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 Exhibit Organizer must receive before 30 May 2009
(a) A Final Entry form,
(b) the prescribed frame fees per Clause 3.2,
(c) a description of the exhibit in English or Afrikaans not exceeding 100 words for inclusion in the exhibition catalogue;
(d) a photocopy of the exhibit's introductory page outlining the concept of the exhibit, which may subsequently be amended (fundamental concept of the exhibit may however not be changed). Failure to submit the introductory page with the final entry shall be penalized by subtracting one point from the final judged score for that exhibit.
(e) a Synopsis page for guidance of the Jury on rarities etc, which is optional.

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

3.11 The Organizing Committee intends to appoint Commissioners in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban, who shall be available to take exhibits to Bloemfontein and bring those back at the end of the exhibition.

3.12 Exhibits must be received by the Commissioners not later than 18 September 2009 or must be delivered to the Exhibition by

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21 September 2009, except for Literature (Class 08) where exhibits are required by 1 August 2009 for judging purpose; delivery instructions will be advised on the Final Entry forms. The Jury reserves their right not to judge late entries..

3.13 Should any doubt or dispute arise as the eligibility of any entry, the ruling of the Organizing Committee shall be final.

4. EXHIBITION FRAMES

4.1 Exhibition Frames accommodate 15 sheets, each with a maximum height of 305 mm. The width of the frame is 1150 mm, with 'daylight' size of 1120 mm. **Note that the sheets will be mounted in the sequence of 3 horizontal rows of 5 sheets each.**

4.2 All exhibitors must provide their sheets with acetate or plastic exhibition covers to ensure the safety of their material; entries will both be accepted without exhibition covers. Sheet numbers must be shown on the front at the top right corner. Numberings 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, except for Class 11 ('Gems') where up to 2 frames may be applied for irrespective of any previous awards received. 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 Organizing Committee.

5. LIABILITY AND INSURANCE

5.1 Although every possible care will be taken of exhibits while in the custody of the Organizing Committee, such exhibits shall at all times be at the owner's risk. Neither the Organizing Committee nor the officers, members and employees of the sponsoring Societies arranging the Stamp show, 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 There will be no insurance cover. The onus rests with the exhibitors to arrange their own cover.

6. JURY AND JUDGING FOR AWARDS

6.1 The Organizing Committee has invited a philatelist to appoint and chair the jury, which will be currently accredited judges of the PFSA or other suitably qualified judges. Other persons may also be nominated to act as Apprentice Jurors.

6.2 The Chairman shall have full control over the activities of the jury, which shall be subject to the Rules and By-laws of the PFSA. While the jury may call in any person/s as a consultant, neither consultant/s nor Apprentice Jurors shall have any vote in the jury's deliberations.

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

6.4 Judging for awards will be on material submitted and no further supporting matter will be required or permitted, other than a synopsis page. Colour copied material (photostats, scans or photographs) used in exhibits must be clearly labeled as such and must be at least 25 % linearly larger or smaller than the actual size of the item depicted. Original photographs in Class 02 (Postal History) are permitted in full size if they are part of the development of the exhibit.

6.5 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.

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

6.7 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.

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

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

6.10 Where exhibitors are not clear about FIP or PFSA rules, please contact the Judging and Ethics Committee stating the Class of interest and the nature of the query.

7. AWARDS

7.1 Exhibition Awards will be (except for Classes 7 – 11 – see Clauses 11 and 12 resp.):

	Points
Large Gold	90 +
Gold	85 - 89
Large Vermeil (Large Silver-gilt)	80 - 84
Vermeil (Silver-gilt)	75 -79
Large Silver	70 - 74
Silver	65 - 69
Silver-Bronze	60 - 64
Bronze	55 - 59
Certificate of Participation	up to 54

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

7.2 Each entry that is not given an Exhibition Award will receive a Certificate of Participation.

7.3 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. No exhibit in Group 'C' is eligible for special awards except for those awards that are specifically designated to those classes.

8.2 Within the Competitive Philately Group, the *Grand Prix* shall be awarded to the best competitive exhibit of not lower than Gold Award standard and shall take precedence over all other awards. The Post Office Trophy shall be awarded to the best exhibit of South Africa 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 1 July 2006 has gained a Gold Award at any Southern African National or Special National Exhibition will not be eligible for any Special Award unless at this Exhibition it is awarded a Large Gold Award.

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

9. POSTAL HISTORY Class 2 (d) Historical, Social and Special Studies

F.I.P. have introduced this new sub-class under Postal History with effect from 1 January 2009. Exhibits in this class would include material developed by commerce and society for use in the postal system and may include an appropriate amount on non-philatelic material relevant to the subject. Exhibits eligible to enter under Class 02 (d) would include but are not limited to the following fields: Telegram services, Greeting cards, Pictorial commercial envelopes used in the postal system. Historical, local and or regional studies; studies related to an event.

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10. OPEN CLASS

10.1 The objectives of the experimental 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 FIP 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, postcards, photographs, drawings, newspaper clippings, etc. Philatelic material could encompass material that is suitable for all FIP classes. 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 3 mm in thickness so it can be mounted in the frames, and
(b) the philatelic elements must be not less than 50 % of the total area of items shown.

10.2 Entries in the 'Open' Class will not be eligible for Special Awards and Trophies unless specifically designated for this Class. Certificates awarded shall state 'Open Class'

11. THE 'ONE FRAME' CLASS

11.1 The objectives of the 'One frame' Class are to provide for established collectors an opportunity to show material that cannot be treated well in more than one frame or to show new ideas and developments.

11.2 Guidelines
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. The 'One Frame' must have a narrow scope and should not be an extract from a large exhibit.

11.3 The criteria to be applied in judging such exhibits may be obtained on request from the Judging and Ethics Committee and will be based on the guidelines published by F.I.P.

11.4 The 'One frame' Class will have 5 awards:

Gold	80 – 100 points
Vermeil	70 – 79 points
Silver	60 – 69 points
Bronze	50 – 59 points
Certificate of Participation :	up to 49 points.

11.5 Entries in the 'One frame' class will not be eligible for any of the Special Awards and Trophies specifically designated for this Class. Certificates awarded shall state 'One Frame Class'.

12. THE 'GEMS' CLASS

12.1 The objectives of the 'Gems' experimental class is to promote the participation of newcomers to exhibiting in a friendly and non intimidating environment at National level to gain experience of exhibiting.

12.2 No entry shall exceed two frames. The total number of entries per person will be determined by the Organizing Committee at their sole discretion.

12.3 All types (classes) of exhibits are eligible and will be marked according to generally accepted practices applied by the jury.

12.4 Guidelines
The 'Gems' class is regarded as a stepping stone to enter the relevant FIP classes at a later stage. It is therefore strongly advisable to adhere to established exhibition principles. It is most important to have an introductory page that sets out the plan or story of the exhibit.

12.5 The 'Gems' Class will have 6 awards in the form of a certificate:

Diamond	90 – 100 points
Emerald	80 – 89 points
Ruby	70 – 79 points
Sapphire	60 – 69 points
Aquamarine	50 – 59 points
Certificate of participation:	up to 49 points

12.6 Entries in the 'Gems' class will only be eligible for Special Awards and Trophies specifically designated for this Class. Entry in this Class will not prevent the Exhibitor from qualifying for the ERPS Trophy at 'n later Exhibition.

13. BLACKLISTED PHILATELIC MATERIAL

The PFSA have created a Blacklist which details philatelic material reported by the South African Post Office to have been stolen form their Museum and Archive. This list is initially being published in the February 2009 edition of the SA Philatelist. The PFSA have resolved that no exhibit containing blacklisted material shall be accepted for exhibition and if that is detected only after the exhibit has been mounted, the exhibit is to be disqualified and taken down forthwith and the Chairman of the PFSA Judging and Ethics Committee to be notified accordingly, for him to notify the relevant Authorities. The Blacklist will be maintained by the PFSA Judging & Ethics Committee with any other missing or banned material and will be listed on the PFSA website as soon as practicable.

14. ACCEPTANCE OF 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 Organizing Committee's decision in any matter which may arise but which is not covered by these rules.

15. EXHIBITION CATALOGUE

Each exhibit will be allocated one copy of the Exhibition catalogue, which the exhibitor may collect 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 the Exhibition Guidelines and entry forms may be obtained from:

Gerda van Zyl
BOX 366
Bloemfontein
9300
tel (051) 447 9609; email: gerdavanzyll@hotmail.com

Queries concerning Exhibition Classes, Guidelines for Judging and other Judging matters should be directed to the Chairman of the PFSA Judging and Ethics Committee, Emil Bührmann, on email web@remgro.com and tel – 021-888 3219

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Stampshow 2009
National Philatelic Exhibition
Entry Form

Personal Details		Administrative Details
Title	Initials	Banking Details: **ABSA Bank: OFS Philatelic Society** **Savings Account no: 9086546429 / Branch Code: 632005** **Fax or post deposit slip to secretary** **Secretary:** Mrs. G. van Zyl P.O. Box 266 Bloemfontein Tel: 051 4479609 / 072 379 9019 Fax: 051 4476273 E-mail: gerdavanzyll@hotmail.com
Surname		
Address Postal Code		Tel (H): (W): Fax: Cell: E-mail:
Society		

Entry Form

I wish to enter for STAMPSHOW 2009 the exhibit
described below and agree to abide by the rules.
I enclose the sum of R100-00 as payment for the exhibit handling fee.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

This entry form must reach the Secretary before 30 May 2009

Title of Exhibit	
Class	Number of frames required

Previous awards received by this exhibit since 1st July 2003 at National level or higher

Date	Occasion	Award

I am a first-time exhibitor at National level
and my Society hereby confirms that my exhibit is of National Standard.

_____

Name & Signature of Society Chairperson or Secretary

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April 2009

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
www.philatelysa.co.za



This Month

- **The Postage Stamps of Katanga**
- The Crown Jewels of all Philately: **The Bordeaux Cover**
- **Traditional Philately- Changes to exhibiting rules**

April 2009
R33. 00 VAT incl.
ISSN 0038-2566
Vol 85.2 893

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The SA Philatelist, April 2009.

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The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

April 2009 Vol 85 No 2 Whole No 893

- Large Silver Hafnia 1994,
- Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- Vermeil APS Stampshow1999,
- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- Federation Plaque 2004,
- Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
- Large Silver NZ Literature Exhib 2007,
- Large Silver JAKARTA 2008.

R33.00 per copy. VAT inclusive. ISSN 0038-2566

Announcement

of the Members of the Jury and Regional Commissioners for the Bloemfontein 2009 Exhibition from 23 - 27 September 2009:

'JUNASS' JURY

Chairlady: Jill Redmond RDPSA
Secretary: Gerrie Conradie
Members: Prof Garry Osthoff
Jan van Beukering
Apprentice: Frans Massyn (cycle 1)

'SENIOR' JURY

Chairman: Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL
Deputy: Howard Green RDPSA
Secretary: Emil Minnaar RDPSA
Members: Harry Birkhead RDPSA,FRPSL
Moira Bleazard,
Emil Bührmann
Colin Hoffman RDPSA, FRPSL,
Richard Johnson RDPSA
Herwig Küssing
Cedric Roché RDPSA
Senior Consultants: Gerald Bodily
David Parsons
Apprentices: Dries Ferreira (cycle 1)
Andrew Fischer (cycle 1)
Dave Morton (cycle 2)

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

The following persons have been appointed as Regional Commissioners for this exhibition:

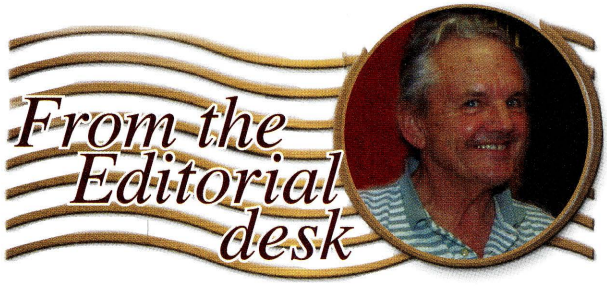
Gauteng: Harry Birkhead RDPSA FRPSL
Eastern Cape: Herwig Küssing
Western Cape: David Morton
Other Areas: To be advised.

The Regional Commissioners will be available to take exhibits and trophies to and return same from the exhibition; details of collection and return points will be publicised in due course.

TERMINATION OF SAPDA MEMBERSHIP

Collectors are asked to note that at an ExCo meeting of the South African Philatelic Dealers Association held on 17 January 2009 it was resolved that the membership of John-Peter Wharton-Hood trading as J P Consultants was terminated with immediate effect.

P van Zeyl - Secretary



The decision has been taken that, in future, the editorial duties that accompany the production of the bi-monthly journal that is the *SA Philatelist* will, from the June 2009 issue, be in the hands of the Editorial Board. This is by no means a radical change as, with their editor many hundreds of kilometres away in Wilderness for the past eight issues, it has been the Board that has done most of the work and deserves the majority of the bouquets on offer. Nor will it be an unprecedented situation; production of the magazine was in the hands of an editorial board between 1957 and 1985 when, amongst others, the likes of such luminaries as Dr.J.H.Harvey Pirie, Dr.Tom Berry and Manfred Weinstein took the chair.

The "new-look" *SA Philatelist* has received a number of compliments over the course of the last five years and the Editorial Board has, I feel, enjoyed a degree of success in fulfilling the requirements of Federation, namely that it should produce a magazine that would be of value to the more serious student of the philately of Southern Africa as well as stimulating and entertaining the less dedicated reader. For this, your thanks and mine are due to the production team of Emil Minnaar, Robin Messenger, Moira Bleazard, and Peter van der Molen. Our particular thanks are also due to Janice Botes, who gave unstintingly of her time and effort as Managing Editor from the beginning of 2004 and will now assume the role of Production Editor, a job title that is a better description of the myriad duties that she performs. I am also extremely pleased to be able to announce that Alan Rose, who was Editor of the journal from April 2004 until December 2007, has rejoined the Board.

Personally, I hope to continue my irregular series of articles under the banner of 'Cinderellas'. While reorganising my own philatelic library recently, I came across the 100th issue of *"The Cinderella Philatelist"*, the admirable journal of the Cinderella Stamp Club of London. In it, there was a message from their President who, in 1985, was none other than a man who was surely the doyen of all philatelists of the twentieth century, the late Robson Lowe. Robbie wrote in part that *"We collectors of Cinderellas have much more chance of adventure than the normal stamp collector, and stimulated by the inquiring minds of the editors and contributors I feel that most of us receive much more than we give"*. I agree with the first part of his statement; I trust that many of you, in your capacity of readers of the *SA Philatelist*, are able to acknowledge the second.

Chris Mobsby RDPSA FRPSL

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The South African Philatelist

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Closing dates for future issues

June issue	Vol.	85: 3.	894 : 14 May 2009
August issue	Vol.	85: 4.	895 : 17 July 2009
October issue	Vol.	85: 5.	896 : 16 September 2009
December issue	Vol.	85: 6.	897 : 10 November 2009
February issue	Vol.	86: 1.	898 : 11 January 2010

Design and layout: GDB Promotions
Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2009 in South Africa is R198,00. SADC countries, the subscription is R340,00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R380,00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/ Subscriptions Manager: 2 Anemone Avenue, Welgedacht, 7530 email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: 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.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +21 (0) 11 917 5304
Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R198,00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R340,00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R380,00.
Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Anemone Laan 2, Welgedacht, 7530.
E-pos: dmorton@mweb.co.za
Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Publikasie: Die tydskrif 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.
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From the mailbox . . .

A Fine Publication

I have received a copy of the *SA Philatelist* which I am told by Dave Morton was due to your organisation. I am most grateful for this kindness and it brought back many happy memories of our 60th RSC celebrations. It is a fine publication. We get copies of it via the RPSV and two of our members get it via subscription. It always draws much praise on this side of the world which is, incidently, still wounded over the cricket loss!

With warmest wishes,

Sean Burke seanburke1@yahoo.com

editorial board's choice

Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to

George Cafetzoglou RDPSA for his series on 'The Birth of a Stamp'

Mint Stamps



As a 46 year old Mongolian stamp collector and a member of the Union of Mongolian Philatelists & American Philatelic Society, I'm looking for good philatelic friends from your country who collect mint stamps and would correspond with me - I collect Word Wide **mint stamps**. In Mongolia it is very difficult to find foreign mint stamps. All fauna, transportation, space, ships & paintings. Also I collect Year sets. I need stamps from your country all periods! I can offer in exchange Mongolian mint stamps & S/S 1960-1994. Exchange rate:1:1. Will answer all letters. Language: English or Russian.

Jigjid Gantsogt
P.O.Box-314
UlaanBaatar-38. MONGOLIA
email: Jigjid_Gantsogt@yahoo.com



Correspondence to the *SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the editor. Material received is most welcome and will be reviewed by the Editorial Board. Articles, letters and items of interest may be published and may be rewarded with a writing gift from SHEAFFER©

'Misappropriate' is Unappropriate

Dear Editorial Board,

What sort of a word is 'misappropriate'? Is this part of the 'newspeak' in the New South Africa?

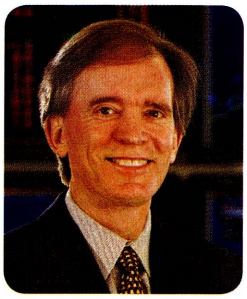
The dictionary tells us 'misappropriate' refers to the misuse of money. Yet the Post Office uses it, perhaps as a kind of newspeak euphenism, when it comes to philatelis archival material stolen from it. Why should the Post Office be scared of the words 'stolen material'? There is no law about misappropriated material, but there is a 'Stolen Goods Act'. Moreover stealing is theft, a criminal offence.

J Groenewald, Pretoria.

Ascat Grand Prix awarded to Mr. William H. Gross

ASCAT, the world-wide society of the leading publishers of catalogues, albums and magazines for stamp collectors, has awarded William 'Bill' Gross the ASCAT Grand Prix, one of the most prestigious international philatelic prizes. Mr. Gross won the award for his great achievements and contributions as a philatelist. However, his acts as a philanthropist impressed the ASCAT Committee even more.

Mr. Gross is mainly known as the founder and chief investment officer of PIMCO, the world's largest bond manager and as an author of several books and articles about financial investments. As a stamp collector he was the first person to form a complete collection of 19th Century United States postage stamps. The final stamp of the collection, a 1-cent 1868 'Z Grill', he obtained by trading it against a $2.97 million, unique plate block of the Inverted Jenny. He was awarded the Grand Prix National at the World Exhibition WASHINGTON 2006 for his United States collection. The same year his also outstanding Great Britain collection was sold at auction for over $9 million - money that was all generously donated to the medical charity Médecins Sans Frontières. In 2008, two more of his impressive collections, British Empire and Scandinavia, were sold and again all the proceeds, totalling over $3 million,





were donated to charity. This time it was Columbia University's Millennium Village Project that benefited from the sales. The Grand Prix was presented to Mr. Gross at a special banquet honoured by the presence of S.A.S. Prince Albert II of Monaco during the 'MonacoPhil 2009' Exhibition in December 2009 in Monte Carlo.

Former winners of the ASCAT Grand Prix:

- *1994 - Swiss Post*
- *1996 - S.A.S. Prince Rainier III of Monaco*
- *1998 - S.E. Juan Antonio Samaranch - President of the International Olympic Committee*
- *2000- Mr. Bertrand Piccard, The first man to fly around the world in a balloon*
- *2002 - Mr. Louis Figo - FIFA World Football Player of the Year 2001*
- *2004 - The Royal Princess Maria Gabriella di Savoia*
- *2006 - Dr Alexander Kroo in memoriam – Founder of the ASCAT Grand Prix*

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How the Foundation's funding helps our hobby

by Joh Groenewald - Council Member of Foundation



Cedric Roché RDPSA, President of Foundation

Collectors are enjoying the fruits of their hobby, indeed right now by having a full-colour copy of *The SA Philatelist* in front of them. The fruits of their hobby are in the form of funding to make the production of the journal.

This value-adding financial support comes from the Philatelic Foundation, the promotional fund which collectors themselves have helped to build up.

It is a success story, which had its small beginnings in 1975 at the time of the national philatelic exhibition and congress at Paarl.

The idea of a trust fund to bolster philately came from Herman Steyn, then manager of Philatelic Services at the Post Office headquarters in Pretoria. The concept was well received by the management of the Philatelic Federation, and a senior philatelist who was an attorney in Bellville, Bob Goldblatt, prepared the articles of incorporation of what became known as the Philatelic Foundation of South Africa (Filateliestigting).

The Post Office gave R10 000 to kick-start the Foundation, the idea being that stamp collectors and philatelic societies could also contribute to the benefit of the hobby. Spontaneous contributions soon started coming in.

While the Post Office continued its annual grant until 1994, the real growth of the trust fund took off in the 1980s, with the introduction of souvenir sheets in conjunction with the annual national stamp exhibitions. The new items were eagerly bought by collectors. Initially the souvenir sheets pictured unaccepted stamp designs, but these were soon replaced by miniature sheetlets which bore postally valid stamps.

How the system worked, was that the Foundation paid for the production and distribution (handling) of the items, and reaped the benefit of the proceeds.

Meanwhile judicious investment of the savings helped to grow the fund to the extent that the Foundation could start contributing to varied activities of the Federation.

Financial support was given for the production and duplicating of audiovisual shows, youth promotion (guidance leaflets, newsletter, the junior national stamp show 'Junass', youth leader seminars), the annual national stamp exhibition, including the manufacture, transport and interim storage of exhibition frames, projects of specialist societies, publications, and of course *The South African Philatelist*, which five years ago could switch to full-colour printing.

"In addition to ad hoc or regular grants to the Federation for philatelic activities, the Foundation meets the international obligations of the Philatelic Federation", says Cedric Roché RDPSA of Pretoria, President of the Foundation. This includes the membership of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP), Federation of Inter-Asian Philately (FIAP) and support for South African representation at international exhibitions and meetings.

Roché says the success of the Foundation is due to the strict discipline it follows in both its investments and its allocations. Not more than 40 per cent of its annual earnings in interest on investments may be drawn for projects during the ensuing year. "This means that we add 60 per cent of our earnings to the investment capital every year. The result is that every year we are able to do a little bit more for collectors," he says.

The significant assistance provided by the Foundation allows the Federation to use its own income for basics and essential running costs and to keep its membership fees down to a minimum, given the wide scope of services provided.

The Philatelic Foundation is governed by a Council of seven, being two members nominated by the Management Committee of the Philatelic Federation, two appointed by SA Post Office Ltd, and three elected by the members of the Foundation, being the signatories of the Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa. It is a requirement that all 'philatelic members' of the Council be signatories to the Roll (RDPSAs). The three elected members may not be persons serving in the Federation's Management Committee, in order to ensure an arms-length relationship between funding and operational functions. The Council elects its own chairman, who thereby becomes the President of the Philatelic Foundation.

Specialist Societies

- **Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society.** Journal: *The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist.* The Secretary is N. P. Harris. email: mrnphboer@aon.com
- **Bechuanaland and Botswana Society,** based in UK; Journal: *'The Runner Post'*. The SA representative is Alan MacGregor, email: alan@rhodesia.co.za
- **Cape & Natal Study Circle,** based in the UK. Journal: *'Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal'*. The SA representative is Roger Porter. email : rogport@kznwildlife.com
- **The Great Britain Philatelic of South Africa.** The SA representative is Malcolm Suttill. Tel 013 656 5932, 32 Amaryllis St, Witbank 1034. email: malcolms@lantic. net
- **Orange Free State Study Circle.** based in the UK. Journal: *'OFS Bulletin'*. SA Representative John Cheminais, email: johnc2@telkomsa.net www.orangefreestatephilately.org.uk
- **Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa,** based in the USA; Journal: *'Forerunners'*. SA representative is Dr Uli Bantz, email: ulib@mweb.co.za
- **The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa.** Contact: Jan Lessing. Pretoria, South Africa. email: jan.lessing@absamail.co.za
- **Rhodesian Study Circle.** Journal: *'Journal of RSC'*. Contact: D Morton. email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
- **The Royal Philatelic Society of London.** Journal: *'The London Philatelist'*. The SA representative is Dr J.R.Frank RDPSA FRPSL. email: frankfam@icon.co.za
- **The South African Collectors' Society,** based in the UK. Journal: *'The Springbok'*. Contact: Cedric Roché, email: croche@mweb.co.za
- **South African Stamp Study Circle;** Contact is Keith Perrow, email: keith. perrow@spx. com
- **Transvaal Study Circle,** based in the UK. Journal: *'The Transvaal Philatelist'*. The SA representative is Gawie van der Walt, email : cachetap@lantic.net

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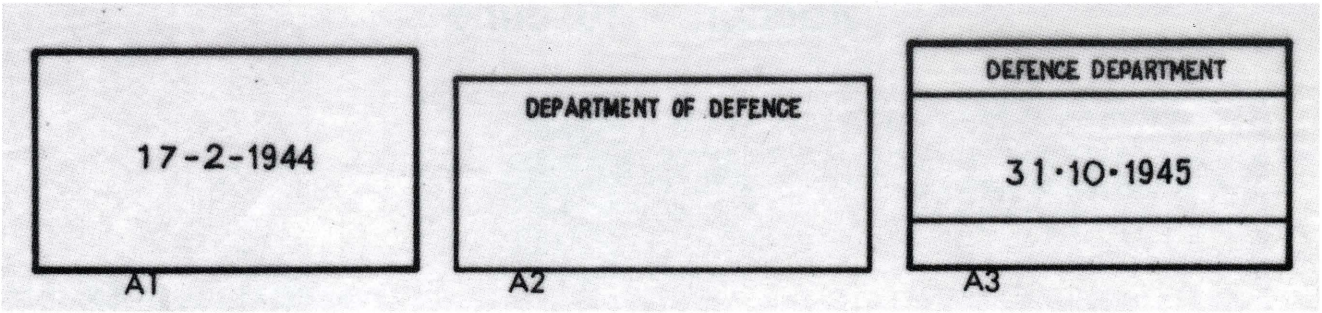
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World War II: Types of Cachets Used on South African Military Mail

by Jim Findlay - South African Military Mail Study Group.



Editor's note: The Military used a wide range of cachets - some with philatelic significance to comply with the 'franking privilege' requirements for free transmission of mail, and many other cachets used on military documents, passes, licences, paybooks, log books, Forces' ID books, etc. This article is intended to give a classification system to all cachets that were used during WWII.

Introduction

An informal military mail study group was formed by Harry Birkhead RDPSA, George Cafetzoglou RDPSA, Jim Findlay, Joh Groenewald RDPSA, the late Jack Hagger RDPSA, the late Jonas Michelson RDPSA, George van den Hurk RDPSA and other occasional interested individuals in the 1980s. Meetings were and still are held on an ad hoc basis with 4 to 6 meetings being held per year.

It was at these meetings where Jonas Michelson formulated a classification for the various types of cachets that had been recorded on South African mail items during World War II. There were a number of options and proposals discussed, which resulted in certain 'listings' being circulated for opinions. At a recent study group meeting it was decided that the classification of these Department of Defence World War II cachets should be finalised and published as a standard reference for fellow military mail collectors. As far as the group is aware there is no formal recognised type listing of these cachets and the purpose of this is to provide a standard reference listing.

Cachet Types and Measurements

The cachet types illustrated in the article as used by South African forces are those proposed by the late Jonas Michelson. There are a number of variations within the types of cachets and also in the dimensions of each type. It is impractical to assign sub-type numbers to all of these as in many cases there is only a single example.

When describing a cachet the measurements of the cachet are given as the horizontal (width) x vertical (height) in mm. In types B and E the crown is excluded from the measurement. There are some variations in the design of the crown but this is excluded from this paper. Most cachets are English only but there are many that are bilingual (English and Afrikaans) and there are few Afrikaans only cachets (e.g. 'Regiment President Steyn', 'Regiment de la Rey', 'Die Middelandse Regiment').

Identification of the cachet is usually associated with a formation or unit name with an indication of the location within the cachet. Often there is the identification of a specific person/position (e.g. Commanding Officer, Adjudant, Quartermaster, etc.) or a sub-unit (e.g. 'A Company', 'A Squadron', 'P Battery', etc.) or a department within the Union Defence Force (e.g. Adjudant General, Deputy Director of Medical Services, etc.) or one of the arms or corps (e.g. SA Air Force, SA Engineer Corps, SA Signals Corps, etc.). It is not uncommon to have a combination of these designations as well as a postal address.

There are examples of Types A2, A3, B, D3, E1, E2 and E3 where 'Defence Department' or 'Department of Defence' is substituted with another identity such as 'Prisoner of War Camp', 'Adjudant General' or others.

Apart from these cachets there are also many that are single or multiple line without a frame. As with the Type A to E cachets there are many varieties. These should be described as 'single line cachet', 'two line cachet' etc. with the dimensions given as the cachet length, height and the letter height.

Cachet Type A

A1: A box with or without the date.

A2: A box with 'Department of Defence'.

A3: A 3-segment box with 'Defence Department' or 'Department of Defence'.

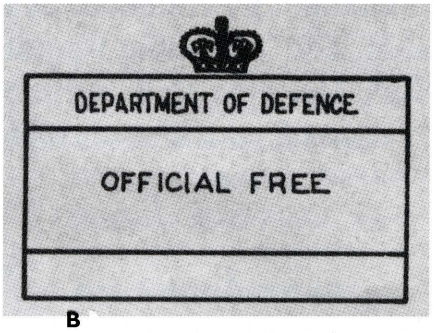
There are 2-segment box cachets recorded but they appear to be Type A3 that have been mutilated.

Cachet Type B

B: A 3-segment box as Type A3 but with a Crown centred on top. This is perhaps the most common type of cachet used on mail.

The wording can be variable but is mostly as illustrated.

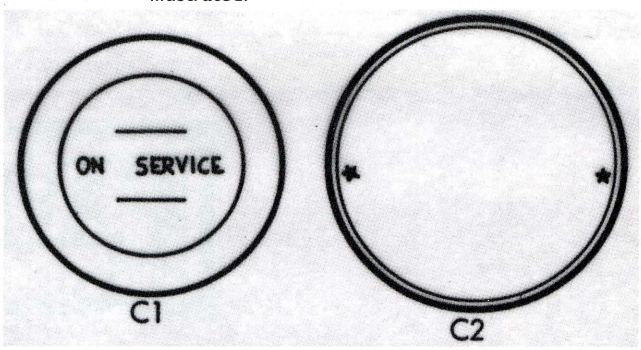
Examples of cachets with the crown off-centre are known. There are numerous variations regarding the cachet width and height.



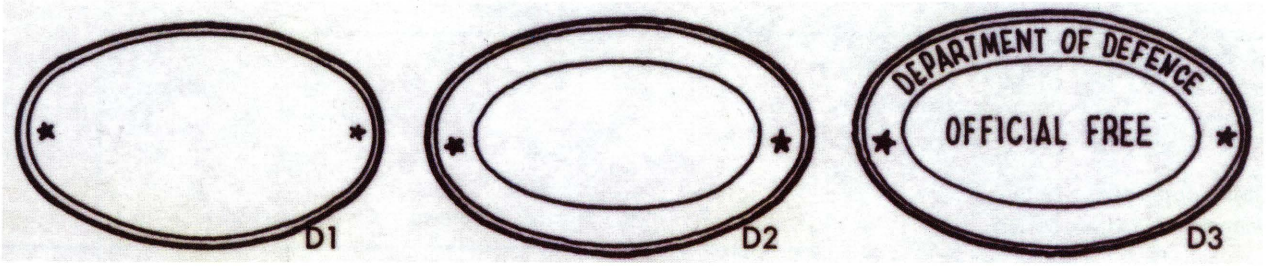
Cachet Type C

C1: A double circle cachet with the circles separated by at least 3-4mm.

C2: A double circle cachet with the circles separated by approximately 1mm; usually with 2 asterisks as illustrated.



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Cachet Type D

D1: Oval with double border lines approximately 1mm apart; usually with 2 asterisks as illustrated.

D2: Oval with double border lines approximately 1mm apart and an inner oval approximately 3-4mm from the outer lines; usually with 2 asterisks as illustrated.

D3: Oval with double border lines approximately 1mm apart and an inner oval approximately 3-4mm from the outer lines; usually with 2 asterisks as illustrated; with 'Department of Defence' and 'Official Free'.

Cachet Type E

Similar to Type D but with a crown centred on top of the oval cachet and with 'Department of Defence' and 'Official Free' included as illustrated. There are variations recorded without 'Official Free'.

E1: Oval with double border lines approximately 1mm apart; usually with 2 asterisks as illustrated.

E2: Oval with double border lines approximately 1mm apart and an inner oval approximately 3-4mm from the outer lines; usually with 2 asterisks as illustrated.

E3: Oval with double border lines approximately 1mm apart and an inner oval approximately 3-4mm from the outer lines; usually with 2 asterisks as illustrated. The cachet is smaller than Type E2 and with larger letters.





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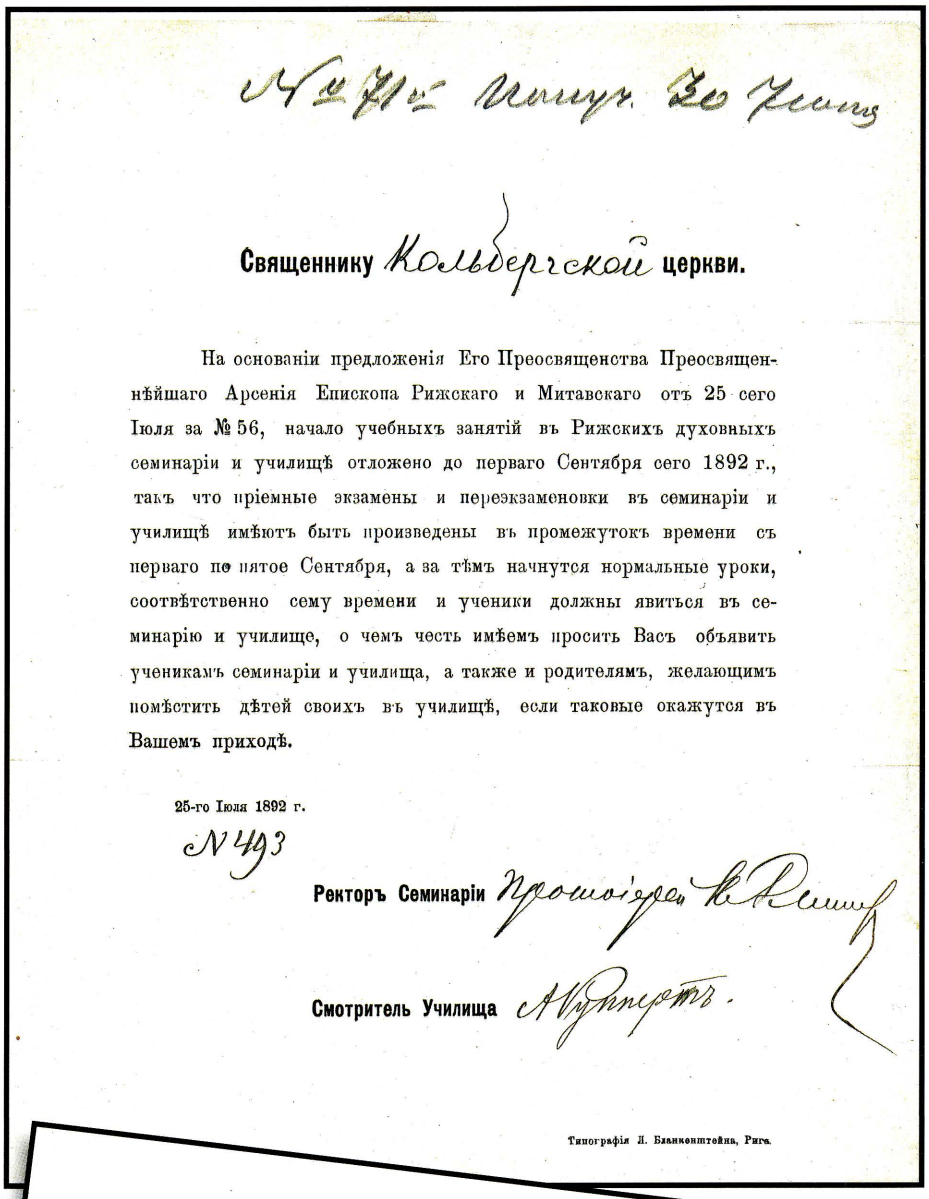
LATVIAN INQUISITION

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

There used to be a time, some twenty or thirty years ago when, living in Johannesburg as I then was, it was possible to nip out at midday from the office in Main Street and visit one of the numerous Chinese restaurants at the bottom of Commissioner Street. This, you must understand was not purely to avoid the rigours of a lunch in the company canteen by partaking of such oriental delicacies as bird's nest soup and egg foo yong, but also for purposes of philatelic research! There were, in those days, numerous waiters of the old school at such establishments as the "Little Swallow" or "Number 5" who were quite happy to provide a translation of documents or covers written in Chinese script or to transcribe postmarks or cachets which might otherwise have proven completely indecipherable. A little extra on the tip was always welcome in return for services rendered. In more recent years, however, it was becoming increasingly difficult to find waiters who were old enough to have been schooled in the language. Nor is this problem restricted to the ideographical representation of Mandarin and other dialects of the Chinese language. Hebrew and Arabic, Korean and Punjabi, may appear as 'Greek' to all but the most discerning of Western eyes.

With my own, somewhat idiosyncratic approach to philately encompassing, as it does, the entire world, I do often find it useful to be able to obtain a translation of the written word in order to evaluate the importance of an item of postal history. Thus it was that, about seven or eight years back, I turned, not for the first time, to our old friend Jonas Michelson RDPSA, for some enlightenment on the subject matter of this short contribution. This move turned out to be particularly appropriate as Jonas, although born in the Ukraine in 1917, grew up in Riga, the capital of Latvia and the source of the item illustrated, a circular written in the Russian of the day in 1892. Jonas, who passed away in 2005, had emigrated to South Africa in 1934 but retained a good working knowledge of the Cyrillic alphabet, a script that was, in fact,

Fig.1. Circular document in Cyrillic dated 25 June 1892.



№ 491. Рижск. 26 Июня

Священнику Кольбергской церкви.

На основаніи предложенія Его Преосвященства Преосвященнѣйшаго Арсенія Епископа Рижскаго и Митавскаго отъ 25 сего Іюля за № 56, начало учебныхъ занятій въ Рижскихъ духовныхъ семинаріи и училищѣ отложено до перваго Сентября сего 1892 г., такъ что пріемные экзамены и переэкзаменовки въ семинаріи и училищѣ имѣютъ быть произведены въ промежутокъ времени съ перваго по пятое Сентября, а за тѣмъ начнутся нормальные уроки, соотвѣтственно сему времени и ученики должны явиться въ семинарію и училище, о чемъ честь имѣемъ просить Васъ объявить ученикамъ семинаріи и училища, а также и родителямъ, желающимъ помѣстить дѣтей своихъ въ училищѣ, если таковые окажутся въ Вашемъ приходѣ.

25-го Іюля 1892 г.

№ 493

Ректоръ Семинаріи Протоіерей К. Кипшъ

Смотритель Училища А. Бунтеръ.

Типографія Л. Бланкенштейна, Рига.

Кольбергскому Священнику.

№ 493.

Отъ пр. рис. Дух. Сем

Чрезъ ст. Руцавъ

въ м. Кольбергъ

26 ИЮЛ 1892

Fig.2. Particulars of addressee and cds of 26 July 1892.

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Fig.3. Sealing label and arrival mark of 29 July 1892.

developed from Ancient Greek. He was thus able to tell me that, in part, the letter to "The Priest of Kolberg Church" was to inform him that, "On the basis of the proposal of His Eminence the Most Reverend Arsenius, Bishop of Riga and Mitau of 25 June…" normal educational activities at the Riga religious seminary and school were to be suspended during the period of entrance examinations, this being from 1st to 5th of September, 1892. The circular included a request that the recipient should notify pupils and parents of this decision and was signed by the Rector of the Seminary and the Inspector of Schools (fig.1).

From the cancellation on the address side of the circular (fig.2), it may be deduced that it was posted on 26 July while on the reverse (fig.3) is an arrival mark of three days later – 29 July. Also on the reverse is a square (18x18mm), vermilion label that was used to seal the twice-folded circular. This label was cut through in the course of the opening of the document. Latvia was under Russian rule in 1892 and the label is markedly similar to a number of the Zemstvo stamps of provincial Russia that were prevalent around that time. However, of what amounted to nearly two and a half thousand different stamps that were issued for these rural posts, the vast majority were inscribed with a unit of value, frequently 3- or 5-kopecks. Thus, I am led to believe that the item in question being, apparently, undenominated, is no more than an address label that was utilised, in this particular instance, for the sealing of a postal item. Although I have been able to transliterate the wording in the northwest quadrant of the circle as 'seminary', I have yet to solve the meaning of the balance of the inscription. I hope that somewhere a reader of the *SA Philatelist* may be able to shed further light on an intriguing mystery.

JUNASS 2009

JUNASS 2009 will be held in **Bloemfontein** during 24-27 September. This falls in the spring, the time when nature is awakening from winter. People are then also awakening and shifting their activities to the outdoors. Sport makes up a large part of these activities…...and conversations. Everyone is still talking about the South African sport teams that have excelled internationally during the recent past. The sport heroes won medals at the Para-Olympic games and achieved world champion status in rugby and cricket. Regarding the future, we look forward to the football world cup to be held in South Africa in 2010.

To complement the sport fever, the theme for the Club exhibits will be SPORT. This is a wide theme and there is a great variety of philatelic material available that the youngsters can use to compile an exhibit. There are so many kinds of sport that can be shown, or even focused on. Why not try to get behind these sport types and investigate their development. Maybe you can explain why a rugby ball is not round, or why the tennis score is counted in multiples of 15?



Almost every youth club has a member who specialises in this theme for his/her own collection. Here is your chance to be the group leader and get your stamping and non-stamping pals interested in this philatelic theme!

Okay Kids, the OFS Youth Philatelists are awaiting you at JUNASS 2009!!

Contact: Garry Osthoff
PO Box 11479
Universitas 9321
Tel: 051-5223542 Fax: 401-2216
e-mail: OsthoffG.sci@mail.uovs.ac.za



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The Postage Stamps of KATANGA

by Mike Jackson, Boksburg - Germiston Philatelic Society.

In the 1880s, King Leopold II of Belgium had, with the asssistance of British explorer Henry Stanley, established the Congo Free State, north of Katanga, his attention having been drawn to the latter area by reports of extensive mineral wealth. Expeditions were sent and in 1891 King Leopold took possession of Katanga. After the take-over of Leopold's interests by the Belgian Government in 1910, Katanga was integrated into the Belgian Congo but retained a large measure of autonomy. In 1933 it was renamed the province of Elisabethville, after its capital, and its mineral resources were exploited by Belgian companies, notably Union Minière du Haut Katanga; the province being developed much more than the rest of the country. After Congo was granted Independence in June 1960, the new Government headed by Patrice Lumumba announced on 5 July 1960 that three of the Belgian Congo series of stamps would be overprinted with the word 'CONGO' and released for issue. When Katanga declared its own independence six days later on 11 July 1960, probably motivated by the mineral wealth in their region, the Katanga administration headed by Moise Tshombe decided to adopt the same plan but altered the text of the overprint to 'KATANGA' and increased the number of issues. The postal authority in Katanga operated under occasionally challenging circumstances. Initially, the post office had found it difficult to establish a complete postal service in a secessionist state, but it managed to achieve a great deal of success over a period of time. As a country, Katanga was never officially recognised; yet its mail was widely tolerated. In December 1960, a delegation from Katanga petitioned the postal services of a number of European countries. It is known that Belgium and Luxembourg did agree to handle mail from Katanga.



Fig. 1

The map of Katanga and its neighbouring countries is shown in fig.1. The first stamps to be issued on 12 September 1960 were the overprints on the 1959 'Madonna' bi-lingual (French and Flemish) issue (fig. 2) and the 1960 'Technical Co-operation Council' unilingual issues (fig. 3).

The 'Imprimerie Imbelco' printers of Elisabethville overprinted the stamps and fig.2 shows the 'Madonna' stamps on a first day airmail cover from Elisabethville to Hayes, Middlesex in England.

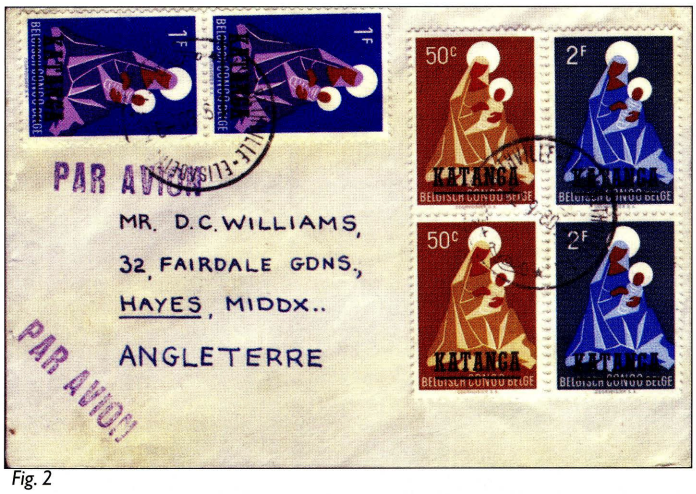


Fig. 2

Fig. 3 shows the French inscribed stamp with inverted KATANGA overprint; there was also a Flemish inscribed version. All the overprinted issues are known with the overprints inverted. In fig. 4 the KATANGA overprint is shown applied on a Ruanda Urundi stamp, which had originally been part of German East Africa and was seized by Belgian troops in 1916 during WW I; it became a Belgian Trust territory in 1946. The invalidation date for both issues was 1 July 1961.

Fig.5 is a philatelic cover from Elisabethville to Brussels in Belgium and has postage paid of 14f. The two 'Technical Co-operation Council' stamps have the broader line under the KATANGA overprint. Misplaced overprints occur to a lesser or greater degree on all the issues.

In the 'Wild Animals' series, originally issued in 1959, the 2f and 8f have varieties where the KATANGA overprint appears at either the top or the bottom of the stamp. Examples of these are shown in figs 6 and 7 for the 2f value. This series consisted of twelve values, was also overprinted by Imbelco and the overprinted set was issued on 19 September 1960.

An airmail cover shown in fig. 8 to Cape Town, South Africa, was cancelled at Albertville on 6 October 1960, within a month after the first issue of these stamps. The postage paid was 8f; a 2f Belgian Congo stamp overprinted CONGO was also applied. From Independence in July until the first issues in September 1960 only Belgian Congo stamps or CONGO overprints were available for postage.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

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Fig. 5

Only five of the original 1947 Belgian Congo series of 26 'Mask Carvings' were overprinted with 'KATANGA' and were issued on 22 September 1960; the invalidation date was 1 July 1961. The stamps shown in figs. 14 and 15 have inverted overprints; the 2Fr50 value is surcharged '3Fr.50' and has a major displacement of the overprint, while the 50f duty in fig.14 has a double overprint. Fig. 16 shows the 100f duty with the overprint displaced.



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 16



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 12



Fig. 11

Of the original 22 duties, 17 of the 1952 'Flower' series were overprinted with KATANGA, with date of issue of 22 September 1960.

Fig. 17 shows the 1f50 light green duty, depicting 'Schizoglossum', that was overprinted but never issued. Fig. 18 is the 50c value of the Ruanda-Urundi flower stamp with the KATANGA overprint. Under-inking of the overprint is shown in fig.19.

An example of major displacement of the overprint can be seen in fig. 20. All these 'Flower' duties have errors of inverted overprints. Examples of both thickly and thinly inked overprints are displayed in figs. 21 and 22.



Fig. 17



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20

An example of an inverted overprint on the 'Wild Animal' series can be seen in fig.9. Fig. 10 shows a double overprint, of which one is inverted. Radically misplaced overprints can be seen in figs. 11 and 12. The 20c Ruanda-Urundi stamp from their Wild Animal series and overprinted KATANGA is shown in fig. 13.

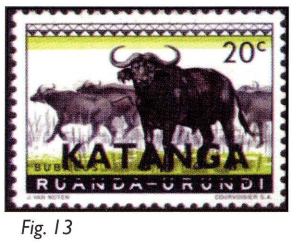


Fig. 13



Fig. 21



Fig. 22

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Fig. 23

Fig. 23 is a registered philatelic cover sent from Albertville to Tongeren in Belgium; the date stamp of 30 September 1960 is eight days after the first day of issue. The postage paid was 12f65.



Fig. 26



Fig. 27

On 26 October 1960, the stamps issued by the 'Congo Republic' to celebrate its independence were overprinted by the Katanga authorities. The overprint was again executed by 'Imprimerie Imbelco' of Elisabethville and consisted of the date of Katanga's declaration of independence followed by the name of the country. Ten stamps of the series were issued and the 20f duty can be seen in fig. 24. One of the inverted overprinted values is shown in fig.25. A 'philatelic' airmail cover from Elisabethville to Brussels in Belgium, dated 3 August 1961, can be seen in fig. 26, whilst the stamps from the Flower series are dominant, it is the 20f duty which has the variety of the underlined 'JUILLET'. Fig. 27 is an airmail cover from Katanga's Presidential Office in Elisabethville to Ostende in Belgium. The postmark date is 26 December 1960 and the postage paid was 6f50 which is likely to be correct.



Fig. 24

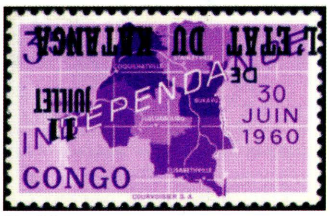


Fig. 25

The 'Technical Co-operation Council' stamps were surcharged with '3f50' and the uni-lingual stamps were issued on 16 January 1961 with an invalidation date of 1 July 1961. Fig. 28 is an example of displaced overprinting and fig. 29 shows an inverted overprint.

The first issue of Katangan definitive stamps was on 1 March 1961, when three designs were used with the theme of local craft. The stamps were issued in sheets of 100 and were printed by Helio Courvoisier of Switzerland. Fig. 30 is a philatelic cover from Elisabethville to Cleveland, Ohio, USA. The postage paid was 20f70 and the date of the postmark is 31 March 1962. Two propaganda labels are affixed at bottom right, as well as the cachets 'DU KATANGA' and 'ELISABETHVILLE/ELISABETHSTAD 1'.



Fig. 28



Fig. 29

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Fig. 30



Fig. 32



Fig. 31



Fig. 33

Fig. 31 shows an airmail cover from the National Bank of Katanga in Elisabethville to Brussels, Belgium, dated 19 September 1962, with postage paid of 8f. The printed airmail cover of fig. 32 is from the 'Swiss Office for the Development of Trade' to Winterthur in Switzerland; it was cancelled in Elisabethville on 8 June 1962 and carried postage of 11f50.

The cover in fig. 33 has the cachet '*Etat du Katanga Service des Impots, ELISABETHVILLE*', (State of Katanga Taxation Office), where the former country designation (CONGO BELGE - BELGISCH CONGO) at the top of the envelope has been masked by tape.

On 11 July 1961, the independent state of Katanga celebrated its first anniversary by holding an 'International Trade Fair' at Elisabethville. The fair was open from 8 to 23 July 1961. A commemorative set of six stamps was issued and were printed by Helio Courvoisier, with 100 stamps per sheet. Fig. 34 shows a first day cover cancelled at Elisabethville on 8 July 1961. The dates of 1911-1961, on the canceller, commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of Elisabethville.



Fig. 34

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Fig. 35

Also on 11 July 1961, three stamps were issued to commemorate Katanga's first anniversary. These portrayed President Moise Tshombe and the Katanga national colours. The stamps were sold with a surtax of 5f for the Katanga Red Cross. They were printed by Helio Courvoisier. A first day cover, with the Independence anniversary canceller is shown in fig. 35.



Fig. 36

The fourth Katanga issue was that of 'Air Katanga' on 1 August 1961. Four duties were printed by Helio Courvoisier and there were 25 stamps to a sheet. A local philatelic cover to Manono, dated 4 August 1961, is shown in fig. 36. The last Katanga issue was on 1 October 1962, comprising three values on the theme of the Katangese 'Gendarmerie'. Fig. 37 shows an imperforate 10f stamp and fig. 38 shows an airmail cover from Elisabethville to Firenze, in Italy, cancelled on 13 February 1963.

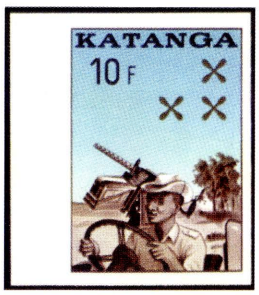


Fig. 37



Fig. 38

In January 1963, the Central Government of Congo invalidated all Katangese stamps throughout the territory, with the exception of Kolwezi where the important mines were located, which was the last Katangan stronghold. However, the end of February 1963 marked the definite end of the Katanga stamps.

Kamina Air Force Base

The cover in fig. 39 was sent from Kamina to Belgium and is backstamped at Brussels Airport on 18 July 1960, only one week after Katanga's independence was proclaimed. The Kamina airbase was at that time used by the Belgian Forces to evacuate their Nationals and hence the 'Kamina Refugee'

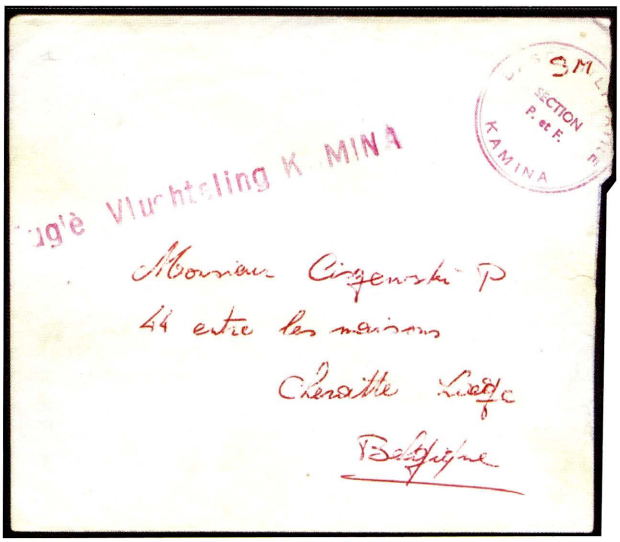


Fig. 39

cachet. Fig. 40 is an airmail cover from Kamina Air Force Base sent to Angleur, Belgium, where it received an arrival postmark dated 26 September 1960. The cover bears the crest of the Belgian Air Force at Kamina and the manuscript date of 21 September 1960, presumably the date of despatch. Fig. 41 is an airmail cover, with the Kamina Military Base canceller. It is postmarked 13 June 1961. The sender was F Cuervo of ONUC (Organisation Nations Unies Congo). By then Belgium had complied with United Nations' directives by abandoning Kamina.

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Fig. 40



Fig. 41

United Nations Involvement and Post Script

After Patrice Lumumba was replaced as Prime Minister of the Congo in a coup d'état in September 1960, he was abducted to Katanga where he was executed. The United Nations Security Council became involved to prevent civil war in the Congo and world sentiment was much against the secession of Katanga which was seen as an attempt to create a Belgian-controlled puppet state run for the benefit of mining interests. Much political and later military pressure was applied by the UN to reverse the Katangese secession which was ended by Thsombe's surrender to the UN forces at Kolwezi on 15 January 1963. Tshombe went into exile but returned in 1964 to the Congo to serve as Prime Minister but was dismissed and returned to exile in Spain. In 1967 a plane he was on was hijacked to Algeria where he was detained until his death in 1969, aged 50.

'Private' Stamp Issues

It is believed that the overprinted stamps shown in figs. 42 to 44 are 'private overprints' which were sold at their full face value and that the proceeds were given to charity. They were not officially issued and their legal status is unclear since it is not known who authorised the overprinting.

Fig.42 shows one of a set of four values, overprinted '21-9-1961 / ARMISTICE O.N.U.C. / KATANGA / NDOLA'; however, there was no known Armistice on that date. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, did die in a plane crash while on his way to Ndola, in the then Northern Rhodesia, on 17 September. Could this printing have been by ONUC in anticipation of the results of the Ndola negotiations with the regime of Katanga, which never took place?



Fig. 42

Fig. 43 shows one of a set of eight values overprinted '13-10-1961 / ARMISTICE / O.N.U.C. / KATANGA / E'VILLE'. Again, there was no known Armistice on 13 October 1961. Was this also an attempt by ONUC to predict an Armistice in E'ville i.e. Elisabethville, on this date?



Fig. 43

Fig.44 shows one of a set of 10 values overprinted '13-21-9-1961 / VICTOIRE / DE L'ARMÉE / KATANGAISE'. The first confrontations between ONUC and the Katangese army in the cities of Elisabethville, Jadotville and Kamina all occurred about 13 September 1961. It was also on this date that the Congolese government called for a cease-fire.



Fig. 44

References:

1.) '*The Bank Notes of KATANGA*' – Peter Symes, Pirie Printers, Australia. Has a good section on stamps and much background information.

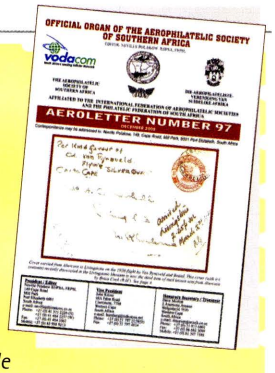
2.) http://www.congostamps.com/katanga

Helpful information

Worth making a Note of:

- **Boksburg Stamp fair:** 25 April 30 May 27 June
- **Sandton Stamp fair:** 11 April 9 May 13 June
  Both stamp fairs start at 9am with the auctions at 11am
- **Pretoria Stamp fair:** 4 April 2 May 6 June.
  Denis Adami Hall, Queenswood & Vic X Lodge, Menlo Park (9am -2pm)
- **'Collector QSA auctions'** *-3rd Saturdays of 'even' months at Ernest Ullman Hall, Sandton; and 3rd Sats of 'odd' months at Vic X Lodge, both commencing at 11am.*

Aeroletter



NOW PUBLISHED: Aeroletter Number 97 contains 40 pages recording updated information relating to Southern Africa aerophilately. This edition reports major new finds recently discovered in the Livingstone Museum, Zambia. The story of the Handley-Page attempt to start a passenger and air mail service in South Africa. Graphic illustrations of recovered mail from the 1968 SAA Boeing 707 crash at Windhoek. Letters to the editor discuss various issues of aerophilately. Imperial Airways crashes in Southern Africa and various items of interest. This full colour issue is available to anyone who would like to join the Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa and would like to further their knowledge and involvement in this field of postal history.

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THE EXHIBITION WITH A DIFFERENCE

WHERE?

Impala Park Community Centre,
Elizabeth Road, Boksburg.

WHEN?

25th and 26th June 2009

WHY?

Have you ever wanted to exhibit your collection, but felt intimidated?
Well - now's your chance.

We want to show your collection. The idea of the exhibition is to support any stamp collector to enter his / her pride and joy and exhibit in an informal manner.

Whilst there are no rules regarding the material exhibited, the exhibition should be seen in the manner in which it is intended ~ i.e. FUN! There will however be judging and prizes awarded for the best exhibits.

You can enter 1 Frame, 1 Page, 5 Frames, 3 Frames etc. etc.

Categories are as follows:

1: Best 1 Frame Exhibit
2: Best 1 Page Exhibit
3: Best Thematic Exhibit
4: Best Southern Africa Exhibit
5: Best Commonwealth Exhibit
6: Best 'Rest of the World' Exhibit
7: Best Overall Exhibit

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'THE CROWN JEWELS OF ALL PHILATELY' PART 2

The Bordeaux Cover

by Pauw Steyl - Orange Free State Philatelic Society

The discovery of the so-called 'Bordeaux Cover' was a big event in the world of philately. This unique cover, bearing both values of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps, has been called: 'The crown jewel of all philately'. At the beginning of the 1900s, M. Lemaire published a series of articles dealing with the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps in his journal Le Philateliste Francais.

A French schoolboy was keenly reading all the articles on the latest discoveries. As his late father was a businessman in Bordeaux and had dealings with Mauritius, he discussed the articles with his mother. She told him that there might be some old letters from Mauritius in his late father's correspondence files.

Lemaire continued: *"Many weary and dusty days the boy spent in turning over piles of musty papers. It is true that for his labours, he was rewarded with finding some old stamps, but there were none of them of notable rarity. The spark of enthusiasm although dimmed, continue to burn, and as he came to the last few bundles of letters there were revealed to his delighted gaze two letter-sheets bearing between them three of the classic rarities. One of these letters was a veritable king among princes. It bore the two values, and the postal markings traced the history of the letter from the time when it left the island until its delivery…"*

Postal markings on front:

Rectangular PENNY POST handstamp, applied once, upside down, at the Mauritius Post Office (Port Louis) to cancel the two stamps.

British accountancy mark for forwarding letter on to France by the British authorities. In late 1845, France and Great Britain agreed to some changes to their 1843 Postal Convention, which resulted in the re-structuring of the Letter Bills. Unpaid, to destination, letters from overseas carried to Britain and thence forwarded to France in the British Open Mails were now exchanged under Art 13 rather than the formerly used Art 12. Rates of exchange remained unchanged. The abovementioned letter was received into the French postal system at Boulogne (Dec 26) Rated at '20' (decimes) for total due for sea, British and French charges.



4 October 1847 – *The Bordeaux envelope with contents, posted from Port Louis, Mauritius to Bordeaux in France. The writer was Edward Frances, a general merchant in Port Louis, ordering 30 barrels of wine from the firm Ducau Lurguie. Letter travelled per ship via the Cape of Good Hope and England to France and reached its destination after a long travel of eighty-five days.*

David Feldman assessed the rating as 20 centimes when sold on their Zurich auction in 1993, but in her research, Helen Morgan assessed the French manuscript to be 90 centimes. Obviously, the official responsible for the rating mark could have done a better job.

Postal markings on the back:

Mauritius Post Office (Oct 4 47); British ship marking: 'Ship letter Plymouth' (where the letter entered England); Paris (Dec 26 1847); Bordeaux (Dec 28 1847).

Chronological Moments in the 'Life' of the Bordeaux Cover

In her research for the book *Blue Mauritius: The Hunt for the World's Most Valuable Stamps*, Helen Morgan compiled a provenance listing of the Bordeaux cover; with recognition to the research of Helen Morgan, the following is listed:

1847 – Used on a letter to Ducau & Lurguie, sent 'via England'.

1902 – Found by a schoolboy when searching through the firm's correspondence.

1903 - Dealer Théophile Lemaire bought the letter for £1 600 and sold it to Brunet de l'Argentière.

1921(?) - Alfred Lichtenstein bought de l'Argentière's collection.

1922 - Arthur Hind bought the letter from Lichtenstein.

1934 - Auctioned by H. R. Harmer in London at the Hind sale (Hind died in 1933) and purchased by dealer Edgar Mohrmann for Maurice Burrus for £5 000.

1963 - The Raymond H. Weill Co. bought the letter at the Burrus sale on behalf of a client for £28 000

1968 - The Raymond H. Weill Co. bought back the letter after it had again changed hands.

1971 - Bought by Hiroyuki Kanai for 120 million Japanese yen.

1986 - Consigned with the Kanai Mauritius collection to David Feldman.

1988 - Sold to an anonymous buyer for $3.8 million.

1993 - Auctioned by David Feldman in Zurich and purchased by a lady representing an anonymous client for SFr. 5 750 000 (£2. 64 million, $4 million)

This cover formed part of the collection of K. Hiroyuki, the Japanese textile merchant. At the auction, the collection was known as the Kanai Mauritius Sale. The editor of *The South African Philatelist* of February 1994 describes what happened at that auction: *"The Kanai Mauritius sale was the kind that grabs international media attention, being covered live by four television stations, not to mention international news agencies, and was therefore described as 'the most important auction of the century'. It certainly established a new world record for the highest price ever paid for a philatelic item. This was the Bordeaux cover, lot 155, referred to in the past as "the crown jewel of all philately" as it bears both the 1d and 2d of the 'Post Office' Mauritius issue.*

The catalogue estimate of the cover was Swiss Franc (S Fr) 4 to 6 million and it was sold to an apparently unidentified woman for S Fr 5, 75 million (R13, 435 million).

Reprints of the 'Post Office' Mauritius Stamps

The 'Post Office' Mauritius plate was used to make a limited number of reprints in Paris in August 1912. It was done for record purposes and for sale to a few private collectors. Every reprint received a violet 'REPRINT' handstamp on the reverse. Of interest, one finds reprints, which have 'opposite' colours to

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the originals: the 1d was printed in blue instead of the original orange and the 2d in orange for the original blue. Specimens in black are also in existence. The Paris reprints are the best quality reproductions. Only a handful survived and are therefore rare.



1912 Paris reprint in Black on medium wove-paper sunken proof. It is assumed that the black, blue and red reprints were made at the same time because of similarity in print, quality and paper (Courtesy David Feldman)



Another 1912 reprint in dark-orange red. (Courtesy Michael Wigmore)

Smaller reprints: *(A) 1912 Paris reprint (2d and 1d) printed in red on thin wove paper, handstamped violet 'reprint' on the reverse*

(B) 1912 Paris reprint (2d and 1d) printed in blue on thin wove paper, handstamped violet 'reprint' on the reverse.

(C) Proof sheet: *Later coloured imprint proof of 2d blue and 1d red proof sheet. (Courtesy David Feldman)*



Legends Around the 'Post Office' Mauritius Stamps

The history around the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps comprises a source of legends that brought fortune and joy to some, and misfortune and tears to others - here are but a few:

An Anglo-Indian tea-planter, Walker, and his friend an American tourist, Bratt, were on holiday in a small seaport village in the southern part of India and decided to go stamp hunting. They asked the inhabitants if they had any old stamps, which they would be willing to sell. They managed to find and secure both a 1d and 2d 'Post Office' Mauritius stamp before they returned to Madras. For safekeeping, Bratt put the rarities in the back of his gold watch (pocket watch?), but during the night the gold watch was stolen. Next morning the police were informed of the theft and a large reward was offered for the recovery of the watch. The thief was subsequently caught when trying to sell the watch, but the friends' delight was of short duration for, on opening the back of his watch, Bratt found the stamps had disappeared. The thief's explanation was that he had opened the back of the watch and, finding only two dirty pieces of paper had thrown them in the fire, to destroy all trace of the robbery.

Another legend has it that these stamps were so scarce that one hardy bachelor was prepared to sacrifice his freedom in order to possess a 2d blue 'Post Office' Mauritius stamp. He inserted an advertisement in a Mauritius newspaper, *The Monitor,* according to a South African correspondent's letter published in the George & Knysna Herald of 1 July 1891.

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The advertisement read:

THE STAMP HOBBY.—The *Moniteur*, a Mauritius newspaper, gives publicity to the following advertisement: "A stamp-collector, the possessor of a collection of 13,544 stamps, wishes to marry a lady who is an ardent collector, and the possessor of the blue penny stamp of Mauritius issued in 1847." The stamp in question is considered worth £200; for which the advertiser will apparently risk a good deal.

A philatelic journal's comment on the advertisement was: *"... the stamp in question is, of course, a rare one, its market price being no less than £200, and the only thing that causes one anxiety on the advertiser's behalf is the fear that he may perhaps be imposed upon by a forged specimen".*

The first 'Post Office' stamps were found by Madame Borchard, widow of a merchant in Bordeaux. Before her late husband's correspondence papers were sent in furniture vans to a waste-paper merchant to be pulped, Mme Borchard managed to find thirteen of these 'jewels' among her husband's correspondence. She sold eight to Mme Desbois, a stamp dealer in Port Louis, four of those to La Lanne and the other four to Moens, at an average of 100 francs.

Perhaps the last word on the subject can be taken from Fred J Melville, editor of *The Postage Stamp*. On 23 March 1912, (Vol. 9 p 305), he printed a paragraph headed:

"Not divided by death. *Le Circulaire Philatélique* has been informed by a subscriber that there lives in Paris a lady collector, the proud possessor of a very old album, full of rarities, including a 'Post Office' Mauritius. The owner, ignorant of the great value of her stamps, refuses to sell, and says: "I promised my dear hubby on his death bed to have the album placed with me in the coffin". Melville's sense of humour being quite clear in his comment: *"We trust the promise will be carried out, after the stamps have been removed".*

Lady Gomm's Invitation Cards

Henry Adam was a young man when the 'Post Office' stamps of Mauritius were issued. He, too, had received an invitation to Lady Gomm's fancy dress ball at the end of September 1847. Meanwhile Adam became a member of the Council of Mauritius. Fifty years later, as an elderly Councillor, Adam still remembered having attended Lady Gomm's fancy dress ball and was sure that somewhere among his correspondence papers there must be a souvenir of the event. He spent many hours sorting through the papers and documents and was eventually rewarded for his trouble.

He found the envelope with the invitation card, addressed to H Adam Esq., bearing a One Penny 'Post Office' Mauritius stamp. He sold it to a prominent French dealer, Th. Lemaire, for £680.

On 3 November 1993 this invitation envelope was auctioned by David Feldman in Zurich as part of the 'Mauritius' sale (lot 452) and sold to a French dealer for SFr 1,61 million. An enquiry at the Foreign Exchange department of ABSA Bank about the Adams cover's 1993 price +15%, at today's equivalent (4 Nov. 2008), revealed it to be R15,290,034. 39.

Snippets from the *S A Philatelist*

Although no comprehensive articles about the Mauritius 'Post Office' stamps have been published in the *SA Philatelist* over the years, interesting snippets have sometimes appeared:

• The May 1925 edition reported the discovery of a 1d 'Post Office' Mauritius stamp by Gordon Lowe of Durban while visiting Mauritius. The specimen was a poor one, badly gashed and heavily postmarked but it was on a piece of original envelope. Lowe found his treasure in a trunk full of mostly common stamps, which he bought for £400.

• January 1940 – mention was made that of the 1 000 'Post Office' stamps, printed in 1847, there were now only 27 still in existence This number was perhaps a printing error as the accepted figure at the time was 26.

• The Royal Philatelic Society in London announced in *The South African Philatelist* of June 1947 that another specimen of a used 1d 'Post Office' Mauritius was found and that it was probably acquired in India between 1860 and 1870. This totalled the used 1d stamp to 12 and 2 unused. Of the companion 2d stamp, 8 used and 4 unused were known at the time.



Commemorative stamps issued for the centenary of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps in September 1947.

• With the centenary of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps in September 1947, a philatelic magazine *The Stamp Lover* illustrated 25 of the 26 known specimens. A commemorative set of 5c, 12, 20c, 1R (rupee) was issued which depicts a reproduction of the 'Post Office' stamp on the left and the King's head and value on the right.

• *The SA Philatelists* of March and May 1957 informed readers that Sir Ernest de Silva, a Colombo collector, had given his unused 1d 'Post Office' Mauritius to the Young Men's Buddhist Association. Harmers auctioned the stamp on 25 March 1957 and it was knocked down at £4 500. The snippet further stated that an optimistic South African collector sent in a bid for £1 000.

• The July 1963 edition had in the *Reviews and Short Notices* an eye catcher: "17 000 GEM"– One of the world's rarest stamps, the 'Post Office' Mauritius 1d red of 1847, fetched a new record figure of R17 000 at one of the March auctions of Harmer Rooke, London. There are two known unused copies only and the one described above is stated to be the better of the two. The buyer is reported to have been K. Hiroyuki, a wealthy Japanese textile merchant.

• The January 1977 magazine broke the news that at a Stanley Gibbons Stamp Auction during November 1976 a 1d 'Post Office' Mauritius was sold for £50 000 to a collector, Mr. Rene Berlingin from Liechtenstein.

(continues...)



Envelope from invitation card, addressed to "H Adam Esq.Junr". The stamp is cancelled PAID in a rectangle; and additionally, the cover is postmarked PENNY POST in a rectangle. (Courtesy David Feldman)

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• *The SA Philatelist* of February 1994 reported on David Feldman's Auction of Mauritius Classic Postage Stamps and Postal History, including the Hiroyuki Kanai Collection, held on 3 November 1993.

The 'Bordeaux' cover has already been mentioned. Other highlights of the auction were: Lots 1 and 2, both unused examples of the 1d and 2d 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps, realised respectively S Fr 1.6 and 1.72 million (R3, 762 and R4,03 million). These two stamps were purchased by a group from Mauritius aiming to repatriate the 'national treasures' to a museum yet to be built. That was in 1993 - it is now fifteen years later and it is unknown whether the museum was ever erected. If not, it is hoped that the 'Post Office' Mauritius 1d and 2d stamps are kept in a secure safe as their value may well be a few million Rands more today.

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The author wishes to express his sincere appreciation to David Crocker, Michael Wigmore and to the David Feldman Company in Switzerland for their assistance in researching this article and for all illustrative material so willingly supplied.

Joburg 2010 International Stamp Exhibition Update

After lengthy negotiations the sponsorship contract between the South African Post Office, the Philatelic Foundation of South Africa, the Philatelic Federation of South Africa and the 2010 Exhibition Organising Committee has been signed. We give our sincere thanks to the Post Office and the Philatelic Foundation for their sponsorships of R2 million each.

We remind you of the dates of the exhibition – 27 to 31 October 2010 at the Sandton Convention Centre. The exhibition is being held with the patronage of FIAP (Federation of Inter-Asian Philately) and the recognition of FIP (International Philatelic Federation) and has been renumbered the 26th Asian International Stamp Exhibition due to an extra FIAP exhibition being held in Bangkok during mid 2010.

To publicise our exhibition internationally we will be holding a reception at the World Stamp Exhibition in Luoyang, China on 13 April 2009. The South African Post Office is providing additional funding of US$16000 for the function. The function will also be used to promote tourism in South Africa.

Bulletin No. 1 and the entry forms are ready to go to print and will be available early April 2009.

There is a large amount of international interest in our exhibition and we hope to attract a large number of visitors to our country.

Howard Green RDPSA
Joint Chairman





RIP Martin East

Sadly we report that Martin East passed away very suddenly on 25 February 2009 following a massive heart attack.

Martin, and his wife Ann, left South Africa in 2001 for a teaching contract in America for three years. They returned briefly to South Africa and then Martin took up a teaching job in England, Richmond where their one daughter lives. Their other daughter lives in Durban.

Martin was a Vice-President on several occasions for Natal and a national judge of Thematics for which he wrote articles for the SA Philatelist. He headed the Junass 2000 jury in Boksburg. He assisted greatly with organising exhibitions in Durban and was a much valued member of the Philatelic Society of KwaZulu Natal.

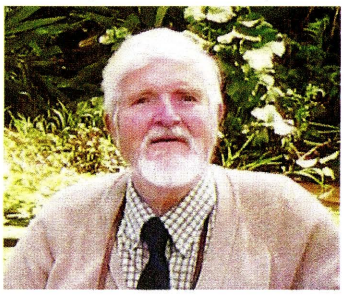
Obituaries

the loss of special philatelic friends

John William Thomas Wannerton

RDPSA, FRCPS, FRPSL

27 May 1933 -11 February 2009.



He was born in 1933 in Cardiff, Wales and shortly after, the family came to South Africa.

In 1958 he joined the Fish Hoek Philatelic Society and that same year he joined the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town and decided to narrow his field of collecting interests to Canada and Newfoundland. In 1960 he married Alicia Aileen Archer.

John assisted at numerous national and international exhibitions and was taught to judge by three philatelic greats - Robson Lowe, Cyril Harmer and Bob Holmes. In 1964, he joined the Royal Philatelic Society of London and was soon elected a Fellow.

John was a founder member of the SA Postmark Society and an Emeritus Member of the British North America Philatelic Society. He was also a regular contributor to the Airmail and Military Mail study groups who invited him to write three volumes of the '*Canadian Contingents in South Africa (1899 – 1902).*' John had begun this enormous task and it is understood that Alicia will complete the work. In 1995, the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, of which he was a member for over 40 years, bestowed on him a Fellowship for his original research on the Canadian Contingents in the Anglo Boer War. His specialised collection is without doubt, the finest in existence and in 1993, he was invited by the Canadian Postal Archives to submit photocopies of his entire collection for their records.

John entered his first international Exhibition in London in 1960 and has also exhibited in Canada, America, Amsterdam, Basle, Finland, China, England, Scotland and Wales, winning over 50 medals, including several Large Gold and Large Vermeil. John was the only South African member of the Anglo Boer War Philatelic Society invited to exhibit at the Royal Philatelic Society of London in 1999 to mark the centenary of the beginning of hostilities. In 2004 he was invited to sign The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa, the ultimate accolade in South African philately.

John died peacefully on 11 February 2009 and we extend our deepest sympathy to Alicia and his family at this sad time. South Africa is the poorer with the passing of a great philatelist.

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Thematically Yours

by Rev Cassie Carstens - Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

Get Collecting - it's fun!

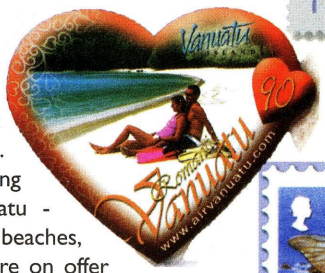
* **Royalty/History**: King Henry VIII (1491-1547) was king of England from 1509 (500th anniversary of accession) until his death. He was the second monarch of the House of Tudor. He was a significant figure in the history of the English monarchy. Although in the first years of his reign he energetically suppressed the Protestant reformation of the church, he is more popularly known for his political struggles with Rome. These struggles ultimately led to him separating the Anglican church from the Roman hierarchy, and establishing himself as the Supreme Head of the Church of England. He advocated catholic doctrine and ceremony throughout his life. The saga of him and his six wives is the best in English history!



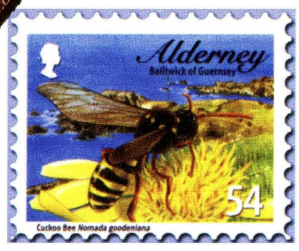
* **Money/Economy/Europe:** Ten years ago, the European Union (EU) leaders took the historic decision to adopt the **Euro**. Nowadays, more than 320 million Europeans in 16 EU Member States use the Euro and enjoy the benefits of the single currency. The new currency was first introduced as a virtual currency on 1 January 1999, finalising the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). Three years later, on 1 January 2002, EU Member States introduced the Euro in its physical form, putting Euro banknotes and coins into circulation.



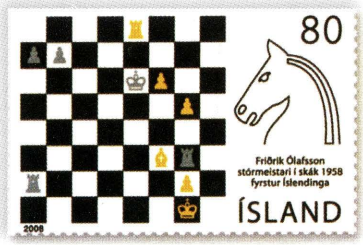
***Wedding/Landscape/Marine:** Long walks on white sandy beaches, aquamarine water splashing at the shore as the sun sets on the horizon - this is not a postcard, but a reality for those lucky enough to visit the magical country of **Vanuatu**. Add to that unique culture and stunning terrain and you have possibly the world's most romantic destination. Honeymooners have long been flocking to Vanuatu - beautiful resorts, private beaches, even active volcanoes are on offer for an unforgettable wedding day.



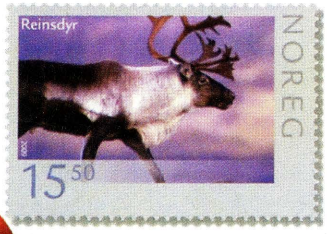
* **Fauna/Insects:** New Zealand's biodiversity is one of the most unusual on Earth, owing to their lengthy isolation from other continents. Their fauna reflects this uniqueness, evolving into distinctive and often enormous species. Despite its horror-movie looks, the ***Giant Weta*** (10-centimetre-long insect) is a peaceful creature, eating mostly leaves, flowers and fruit. With most species of giant weta endangered, it now survives mainly on protected islands.











* **Religion/Writing/History/Languages:** Examples of **ancient correspondence** discovered at archaeological sites shed some interesting light on important chapters in the history of Eretz Israel. The letter from Ugarit was written in about 1230 BCE, during the Canaanite period. It is written in Akkadian, in cuneiform scripts impressed on a clay tablet. It was found in Tel Aphek, inside a building that served as the residence of the Egyptian governor during the 13th century BCE. In the letter, the governor of Ugarit complained that wheat he had sent to a representative of the governor of Canaan was not returned to him as promised.

* **Sport:** Ek is nie 'n meester nie, maar 'n potjie skaak is altyd 'n lekker stukkie ontspanning en tydverdryf (veral op 'n Saterdagaand wanneer dit koud is en reën). Die seël wys die finale posisie (skaakmat) in die wedstryd tussen Fridrik Olafsson (Ysland) en Bobby Fischer (VSA) in Portoroz 1958. Fridrik, wat met wit speel, was die oorwinnaar. Ek is van oortuiging dat skaak 'n verpligte 'sport' in alle skole gemaak moet word.

* **Motorsport / Transport:** Kiwis are known for their adventurous spirit, so it's no surprise that they have produced some of the world's fastest racing car drivers. Motorsport has been part of their lifeblood since cars first arrived on their shores, with fans turning out in their thousands to watch. Bruce McLaren's rise to superstardom has inspired all - from his first competitive hill-climb at the age of just 14, to international fame and a string of Formula 1 sucesses. A talented, innovative race car designer, driver, engineer and inventor, his name lives on in *Team McLaren.*

* **Fauna: Reindeer** *(Rangifer tarandus)* live in the most northerly areas of the world and are well adapted to both snow and extreme cold. Their fur provides good protection against the winter cold as every hair is hollow and thus an excellent insulator. Both the buck and the doe grow antlers.

* **Insects/Food/Flowers:** We must be thankful to these tiny insects, as **bees'** pollination is vital to our food chain; one third of the food we eat would not be available but for bees. However, bees are disappearing at an unprecedented rate. This decline in bee numbers is largely due to loss of wild habitats, intensive farming and overuse of pesticides and herbicides. The simple truth is that bees need flowers, and there are very few flowers to be found in the farmed countryside these days.

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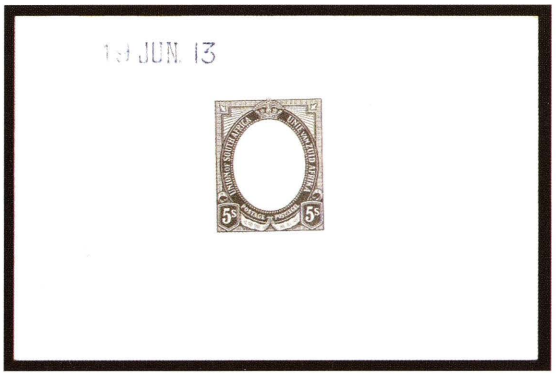
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The Birth of a Stamp Part IV

by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA - Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Inauguration of The Afrikaans Language Monument, 4c & 5c.

(SACC 391, 392 issued 10 October 1975)

Two designers were involved in the production of this issue. Kobus Esterhuysen was responsible for the 4c value, the commemorative FDC envelope and the canceller. The 5c stamp was the work of Pierre de Wet, but I have no artwork by him, nor am I aware that any such work exists. Any information from readers regarding this artist and his work would be appreciated in order to complete the story of this issue.

The 4c stamp, by Esterhuysen shows the front page of the publication *Die Afrikaanse Patriot* of 15 January 1876 which begins, "*Een Afrikaanse Koerant! Wie het dit ooit gedroom! Ja, Afrikaanders! een Koerant in ons ei'e taal*", fig. 1. This October 1975 stamp issue celebrates a truly momentous event in South African history, three months short of the actual centenary.

For this design the first page of the newspaper was reduced photographically down to stamp size, fig. 2, allowing space at the bottom for the country and value tablets. This reduction to 8.7 x 9.6 cm is pasted onto artist board 10 x 11 cm and later, the characters RSA and 4c were added in red. This very simple, natural design shown in fig 5 is effective, purposeful and attractive.

The First Day Cover, signed by Kobus under his stamp is shown in fig. 3.

A second FDC shown in fig 4 is signed P.W. de Wet 1975 and also by Kobus Esterhuysen. It carries the hand stamp of 'Die Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuurbond', Pretoria, in purple.

Both stamps were printed by the Government Printer in Pretoria, on unwatermarked paper and perforated 12½ x 11½. Cylinder numbers are recorded as follows: 4c, 695 & 696, and 5c, P1010-P1011-P1013-P1014-P1015, Panes A and B.

This article concludes my story of the Kobus Esterhuysen produced 'essays' that I possess, but is not the end of the story of "The Birth of a Stamp", as I will continue with essays as produced by other persons during the Republican Period, before I go back to the Union issues.



DIE

Afrikaanse Patriot.

"Eert uwen vader en uwe moeder, opdat uwen dagen verlengd worden in het land dat u de Heere uw God geeft."
—Het vijfde Gebod.

DEEL I.] SATURDAG, 15 JANUARY, 1876. [No. 1.

"DIE AFRIKAANSE PATRIOT."

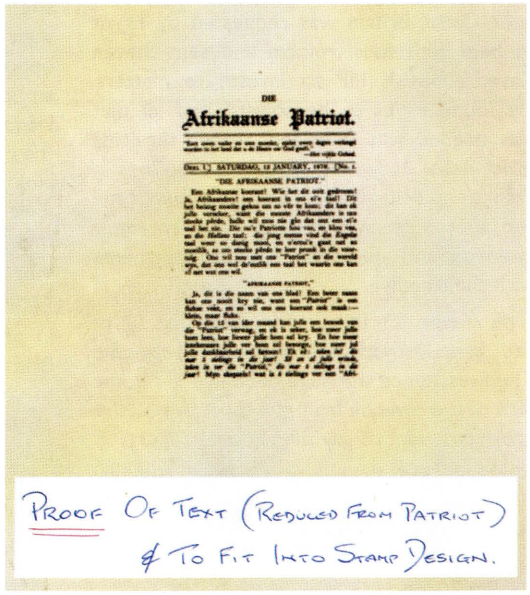
Een Afrikaanse koerant! Wie het dit ooit gedroom! Ja, Afrikaanders! een koerant in ons ei'e taal! Dit het baiang moeite gekos om so vêr te kom; dit kan ek julle verseker, want die meeste Afrikaanders is nes steeks pêrde, hulle wil mos nie glo dat ons een ei'e taal het nie. Die ou'e Patriotte hou vas, en klou vas, an die *Hollans* taal; die jong mense vind die *Engelse* taal weer so danig mooi, en o'ertuï'e gaat net so moeilik, as om steeks pêrde te leer pronk in die voortuig. Ons wil nou met ons "Patriot" an die wereld wys, dat ons wel de'entlik een taal het waarin ons kan sê net wat ons wil.

"AFRIKAANSE PATRIOT,"

Ja, dit is die naam van ons blad! Een beter naam kan ons nooit kry nie, want een "*Patriot*" is een flukse vent, en so wil ons ons koerant ook maak:—klein, maar fluks.

Op die 15 van ider maand kan julle een besoek van die "Patriot" verwag, en ek is seker, hoe meer julle hom lees, hoe liewer julle hom sal kry. En hoe meer intekenaars julle ver hom sal besorge, hoe meer jul julle dankbaarheid sal betoon! Ek sê: *teken in! dis maar 5 sielings in die jaar! Sê an al julle vrinde, teken in ver die "Patriot," dis maar 5 sielings in die jaar!* Myn skepsels! wat is 5 sielings ver een "Afri-

Fig. 1



Afrikaanse Patriot.

PROOF OF TEXT (REDUCED FROM PATRIOT) & TO FIT INTO STAMP DESIGN.

Fig. 2



AFRIKAANS

DIT IS ONS ERNS

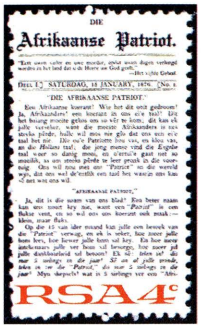
Afrikaanse Patriot.

RSA 5c

RSA 4c

PAARL · 10 · 10 · 1975

Fig. 3



DIE

Afrikaanse Patriot.

RSA 4c

Fig. 5 Issued Stamp



AFRIKAANS

DIT IS ONS ERNS

Afrikaanse Patriot.

RSA 5c

RSA 4c

PAARL · 10 · 10 · 1975

DIE AFRIKAANSE TAAL-EN-KULTUURBOND POSBUS 2047 PRETORIA

Fig. 4

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Anglo - Egyptian War and British Occupation of Egypt 1882

by Ray Hackworth - Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



Some time ago I obtained from a Cape Town Auction house, a copy of Great Britain SG 157 plate 22 with a cancellation of the British Army Post Office in Egypt dated Sept 18, 1882 as illustrated. These stamps are listed in Stanley Gibbons under 'British Forces in Egypt'. I thought no more of the stamp until I looked at it recently and began to do some research. I discovered that it had been used by British Forces in a six week period between July and September 1882, during the nationalist uprising led by Colonel Arabi. The research shows that modern day history and political sources do not always correctly reflect what actually happened, as over time the truth has been somewhat distorted.

Although the war took place during the period July to September 1882, its beginnings can be traced back to 1869 with the opening of the Suez Canal. Britain was requested by Egypt to help with fiscal reform and sent Steven Cave, a British MP to investigate matters. He found Egypt to be solvent, and all that was needed was time and proper servicing of its debts. However, European creditors in France and Britain would not allow Egypt time and appointed two men to represent their interests and negotiate new arrangements with the Khedive.

The reason for this attitude was that Egypt had been looted and mismanaged by the Khedives, hence the huge debt. In 1877 some 60% of the revenue from the most productive provinces went to pay the national debt.

Although the debt was serviced faithfully, European intervention increased. At the insistence of the French, a commission of enquiry was appointed in 1878 to examine all sources of revenue and expenditure. The commission had the right to ask any Egyptian official or government deputy to testify before it and subpœna all records. Such powers implied the dilution of Egyptian sovereignty by Europeans.

This dilution of power caused a great deal of discontent in both the Army and the Assembly of Delegates, which in turn threatened continued European control over Egypt's finances. In 1881, the army officers demonstrated both their strength and ability to intimidate the Khedive, and began a mutiny which alarmed the European powers; Britain being concerned about the Suez Canal and the lifeline to India. In January 1882, Britain and France sent a joint note declaring their support for the Khedive. This had the opposite effect from that intended, producing an upsurge in anti-European feeling, a shift in leadership of the nationalist movement from the moderates in the assembly to the military and the formation of a new government with Colonel Arabi as Minister of War. At this point, the goal of Arabi and his followers became not only the removal of European influence from Egypt, but also the overthrow of the Khedive.

In an attempt to break Arabi's power, the British and French agreed on a joint show of naval strength. They also issued a series of demands, including the resignation of the government, temporary exile of Arabi, and the internal exile of his two closest associates, Ali Falmi and Abd al Al Hilmi.

During the summer of 1882, an international conference of the European powers met in Istanbul, but no agreement was reached. The Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid boycotted the conference and refused to send troops to Egypt. Britain then decided to act alone, when the French withdrew their naval squadron. Some 100 defensive gun batteries had been set up along the shore line and these guns had to be silenced, as the troops landing from the British fleet would have been at risk. The Alexandrian authorities were also given an ultimatum on 6 July 1882 to stop erecting gun batteries. On 11 July, the ultimatum having been ignored, the British fleet opened fire. Among the articles in the *London Illustrated News* at the time was the report of the deaths of Messrs R J Dobson (20) and R J Richardson (27) who were killed trying to protect the shore end of the submarine cable. Others killed were Dr H Ribton, Mr. Pibworth, Chief Engineer of *HMS Superb* and two seamen of *HMS Helicon.*

The mutiny organized by Colonel Ahmed Arabi had also erupted into open revolt against all non-Egyptians, with Europeans being attacked, their homes burnt and in one incident in Alexandria, 50 people killed. The British Consul-General was severely beaten and Maltese, Germans, Italians, Greeks, and one American were among the 50 Europeans killed in Alexandria. It was also reported that British women took a hand at protecting the warehouses and homes from the 'mob'.

There are conflicting views why Alexandria was set on fire, but reports suggest that Colonel Arabi's troops had left and moved south, after breakdown of the talks, as he could not take on the British from an un-prepared position. The local population then moved in



1d British Postal Stationery envelope, uprated with ½d green and 1d lilac to pay the 2½d Officer's letter rate, date stamped "British Army Post Office / Egypt / SP 29 / 82", addressed to England by Surgeon-Major Thomas Samuel Barrow MD, who was present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Backstamped 'Newport (Mon) OC 4 82'and 'Brecon OC 10 82', thus 11 days in transit." Illustration courtesy of Michael Lockton FRPSL.

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alongside non-regular troops who had not gone south and began looting and burning the city. However, this is not completely correct. When the records from the time are checked, it was the ranging of the British fleet's guns that started the fires and caused the damage, even to the various churches that were set alight or destroyed in the European quarter. Then and only then, did the looting start.

At this time the Khedive was at his palace in Alexandria, and it became necessary for the British naval brigade to land, secure the city and the Khedive and then plan an assault on the nationalist forces. The brigade took control of the city and restored some semblance of order. However, anarchy then spread inland, resulting in many more Europeans being killed, so British troops were ordered to Egypt. 4000 men arrived on 24 and 25 July and on 13 August the Khedive formally requested Britain to restore order. Operations were initially confined to the defense of Alexandria, but on 18 August portions of the 1st Division were re-embarked and left on 19 August to land at Port Said, Kantara and Ismalia by 21 August. The Indian Contingent had meanwhile occupied Suez and Sarapeum.

The 2nd Division was later transferred to Ismalia, leaving only a small force to garrison Alexandria; this being a calculated risk. The main army advanced slowly on Cairo from Ismalia, engaging in battles at Magfar on 24 August, Tel-el-Mahuta on 25 August and Kassissin on 9 September. To oppose this, Arabi's army massed at Tel-el-Kebir where the major battle of the campaign took place on 13 September between the British 1st and 2nd Divisions, the Cavalry Brigade and the Indian Contingent on one hand, and about 30,000 men including Bedouins and irregulars under Arabi Pasha on the other. The result was a decisive defeat of Arabi's forces.

Following this defeat, the Citadel in Cairo surrendered on 14 September 1882 upon the entry of the British Cavalry and the capture of Arabi signaled the end of the campaign. However, a permanent garrison of occupying British troops was left behind in Egypt.

The 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifle Volunteers had also landed on 24 July and this was the first time that a full Field Post Office operated. The strike on the stamp illustrated was used at Ramleh for only four weeks and is dated 18 September 1882, some 18 days after the Post Office was opened and 12 days before it closed. The rate for officers was 2½d, and for other ranks ½d, per ounce. This stamp could be from the Naval Brigade/ Marine Light Infantry or the army officers detailed to keep order in Ramleh.

I have contacted a number of local and UK dealers, as well as auction houses and have been informed that none has seen stamps or letters from this campaign which shows how rare this material is.

Sources

- *SG - Commonwealth & Empire Stamps Catalogue 1840 to 1952*
- *E Proud - History of the British Army Post Office 1882 to 1902.*
- *The London Illustrated News - Various issues in 1882*
- *The cover shown is illustrated on p64 of 'Nineteenth Century Wars in Egypt and the Sudan' by John Firebrace, published by the Stuart Rossiter Trust Fund and Cavendish Philatelic Auctions, 1975, ISBN 0952717735*

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- Structuring and planning of collections
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- Two monthly Stamp Fair Auctions in Sandton and Boksburg
- A major new venture will be a web page which will expand the exposure of our business.
- This year will also see the first Postal Revenue Auctions for this country dedicated to promote and market Southern Africa Revenues and Labels to the world market.
- The most important part of our business is the awareness of stamps and paper preservation. By these efforts we have already activated old collectors and found a new youth market which has emerged through Thematic interests and school related projects.
- I am looking to buy any Southern African labels, eg. Red Cross, Medical, Veld Trust and even the odd revenue stamp worldwide.

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PFSA Management Committee Meeting

At the PFSA Management Committee Meeting held on the 12th March 2008, it was resolved that all participants to overseas exhibitions will be required to contribute a levy to the PFSA FIP/FIAP Committee amounting to 50% of their total frame fees as a contribution towards the general travelling costs of that committee.

Where a commissioner pays his own way, the frame fees and levy must still be paid to Federation. The commissioner may, should he so wish, submit a claim for an amount no greater than the levy imposed, in order to offset his expenses.

This decision was to formalise the practice that has been applied since 2006.

Howard Green
Chairman FIP/FIAP Committee.

Report *From The Vice President PFSA (Eastern Cape.)*

• The *East London Philatelic Society* held their 100th Annual General Meeting on Thursday, 22 January 2009. Attended by 12 of their members the following Committee Members were elected.

• Honorary President : Dave McWilliams
• Honorary Vice President : Kevin Von Bratt
• Honorary Treasurer: Kevin Von Bratt
• Honorary Secretary: Joan Muller

The Society was founded on 30 April 1909 and will be celebrated on Saturday, 2 May 2009. A 25 page booklet will be published outlining the history of the Society.

• The *Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society* held their 97th Annual General Meeting on Monday, 2nd March 2009. The following Committee Members were elected:

• Honorary President : Ernie Brookes
• Honorary Vice President : Vernon Mitchell
• Honorary Treasurer : Rodney Maclachlan
• Honorary Secretary : Herwig Küssing

It should be recorded here that at the PEPS meeting in December, Herwig Küssing was made an honorary life member of the Society.

With 2012 on the horizon, members have been asked for suggestions for the celebration of our 100th anniversary.

The *South Western Districts* - have 3 Societies, George with 25 members, Mossel Bay with 30 members and Oudtshoorn with 5 members. None of these Societies are members of Federation although many of their members are affiliated to Federation. The contact person for SWD is Ray Upson and this information was supplied by him.

Port Alfred - now operational and a contact person will be appointed.

Vernon Mitchell, Vice President, Eastern Cape.

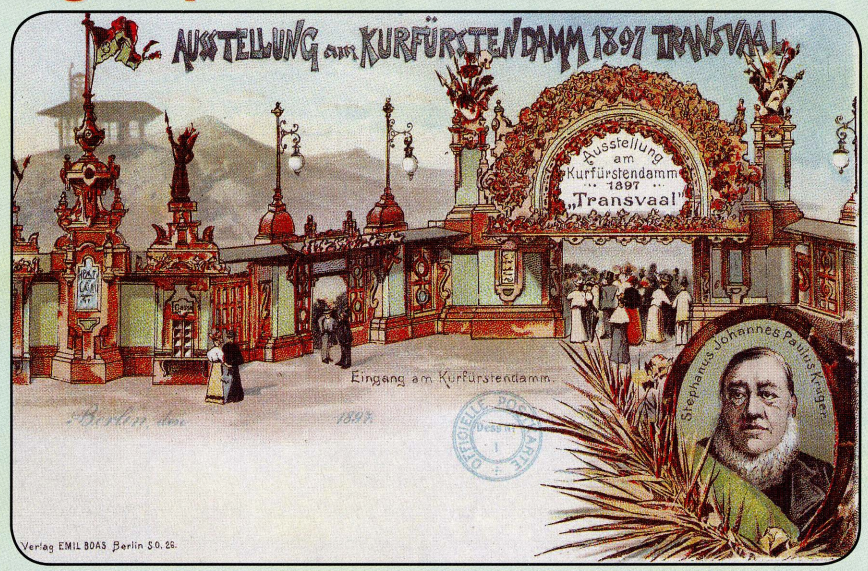
Post and Go



Royal Mail has recently commissioned 'Post and Go' machines in some Post Offices, offering customers the chance to weigh their own post and pay for a suitable label without having to go to the counter.

Two types of labels can be dispensed: firstly those resembling a cash register slip, to be affixed for same day posting, or labels called 'Faststamps' which can be purchased for later use, where no rate but the class of service is shown so the stamps are effectively 'NVI'. (No Value Indicated). Illustrated is the '1st Class Large up to 100g Faststamp', the numbers at bottom left denote machine and place of issue, and probably lots more. These new Frama-style stamps should provide interesting additions to specialised Machin and also to 'virtual stamp' collections.

This is a glimpse of our BEAUTIFUL WORLD...



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*Stamps, postal history and stationery, postmarks, postcards, documents and literature

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New South African Stamp Issues 2009 Part 1

by Robin Messenger - South African Stamp Study Circle.

13 February 2009 – 'All You Need Is Love' - Greetings Stamps.

Denomination: 5 x Standard Postage rate (R2.05).
Designer: Jeanlé Casarin, a third year Graphic Design student at The Open Window School of Visual Communication in Pretoria. The designs depict five different roses.
Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: Circular of 35mm diameter.
Perforation: Die cut simulated. Individual stamps can be separated by roulettes.
Gum: Self adhesive.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band around the circumference of each stamp.
Sheetlet size: Heart shaped of maximum dimensions 166mm wide and 186mm high, containing two of each stamp design arranged as illustrated.
Cylinder numbers: none.
Printing sheet size: 710 x 493mm comprising 8 sheetlets arranged in two rows of four.
Quantity: 400 000 sheetlets.

Commemorative cover:
No. 7.145 in standard size (189 x 102mm), of which 5 000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 7.128 – Bloemfontein 13.02.2009.

Acknowledgement: *The above stamp information was collated from the March 2009 newsletter of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria.*

Further New Issues:

i) A miniature sheet for the Preservation of the Polar Regions was issued on 2 March 2009.
ii) The delayed issue for the 75th Anniversary of SAA now scheduled for 13 March 2009.
iii) The delayed President Motlanthe issue now expected to be released 19 March 2009.
iv) An issue for Occupational Health and Safety - 20 March 2009.



President Motlanthe Stamp Issue

by Charles Kühn - Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.



Figure 1. Motlanthe sheet

These stamps were listed for issue on 30 January 2009 in the SA Post Office schedule, published in the *SA Philatelist* February issue page 649. The stamps illustrated in Figure 1 were distributed to all branch offices of the South African Post Office on or about the 24 January 2009. Also distributed were posters advertising the date of issue of these stamps as 30 January 2009.

Very few collectors were able to purchase stamps and have them cancelled on cover on the official first day. Figure 2 illustrates a privately prepared cover bearing the first day cancellation.

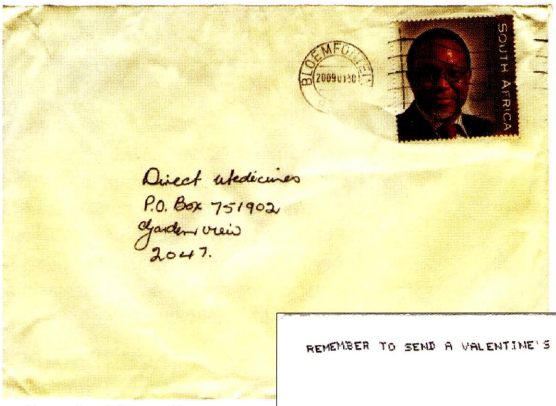
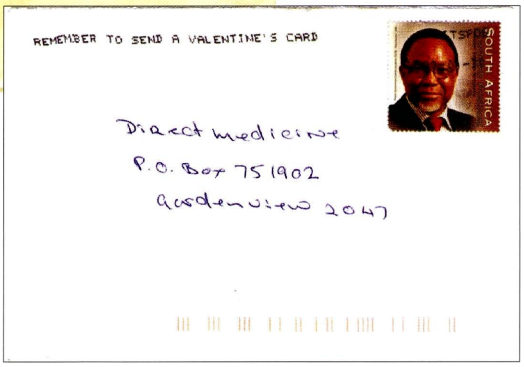


Figure 3a. Mothlanthe stamp postally used at Bloemfontein

Figure 3b. Motlanthe stamp postally used at Witspos



Some of these stamps were sold on the 30 January and used postally (see Figures 3a and 3b).

On attempting to purchase Motlanthe stamps most post office tellers complained that the barcode was not activated, thus not allowing the stamps to be sold in the usual way. Soon most attempts to purchase these stamps became fruitless as a directive had been sent to the branch office managers instructing them not to sell the stamps until further notice.

It has been rumoured that President Motlanthe himself and/or Parliament have not authorised the issue, giving rise to much uncertainty regarding the future of the Motlanthe stamp.

Editorial comment:
With the release now deferred to 19 March, what will the listed date of issue for these stamps be?

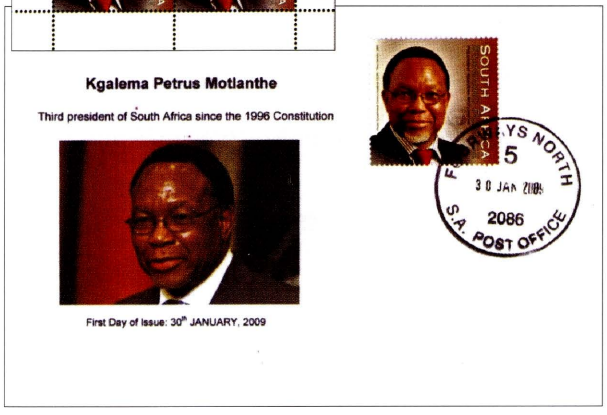


Figure 2. Motlanthe First Day Cover

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Traditional Philately ~ Changes to FIP exhibiting rules.

by Emil Bührmann, Chairman, PFSA Judging and Ethics Committee

Introduction

At their recent Bucharest Congress, FIP adopted new special regulations for the evaluation of traditional philately (SREV) as well as new guidelines for judging these exhibits. The new 'approach' came into effect from 1 January 2009.

These are important and in my view positive changes especially for the popular Colonial African areas where it was exceedingly difficult to compose large exhibits with the limitations that were placed on acceptable material in the past.

The real important change is that a traditional exhibit also has to tell a story. All aspects of philately should now be included.

An updated definition of Traditional Philately

Article 2 of SREV sets out the position well:

"Traditional Philately embraces all aspects of philately. This includes also those aspects which may be used in other FIP classes and which are supporting the story the exhibitor is telling by his exhibit. This story must be developed according to a logical plan leading through the exhibit. It may include aspects of the story of the stamp, such as from the essays via proofs to the issued stamp with its printing phases and all kinds of varieties. It includes all kinds of appropriate material, even material which might be used to form an exhibit of one of the special classes. The usage of the stamp must normally be demonstrated throughout the exhibit but this might also be a special section of the plan. Then it must be well balanced with the rest of the exhibit. The usage here means the different ways of cancelling, the postal rates and also routes if needed. The presence of rare postmarks, unusual franking and postal forms has to be considered in judging."

Material appropriate to traditional philately is meant to include virtually all items that are in any way connected with transmission of matter by, or outside of, the postal service.

Exhibits can contain the following acceptable material; the obvious is not being mentioned:

- The different usages of the stamp including different cancellations, rates, routes, although an exhibit consisting entirely of this material would be more appropriate under Postal History.
- Local stamps, private delivery services, shipping company stamps etc.
- Perfins, postally accepted overprints and value surcharges. All kinds of postal labels, parcel stickers etc. if they are supporting the story to be told.
- Postal stationery, if printed with the same *cliché* as postage stamps and stationery outcuts if used as postage stamps.
- Postally used fiscals stamps and unused fiscals valid for postal use.
- Postal forgeries.

Exhibits made up of the following will also be considered as traditional philately:

- Collections showing the development of postage stamps.
- Special studies of papers, gums, perforations, colour variations, errors of graphic design, perfins.
- Collections of fakes and forgeries, reprints, registration labels etc.
- Research collections like plate reconstructions, development of plate flaws.
- Comparative collections e.g. issues of several countries including 'omnibus' issues or covering the first issues of a certain region.
- Other collections with special aspects such as events, day of the stamp, Christmas mail, fairs and other philatelic events.

Composition and guidelines for traditional exhibits

The stamp has to be the central theme of a traditional exhibit. Exhibitors should therefore use their judgment and common sense and not allow that other elements overpower their exhibits. Pre-stamp covers should as a rule not exceed 15% of the exhibit space.

Traditional exhibits should contain material that is related and can be described as a unit. The actual arrangement of an exhibit is a matter of personal choice and innovation is encouraged.

The title page must contain an introductory statement describing the story and showing the exhibitor's knowledge of material he has chosen. It is very important to help people/the jury to easily understand the treatment and objectives of the exhibit and to appreciate the significance of the key items on display. The plan and literature references should be included on the title page as well.

The coverage should be clearly and concisely stated in the exhibition catalogue description and on the title page.

The selection of material is always a compromise between what a exhibitor has available to show and what space is allocated by the exhibition management. Selection is an important factor in assessing treatment and philatelic knowledge. Always remember the collection is not an exhibit and vice-versa. Choose wisely and focus on the important periods/stamps as well as interesting and esoteric material. Avoid duplication, especially of common material.

Show understanding of the material for example: if a stamp is common used or unused but scarce on cover or in a particular combination then exhibiting only the cover would show understanding.

The write up does NOT have to describe the clearly visible facts but all philatelic background information demonstrates philatelic knowledge. In some cases even the historical and social context might be helpful to understand the role of the exhibited item.

Exhibits should be balanced, flow logically and the write-up should be clear and concise. Balanced and logical exhibits score good marks for treatment. Jurors will also check that statements made in the introduction and plan are adequately represented in the exhibit.

Completeness of all key aspects of the chosen area will increase the importance of the exhibit. Excluding some key aspects will lower the importance even if it is mentioned and excluded in the introductory statement. When considering importance the jury will look at how much of the key material of the chosen subject is present. The significance of the subject within the philately of the country or area and its significance on a worldwide scale will be considered.

Give full coverage to new discoveries in accordance to their importance. Absence of new discoveries in well-studied fields will not be penalized, but it is important to show your knowledge. Remember only the knowledge documented in the exhibit can be judged. It is not only the background information about the stamps but also about the rates, routes, postmarks etc. that will demonstrate overall knowledge.

Reference the write-up, where appropriate, to published information in the exhibit. I personally think it is not necessary to give the provenance of items; that belongs to auction catalogues.

Lastly but very importantly, material in good condition is essential for a traditional exhibit; but exhibitors are encouraged to show unique or very rare material that does not occur in fine condition. Be careful not to include more common items in a condition that may reduce the perceived overall condition of the exhibit.

The scoring of tradition exhibits has not changed and for completeness is repeated below:

Treatment	20
Importance	10
Philatelic & related knowledge, personal study & research	35
Condition	10
Rarity	20
Presentation	5
Total	100

Exhibits will be evaluated by allocating points for each of the above criteria.

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NEW STUDY GROUP 'TBVC COUNTRIES'

Some 13 people, all affiliated to the PFSA through one or other philatelic society, started a TBVC Study Group on Saturday 31 January 2009 in Pretoria (Tshwane).
Their objective is to collect, study, preserve and write-up, all philatelic material, thematic, postal and historical information regarding the so-called TBVC-countries: Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, in the broad philatelic spectrum.

The group will hold regular meetings which will take place at the Victoria Cross Lodge in Alphenpark/Menlopark (where Glen Carpendale holds his stamp fair) every last Saturday of the month at 10:15am.

All interested collectors, in the Gauteng region and also other out-of-town visitors (by e-mail or snailmail) are invited to join the study group. Membership fee is still to be fixed.

The first official meeting was held on Saturday 28 February 2009. The forerunner on the Transkei Legislative Assembly - RSA 11/12/1963 (SACC244) was discussed.

Please contact Rev Cassie Carstens (convenor) for more details tel 012-653-2279 or email dscassie@telkomsa.net.

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SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
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Future Articles

Zimbabwe 2009 - Stamps and Inflation
Adrian de Bourbon

The World Cup and FIFA
Dr JR Frank

Birth of a Stamp (Part V)
Unadopted Essay Transvaal Centenary
George Cafetzoglou

On a Lower Echelon.
Chris Mobsby

Funafuti Provisionals
Ray Hackworth

Articles will be published subject to space availability

Impressive Hackmey Auction Results

Spink Shreves Galleries conducted the auctions of the Joseph Hackmey Collections of Classic Ceylon and New Zealand Part I, on 18 and 19 February 2009 respectively. These two exciting auctions attracted international attention and there were collectors and dealers from literally throughout the world bidding in person, on the telephone, through auction agents or via our exclusive live internet systems. When both sales concluded the final results were most impressive, totaling in excess of $3,300,000 (including buyers premium). The New Zealand sale alone realized $2,048,000, which we are told, is a record for any single sale of New Zealand stamps. The sale was even covered by New Zealand television, with a reporter and cameraman attending the sale!

Garnering the most attention were rare mint singles, used stamps in premium condition, large multiples (whether mint or used) and selected postal history from both countries. It was obvious that bidders appreciated the collecting tastes of Mr. Hackmey, who has an internationally acclaimed reputation as one of the world s most accomplished philatelists. Part II of both the Ceylon and New Zealand collections will be offered by Spink Shreves later this year. Similarly matching, luxuriously hardbound, catalogues will again be produced for these auctions.

The philatelic marketplace continues to be extremely strong and vibrant despite the world s current economic climate.

email: cshreve@spinkshreves.com



1857 dull orange, watermarked large star. The famous 'Castle' cover bearing a horizontal pair. BPA certificate Ex Castle, Pack and Dale- Lichtenstein. Estimate $80 000 - 120 000



1855 dull carmine on white paper.The unique mint pair. o.g., Holcombe certificate. One of thegreatest rarities in New Zealsnd philately. Ex Burrus, Col. Gill and 'Samos'
Estimate $200 000 - 120 000



1857 -59 9d. purple-brown, part o.g., RPS certificate Ex De Worms, Dale- Lichtenstein & Pearson. Estimate $80 000 - 100 000



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Readers' Response



Dear Editorial Board,

Having read Chris Mobsby's contribution in *The SA Philatelist* of June 2008, 'A Baker's Dozen', I wish to draw your attention to some Russian items, which I obtained cheaply in a dealer's scrap box, but which were not the bargain they appeared to be.

After futile attempts to acquire information about these items, Mr Jorg Bochmann of the 'Russia/USSR' section in the Philatelic Federation of Germany, let me have his own private views:

"The overprints and franking labels, which were used on the covers, are not official Russian issues and are not listed in Russian catalogues. In my opinion, these private productions mainly serve as 'special items' with the aim of generating money, to the detriment of collectors. Here are some arguments to substantiate my view:

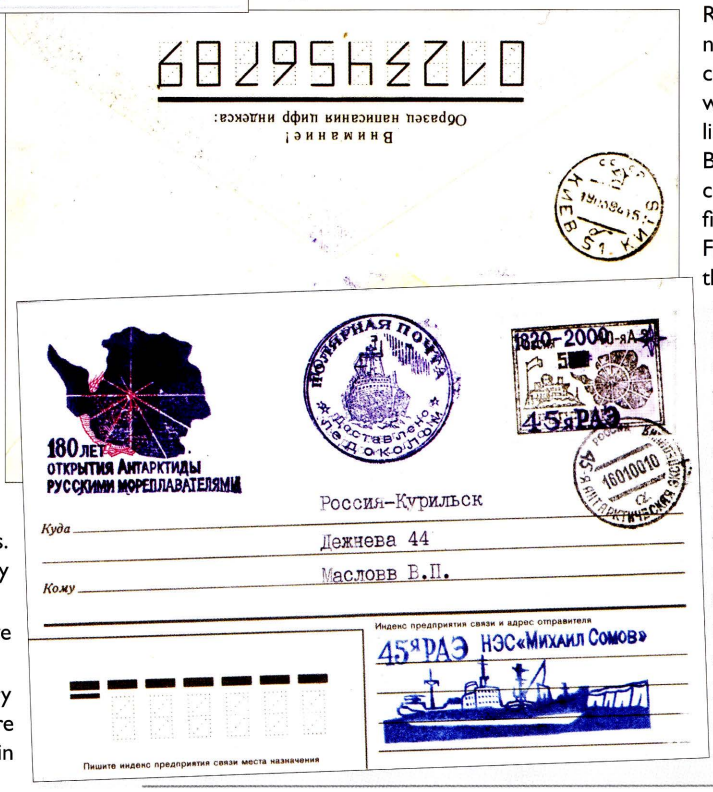
Is there a shortage of mint Russian definitive stamps between 1993-94? No!

The same applies to Soviet postal stationery covers, even in 1997. At that time, there were many new Russian postal stationery covers in existence, so why were these not being used?

When Soviet postal stationery covers were used up, the useless kopeck imprints were simply pasted over, especially since these were no longer valid for postage and their denominations were actually without value, (postage plus registration = some hundred roubles).

Why are there overprints on Soviet, and not the new Russian, definitive stamps?

Regarding registration – are there date stamps confirming arrival at the locality of destination on the reverse of the covers? I suspect not. Officials at Russian post offices may have contributed their share, with official registration date stamps, in return for a small token. By the way, when I visited St Petersburg in 2007, the general post office was freely offering special date stamps for an exhibition, to anybody who wished to have their covers nicely cancelled." (Rudolf Lasar adds: The registered covers do have a date stamp on the reverse, but these appear uniform, with little variation and therefore I cannot decide whether they are adequate for the localities of destination).



"I can also hardly imagine that these covers were delivered by the postal services. The denominations shown, for instance, are inadequate for franking (i.e. underpaid) with the exception of one item. Apart from that, the postal codes of six digits, which are generally applied (at least within the Russian borders), are mostly missing.

Why is the transporting polar vessel / ice-breaker not mentioned? The round, meaningless stamp 'Polar Post' and 'Delivered by Ice-Breaker' appears to have been available at all the different localities over a long period i.e. 1993-2000. Regrettably, I cannot recognize varieties of these stamps from the photostat copies, but I would not be surprised if they were all identical." (Rudolph Lasar comments: At least two ink colours are recognizable – violet and blue-but what does this mean?)

"One need not add anything about the taxing of items like these. Apart from that, I don't know of further reliable sources of information in literature or on the internet."

Thus, I am sending this letter in order to inform you that the alleged Russian Provisionals do not appear in 'unused' condition only. In fact, without expert opinion like that given by Mr Bochmann above, the covers make a convincing first impression.

Finally, I wish to say that your articles about Cinderellas have always interested me and I request that you follow with articles about Southern African Cinderellas that were not destined for franking mail, but that were issued for propaganda purposes, commemorations, advertising and fund-raising for the eradication of tuberculosis.

Rudolf Lasar
Im Rabengrund 15,
50997 Koln, GERMANY

Reader's Comments Please: ***4th Definitive Issue, South African Architecture.***

by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA - Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

I show herewith an Essay that I do not believe has been recorded previously. The overall size of the artist's board is 45.5 x 32.8cm and the design's outside border is 25.9 x 16.9cm. This is a 'Silk Screen' reproduction of the R2 stamp depicting the Union Buildings.

The caption on the Essay differs from that on the stamp, which is in Afrikaans only, whereas the cursive inscription on the Essay is in both languages. The designer's signature is to its right 'A.H. Barrett'.

The issued R2 stamp has been affixed to the silkscreen at top left, and has been cancelled by the special illustrated handstamp of the Union Buildings, dated 15/7/82, the first day of issue.

At the bottom of the silkscreen there is a faint impression in red of the Prime Minister's official handstamp dated 15/7/82, with at left signed by P.W. Botha.

I do not know the purpose of this Essay but the probability exists, that it was some type of presentation/souvenir for the issue. I know of only one other such Essay and would appreciate readers' input.

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READERS QUESTIONS

Follow-up on the Shakespeare Cinderella article, August 2008 (page 536).

Since you published my article I have been able to answer some of the questions raised in that article. Some of the answers came from a U.K. reader and some came by way of ebay purchases.

It would appear that there has been some local UK interest recently, as unknown to me at the time, the 90th. Philatelic Congress of Great Britain was held at Stratford-upon-Avon in July 2008 and a miniature sheet depicting five colours of the stamp was issued in commemoration of the event.

The facts that I was able to obtain were that the stamps were designed and printed by Bradbury Wilkinson in sheets of twenty and issued sometime during 1899. The face value as I have shown was 1/-, this being to pay for the stamp which was attached to a post card which always showed a view of the church. The 1/- also included the price of the postage stamp to pay for the post card's journey to its destination. The mail was collected daily from a post box in the church and after the church officials had placed a postage stamp onto the card it was taken to the main post office. The service is considered as a 'local post' to the main post office in Sheep Street in Stratford. It was introduced though to help pay for much needed restoration work on the Holy Trinity Church where it was sold.



The usage of these stamps was for the first nine years (that is until October 1908) on the address side of the card. In that October the post office issued a notice restricting the use of the stamps to the picture side which caused the public to lose a lot of interest. This practice continued until 1931 when the service finished and the remainder of the stock was sold off.

Another point arises from this information. That is that the stamps had to be sold on their own to allow people to place these stamps onto letters which may or may not have been posted at the church. The first item illustrated was probably posted at the church as it has the correct postage to the U.S.A. but the other was from the Shakespeare Hotel which was only a minute's walk from the hotel, it has no correct postage and has received a postage due cachet at its destination proving I think that stamps must have also been sold also as souvenirs.

Jamie Smith - Pretoria Philatelic Society.



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FUTURE EVENTS EXHIBITIONS

exhibits are invited for all future exhibitions

MAY 2009

Hong Kong 2009
23rd Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Hong Kong
14 -17 May 2009
Commissioner:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL
email: pflan@mweb.co.za
SA Jurors: Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL
(Apprentice Juror). **Entries Closed**

JULY / AUGUST '09

Philakorea 2009
24th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Seoul
30 July - 4 August 2009
Commissioner:
Howard Green RDPSA
email: Howard.Green@mweb.co.za
SA Jurors: Howard Green RDPSA
Neil Cronje (Apprentice Juror). **Entries Closed**

OCTOBER 2009

Italy 2009
FEPA International Stamp Exhibition (FIP Recognition)
Rome
21 - 25 October 2009
Commissioner:
Richard Johnson RDPSA
email: RJ@johnson.co.za **Entries Closed**

MAY 2010

London 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, London
8 - 15 May 2010
Commissioner:
Harry Birkhead RDPSA FRPSL
email: sylvia@icon.co.za
Apprentice Juror:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL **Entries Closed**

OCTOBER 2010

Lisbon 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, Lisbon
1 - 10 October 2010
Commissioner: Andrew Fischer
email: andrewf@fischerassociates.co.za

OCTOBER 2010

Joburg 2010
26th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Johannesburg
27 - 31 October 2010
Commissioner General:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL
email: pflan@mweb.co.za
email:
info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za

Smalls

Exchange An amateur stamp collector appealing for somebody to keep up a correspondence and consequently exchange stamps.
Jan Strnad, Boreticka 3 628 00 Brno, Czech Republic

For Sale Huge accumulation of stamps, covers, kiloware, albums, stockbooks, - about a ton in all and over 2,500,000 stamps. Have been doing appro booklets but now all must go - relocating from Vosburg in the Karoo to Durban. Selling the lot or separately. Request list by post. Phone for a chat: 053-675-0030. Keith Skinner
email: keithskinner@telkomsa.net Home Society Durban - KZN.

Wanted A collector based in WIESBADEN Germany looking for a Southern African contact willing to source and exchange.
Contact: J Levin-Stapf. P.F. 5531, D-G5045 Wiesbaden Germany

SMALLS ADVERTS

Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can 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.

Support Youth Interest

Het jy oortollige seëls ?

Die meeste van ons het onnodige en oortollige seëls - dink net hoe sulke seëls kinderharte kan verbly en nuweling-versamelaars genot kan gee !

Kyk in die onderste laai, of in die ou skoendoos, of op die rak, en skenk asseblief sulke oortollige materiaal - so kan jy die werk van die Jeugkomitee op 'n mooi en tasbare wyse steun.

Kontak my sommer vandag nog, of hierdie week. Die adres is :
Colin Bousfield, Tel werk 011 928 9736
Tel tuis 011 918 1887 of sell 082 309 8656
e-pos 1 - colinb@bell.co.za
e-pos 2 - 2dblue@live.co.za

Appeal for Beginner/Youth collector donations.

Most, if not all of us have surplus material that is just taking up space. The Youth Committee wish to assist the new collector (few as they may be) with such material. For those that are interested and willing in helping the promotion of beginners, please contact me directly for instructions for distribution.
Contact: Colin Bousfield,
at work 011 928 9736.
Tel home 011 918 1887
cell 082 309 8656
email 1 - colinb@bell.co.za
email 2 - 2dblue@live.co.za

LOCAL EVENTS

exhibition news invited for all future local events

Tshwane exhibitions

Venue for these events: Denis Adami Hall. Wren St, Queenswood. Pretoria. Convenor: Rev Cassie Carstens (012 653 2279)
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria and Pretoria Philatelic Society, in cooperation with dealer Paul van Zeyl

4 April 2009	•GAUTHEME 2009.
4 July 2009	•TSHWANE SINGLEFRAME. *Non-competitive, all categories.*
5 Sep 2009	•TSHWANE INTERCLUB. *Competitive.*
7 Nov 2009	•THEMATIC FUN. *Open invitation.*

Bloemfontein National Exhibition
23- 27 September 2009
Venue for this event: Oliewenhuis Art Museum.
16 Harry Smith Street. Bloemfontein. Free State

Societies that wish to publish forthcoming exhibitions or events are welcome to submit information

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Fine and Rare Stamps

at Auction on 14th. May 2009



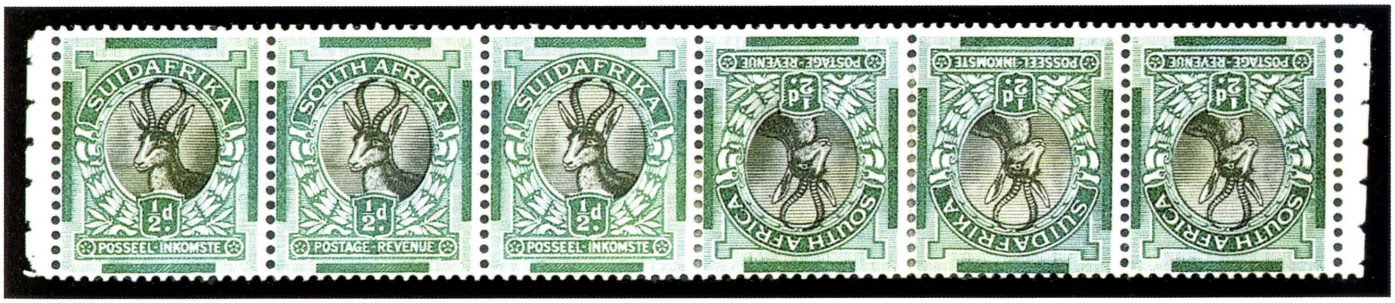
South Africa: *1941-48 1½d. "Gold Mine", vertical pair from the top of the sheet with variety "Yellow-buff (centre) omitted", large part o.g. (87a.)* ***Estimate £1,500***

- ***A very rare missing colour***



South Africa: *Official: 1935-49 1d. grey and carmine, block of four ovpt. Type 02, the left pair with variety "OFFICIAL" twice on the same stamp, used on piece with single ½d. and 1d. (021 var.). With BPA certificate (2008).* ***Estimate £1,500***

- ***Unlisted by Stanley Gibbons***



South Africa: *1930-45 ½d. black and green "Springbook", horizontal strip of six with "tete-beche" pair in centre, large part o.g. (42b.)* ***Estimate £350***

Our auction on 14th. May 2009 includes the collection formed by the late F. A. Clark of Derby together with fine and unusual material from other vendors.

Should you wish to dispose of your valued and treasured stamps, whether it be a collection or single item, please consult us. Whether you wish to sell by auction, private treaty, or would prefer an immediate outright sale we can help you.

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June 2009

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

www.philatelysa.co.za





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- The World Cup and FIFA 1930 - 2006
- Onuitgereikte Bybelseëls
- Union Commemorative

June 2009
R33. 00 VAT incl.
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Vol 85:3 894



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

June 2009 Vol 85 No 3 Whole No 894

- Large Silver Hafnia 1994,
- Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- Vermeil APS Stampshow1999,
- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- Federation Plaque 2004,
- Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
- Large Silver NZ Literature Exhib 2007,
- Large Silver JAKARTA 2008.

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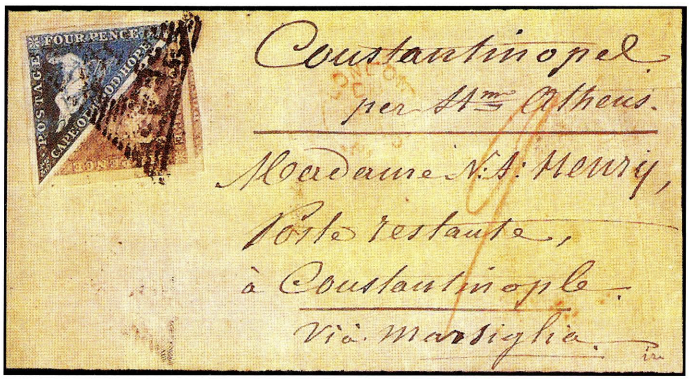
Richard Johnson RDPSA

Leader Column

'Invited comment by an eminent Philatelist'

Cape to Constantinople...

I began penning this column on a recent flight to Istanbul; an exotic destination which brought to mind an unusual philatelic association between that great city of Crusaders and Sultans and my own interest in the Cape of Good Hope. One of the most desirable Triangular letters existing is addressed to Constantinople (as Istanbul was earlier known):



One of two known Triangular frankings to the Ottoman Empire (1299-1923). From Cape Town in February 1863 on the mail packet steamer 'Athens' to London and onwards via Marseilles. Postage at 10d is interesting as it reflects a special ¼oz increment for Constantinople rather than the ½oz increment to which we are more accustomed. This rate was published in the Cape Monthly Postal Sheet of December 1860.

This letter has remained for me one of those gems that one hungers after, but never gets to actually own! However, it has passed through the hands of a number of personalities I have been blessed to count amongst my philatelic friends: In my records it first surfaced in the collection of Sir Henry Tucker (Premier of Bermuda) auctioned in London in 1979 upon which occasion it was tussled over by Commander FW 'Bill' Collins and Ingomar Walter, who have both played significant roles in my philatelic development:

'Bill' Collins was a great friend to philately in South Africa, visiting our country often. He had been a Royal Navy submarine Commander until injured in action. Boarded from the Navy he turned to stamp dealing and became one of the most respected experts within the Cape of Good Hope field. More than this he was a true gentleman; also he was generous with his time and knowledge. I still fondly apply the benefits of instruction received at his side when visiting his Winchester home in the early 80s as a novice stamp dealer.

Anyway, returning to the Tucker auction room and the Collins/Walter tussle for the Constantinople letter, the then 37 year old Ingomar Walter prevailed against the senior Collins at an astounding £1300 against the pre-sale estimate of £350-400! Indeed, Ingomar was one of the major buyers in the sale, acquiring many of the prize pieces which would later draw me to meeting him on his Zurich home ground where, since the early 1970s, Philatelie Walter AG has operated its full-service traditional stamp shop at Ramistrasse 7.

Ingomar and myself recognised mutual opportunities in each other; I could develop my own new business off his experience, stock and client base whilst he could make sales into the strong South African market. We initially ran joint auctions in South Africa and still work together nearly 30 years later. My philatelic education continued - from Ingomar I learned to be patient (the stamp never changes, quality endures, etc), to appreciate the effects of currency fluctuations and to take a global view. In his words, to always try to "Keep your nose to the good winds".

Meanwhile, our subject Constantinople letter was next offered in the 10 year Jubilee catalogue of *Philatelie Walter AG*. From Zurich it returned to its original destination - Turkey - being added to the wonderful collection formed by Tefvik Kuyas. That stay was to be brief - in 1982 it re-appeared as lot 130 of the 'Solomon' collection auctioned by Heinrich Kohler (Wiesbaden, Germany), realising DM8000.

Philately can be such a broad hobby. As youth collectors we took pleasure in the sheer number of stamps we could accumulate. Then the miniature pieces of art worked their magic and we became fascinated by the content or theme illustrated thereon. The drama of depicted events or unusual names of far off places drew us further in. Some of us enjoy postal history and few are more enthusiastic than my fellow Cape collector Dr Guy Dillaway. Inevitably, the unusual postal rate and destination of the Constantinople letter proved irresistible to Guy and sure enough the letter found its way to a new home with him in Boston, USA.

At time of writing, the letter has after 30 years returned to whence I first began tracking it: It is for the moment in a major Cape collection in London. Who knows, maybe we will have the opportunity of welcoming it back to South Africa in the years ahead?

Diverting from things philatelic, my visit to Istanbul was wonderful. The sights of that historic city are breathtaking and really challenged my leanings toward the history and architecture of Western Europe. Stamps had taken me to Israel in 2008 with a visit to the Holy Places in Jerusalem. Access there was limited and evidence of dispute openly apparent. Tragic. In Istanbul it was interesting to experience how Turkey has created museums of the Constantinople Holy Places like Haga Sofia (Church/Mosque) and the Topkapi Palace (important artefacts of Christendom and Islam) for the enjoyment of all. It was a privilege to freely enter the Blue Mosque of Sultan Ahmet amongst the other major attractions such as the Grand and Spice Bazaars.

In closing, as I finally consider that letter from Cape to Constantinople, it is pertinent that this very week Gawie van der Walt of the PFSA's Heritage Committee is meeting with the Department of Arts & Culture regarding exemption from Heritage controls for philatelic material. PFSA's view is that such controls are counterproductive and in fact have the most unfortunate opposite effect of chasing material permanently out of their countries of origin. As we so clearly see in the case of this Constantinople letter, philatelic items enjoy an easy mobility that is world-encompassing. Wherever the letter goes it performs admirably as an ambassador for our fairest Cape whilst it enjoys the nurturing and protection of collectors who value it. In this vein PFSA's respectful submissions to SAHRA are that they concentrate their already extended resources on competently protecting philatelic material in public collections and archives. Protection of these properties is most definitely desirable and SAHRA would enjoy the full support of South Africa's collector community.

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The South African Philatelist

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Closing dates for future issues

August issue	Vol. 85: 4.	895 : 17 July 2009
October issue	Vol. 85: 5.	896 : 16 September 2009
December issue	Vol. 85: 6.	897 : 10 November 2009
February issue	Vol. 86: 1.	893 : 18 January 2010
April issue	Vol. 86: 2.	894 : 14 March 2010

Design and layout: GDB Promotions
Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2009 in South Africa is R198,00. SADC countries, the subscription is R340,00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R380,00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/ Subscriptions Manager: PO Box 131600, Benoryn 1504.
email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: 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.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +21 (0) 11 917 5304
Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R198,00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R340,00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R380,00.
Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 131600, Benoryn, 1504.
E-pos: dmorton@mweb.co.za
Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Publikasie: Die tydskrif 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.
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Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

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Mail Violation

PFSA Management Committee request re: SAPO

Further to the 12/3/2009 Management Meeting, a decision was taken whereby we should ask all members of the PFSA to please assist in the collation of all complaints against the S.A. Post Office to be collected at a central point, so that action could be taken in order to improve services!

PLEASE, when reporting an incident, supply envelopes / evidence in support of the claim, if these are available, so as to enable us to take up the matter with SAPO. We NEED to complain collectively if we are to make any impact at all!

G.C. Cafetzoglou RDPSA is your contact in this respect - Tel/Fax 011 782 0545. email: gccstamps@telkomsa.net

Postal Loss

Dear Sir

I was sent a copy of the book "Intercontinental Airmails Volume 2" by Edward B Proud valued at £80 plus postage of about £24, on 24 March 2009. It was packed in a bubble plastic heat-sealed large envelope - robust packaging that is extremely difficult to undo. I collected the parcel on 7 April 2009 and it had clearly been opened and resealed with SA Post Office brown sealing tape.

When I opened the package at home, I was surprised to find inside a *Saturday Star* newspaper dated 14 March 2009 addressed to Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, UK, with R212 postage paid. One can assume the book arrived at the Wits Postal Hub about 31 March where it was stolen and the newspaper inserted into the envelope, which was then delivered to Parklands Post Office. The newspaper had been lying around the Wits Postal Hub for about 15 days without it being sent to the UK even though airmail postage had been paid.

When I showed this to the postmaster at Parklands PO on 8 April, he was clearly unhappy, but all he could do was 'monitor' these incidences and make an internal report. All brown PO tape is applied at the Wits Postal Hub and there is none of this tape in his post office, so one assumes the theft was committed at the Wits Postal Hub. The total loss amounted to R1 775.

This is the third postal item that I have received from the UK that has been opened in the last 3 months or so. Clearly, theft and corruption is accepted by the South African Post Office as I have now heard many similar tales to mine.

Jim Findlay
Email: agrecon@telkomsa.net
Telephone: +27-(0)11-486-2254

** Letter shortened*

editorial board's choice
Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Rev. Cassie Carstens for his ongoing articles 'Thematically Yours'

Foundation / Federation

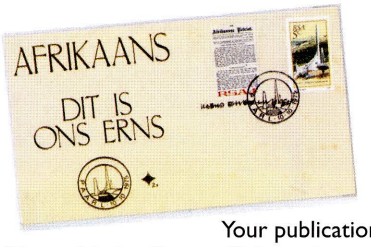
Sir,

I think the idea of an article explaining the role of Foundation was long overdue, as published in the April 2009 issue. There are many members who are unclear of its role, and the relationship between Foundation and Federation. However, my personal thought on the existing article is that it does not go far enough in clarifying the distinction between these bodies.

One correction needed is the implication in paragraph nine that colour printing of *The SA Philatelist* was made possible only by the support of Foundation. In fact, the newly-formed Editorial Board had switched to colour for the first issue of the magazine under its control, i.e. February 2004. Not until the AGM of Foundation on 12 December 2004 was it announced that Foundation would cover the production costs. This point, together with Foundation's decision to finance Federation's membership of FIP and FIAP, (paragraph 10), and also the cost of frame storage at the Airborne Park facility, are just three examples of Foundation's generous support for Federation announced at the 2004 AGM.

Unfortunately the opportunity was missed to reiterate and emphasise to members that Foundation covers the production costs of the Philatelist; and as a consequence, it is issued free to members. The misconception that members pay for their copies is still rife in many areas and could have been corrected here.

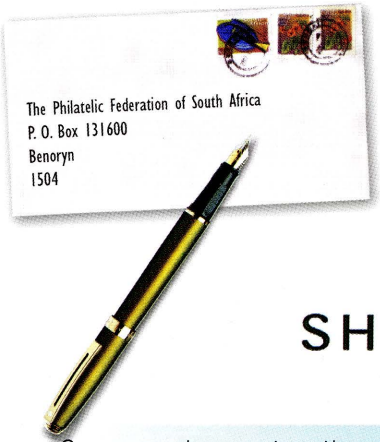
AM Rose - East Rand Philatelic Society.



Afrikaans Language Monument - 4c

Your publication dated April 2009 refers.
The article by George Cafetzoglou on the *Birth of a Stamp – Inauguration of the Afrikaans Language Monument* was interesting.
Just a point I have gleaned from my small collection.
The 4c stamp is the only stamp the writer has found that has the day of the week printed on it i.e. 'Saturdag'. There may be others with similar printings but from countries whose language I am unable to translate. Just a bit of nonsensical trivia. Should any of your readers know of any stamps with the day of the week on them the writer will appreciate an e-mail.
Regards,

Neale Scott – Southern Philatelic Society.
email - scottinc@mweb.co.za



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Correspondence to the *SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the editor. Material received is most welcome and will be reviewed by the Editorial Board. Articles, letters and items of interest may be published and may be rewarded with a writing gift from SHEAFFER©

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New South African Stamp Issues – Part II



- by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

30 January 2009 – **75th Anniversary of South African Airways.**
Note: Due to printing problems with the gold-foil, this issue was delayed until 13 March 2009.





Denominations: 6 x Standard Postage rate and 6 x International Airmail Small Letter.
Designer: Hein Botha. Standard Postage: six different designs featuring Captain's cap and uniform insignia. International Airmail: six different designs featuring aircraft tail-planes, showing SAA emblems.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 36mm square.
Perforation: 13.1.
Gum: PVA.
Paper: Sopal stamp paper, weight 110gsm.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band along top and right margins of each stamp.
Sheetlet size: For each value 138 x 102mm containing the six designs *se tenant*, in two rows of three.
Cylinder numbers: Standard Postage: 710379 (blue), 710380 (red), 710381 (yellow), 710382 (black), 710383 (gold) and 710384 (deep brown). These last two relate to the ensignia which are also embossed. International Airmail: 710385 (blue), 710386 (red), 710387 (yellow) and 710388 (black).
Printing sheet size: Standard Postage: 502 x 426mm comprising 9 sheetlets arranged in three rows of three. International Airmail: 631 x 422mm comprising 12 sheetlets arranged in three rows of four.
Quantity: 200 000 sheetlets of each denomination.
Commemorative covers: No. 7.144 (Standard Postage) and No. 7.143 (International Airmail), both of standard size (189 x 102mm), of which 5 000 for each value were produced.
Canceller: No. 7.127 - O R TAMBO INTERNATIONAL / 30.01.2009.

30 January 2009 - **President Kgalema Motlanthe.**



Note: This issue was officially released on 19 March 2009, but some became available as early as 30 January.
Denomination: Standard Postage rate.
Designer: Thea Clemons, from a photograph supplied by Government Communications (GCIS).
Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 36mm square.
Perforation: 14.3.
Gum: PVA.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band along top and left margins of stamp.
Sheetlet size: 96 x 203mm containing ten stamps arranged in five rows of two.
Cylinder numbers: 710375 (blue), 710376 (red), 710377 (yellow) and 710378 (black).
Printing sheet size: 750 x 590mm comprising 12 sheetlets arranged in two rows of six.
Quantity: 100 000 sheetlets.
Commemorative covers: No. 7.142 of standard size of which 4 000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 7.126 - PRESIDENT MOTLANTHE 20.01.2009 / PRETORIA.

2 March 2009 - **Preserve the Polar Regions.**
In celebration of the International Polar Year.
Denominations: Standard Postage rate and International Airmail Small Letter.
Designer: Annemarie Wessels depicting polar fauna.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size/Format: Miniature sheet of size 120 x 80mm containing one stamp, 48 x 30.5mm, of each value in a vertical se tenant pair.
Perforation: 13.3 x 13.6 extending vertically to the top margin.
Gum: PVA.
Paper: Sopal stamp paper, weight 110gsm.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band along top and right margins of each stamp.
Cylinder numbers: None.
Printing sheet size: 613 x 451mm comprising 16 miniature sheets arranged in 4 rows of 4.
Quantity: 100 000 miniature sheets.
Commemorative cover: No. 7.146 standard size, of which 4 000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 7.129 - STRUIS BAY / 02.03.2009.



20 March 2009 - **Occupational Health** - 29th International Congress on occupational health hosted by SASOM (South African Society of Occupational Medicine) in Cape Town from 22 to 27 March 2009.



Denomination: 5 x Standard Postage rate.
Designer: Peter Sibanda, depicting various aspects of occupational health.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 38 x 29mm.
Perforation: 13.5 x 13.1.
Gum: PVA.
Paper: Sopal stamp paper, weight 110gsm.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band along top and right margins of each stamp.
Sheetlet size: 106 x 134mm containing two vertical se tenant strips of the five designs.
Cylinder numbers: 710389 (blue), 710390 (red), 710391 (yellow) and 710392 (black).
Printing sheet size: 613 x 452mm comprising 8 sheetlets arranged in two rows of four.
Quantity: 30 000 sheetlets.
Commemorative covers: No. 7.147 of standard size, of which 4 000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 7.130 – CAPE TOWN 20.03.2009.

Acknowledgement: The above stamp information was collated from newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria and *SETEMPE*.

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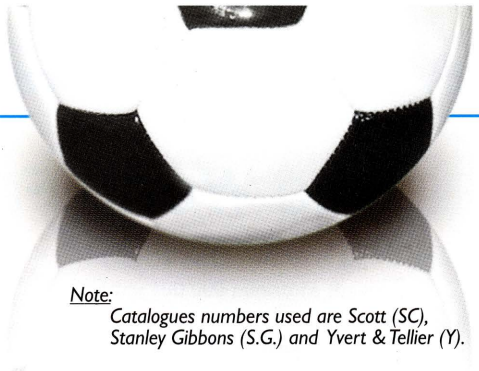
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The World Cup and FIFA, 1930 - 2006

by Dr. J.R. Frank. RDPSA FRPSL - Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



Note:
Catalogues numbers used are Scott (SC), Stanley Gibbons (S.G.) and Yvert & Tellier (Y).



On 13 July 1930 the first World Cup tournament commenced in Montevideo, Uruguay, in the packed Centenary Stadium. The nineteenth competition will be staged in South Africa in 2010. It is of interest to examine and reflect upon the philatelic history of this, arguably the world's most popular, cyclical sporting event.

*The World Cup is a '**Federation Internationale de Football Association**' (FIFA) event and this body alone has the authority to organise it.*

*FIFA was founded in Paris in May 1904, with **Robert Guerin** of France as its President. One of the objectives of this world body was the organisation of international tournaments. South Africa, the first member outside Europe, joined FIFA in 1910. **Jules Rimet**, a French lawyer and early member of the governing body of FIFA, dedicated many years of effort to this objective. He was recognised philatelically for the first time by Hungary in 1966 (S.G.2194). fig.1*



fig.1. Jules Rimet and the 'Goddess of Victory' Trophy on the 1966 Hungarian Stamp

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The first FIFA international tournament, planned for 1906 in Switzerland, did not take place due to financial constraints, travelling distances involved and the cost of organisation. However, the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) had shown itself incapable of organising proper Olympic football competitions as part of the Games of 1900 and 1904, the latter having been won by the Galt Football Club of Canada. After the Football Association of England had run the 1908 Olympic event, FIFA was requested to take over the organisation of Olympic football competitions.

Affiliation to FIFA was a prerequisite for participation in the 1912 Stockholm Games football competition, which was won by Great Britain.



fig.2. 1925 Hungary, showing a match in progress

The game had captured the public imagination. The first stamp featuring football was issued by Hungary in 1925, *fig.2* as part of its Sports Associations charity set (SC.B86). The major problem remained that professionalism had been introduced as early as 1884, which meant that many of the world's leading players were disqualified from participating in the (amateur) Olympic competitions. The loss of earnings by amateur players during prolonged absences from work was also a contentious issue. Olympic Champion teams could, therefore, not be regarded as World Champions.

Soccer became a major drawcard at the Olympic Games and an almost fully professional Uruguayan team triumphed at the 1924 Paris and 1928 Amsterdam Games. The Netherlands included a football player on the 3cts value of its 1928 Olympic Games issue (SC.B27). *fig.3*

Uruguay had issued a set of three stamps to commemorate its 1924 Olympic victory (SC.282-4), *fig.4* as well as a special postmark. In addition, five hundred sets were printed on yellow paper for presentation purposes which were not available to the public. In 1928 Uruguay celebrated its second success with another commemorative issue, inscribed this time '1924-1928 Colombes-Amsterdam', indicating the venues of its victories (SC.388-390). *fig.5*



fig.3. 1928 Netherlands Olympic issue

THE WORLD CUP TAKES SHAPE

In 1927 **Henri Delauney** proposed that a World Cup competition should be held every four years, a suggestion enthusiastically supported by Jules Rimet.

The 1929 FIFA Congress at Barcelona finally agreed that the first World Cup tournament should be held in 1930. The venue now became a contentious issue.

Leading European football nations, like Italy, Hungary, Sweden, the Netherlands and Spain, withdrew from the competition when Uruguay was chosen to host it. Uruguay's credentials, however, were excellent considering its successes at the 1924 and 1928 Olympic Games. Uruguay was to celebrate its centenary of independence in 1930 and the event would be part of the festivities. A new 90,000 seat Centenary Stadium would be built for it., *fig 6.* Most importantly, the Uruguayan government guaranteed to cover all costs and the expenses of the participating nations. Jules Rimet donated the '**Goddess of Victory**' trophy.



fig.4. 1924 Uruguay Commemorates Victory

URUGUAY 1930

There were thirteen participating nations when the tournament commenced. Much to the organisers' disappointment, only France, Belgium, Romania and Yugoslavia of the European nations took part.

It was, however, keenly contested by the nine participating South American nations and proved to be a sporting as well as a financial success. Uruguay defeated old rivals Argentina 4-2 in an exciting final. It is noteworthy that Hector Castro, the Uruguayan centre-forward, played extremely well in spite of having only one arm.

No special stamps were released for the competition, but the Uruguayan postal authorities provided four different machine slogan cancellations. *fig.6a* These are all regarded as extremely rare. Privately produced and unofficial postal stationery also exists, as well as a scarce publicity vignette.



fig.5. 1928 Uruguay is successful again

ITALY 1934

Whereas the first tournament had been staged by the smallest participating nation, Uruguay, the next one was held in Italy in 1934. Rimet, FIFA president during the 1930s, expressed the desire that the World Cup competition should be rotated on a global basis. Italy had the best facilities, the most modern stadiums and an advanced infrastructure. Unfortunately, the political influence of the Fascist regime was a negative factor. Mussolini donated the '**Coppa Del Duce**' to be presented to the victors.

In this essentially European event, with Argentina and Brazil as the only South American entries, Austria and Czechoslovakia were the favourites among the sixteen nations. Egypt was the first African nation to participate.

On 10 June 1934 Italy and Czechoslovakia met in the final at Rome's Partido National Fascista Stadium. Mussolini's attendance politicised the event.

To the distress of the home crowd the Czechs took a 1-0 lead in the 70th minute. Italy's **Raimundo Orsi**

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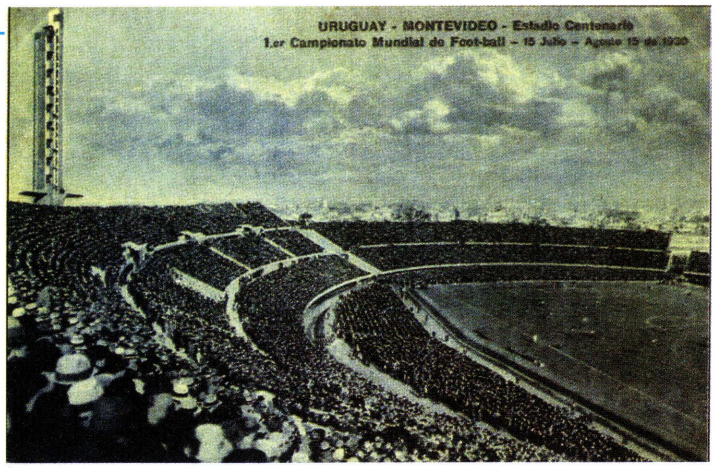


fig 6 .The unofficial 1930 Postcard showing the Centenary Stadium, Montevideo, Uruguay



fig 6a. Uruguay's 1930 machine Cancellations

equalised with a spectacular 'banana kick', while **Angelo Schiavio** made it 2-1 to Italy in extra time to win its first World Cup.

An interesting aside is that **Orsi's** historic equalising goal had not been recorded on film. When the Italian film crews attempted to recreate the scene the next day Orsi was unable to oblige, in spite of numerous attempts.

Italy issued no less than five postage and seven airmail stamps for the event. *fig.7* (SC324-328, C62-68). These are also found with the overprint 'Saggio' (Specimen). The general issue for the Italian Colonies comprised five postage and seven airmail stamps too, *fig.8* (SC.46-50, C29-35), while the Aegean Islands (Dodecanese) weighed in with five postage and five airmail stamps (SC.31-35, C28-31). *fig.9*

The Italian Fascist Party produced three publicity postcards and later a fourth one for Rome's FIFA Congress of 1934. Two more postcards were issued after the final, respectively showing the teams lined up at the kick-off and the victorious Italian squad.



fig.7. Italy Commemorates the 1934 World Cup



fig 9. 1934 Aegean Islands issue



fig.8. Italian Colonies issue of 1934

FRANCE 1938

After the hugely successful World Cup in Italy, FIFA decided to stage the next one in Europe as well. **Jules Rimet's** France hosted the tournament. Mexico withdrew from it in protest.

War clouds were gathering over Europe, with Austria having ceased to exist as a political entity, the Baltic States fighting for survival and Italy being embroiled in its Abyssinian adventure.

Nevertheless sixteen nations assembled on 4 June 1938. The answer to a nice trivia question is that the Netherlands Indies was the first Asian nation to participate.

The Italians, still managed by **Vittorio Pozzo** of 1934 fame, were strong defending champions. Many felt that the Brazilians were the favourites. The game had improved immensely in Brazil, with their star being **Leonidas**. Some authorities argue that Leonidas, nicknamed the 'Black Diamond', was a greater player than **Pele**, who was to delight spectators with his incredible skills two decades later.

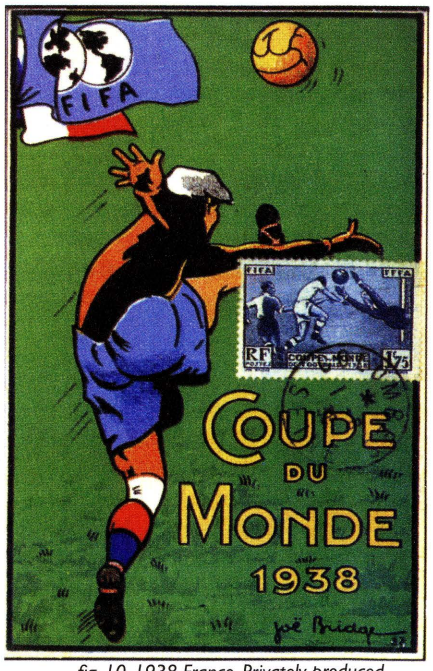


fig. 10. 1938 France. Privately produced 'Joe Bridges' postcard with French commemorative stamp on the front

Italy and Brazil progressed to meet in one of the semi-finals. Inexplicably, the Brazilian manager **Pimenta** decided to 'rest' **Leonidas**, the leading scorer in the competition, for the match, so that he would be 'fresh' in the final. This error of judgement allowed Italy to win 2-1, to set up a final against Hungary at the Colombes Stadium. The Hungarians proved no match for the fast, modern Italian approach, losing 4-2. Italy received the coveted trophy for a second time. They only had to win it once more to retain the World Cup in perpetuity, as had been decreed by **Rimet**.

France produced a single stamp, which mentioned FIFA as well, to commemorate the tournament (SC.349).

Privately manufactured postcards, including the '**Joe Bridges**' coloured one, made their appearance, *fig.10*. The city of Lille used a publicity machine cancellation for the Hungary-Switzerland (2-0) game on 12 June 1938. A special cacheted flown cover marked the Italy-Hungary final.

World War II forced the cancellation of the 1942 and 1946 competitions. During the war years the World Cup trophy was hidden by Italy's **Vittorio Pozzo** from the German invaders. It was eventually smuggled over the border to Switzerland, where it remained in safe keeping till after the conflict. In 1946 the World Cup trophy was renamed the '**Jules Rimet Cup**' and the next tournament was scheduled for 1950 in Brazil.

BRAZIL 1950

The long-awaited competition commenced on 24 June 1950, using the 'round robin system'. It was never used again. British teams were invited to take part and England, as winner of the 1950 home unions international championship, represented Great Britain.

They were to lose 1-0 to 'minnows' United States in a major upset.

Scotland received an additional official invitation, but surprisingly declined it, to the dismay of many Scottish fans.

The recently completed Maracana Stadium, the world's largest with 200,000 seats, in Rio de Janeiro was the venue for the Brazil-Uruguay final. Brazil, needing only a draw to clinch the title, were first to score through **Friaca**, but Uruguay came back with goals by **Juan Schiaffino** and **Alcides Ghiggia** to win an enthralling encounter.

The host country issued three lithographed stamps to honour the event (SC.696, C78-79). The CR.0.60 and CR.1.20 values exist in imperforate condition as well. Progressive plate proofs in various colours are known for the CR.5.80 value, but some appear to be printer's waste. Several souvenir cards for the championship and the opening of the Maracana Stadium were produced, as well as two publicity cards for the FIFA International Conference on

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24 June 1950 at Sao Paolo, *fig.11*.

The victorious Uruguayan squad received a tumultuous welcome on its return to Montevideo. The Uruguayan Post Office released two stamps to commemorate the achievement on 20 February 1951 (SC.584-5) *fig.12*. A sheet of fifty of the 3 cents value exists in imperforate condition, half of which was found in the United States.

An official first day cover was produced by the Director General of Posts



fig.11. Souvenir card honouring the Maracana Stadium in Rio De Janeiro, featuring also the postage stamps issued by Brazil for the 1950 tournament

SWITZERLAND 1954

The first tournament to be televised, with its opening match between Yugoslavia and France (1-0) at Lausanne, commenced on 16 June 1954.

The polished Hungarian team, based on the famous Honved club side, had won the 1952 Olympic Gold medal with superior skill and tactics.

Having defeated England 6-3 at Wembley and 7-2 in the Budapest return fixture in 1953, the 'Magyar Masters' were expected by many to win the 1954 World Cup. Fate was to decree otherwise.

Herberger, the West German manager, was to plan a shrewd campaign. He fielded an 'under strength' team in the group stage Hungary-West Germany (8-3) match, losing comprehensively. Consequently he had more 'rested' players available for the eventual final against Hungary. The eagerly anticipated final was played under difficult weather conditions at the Wankdorf-Bern Stadium. A much stronger West German side had battled to a 2-2 score, when **Helmut Rahn** of Germany scored a dramatic winner. An apparent equaliser by **Ferenc Puskas** shortly before the end was disallowed by the English referee.



fig.12. 1951 Uruguay celebrates its 1950 victory



fig. 15. The 1959 Brazilian issue to celebrate its 1958 win



fig. 13. In 1954 Switzerland's postcard in the same design as the stamp, which could be purchased from travelling post offices



fig. 14. 1958 Sweden commemorative issue

Jules Rimet himself handed the **Jules Rimet Cup** to the West German team. It was the last time **Rimet** was to attend the tournament, which had been his life's work.

Switzerland issued one stamp for the event (SC.350), *fig.13* as well as a maximum card.

The stamp also commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of FIFA. The usual first day cover was produced. A scarce publicity metermark was used at the Swiss Football Association headquarters. Of further interest are the publicity slogan cancellations in German, French and Italian used at the various cities where matches were played.

SWEDEN 1958

Sweden hosted the sixth World Cup competition. All the British home unions qualified for it, as did the Soviet Union for the first time. The favourites Brazil had **Garincha** as their star player and introduced the 17 year old **Edson Arantes De Nascimento**, known as '**Pele**', to the world stage. He was to become one of the truly great players of our time and Brazil was to issue a stamp celebrating his one-thousandth competitive goal in 1969.

France's **Just Fontaine** set a record of thirteen goals for the tournament, one not likely to be eclipsed. However, France was eliminated by Brazil in the semi-finals.

Brazil overwhelmed Sweden 5-2 in the final to win the Jules Rimet Cup for the first time.

Sweden issued a set of three identical stamps for the event, *fig.14* (SC.524-526). These were released in coil form, while the two lower values were issued in booklets of twenty stamps as well. Brazil issued a stamp in 1959 to mark its victory, (SC.887). *fig.15*

CHILE 1962

A more austere tournament, but Brazil's dominance was to continue. There was no television coverage for the event.

A bruising match between Chile and Italy (2-0) in the group stages set the tone for a highly competitive event. The final was played between Brazil and Czechoslovakia (3-1).

Chile issued a set of four action stamps to mark the tournament, *fig.16* (SC.340-341, C246-247). Chile also released an imperforate miniature sheet of the four values in chestnut-brown without postal validity.

Hungary, beaten quarter-finalists, produced a set of eight stamps showing the flags of the teams playing each other in the first round of the tournament, plus a miniature sheet (S.G.1806-1813a). Certainly an excessive issue, indicative of what was to come.

Brazil once again, in 1963, commemorated its second win with a single stamp (SC.949).



fig.16. 1962, Chile's World Cup action

ENGLAND 1966

The 1962 World Cup marked the end of the 'classic' period of commemorative postal issues. Many postal authorities marked the competition with numerous releases, whether their countries participated or not.

The Commonwealth Crown Colonies omnibus issue of 1966 certainly did not add to the dignity of the event. In a major upset Italy lost 1-0 to

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unfancied North Korea. The final was a keenly contested fixture between England and West Germany. The score was level at 2-2 at full time. However, **Geoff Hurst** scored a hotly disputed goal in extra time and completed his hat-trick in the last minute to seal a 4-2 England win.

England issued three stamps for the tournament, which also come phosphor-tagged (SC458-460). *fig.17.* The 6d and 1/3 values are found with 'missing colour' varieties. After the championship a celebratory 4d value, inscribed 'England Winners' appeared (SC.465). *fig.17a.*



The 1966 Great Britain World Cup issue 4d value

fig. 17. and 17 a



1966 England wins at last

MEXICO 1970

This championship was played at the highest altitude of any World Cup, the stadiums being at 1545 to 2680 meters. It was also the first time a 'promotional' issue was released in the year before the event by the host country (SC.350-351).

Brazil won the World Cup for the third time, defeating Italy 4-1 in the final at Mexico City's Aztec Stadium. **Pele** was the star performer, ably supported by **Gerson** and **Jarzinho**.

The **Jules Rimet Cup** became Brazil's forever. Mexico issued a further pair of stamps for the event (SC.372-373) *fig.18,* and a miniature sheet (SC.374). *Fig 18a.*

Brazil celebrated its Mexico triumph with one stamp in June 1970 (SC.1166) and its three wins, in 1950, 1962 and 1970, with three more stamps in August 1970 (SC.1167-1169).

WEST GERMANY 1974

The tenth World Cup, in West Germany, featured a new 18-carat gold trophy designed by **Silvio Gazzaniga**. (ref *fig 23a.)*

The tournament brought to the fore names still involved with football today, such as **Cruyff** (Netherlands), **Beckenbauer** and **Vogts** (West Germany). Despite conceding a penalty in the first minute of the match, West Germany defeated the Netherlands 2-1 to record its second World Cup success.

West Germany issued two commemoratives (SC.1146-1147), *fig.19.* the Netherlands one (SG.1171) and Poland two (SC.2036-2037) plus a miniature sheet (SC.2036a).

Poland, having beaten Brazil 1- 0 in the third place decider, celebrated its bronze medal with a miniature sheet listing the names of its squad plus the results of all its matches!



Fig 18a. 1970 Mexico 'Sportmex' Exhibition of sport's philately held to coincide with the World Cup



fig.18. 1970, Mexico's universal approach



fig.21. 1982 Spain. Miniature sheet showing Arms of the Cities of Alicante, Barcelona, Bilbao, Elche, Gijon, Le Coruna and Madrid.

ARGENTINA 1978

The eleventh World Cup reverted to South America. Tunisia became the first African participant since Egypt in 1934.

Argentina consigned the Netherlands to their second consecutive runner up position in a World Cup competition when they met in the final. The match ended 1-1, but **Mario Kempes** of Argentina scored two goals in extra time to clinch a 3-1 victory.

Argentina produced no fewer than six issues, beginning in May 1977, to promote the event. *fig.20* (SC. 1147-1148; SC.B74, B74a; SC.1179,1179a; SC.1180-1184; SC.1188-1191; and SC.1192).

Face values up to 400 pesos indicate that inflation was rife under the military dictatorship. Three miniature sheets were included and even the Interamerican Philatelic Exhibition miniature sheets bore a marginal 'Capeonata Mundial De Futbol' inscription (SC. B75-79).

The host country also issued a miniature sheet, at 700 pesos, to celebrate its triumph (SC.1193). Mexico also released a commemorative issue (SG. 1436-1438), as did a host of countries not remotely involved in the championship.



fig 20. Argentina 1978

SPAIN 1982

The tournament was increased to twenty-four participants for the first time in 1982.

Cameroun was the sole African representative. Italy won the World Cup with a 3-1 victory over West Germany in an ill-tempered final. **Paolo Rossi** scored two goals and allegedly received "Chianti for life" from a fan.

The host nation issued four sets of commemoratives, including two miniature sheets. *fig.21* (SC.2211-2212; 2234-2235; 2280-2281; SC.2293-2294; SC.2295 a/b). It also produced two numbered imperforate 'black proof' miniature sheets without postal validity. Italy celebrated its success with a stamp showing the World Cup (SC.1526)

MEXICO 1986

Herewith lies a cautionary tale. Colombia had been awarded the 1986 World Cup competition. A miniature sheet of fifteen stamps with the marginal inscription of 'Espania 82-Colombia 86' was issued by the organisers, *fig 22.*

However, in 1983 it became evident that Colombia would not be able to comply with FIFA's infrastructure requirements.

The event was, consequently, moved to Mexico, for their second World Cup in sixteen years. Algeria and Morocco were the two African contestants. The most dramatic moment of the tournament, and the poorest refereeing decision, was Argentina's **Diego Maradonna's** blatantly fisted 'Hand of God' goal that helped Argentina beat England 2-1 in a fluctuating quarter-final. Argentina triumphed 3-2 over West Germany in the final.



fig.19. In 1974, Germany celebrates its World Cup

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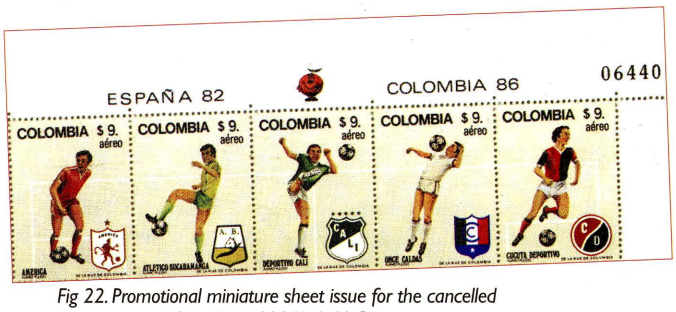


Fig 22. Promotional miniature sheet issue for the cancelled Colombian 1986 World Cup



fig 23. 1986 - Mexico's second World Cup Competition



fig 23a. The new Jules Rimet Trophy designed by Gazzaniga in 1974 (Brazil 2002)

A veritable deluge of philatelic issues was unleashed for the tournament by Mexico *fig.23.* (SC.1372-1373; SC.1424-1425; SC. 1439-1444), Argentina (SC.1569, 1569a-h, 1570, 1570a-h) and postal authorities around the world.

ITALY 1990

The tournament returned to Italy once more, with Cameroun and Egypt as the African qualifiers. In the final, played at the Olympic Stadium in Rome, West Germany gained a 1-0 victory over Argentina. Italy ended in third place, beating England 2-1, but set a record for philatelic coverage. After promotional issues in 1988 (SC.1742) and 1989 (SC.1794), no less than thirty-six stamps in miniature sheets of six were released for the tournament, *fig.24* (SC.1797-1802 a-f) The final blow came when the stamp commemorating West Germany was issued after the final with a changed face value and inscribed 'Campione/Del Mondo' (SC.1819). This was really a case of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.



fig.24. Miniature sheet issued for Italy 1990 .

UNITED STATES 1994

An innovation was the first tournament played outside Europe and Latin America. Africa was represented by Cameroun, Morocco and Nigeria. The distances between the various venues added to the difficulty of playing the 52 games involved.

The Brazil-Italy final at the Rose Bowl, Los Angeles, ended 0-0 after extra time. Brazil won the penalty shoot-out 3-2. The United States issued three stamps (SC.2834-2836) in singles, miniature sheets and sheetlets of twenty for the event. *fig 25.* A degree of sanity had returned. Brazil commemorated its fourth World Championship with a star-studded miniature sheet (SC.2524)



fig.25. 1994 U.S.A's realistic miniature sheet

FRANCE 1998

The popularity of football had become such that FIFA decided to increase the number of competing nations in the World Cup to thirty-two.

South Africa was to feature for the first time in the event, together with the African nations of Cameroun, Morocco, Nigeria and Tunisia.

France beat Brazil 3-0 in a one-sided final, with **Zinedene Zidane** as the star of the match. France issued a publicity stamp, inscribed 'France 98' in 1995 (SC.2503) and four more of each in 1996 and 1997 (SC.2530-2533; SC.2584-2587), while in 1998 two stamps (SC.2623-2624) were released. Finally, a free-form stamp in the shape of a football appeared on both plain paper *fig.26.* (SC.2628) and as a self-adhesive (SC.2629). It was also marketed in a booklet pane of ten. The latter item reappeared after the tournament additionally inscribed 'Champion Du Monde.' (SC2665)



fig. 26. 1998 France issues the first 'free-form' World Cup Stamp



fig. 29. 2006 Although beaten by Italy in the final, France shows its appreciation for the team.

SOUTH KOREA and JAPAN 2002

The 2002 World Cup competition was jointly hosted by South Korea and Japan, the first time it was shared by two countries. South Africa qualified for the event, as did Cameroun, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia from our continent.

The opening game, in Seoul, South Korea, was between France and Senegal (1-2). Brazil defeated Germany 2-0 in the final at Yokohama, Japan.

Both South Korea and Japan issued a large number of attractive stamps and miniature sheets. *fig.27.* Brazil, France, Uruguay, Argentina, Italy and Germany also felt the need to 'honour' the event. Brazil issued one stamp to commemorate its fifth World Cup victory. (SC.2848) *fig.23a.*



fig 27. 2002 South Korea and Japan produced similar designs.

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GERMANY 2006

Much to South Africa's displeasure the 32 nation event was awarded to Germany. Angola, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo and Tunisia qualified for it, unfortunately South Africa did not. Only Ghana reached the round of sixteen.

Italy won the final against France 5-3 on penalties, with the match having ended 1-1 after extra time. A German five-value publicity issue with a charity surcharge appeared as early as 2003. *fig.28* (SC.B.915-919). This was repeated in 2005 and 2006 (SC.B.948-952 and SC.967-971), while a further set was released in a miniature sheet (Mi B67) at the time of the championship.

Defeated finalists France came up with a typically elegant marketing touch. It issued a stamp inscribed 'Merci les Bleus', in appreciation of the team's effort (Y3936). *fig.29.*



fig. 28. 2006 Germany issues an interesting modern design.



fig 30. Egypt's classical approach to its 2010 bid.



fig.31. A South African 2010 Bid Stamp.

An Approach to Collecting 'World Cup' Material

The period before 1966 makes an interesting, but not inexpensive, collecting field. Fascinating items for the collector with an interest in football abound; the 'APS Ameri Stamp Expo 2009' features a one-frame exhibit entitled '**The Rimet World Cups of Soccer: 1930,1934 and 1938**'. Unfortunately the philatelic flood gates opened in 1966 and subsequent championships, with the exception of the 1994 one, have followed suit. Commemorative issues from such doughty competitors as Gibraltar, Guyana, Nauru and Yemen, who have neither participated in a Continental or World Cup competition, nor have a national stadium, can safely be disregarded. It is probably best to concentrate on the issues of the host countries and the semi-finalists of the various tournaments. Since Argentina 1978, though, even the output of the host countries has at times been excessive. The collector may wish to concentrate on a certain period, such as pre-1954, while the novice collector may wish to collect only the commemoratives issued for a single recent World Cup tournament, like 'Italy 1990'.

THE FUTURE:
'SOUTH AFRICA 2010'



FIFA celebrated its centenary in 2004, which was suitably commemorated philatelically, and decided to grant the honour of hosting the 2010 World Cup to Africa. South Africa received the nod in preference to Egypt and Morocco, after an emotional vote. Egypt had issued two interesting promotional stamps in 2003, these were inscribed 'Egypt 2010 Bid' *fig.30* (SC. 1859-1960).

SouthAfrica celebrated its successful bid with two commemorative stamps in 2006. *fig.31.* (SC. 1325-1326), while a miniature sheet inscribed '2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa' was issued to coincide with 'Germany 2006' *fig.32.* Preparations are on track for a successful World Cup in South Africa. Stadiums will be ready on time for the 'Confederations Cup', which will precede the World Cup in 2009, and the infrastructure is receiving much attention. Players and organising staff are being groomed for success. It is hoped that the postal authorities will follow a conservative policy and help to make the 19th World Cup, a competition only won by seven different countries, the success it deserves to be.



fig 32. South Africa's First Publicity Issue for '2010'

References

- ***Bonacina, F,*** *"Campioni Del Mondo"*
- ***Lanfanchi, P. et al*** *"100 Years of Football -The FIFA Centennial Book"*
- ***Mendoza, E.B.*** *"El Timbre De Mundial en Mundial"*
- ***Mercer, D. et at*** *"Chronicle of the 20th Century"*
- ***Murphy, J.*** *'The World Cup 1930-1954' in 'The Stamp Magazine", June 1998.*

The Post Office is issuing a miniature sheet on 14 June 2009 to promote the 2010 Soccer World Cup in South Africa *- see page 701*



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The Union of South Africa Commemorative Stamp, 1910.



by Dr Christopher Board, OBE, FRPSL
Chairman, Transvaal Study Circle, UK.

Comment by the Editorial Board

Dr Chris Board kindly agreed to compile this article for the Bulletin for the ***Joburg 2010*** *International Exhibition, and with some revision it is being co-published in the S.A. Philatelist with permission of the author.*

It may be of interest to note that the original motivation for an International Philatelic Exhibition in South Africa in 2010 was proposed by Gawie van der Walt of the Transvaal Study Circle in July 2004, to commemorate the Centenary of the formation of the Union of South Africa. For that reason, Dr Chris Board who is an acknowledged authority on the 1910 Union Commemorative, was invited to write this article

Introduction

The Vereeniging peace treaty which ended the second Anglo-Boer War on 31 May 1902 envisaged self-government for the two new colonies, formerly Boer republics. When all the four states had achieved full self-government a National Convention was called to draft a constitution for the closer union of Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The South Africa Act of 1909 required amongst other things the amalgamation of four postal authorities. As the colonial delegates passed through Cape Town to attend the legislative processes about to take place in the Westminster Parliament, one Richard Musgrave suggested that a commemorative postage stamp be produced. His design was preserved in a file devoted to the entire topic and, although rejected, appeared later as a picture on a post card, shown in figure 1.

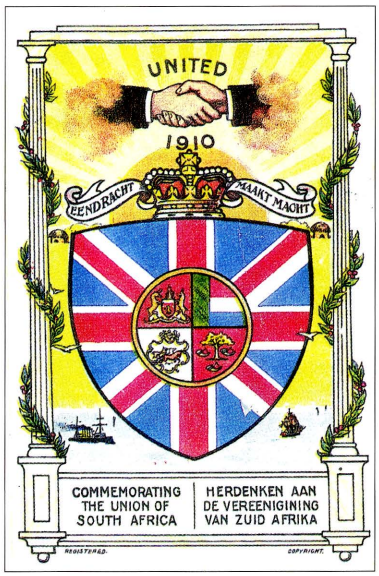


Fig. 1 - The Musgrave Design

Selecting a Design

Evidently the four postal administrations took this topic on board and made it one of those discussed at a conference of the four Postmasters General in February 1910. Their task was to select a design for such a stamp. It would be the first one specifically created for the new South African state.

It has iconic status deriving from its former colonial ancestry. Today it tells of a political settlement by which those who ruled the present territory of South Africa unified a state which is unique in Africa.

Originally the two most influential PMGs presented contrasting ideas: the Transvaal wanted a sixpenny stamp and the Cape Colony wanted a penny stamp. The former was to maximise revenue from collectors, the latter would be much more widely used for ordinary letters in southern Africa.

After discussion a short list of two favoured designs was put forward. One was based on another Transvaal proposal for a penny stamp, the other, proposed by the Cape Colony and a rather better drawn design, emphasised the 'Mother City' of South Africa, Cape Town.

The Postmasters General compromised on a single twopence-halfpenny, engraved design bearing motifs of each colony and the monarch's head in royal blue, but they were unable to do more than improve one of the Transvaal designs and to present a preferred Cape design. Their work completed, the decision on which design to use for the new stamp, either the Transvaal modified design marked '1' on fig. 2 or the Cape design marked '2', was left to the politicians to sort out.

The Poilitical Choice

Political rivalry between Merriman and Botha, respectively Premiers of the Cape and Transvaal, over who would be selected as the first Union Premier from 31 May 1910, was mirrored in the arguments over the choice of the Union stamp design. As late as April 1910, Merriman refused to accept the Transvaal design despite the shortcomings of the Cape design.

As Botha had engineered wide support throughout South Africa and was the British Government's favoured candidate, he could afford to disregard Merriman's telegrams and quietly prepare De La Rue in London with a new essay based on the Transvaal modified design.

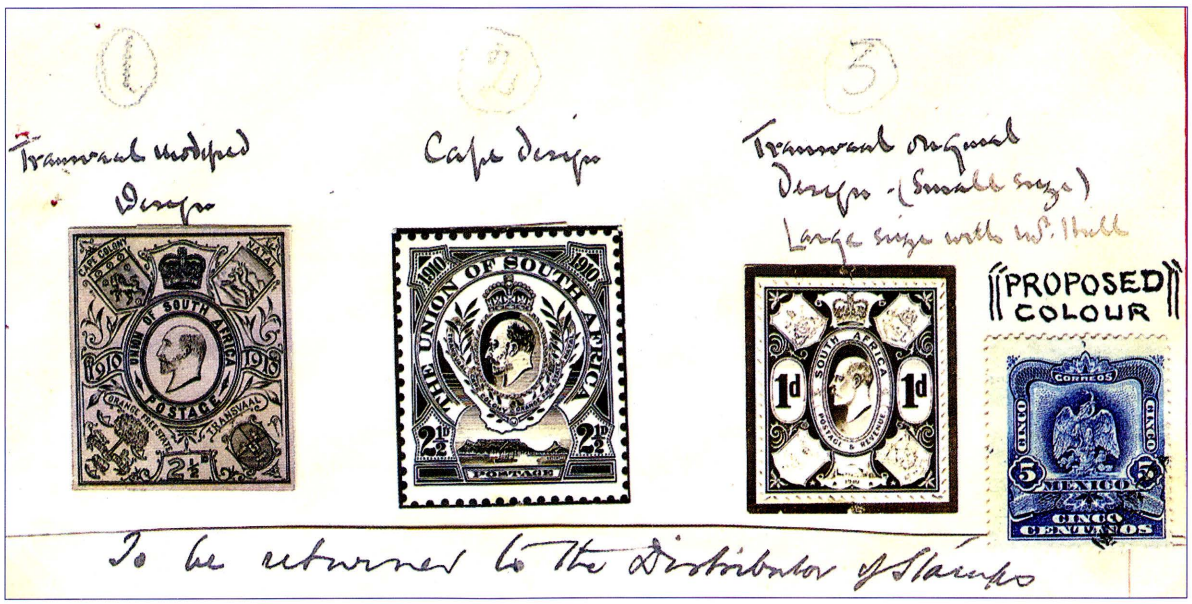


Fig. 2 - Post Masters General's options discussed at the February 1910 meeting.
These are stamp-sized photographic reductions from artworks which all measure approx 13 x 15 cm.

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Was it Wilkinson's Design ?

It has always been acknowledged that the 'Transvaal' design for the commemorative stamp of 1910 was the work of Henry Straughan Wilkinson who was then the Distributor of Stamps for the Transvaal.

This has never been seriously challenged, but doubts remained until the Treasury Archives in Pretoria revealed the full story more than 25 years ago. There is no doubt at all that Wilkinson's position required him to prepare the stamp for issue at the most auspicious moment to mark the creation of the Union. However, we now know that he almost certainly sketched his design of the King's head surrounded by heraldic symbols of the four constituent colonies and had it fair drawn by someone else who was more expert in illustration. Wilkinson's design is for a penny stamp as it was produced well before the Transvaal Cabinet opted for a 6d duty. From other evidence it is clear that Wilkinson himself was not able to do more than a rough sketch. There is in the files another design we know Wilkinson did create for a general stamp for the British Empire. Shown in fig 3, its style is crude in comparison with that of the more capable artist.

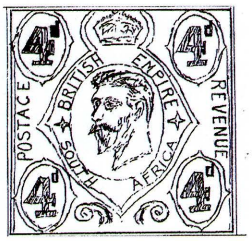


Fig. 3 Earlier essay by Wilkinson held by SA National Archives

A photograph of Wilkinson's original design, possibly the 'Large size with Mr Hull' referred to for item 3 in figure 2, has now been known for over half a century. A photograph of the original hand-drawn design on card measuring 12.6 x 15cm was first illustrated on page 159 in the *South African Philatelist* in November 1957. A philatelist in East London who knew of Wilkinson who died in 1953, had a photograph of his design signed by Wilkinson himself. Interestingly, Wilkinson's obituary in the *Daily Dispatch* on 26 March 1953 did not mention his role as the designer of the Union's first postage stamp.

We now know that Wilkinson's redrawn sketch was the source of the example considered by the Postmasters General in February 1910. As a result of their discussions a modified Transvaal design was put forward, shown as '1' in fig. 2.

This compromise design was redrawn by a Mr Holland who worked for the Government Printer in Pretoria and he was paid an honorarium for having done that. It seems likely that he had also fairdrawn Wilkinson's original 1d design.

The Alternative Designs

At this stage, other contenders for the choice of the Union's first stamp must be mentioned. Aware of the role of the mother colony, the Cape Post Office produced several possible designs for a commemorative stamp. It is clear that these were looked at during the conference of Postmasters General in February 1910. Tony Chilton illustrated many of them as far back as 1985, after we had seen them in the Transvaal (now National) Archives. Some of the essays prepared by the Cape Post Office show the Victoria Falls as well as Table Mountain. Fig.4 was sketched in green with the King's head, values and date in red, perforations were in black. The Cape design preferred by the Postmasters General in fig.2 is a fairdrawn adaptation of this kind of essay adding the crown above King Edward's profile , without the Victoria Falls as they were outside the territorial scope of the new Union.



Fig. 4 - Photocopy of essay showing also Victoria Falls, original now stolen from SA National Archives

The Transvaal had originally produced rough sketches for a stamp at 6d with Table Mountain and devices for each of the four colonies. The Conference did not express a preference but left it to the Governments to decide on a design. Wilkinson's design, was modified by the Transvaal to item '1' in fig 2 and submitted to expert opinion in the Government Printing Office.

Qualified approval was obtained. In early April the Prime Ministers of the Cape and Transvaal exchanged a series of telegrams criticising each other's designs and returning to the question of the denomination. The Transvaal modified its design yet again reinstating the names of the provinces below their arms. The Cape submitted a new arms design of its own, again by Sturman, as shown in fig. 5.

This was apparently not seen by the Transvaal Government, as they had already made up their mind to go with their own design, once the Governor General had offered General Botha the premiership of the Union. Both of the fairdrawn designs by Sturman, who worked in the Cape Post Office, have survived. The first was regarded as the preferred Cape design, but without Victoria Falls, (fig. 2), the second was devised probably to meet the Transvaal's wish for the arms of the four colonies to appear as shown in fig. 5.

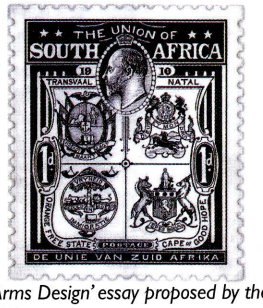


Fig. 5 - 'Arms Design' essay proposed by the Cape (Actual size 12.2 x 14.6cm.)

Placing the Printing Order

True to their intentions the Transvaal government went ahead with their modified design in late June 1910 requisitioning De La Rue for 20 million of the now classic stamp. They asked that a consignment be delivered to Pretoria by the beginning of October 1910 and unusually prepared publicity for it, where past new issues of postal matter had been announced only in postal circulars and rarely in newspapers or posters. Riding on the crest of a wave of enthusiasm for Union the Transvaal Government sought to sell the stamp to collectors, despite challenges from a minister in the Cape Government arguing that commemorative stamps such as this were disapproved of by the Universal Postal Union.

Making of Printing Plates

Once it was confirmed that Botha was to be the Union's Prime Minister on 21 May, the final telegraphic instruction on 23 May to De La Rue in London allowed them to begin work on preparing printing plates to the design in fig 6. It is highly likely that De La Rue had asked one of their engravers to produce a head die of King George V soon after the death of his father, King Edward VII. Apparently based on the same photograph of the King when Prince of Wales, the likeness had already been used for the lowest value in the Canadian set of stamps celebrating the tercentenary of Quebec in 1907.

All the die proofs made show the King in a military uniform but wearing an ermine mantle

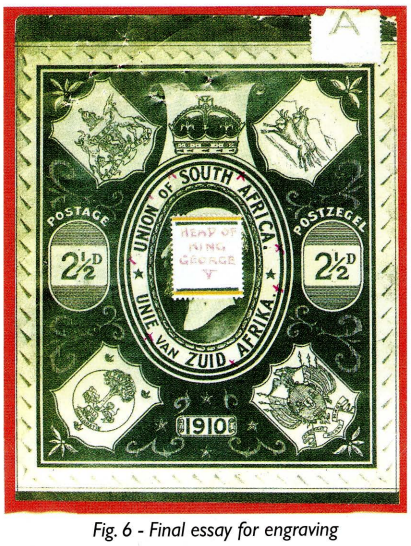


Fig. 6 - Final essay for engraving

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around his shoulders. Perhaps this was to speed up the completion of the die. The stamp with its new portrait of the King was approved by him on 13 July 1910 and reported to Pretoria by telegraph.

In London the High Commissioner struggled to reconcile the requirements of the Union Government and the advice of the printers. In the end the Union opted for the more expensive engraved stamp which would take longer to print. Notwithstanding this a sufficient supply could be printed to arrive in Pretoria by the beginning of October when the Post Office began its publicity for the stamp.

Unaccountably the printers offered two alternatives to the design carefully prepared by the Transvaal Government and sent to London by the first Union Government. The two similar designs have been known for some decades. Copies were kept by De La Rue, but the official original proofs in blue are kept by the Post Office Museum in Pretoria. They were used in a commemorative miniature sheet for ELPEX in 1976 (shown in fig. 7) and have been exhibited at National Philatelic Exhibitions in South Africa since they were first seen at Pretoria in 1964. There they occupied pole position in an exhibition of a collection of essays and proofs in the Post Office archives. These were well documented by Raubenheimer in *Africana Notes* and *News* in 1966.

Colour Trials and Printing

Once the engraved dies had passed muster with the High Commissioner in London, colour trials were produced in shades of blue and one was chosen on 19 July. Printing began on 25 August and continued until nearly the twenty million mark had been reached on 17 November. It appears that the catalogued variety of the paper on which the stamp is printed is blued was first noticed among those which were sent for sale by the High Commissioner's Office in London. It seems likely that a larger proportion of stamps sold to the public by the High Commission in London were of the deep blue variety. This may have been due to the haste to print them close to the date of issue. Such variations were only to be expected as the printing plates were cleaned by hand, as the printers confirmed. It appears that stamps printed on the blued paper are rarer than those on white or whiter paper. Despite much effort to identify constant flaws in the plates, no convincing ones have come to light. Only errors attributable to problems with inking or cleaning plates have been discovered.

The Use of The Stamp

Once issued on 4th November 1910, the use of this stamp was popular.

First-day covers are not all that rare, with well over a hundred different Post Office cancellations having been recorded. While many of these are from the cities and large towns there are also many first day uses from small settlements and tiny post offices throughout the Union. It is paradoxically more difficult to find instances of the stamp used to pay the correct postage rates.

Typical examples are half-ounce letters to 'foreign' destinations, or two commemoratives prepaying the basic letter rate of a penny with fourpence registration fee on a plain envelope. Philatelic usage, as was predicted by the Transvaal, was widespread. Many citizens bought a single stamp as a souvenir, with the result that it was recorded in Pietermaritzburg that the post office ran out of change for silver tickeys (3d) and had to give halfpenny stamps instead of coin.

Once the euphoria about the creation of the Union had faded, it became obvious that with the huge stocks of the commemorative stamp and large reserves of the former colonial two-penny-halfpenny stamps it would not be possible to sell the entire stock before the new definitive King's Head stamps of the same denomination were introduced in 1913. The annual audits of stocks in Pretoria reveal that about 17 million were still in reserve in early 1911, and 13,6 million in June 1914. Virtually none were required after that. Nearly 15 million commemorative stamps were officially destroyed in 1920.



Fig. 8 - The issued stamps, 'white' version at left and 'blued' version at right.

Conclusion

While this stamp is by no means rare, it is significant as the first stamp of a unified South Africa, and also their first bilingual one.

It embodies some political history linking a colonial and republican past in a self-governing dominion. It remained valid for use until demonetised at the end of 1972! However, it was not the first Empire stamp to carry the portrait of King George V; credit for that goes to Newfoundland whose set of stamps commemorating John Guy's pioneer settlement there in 1610 included in its 15c stamp a likeness of George V for the first time as King.

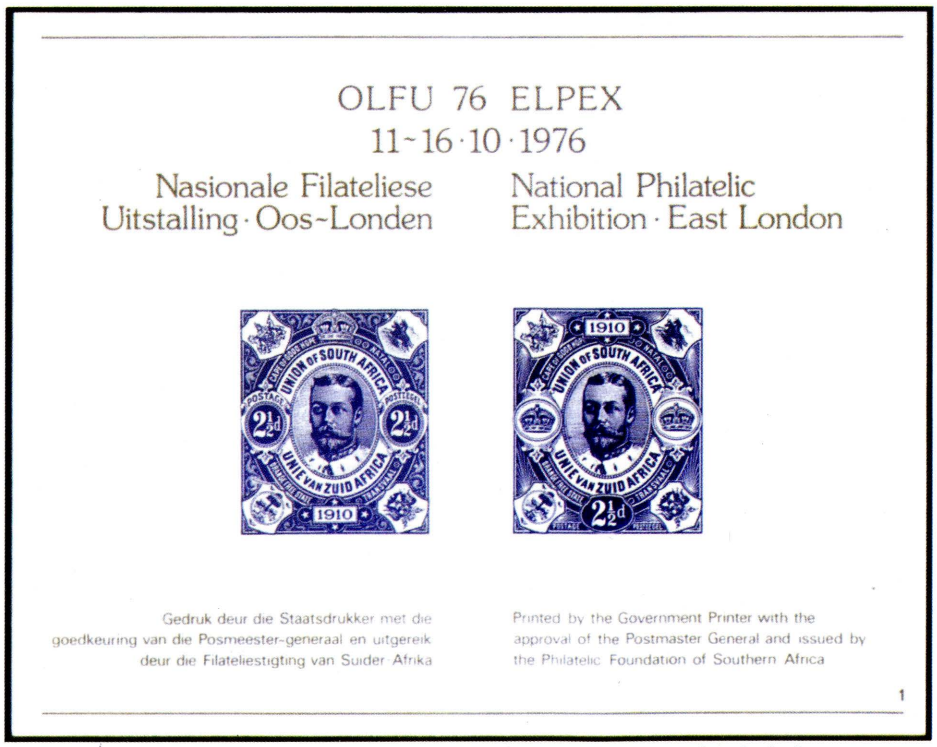


Fig. 7 'OLUFU 76 ELPEX' Souvenir sheet shows alternative design proposals by De La Rue

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Exhibition with a Difference

We want you to show off your collection. Join us for the first fun exhibition of its type. You decide what and how you want to exhibit your prized collection. We are in no way opposed to Organized Philately, we just felt the need to create a platform for all those collectors who have always wanted to show off their collections but have never had the opportunity to do so.

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WHEN - 25 and 26 July 2009

ENTRANCE FEE – Free of charge

Trophies will be awarded in the following categories:

- 1 page exhibit – First place
- 1 page exhibit – Second place
- 1 page exhibit – Third place
- Best Thematic exhibit
- Best 1 frame exhibit
- Best Southern African exhibit
- Best Commonwealth exhibit
- Best "Rest of the World" exhibit
- Best multiple frame exhibit
- Best Overall exhibit





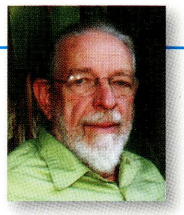
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* The Editorial Board regrets that in the April 2009 issue on page 668, the dates for this exhibition were incorrectly stated.

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To our Jewish Readers
The Editorial Board regrets publication of images which may cause distress to our Jewish readers, but considers that the subject is of interest to a large number of collectors.

Talle van die duisende onuitgereikte 40c Bybelseëls vloei nou na die mark

- deur Joh Groenewald, Adjunk-lewenspresident, Filateliese Federasie van SA

Synopsis:

The 40c value of the South African 1987 set of four 'Bible' stamps was withdrawn two days before issue by the Minister of Communications because of religious objections based on orthodox Jewish beliefs with regard to the inscription 'the Word of God' depicted in classical Hebrew. Rather more copies of the unissued stamp appear to exist than the 2000 previously thought.

Despite a massive Post Office operation, at least 30 000 of the already distributed stamps were not recovered, perhaps more. With an estimate that some 15% of the 'missing' stamps were destined for the philatelic market, that would put the likely philatelic holding at some 4000 to 5000 stamps.

A spate of these unissued stamps have appeared on the market in the past year. Since so many appear to be in private hands, it is suggested that current asking prices are ridiculous.

Daar was drama toe een Bybelseël twee dae voor die tyd gestop is . . .

Daar bestaan heelwat meer eksemplare van die onuitgereikte 40c Bybelseël van 1987 as wat tevore vermoed is - trouens, daar is waarskynlik tussen 4000 en 5000 van die seëls in die hande van versamelaars en spekulante.

Destyds is 'n syfer van 2000 genoem. [1]

Toe reeds het die hoof van Filateliedienste, Herman Steyn, gewaarsku dat mense nie hoë pryse vir die onuitgereikte seël moet betaal nie omdat baie van die seëls nog op die mark gaan kom.

Dit lyk of presies dit gebeur, nou 20 jaar na die tyd. In die afgelope jaar het talle ongebruikte eksemplare en veelvoude, die meeste met velrande, by veilings en handelaars in Australië, Brittanje en Suid-Afrika verskyn.

Byvoorbeeld, in Stephan Welz se veiling in Johannesburg op 13 Mei 2008 was daar nie minder nie as drie van die 40c Bybelseëls, met velrande van drie verskillende kante van die vel. Die volgende veiling, op 29-30 Oktober 2008, het 'n verdere marginale eksemplaar gehad, van 'n vierde kant-posisie. [2]

Die afslaersramings was R2600 tot R3200.

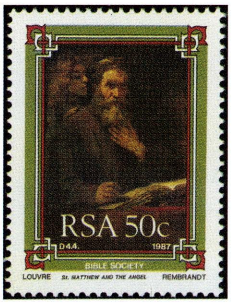
Die jongste uitgawe van die plaaslike katalogus gee 'n 'waarde' aan van R7000 vir die seël posvars en R7500 gebruik. [3] Tegelyk maan die katalogus dat "ruim meer as 1500 eksemplare asook kontroleblokke en eerstedagkoeverte deur kleiner poskantore oor die toonbank verkoop is".

Die katalogus meld ongelukkig nie wat die werklike status van die seël is nie : "voorberei vir uitgawe dog nie uitgereik nie". (Pleks daarvan het die seël 'n onverdiende katalogusnommer.)









Die stel Bybelseëls, gedruk deur die Staatsdrukker

Hierdie klas vraagpryse of waarde-aanduidings is verspot vir 'n seël wat nie uitgereik is nie, en waarvan duisende eksemplare bestaan en waarvan talle sekerlik nog op die mark gaan kom.

Oogmerk van die Bybel-seëluitgawe

Die Bybelgenootskap, wat sedert 1823 in Suid-Afrika werksaam is, het die Poswese genader en gevra dat 'n stel seëls uitgegee word om die Bybel te gedenk, met die tema "uniek en ewig".

Die versoek is toegestaan en Filateliedienste het Sheila Nowers in Kaapstad as die ontwerper aangestel. In die proses van voorbereiding van ontwerpe het sy nou saamgewerk met die Bybelgenootskap. [4]

In 'n poging van die uitgawe te probeer versoen met Bybel-herdenkings wat met die jaar 1987 gekoppel kan word, meld Filateliedienste se bulletin en die verstywerkaart (in die eerstedagkoevert) enkele 'historiese momente', naamlik die oorhandiging van 'n Statebybel aan Voortrekkers in 1837, deur Engelssprekendes op Grahamstad; en die eerste volledige Bybel in Afrika (in Tswana) wat in 1857 op Kuruman gedruk is.

Hierdie 'herdenkings' is maar dun en word nie deur die seëluitgawe weerspieël nie.

Die ontwerp-proses

Daar is besluit op twee seëls met skilderye van Rembrandt, naamlik die kunstenaar se weergawe van momente uit die Bybel. Dit was die waardes van 30c, Belsasar se fees (skildery in die National Gallery, Londen), en 50c, Matteus en die engel (Musée du Louvre, Parys). [5]

Ongelukkig maak Rembrandt se kenmerkende donker skilderye nie juis aantreklike seël-prentjies nie, maar die bemarkingsdenke by Filateliedienste het geweet heelwat versamelaars internasionaal hou van die tema 'kuns op seëls'.

Een seël was 'n nuwigheid, want die besluit was om die naam 'die Bybel' in soveel tale van Afrika as moontlik op die seël te skryf. Teen 1987 was die volledige Bybel in 111 tale van Afrika vertaal. Die seël toon die naam in 75 tale, afwisselend in rooi, blou en groen, en beginnend met Afrikaans 'Die Bybel' en eindigend met Engels 'The Bible' as synde ook 'n taal van Afrika. In nege tale word die woord 'Biblia' gebruik en dit kom twee maal op die seël voor.

Slegs een taal ter wêreld het die titel as 'Woord van God', naamlik Nama, en die titel is 'Elobmis'.

Om vir hierdie 75 titels voorsiening te maak, is die seël in buitengewone groot formaat geproduseer, naamlik 57.4 x 38.07 mm. Dit was die grootste seël nog in Suid-Afrika, en tegelyk die wêreld se 'veeltaligste' seël (tevore het 'n Deense seël vir die Rooi Kruis 37 tale op gehad).

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Die waarde vir die taal-titelseël was 16c, indertyd die gewone binnelandse brieftarief.

Vir die vierde seël sou ook tale gebruik word, naamlik die benaming 'die Woord van God' in klassieke Hebreeus en klassieke Grieks, die tale van die Ou en die Nuwe Testament.

Nowers se ontwerp het aanvanklik die Grieks in twee reëls gehad, met die Hebreeus in een reël daaronder. [6]

Twee reëls Grieks teenoor een reël Hebreeus het ongebalanseerd gelyk, en die ontwerp is gewysig om die omraming dunner te maak met meer plek in die middel vir die Grieks in een reël. Aanvanklik sou die seël die 25c-waarde wees, en in die publisiteitsmateriaal en filatelie-bulletin word dit so afgebeeld. Dit is oplaas verander tot 40c, die lugpostarief na Europa. Die Bybelseëls is geskeduleer vir uitgawe op Donderdag 19 November 1987.

Die beswaaar

Op die Maandag voor uitgawedag is Stoffel Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake en van Kommunikasie, dringend besoek deur die hoofrabbyn van Johannesburg, dr Isaacson, en verteenwoordigers van die Beth Din (die Joodse Raad van Afgevaardigdes).

Hulle het op godsdienstige gronde sterk beswaar gemaak teen die uitreiking van die 40c-seël met die woorde 'Woord van God' in Hebreeus.

Minister Botha het terstond gelas dat die seël teruggetrek word en dus nie as deel van die Bybel-seëluitgawe uitgereik word nie.

In 'n onderhoud met *The SA Philatelist* [7] het minister Botha gesê dat hy genader is deur 'n uiters konserwatiewe groep, wat 'n uiteensetting van hul gevoelens oor die seël gegee het en 'n ernstige beroep op hom gedoen het. [8]

"Suid-Afrika is 'n Christelike land, soos ons grondwet bevestig, en ons staan by volle godsdiensvryheid en die erkenning van groepregte," het hy gesê. "Al is dit net 'n klein groepie, glo ek dat hul sterk gevoelens gerespekteer moet word.

"In 'n gees van welwillendheid en liefde teenoor die naaste, het ek gelas dat die seël onttrek word. Ek glo ek het ridderlik opgetree," het hy gesê.

'n Kundige het aan *The SA Philatelist* verduidelik dat die beswaar teen die seël tweeledig is :

a) As die seël met 'n posstempel ontsier word, sal dit 'n 'skending' van die Woord van God wees;

b) As sulke seëls wat op posstukke gebruik is, saam met ander weggooigoed in snippermandjies beland, sal dit 'n ontheiliging van die Woord van God wees.

Dit blyk dat daar in die ortodokse Joodse godsdienstige opvatting nie onderskei word tussen die titel, Woord van God, en die Woord self (die Boek) nie. Die Woord (die Boek) word as absoluut heilig beskou, en dus ook die titel, of dit nou is op 'n seël, 'n handboek vir studente, of wat ook.

Jurie Swart, die administratiewe sekretaris in die ministerie, het aan *The SA Philatelist* gesê dat daar nie net godsdienstige beware teen die seël geopper is nie, maar ook wetlike besware.

Wat toe gebeur het

Die groot masjien van die Poskantoor het ineens tot 'n nood-aksie oorgegaan. Die noodbevel om die 40c-seël terug te kry na Pretoria, is telefonies en per dringende teleks uitgereik aan alle senior pospersoneel, streekhoofde, gebiedsposmeesters ...

Dadelik op Dinsdag 17 November 1987 was daar 'n openbare verklaring deur Johann de Villiers, adjunk-Posmeester-generaal (Personeel en Posdiens). "Die 40c-seël word nie uitgereik nie op grond daarvan dat dit moontlik aanstoot kan gee aan die godsdienstige oortuigings van 'n bepaalde groep van die bevolking." [9]

Hy het gesê die ander drie seëlwaardes sal wel op 19 November by poskantoortoonbanke beskikbaar wees.

"Die besluit om die 40c-posseël nie uit te reik nie, het ongelukkig 'n vertraging veroorsaak. Onvoldoende voorrade gedenkkoeverte en maksimumkaartre sal by filateliekantore op die dag van uitreiking ondervind word.

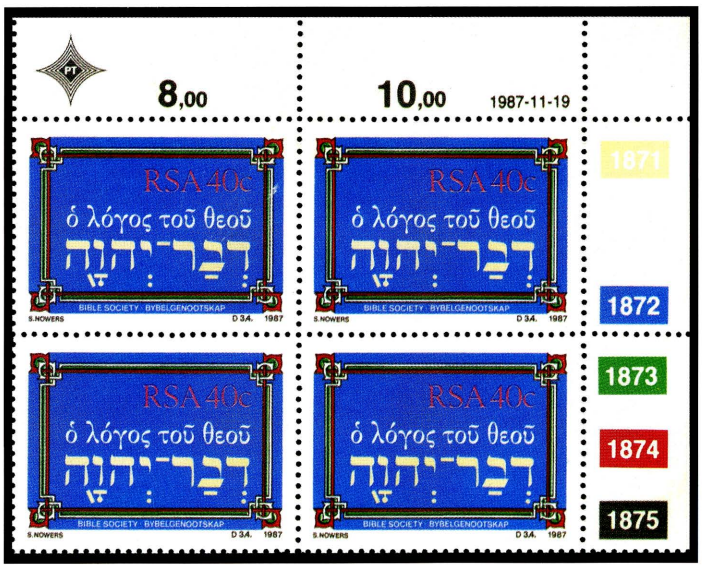
Die Poskantoor doen alles in sy vermoë om so gou moontlik voorrade aan te vul. Om kliënte verder tegemoet te kom, word gereël dat die items tot aan die einde van November beskikbaar sal wees," het die verklaring gelui.

Duisende posbeamptes is gemobiliseer om die 40c-seël by bykans 2000 poskantore en posagentskappe te onttrek, en by die Pos-hoofkantoor was beamptes twee dae lank en strykdeur tot 10-uur saans besig met terugbring, tel en afboek.

Altesaam 1 750 000 van die seëls was gedruk. Duisende was by Filateliedienste klaar met die ander waardes verpak en reg vir versending aan versamelaars met staande bestellings vir nuwe seëls; 100 000 eerstedagkoeverte was gediens (voorsien van seëls en die gedrukte stempel vir die 'eerste dag') en 28 000 maksikaarte was voorberei.

Niks hiervan is uitgereik nie.

Die Bybelseëls en gedienste EDKs was reeds voorsien aan Filateliedienste se agente in die buiteland. Dit is alles herwin behalwe, so onthou Gawie van Eeden, wat destyds die adjunkhoof van die afdeling Posdiens was, 'n stuk of tien of 12 EDKs van die filatelie-agent in Japan, wat geweier het om dit terug te besorg. [10]



Hierdie illustrasie 'n van hoekblok kom uit 'n onlangse katalogus van seëlveilings. Minstens vyf seëlhandelaars het in die afgelope tyd hoekblokke van die onuitgereikte 40c-seël aangebied.

Die bekendstelling van die (drie) Bybelseëls, op Donderdag 19 November 1987, is by Bybelhuis in Kaapstad behartig deur mev Elize Botha, eggenote van die Staatspresident, PW Botha. [11]

Intussen is daar inderhaas nuwe koeverte gedruk as EDK, die ander drie Bybelseëls opgeplak en die stempel opgedruk, alles in 'n spesiale oortydprogram. Die verstywerkaart is ook oorgemaak. Binne dae, trouens reeds op Maandag 23 November 1987, was die 'nuwe' EDK by die Johannesburgse filatelietoonbank te kry.

Dit is 'n merkwaardige prestasie.

Daarna het die uitstuur gevlot van die nuwe EDK, die verkleinde stel seëls en die kortstel maksikaarte, alles natuurlik met nuwe oorgemaakte rekeningstate vir houers van bestelrekenings.

Nie al die 40c-Bybelseëls wat versprei is, is terug ontvang nie. Gawie van Eeden onthou dat daar nie verslag gegee kan word nie van iets soos 1200 tot 1400 velle. [12] 'n Bron wat na aan Filateliedienste gewerk het, meen dit is bykans 1 500 velle. 'n Derde bron, destyds in 'n ander administratiewe afdeling van die Poskantoor, onthou die syfer van 2 200 velle.

As ons die kleinste getal neem, 1 200 velle, beteken dit 30 000 seëls, want dit was velle van 25 stuks.

Die 40c-seëls, EDKs en 40c-maksikaarte is veras (vernietig deur verbranding). [12]

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Waar is die vermiste seëls ?

Daar is gou verneem dat 40c Bybelseëls voor die beoogde uitgawedatum by poskantore in die Kaapse Skiereiland oor die toonbank verkoop is. [10] Later het geblyk dat mense by posagentskappe in woonbuurte en landelike gebiede aangekom het om die hele voorraad op te koop wat daar was, miskien vyf of tien velle. [1]

Van hierdie pos-plekke het inderdaad voortydig die 40c-seël as posgeldig verkoop.

'n Werker op David Graaff se vrugteplaas Groenvlei in die Hexriviervallei het 'n registrasiekoevert by die Hexrivier-posagentskap [13] gekry om geld te stuur ter afbetaling van meubels wat hy by 'n winkel op Worcester gekoop het. Die registrasiekoevert is op 9 November 1987 gepos by Hexrivier en gefrankeer met 'n 50c Gebouereeks, 40c Bybelseël en drie (of vier) seëls wat van die koevert afgehaal is, [14] soos afgebeeld.

Omdat die posagent die geregistreerde brief waarskynlik in die gewone possak na Worcester gestuur het, is dit stuk daar gemerk as POOC - Buite orde gepos (Posted Out Of Course) - en met 30c beboet. Die boete is betaal met seëls van die Gebouereeks, gestempel Worcester / Depot / 10 November 1987, wat op die keersy geplak is.

Nog 'n 40c-Bybelseël op 'n geregisteerde stuk is van Ga-Kgapane, in die omgewing van Duiwelskloof-Soekmekaar, op 11 November 1987. Dit is deur T B Molototsi gerig aan die posbestelhuis Velkes in Kaapstad, en gefrankeer met Bybelseëls van 16c en 40c, 'n 5c Gebouereeks en 30c Paarl (KWV-wynkelder). Die koevert verteenwoordig die 16c brieftarief plus 75c registrasiefooi, dws 91c. [15]

Die korrekte 91c-tarief is ook op 'n geregistreerde brief van Hopefield, wat op 13 November 1987 (ook voortydig) gerig is aan mnr C Acker op Kleinmond. [16] Die frankering is met die 6c, 20c en 25c van die Gebouereeks en die 40c Bybelseël, soos afgebeeld.

'n Gewone, onbedrukte koevert met al vier die Bybelseëls, en dus ook die 40c, is op die eerste dag van uitgawe, 19 November 1987, afgestempel op die toonbank van die Rissikstraatse poskantoor in Johannesburg. [17] Dit is gerig aan Mr Peter Hahn in Braamfontein. Met so 'n gunsafstempeling is die koevert stellig nie deur die pos verstuur nie.

Teen 1995 het 'n hele aantal van die 40c Bybelseëls op die mark verskyn, almal posvars, en dit het gelei tot gerugte dat daar 'n 'lekkasie' iewers in die Poskantoor moet wees.

Die gevolg was 'n buitengewone brief deur dr Franco Frescura, senior bestuurder van Filateliedienste, aan die sekretaris van die Filateliese Federasie en die redakteur van *The SA Philatelist*.[18] Hy skryf dat hy verneem het van 'n kwaadwillige gerug dat 20, 30 of selfs 200 velle van die 40c-Bybelseël uit die Posmeester-generaal se kluis in Silverton vermis word. [19]

Dr Frescura heg 'n jongste ouditsertifikaat aan wat bevestig dat daar 562 stelle (stelle, nie velle nie) van die Bybelseëls in die kluis was en dat alles verantwoord is. Hy voeg by dat "enige poging om Filateliedienste of enige lid van die huidige personeel met so-iets te verbind, vir regsoptrede verwys sal word".

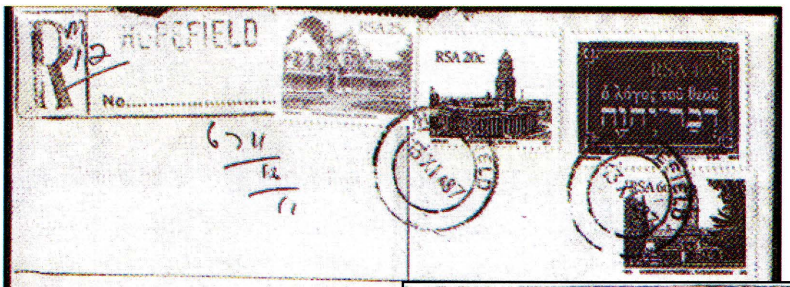
'n Jaar later het van die seëls, veral met kantstroke, weer op die mark begin verskyn, en daar is algaande aanbiedings van die onuitgereikte seël ook by kleiner veilingshuise en by handelaars wat nie spesifiek in Suid-Afrikaanse materiaal spesialiseer nie.

In die afgelope jaar het letterlik dosyne van die 40c-seëls op die mark gekom.

Tussen die Posdiens se mediaverklaring op Dinsdag 17 November 1987 en die werklike weghaal van die seëls van elke poskantoor se voorraad af het ure verloop, en dit is goed moontlik dat spekulante binne daardie tyd die meeste van die 'vermiste velle' kon opkoop. Op 'n statistiese aanname dat 15% van die minstens 30 000 vermiste seëls vir die filateliese mark bestem is, skat ons die voorraad op dubbel die vorige 2000 wat genoem was, naamlik 4000 tot 5000 eksemplare. Dus is hierdie seël, hoewel onuitgereik, nie 'n rariteit nie.

Daar is destyds verneem dat dit veral temaversamelaars is van 'Bybel op seëls' en Judaica wat in hierdie onuitgereikte seël belang stel. [8] In private gesprekke het 'n plaaslike en 'n buitelandse seëlhandelaar by die onlangse nasionale seëluitstalling in Pretoria (23-25 Oktober 2008) gesê dat dit veral Judaica-versamelaars is wat oor die 40c-seël navraag doen, en in 'n mindere mate spesialisversamelaars van RSA.

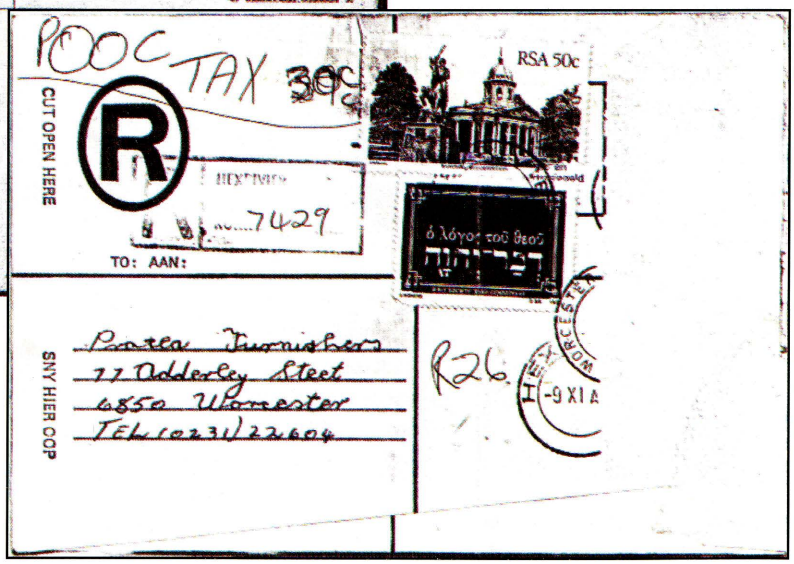
Ook is destyds berig dat "sowat 50" van die oorspronklike EDKs (met al vier die seëls) nie deur Filateliedienste terug ontvang is nie. [1]



Die 40c Bybelseël is voortydig gebruik op hierdie geregistreerde koevert vanaf Hopefield op 13 November 1987. Die postarief van 16c plus 75c registrasie = 91c is korrek.



Die beskrywing in 'n veilingskatalogus sê "incorrect month in dateslug". Die stempel se datum is naamlik 8 Augustus 1987. Miskien, met die velrand en al, is dit bloot bedrieglike maakwerk ?



Die geregistreerde posstuk uit die Hexriviervallei. Die seëls wat aan die regterkant weggeval het, maak dit moeilik om die postarief te bepaal.

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Status van die 40c Bybelseël

Dit is 'n posseël, voorberei vir uitgawe dog nie uitgegee nie. Dus, sonder 'n katalogusnommer in enige betroubare seëlkatalogus.

En dus, bloot 'n kuriositeit. Die posvars eksemplaar het geen regmatige status nie.

Maar wat van die seëls wat vooraf op geregistreerde koeverte gebruik is ? Emil Bührmann, voorsitter van die Filateliese Federasie se komitee vir etiek en beoordeling, sê dié seëls is onreëlmatig uitgereik, met ander woorde, 'n poskantoorbeampte het 'n seël verkoop wat tegnies nie op daardie dag posgeldig was nie. [20]

Hy aanvaar egter dat die sender van die brief die seël in goedertrou vir die betaling van posgeld aangewend het, en dat die betrokke posbeampte(s) dit so aanvaar het. Derhalwe kan sulke voortydige seëls op koevert as eg gebruikte frankeermiddele beskou word.

Hy waarsku dat hierdie buitengewone omstandigheid egter geen regmatigheid of 'korrekte status' aan die 40c Bybelseël gee nie.

Die oorspronklike kunswerk van die drie uitgereikte Bybelseëls is deur die Posmeester-generaal, W Ridgard, aan die Bybelgenootskap gegee en is in Bybelhuis, Tygerberg, Kaapstad. Dit is pragtig in 'n groot monteerstuk, simmetries vir die vier seëls en vier maksikaarte, dog met kunstige plekvullers soos waar die maksikaart vir die 40c-seël sou kom.

Waar is die oorspronklike kunswerk vir die 40c-seël dan ? Veilig in die Posmuseum, Pretoria. [21]

Verwysings

1. 'Many unissued Bible stamps are around', *The SA Philatelist*, April 1988, p 91.
2. Lot 689, 690 en 691, Stephan Welz & Kie, 13 Mei 2008; lot 696, Stephan Welz & Kie, 29-30 Oktober 2008.
3. *The South African Stamp Colour Catalogue*, 2008/09, Johannesburg. p 294.
4. Miems Turley, kommunikasiebestuurder, Bybelgenootsksap van SA. Persoonlike mededelings, 19 September 2008.
5. Bulletin 196, Filateliedienste, 1987.
6. Hierdie kleurontwerp plus ander voorlopige ontwerpsketse is aangebied as lot 1027, Stephan Welz & Kie, veiling op 26 Maart 2003.
7. Op 30 November 1987.
8. 'Religious rights prompt recall of Bible stamp', *The SA Philatelist*, Januarie. 1988, p 4.
9. P en T Mediaskakel, Pretoria, verklaring uitgereik per teleks, 17 November 1987.
10. Gawie van Eeden, persoonlike mededeling, 13 Oktober 2008. Lede van die Filatelisten Vereniging Zuidelijk Afrika het 'n paar jaar gelede so 'n EDK met vier Bybelseëls in Nederland gesien. Wim Quik, persoonlike mededeling, 11 Augustus 2008.
11. *Beeld*, 20 November 1987.
12. Gawie van Eeden, persoonlike mededeling, 19 Augustus 2008.
13. In 'n winkel op die plaas. Die agentskap is sedertdien verskuif na 'n ander terrein.
14. Aangemeld deur Koos Verzantvoort, voorsitter van die FVZA, 16 Februarie. 1997.
15. In 1998 aangemeld deur 'anoniem'.
16. Lot 257, International Philatelic Service Auctions, veiling 27 op 30 September 2000. Wim Quik-biblioteek.
17. Lot 281, International Philatelic Service Auctions, veiling 39 op 24 November 2004. Wim Quik-biblioteek.
18. Brief en bylae, 22 November 1996.
19. 'n Aantal seëls word eenkant gehou vir die gebruik van die minister of die Posmeester-generaal, byvoorbeeld as hulle geskenkpakkies van SA seëls vir vername besoekers of afgevaardigdes by 'n wêreld-poskongres moet opmaak. [14]
20. Emil Bührmann, persoonlike mededeling, 18 September 2008.
21. Bevestig deur Albert Mahlangu, kurator, Posmuseum, 13 Oktober 2008.

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The Mythical Mauritius:
A Forgotten Post Office Mauritius Reappears

by Wolfgang Maassen

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PHOTOS credited to Wilhelm van Loo.

The SA Philatelist, through recent articles by Pauw Steyl, has offered rare insights on the mysterious Mauritius Stamps ~ now, in conclusion of the subject at this time, we reprint Wolfgang Maassen's article as a final insight.

Some mysteries take a long time to be solved. For more than 35 years almost nobody had heard anything about this stamp; before that, very few had seen it at all. From all known copies of the first stamps of Mauritius, the legendary Id (orange-red) and 2d (blue) Post Office, this stamp is a very special one and it has never before been illustrated in color. Maurice and Norman Williams, who published wonderful books about the rarest stamps of the world, knew of its existence, but not much more.[1] Nobody knew where it was.

That is with one exception: Wolfgang Jakubek, often called the walking history book of philately, was a very well-known former German expert and auctioneer. He sold quite a few copies of the above-mentioned stamps, and knew about this forgotten copy of the one penny. In 1976, he wrote about its existence, but this information was forgotten.[2] Jan Billion, a German journalist, listed all the known copies later, where he reproduced Jakubek's information without mentioning his name as a source.[3] He showed it as "Owner unknown" and used the same poor black-and-white photo. Jakubek could have told more, but he kept his silence.

This situation changed in mid-2008, when it was announced that the present owner had decided to sell the stamp. That move made the images available for the first time, but also brought with it some questions. A first note on an Internet website (www.bdph.de) didn't tell the whole story, but mentioned only that the gem is one of five known off-cover single copies of the Id Post Office Mauritius stamps in private hands, and that it would be shown for the first time in many years in November 2009 at the stamp fair "Philatelia & MiinzExpo."[4]

But which stamp is it? As soon as it was announced, many asked that question! This was made all the more interesting because another short press note on another website informed that this Id stamp was said to be one of three unused Id Post Office Mauritius stamps. That raised further questions: are there three unused examples instead of two? Is it genuine? Obviously we needed an answer to those questions.

A Survey of all Known Copies of the One Penny Post Office Mauritius Stamps

Experts are familiar with these rarities, which are well-covered in the philatelic literature. In total there are 14 of the Id stamps, which are here listed following the numbering scheme used by the Williams brothers:

No. I:
Id and 2d, which were originally (and after 1881) a rejoined pair, cancelled, the upper left corner of the Id is defective; in private hands.

No. IV:
Id cancelled, the lower right-hand corner is damaged and there are several thin spots; since 1927 it has been in the possession of the Postal Museum in Stockholm.

No. VII:
Id cancelled; since 1907 it has been in the Postal Museum in Berlin.

No. VIII:
Id unused, cut close at upper left; in private hands.

No. X:
Id unused, two thins, cut very close on top and the left side; since 1995 it has been in the Museum of Mauritius.

No. XI:
Id cancelled; cut close or cut into in parts of the stamp(?); in private hands.

No. XV:
Id on cover, cancelled; in the Tapling collection of the British Library in London.

No. XVI:
Id cancelled; the stamp is cut into on the right and repaired on the left side; in private hands.

No. XVII: Id on cover, cancelled; in the Royal Philatelic Collection, London.

No. XVIII + XIX:
Id on cover, two copies with large margins on a letter to Bombay; in private hands.

No. XX:
Id on cover, cancelled; in private hands.

No. XXI:
Id and 2d on cover to Bordeaux, cancelled; in private hands.

No. XXVI:
Id cancelled, cut close/into(?), small closed tear at the right; in private hands.

No. XXVII
(Limbo I): Id used, repaired; in private hands.

This summary documents that altogether there are 14 copies of the Id stamp known. Of the single stamps, only two (not three!) are unused and seven are used. To be exact: there are only six single Id stamps because No. I was rejoined, probably by the owner of the time, M. Philippe de Ferrari, with a 2d stamp with which it was previously a pair. The two denominations of the Post Office stamps were somewhat unusual in that only a single copy of each was engraved on the plate, side-by-side, and the only possible multiple would be a se-tenant pair of the Id and 2d. In this form they were originally used on a cover. Finally, this list shows also that today only five single copies of the Id stamp are in private hands, and one of them is unused.



The 'Limbo I,' a forgotten stamp, is of all known examples the one with the largest margins. The image at right shows the same stamp under ultraviolet light, in which it is possible to see the location of the earlier ink strokes, as well as some spots of the restoration. (Photos: Wilhelm van Loo)

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A Mysterious Stamp

Is this stamp used or unused? Norman Williams called the stamp 'Limbo I' which freely translated may be a short expression for "the forgotten stamp." This stamp has a very special history, including some tragic aspects, as well as shadows of stupidity and incompetence, but it is also a testimonial to the work of a master artist.

A close look at the Post Office Mauritius stamps will readily show that several of them do not meet the high condition standards of many of today's collectors. This is particularly obvious with regard to margins and color. A few are cut close or into one or more sides, another has missing parts, others are repaired, restored or both. Nevertheless, at no time has this disturbed the mystique of these legendary stamps. Who asks for fantastic condition if he is discussing one of the most famous stamps in the world?

One may also compare these stamps with the well-known Missionary stamps of early Hawaii. Most of them are fragile and, from today's point of view, in bad condition, but this has little effect on their ability to attract major buyers. The few copies that are in better condition certainly benefit from that difference.

The stamp under discussion, which would be No. XXVII of the list, had a short but interesting history that was not known to Williams. This story is also missing in the newest book about the Mauritius stamps, a book worth reading and published by Helen Morgan in 2006.[5] Both books inform us that the stamp was first bought in the 1890s by a Belgian banker named van Bierbat.

Again, Jakubek knew more. He had the information that this banker had records in which it was documented that van Bierbat bought the stamp about 1870 from the well-known Belgian dealer Jean Baptiste Moens. This would fit a lot of other stories and biographies of these stamps because Moens sold quite a number of them to interested parties.

The banker van Bierbat died before 1900, but his collection was kept in the family until 1940. At that time the stamp was bought by stamp-nabob Rene Berlingin.[6] It was his first Mauritius Post Office stamp. Between 1950 and 1976, he would buy another three copies of these stamps, including two copies of the Id stamps. Because Berlingin didn't like publicity, not many people really knew about his Post Office stamps.

Berlingin's first copy was shown for some time in the Postal Museum in Vaduz, but few have visited that venue. The stamp remained anonymous and unknown.

This anonymity changed when Berlingin decided to sell his first copy of the Id stamp. Williams and Morgan referred to an uncertain date in the 1950s, indicating that Berlingin sold the stamp with the help of the German rarity-dealer Wilhelm Bartels to the German auctioneer Edgar Mohrmann. This is not correct. Wolfgang Jakubek, who had been working for the house of Mohrmann since 1967, was asked about this matter but didn't know anything about it.

The stamp itself was originally obliterated by two heavy diagonal pen strokes. Although this might have been a typical cancellation in some countries at this early date, no other copies of this Mauritius issue are cancelled in this manner.[7] Also, it is not a fiscal cancellation, as might have been the case in other countries.

We do not know who gave the order to remove the two heavy black pen strokes or when that was done. But one thing is sure: the person who did it must have been a dilettante, because he damaged the stamp in such a manner that its appearance afterwards became a mottled orange-red.

At the beginning of 1972, Berlingin left the stamp with Wilhelm Bartels. Half a year earlier, Hiroyuki Kanai from Osaka, Japan, at that time the most renowned expert for this classic issue, examined and expertized the stamp. He wrote on his certificate: the stamp *"is genuine in every respect... is repaired in the middle, but all the four margins are absolutely perfect and genuine. This copy has from all the known copies of this stamp the largest margins."* The same opinion was given by Wolfgang Jakubek on January 7, 1972.

Kanai also wrote: *"At first the stamp was cancelled by pen which was later erased chemically causing fade [sic] of printing colour on the whole. This copy was not before described in the philatelic literature while mounted for a long time in a large collection."* Jakubek had the information that the damaged stamp was repaired by a master artist well known for his art of restoration. This master was able to add color particles (possibly from damaged stamps of the second issue?)[8] so that the stamp regained its original appearance.

The 'unknown' artist was Martin Zieme from Oberursel. His craftsmanship was known worldwide and his 'services' were used by many top collectors, but he is no longer active.

Thus, as a result of Zieme's ministrations, this Id Mauritius Post Office stamp has become an attractive copy again, preserved for the future[9].

Notes

1. Williams, L. N., *Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps*, edited by David Feldmann, Onex/Schweiz, vol. 1: 1993, vol. 2: 1997.

2. Jakubek, Wolfgang: *Knaurs Briefmarkenbuch.* Die ganze Welt der Philatelie, Droemer Knaur 1976, here: S. 204/205.

3. Billion, Jan: "Mythos Mauritius. Die Lebenslaufe aller bekannten 'Roten' und 'Blauen'," *Deutsche Brief marken-Revue*, October 1997; also edited as a special printing.

4. From a letter of Mr. R. Berlingin, written April 22, 1972, one will see that the stamp in question was exhibited in the Postal Museum in Vaduz but also at national stamp exhibitions in Austria (Graz 1965 and Vienna 1966).

5. Morgan, Helen: *Blue Mauritius. The Hunt for the World's Most Valuable Stamps,* Atlantic Books, 2006.

6. Jan Billion wrote in 1997 that Berlingin had found the Id Post Office in the collection of a Belgian philatelist, who died before the turn of the century. He didn't mention his name and source.

7. Berlingin was of the opinion in the letter

(*Continues on page 712 column 3)*



Another mysterious Mauritius reappears ?

Readers may be interested to learn that Stamp Magazine UK reported recently that the famous 'Ball' cover addressed to H. Adam Esq Junior (mentioned and illustrated in the April issue of the SA Philatelist) has been bought by the Singaporean philatelist Vikram Chand. The selling price was not disclosed, but the cover is insured for more than £2m.

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POSTAGE STAMPS, POSTAL HISTORY, COINS AND BANKNOTES AUCTION





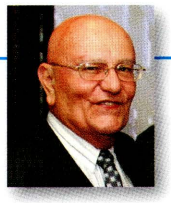
Stephan Welz & Co.
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
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Enquiries: Morné De La Guerre
Tel: (011) 880 - 3125
E-mail: morne.dela.guerre@swelco.co.za

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The Birth of a Stamp

Part V – by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA. Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



Unadopted Essay Transvaal Centenary

During mid 1968, the South African Post Office, in its programme for the issues of 1969, apparently must have discussed the issuing of a set of stamps to commemorate the printing of the first Transvaal Adhesive Stamps. The Transvaal Republic stamps were printed by Adolph Otto of Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on unwatermarked paper and issued both imperforate and perforated 15½ x 16 approx.

The original 3 values of the Transvaal stamps were in the following colours: Id in a brown to lake nuance, 6d in ultramarine variations, and 1/- in deep green shades, in a format of a square frame with the coat of arms of the Republic in its centre, with an outside border inscription reading clockwise from the left 'Value-Postzegel-Value - Z. Afr. Republiek'.

I show here the only recorded essay for this issue, apparently by an artist 'D. Swart? 8.3.69' signed in pencil at bottom right. The pencil annotation at top left clearly indicates the intention for this issue, the first line S.A.R. Postage Stamp Centenary 1869-1969, and the second indicates the colour of the stamps, being the colours of the Z.A.R. flag.

The 3 essays are on thick artist's paper, the size of the oblong design being 5½ x 10½cm, these in turn were pasted on thicker artist's board, overall dimension 25 x 22½cm. The essays replicate the original Otto issue stamps of the ZAR with 'RSA and value' at top and '1869-1969 Z/S AR 100' at bottom.

They are hand drawn in pencil at first, and are thereafter watercoloured in the relevant colours of the ZAR flag, as mentioned above.

There are some very prominent spelling errors in the replicas of the Transvaal stamps as follows:

a) 'POSTZEGEL' at top is spelt POSTZEG '**A**'L
b) 'Z. AFR. REPUBLIEK' at bottom spelt Z. AFR. REPUBL'**IC**' in the coat of arms section of the stamps and its scrolls
c) 'EENDRAGT' is spelt incorrectly 'LEENDRADTE'
d) 'MAAKT' again spelt as 'MAART'

I have no explanation for these mistakes, as the name of the artist 'SWART' implies being South African, and should he have misread the original stamps, his spelling does not portray any meaning to the motto and specific words! As can be seen, the essays have had perforation borders added in pencil, which finishes the visual perception.

Once again any information by any of our readers, who can throw further light on this issue, would be appreciated as the purpose of these articles is to record our Philatelic Heritage.

These essays must have been presented to the Post Office, but they were never adopted, as it is quite evident that the two stamps issued for the event were considered better. (1969 SACC 302-303 100th Anniversary of ZAR)

In closing I would like to mention the one aspect of these Essays being the fact that although simple of design, they are overall visually appealing, and would, I believe, have made a very worthy set of stamps, or even a miniature sheet.

enlarged view of heading





Issued stamp -1969 SACC 303 100th Anniversary of ZAR

Continued . . .

cited in note 4 that not only was the stamp in question obliterated by pen strokes, but that was also the case of another one of the copies, which was previously in the Ferrari and Burrus collections. Burrus had two items of the Id; No. I and No. XXI. of the list. But only No. I of the mentioned Id stamps was also previously in the Ferrari collection.

8. The assumption is based on personal experience. Twenty-five years ago the author sold a large part of a sheet of stamps of the third issue of Brazil. It was rare but was heavily perforated by a lot of smaller and larger holes in the paper. However, it was worth the effort to restore it. Martin Zieme did the job and asked the author for some hundred cheap copies of the same stamp series, preferably of the same dark shade. This was no problem, and when the repaired sheet came back it was nearly impossible to see the restoration! Zieme had merged originals with originals, piece for piece. An incredible piece of work!

9. Billion mentioned also the certification given by Kanai and other experts but asked: "Why is the stamp not mentioned by Moens although he should have sold it 1870"? This is a good question the author of this article cannot answer because he never has seen any documents belonging to the Belgian's collection.

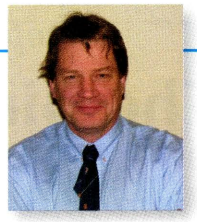
GAUTHEME 2009

by Rev Cassie Carstens

With eight thematic exhibits on the floor, this truly was a feast for the eyes on Saturday 4 April 2009 in Pretoria. Congratulations to Petra Heath (TBVC Study Group) with her winning exhibit: *Die Era van die Ontdekkingsreisigers* (Age of the Explorers). The other exhibits were: Pat Kitts (Centurion Stamp Club) *Chinese New Year*, Peter Wilgenbus (Afrikaans Pretoria) *Birding in South Africa*, Peter le Sueur (Thematics SA) *Union Castle Ships on Stamps and Postcards*, Mike Kelly (Pretoria Philatelic) *Indigenous Trees and Plants of Africa*, Hans Visser (Southern PhilSoc) *Stamps on Stamps with Stamps*, Richard Oliver (Kimberley PhilSoc) *The Rhinoceros and Philately*, and Danny Khoury (Edenvale PhilSoc) *South African Stamps – printing faults & errors*. We also had (noncompetitive) Judy Horner (Pinelands) *Down the Congo River* and Bram de Haaij (Silverton) *Onze Twaalf Provincies in Nederland*.

A superb thematic morning!

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The Rise and Fall
of the Dutch Postal Authorities and Post Offices

by RP Rong - West Rand Philatelic Society

An important item of philatelic news is the imminent replacement of all Post Offices in the Netherlands by Postal Agencies. The Dutch Postal Authorities are experiencing difficult times due to various factors including the current economic crisis. What follows is a brief historical outline and the recent developments in the Dutch Postal Authority that led to this decline.

History of the Dutch Postal Authorities

The first formal postal authority was established on 15 January 1799 when the postal practices of the day were structured into a proper authority based on the French model. The Netherlands at that stage formed part of the French Empire under Napoleon and was known as the "Bataafsche Republiek". This was also the time when the Cape changed from Dutch to British control. The politicians of the day were of the opinion that only the state had the means to transport and deliver the mail.

In 1850, a new mail law changed many of the practices that had previously existed. Every municipality could now request a post office and from that date, most municipalities had a branch post office that fell under a main post office.

In 1850, there were 120 main post offices and 257 branch post offices. Due to consistent losses during the depression years, many main post offices were downgraded to branch post offices and in 1926, a new type of post office was introduced: the postal agency. The employees of a postal agency were not employed by the Post Office thus saving on costs.

In 1881, the government formed the Rijkspostspaarbank (Government Savings Bank). The Rijkspostspaarbank made use of the post office infrastructure for its banking network. The bank was formed primarily to stimulate saving by the public.

In 1928, the name was changed to "Staatsbedryf der Posterijen, Telegrafie en Telefonie" abbreviated to PTT (Governmental Company for Mail, Telegraph and Telephone). The name and structure persisted essentially unchanged until 1989 when it was changed to NV Koninklijke PTT Nederland (KPN). The company was also listed on the AEX stock exchange. A special stamp with the value of 0 cent was issued that could only be used on the day of the listing. (fig. 1)

Two subsidiaries were formed: TPG Post BV and PTT Telecom BV. By law, two concessions were given to KPN. One was to handle all mail up to 10kg in weight, the placing of mailboxes and the authority to issue stamps. The other pertained to the telephone system.

In 1993, the post offices were formed into a separate company with the name "Postkantoren BV", a joint venture between TPG Post and Postbank NV (the old Rijkspostspaarbank).

In 1998, the postal and telephone subsidiaries were split into separate companies. KPN acquired an Australian company (Thomas Nationwide Transport (TNT)) in 1996 and merged that with KPN. TNT and TPG Post were merged and became the TNT Post Group (TPG). PTT Telecom continued separately and became Koninklijke KPN NV (Royal KPN). Two stamps were issued in a se-tenant form, one for each subsidiary. The stamps had a value of 80 cent each, but when used in a pair, the value of 160 cent was visible. (fig. 2)

In 1999, the Post Offices celebrated their 200th anniversary and issued a special stamp. (fig. 3) A feature of this stamp is that the five Guilder value is perforated rather than printed.

In 2006, the name of TPG Post was changed to TNT Post. This company is even known in South Africa, as it is also a large player in the courier service market.

What is the status now?

Post Offices

Due to the many electronic alternatives (email, sms, automatic teller, etc.) the post offices were experiencing a sharp drop in customers. This led TPG Post to increase the service and product ranges offered by the postal agencies but necessitated the closure of post offices to save on costs. In 2001, 774 out of 1676 post offices were closed. Currently there are only 250 post offices left and the plan now is to close all post offices by the year 2012. Only postal agencies will be left to offer postal services and products.



(fig. 1)



(fig. 2)

TNT Post is now a completely privatised company mainly concerned with the distribution of mail. This consists of mail sorting and distribution centers, postal transport and postal workers.

The original planning was that the mail sector would be completely liberalised in the Netherlands in 2008. There are currently more companies involved in the delivery of mail in the Netherlands. In the European context, the planning was for the complete liberalisation of the mail sector in 2011. This is however unlikely to happen as there are many entry barriers thrown up by countries such as Germany, Great Britain and France. The only countries that are completely 'open' are Sweden and the Netherlands.

In March 2009, the employees of TNT Post accepted a 15% salary reduction in exchange for 6 years of job security. If this concession had not been made, more than 10 000 jobs would have been lost in the next 5 years as part of a cost-cutting exercise.

Postbank

The Postbank was sold to Internationale Nederlanden Groep, later ING Group, in 1990. In the beginning of 2008, 250 joint post office/postbank locations were closed down, cutting 1850 employees from the payroll. However, this did not really solve the problem so, in October 2008, the ING Group, in a move to increase its Tier-One capital ratio, had to accept a €10 billion capital injection from the Dutch government. This was done in exchange for securities, and veto rights on

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major operations and investments. Wouter Bos, the Dutch Finance Minister, said this was a means of fortifying the bank's sound financial state, in order to weather the financial crisis. Management said the capital injection would have no dilutive impact on existing shareholders. Because of the temporary basis of the loan, two advisers have been appointed.

In 2009 in order to save €1.4 billion, ING announced that it would be cutting about 7000 employees from their payroll. The CEO stepped down as it has been struggling with bad mortgage debts. The Postbank disappeared as a separate entity and all customers of the Postbank were transferred to the ING Bank.

"A follow-up article on the changes in the Dutch postal system as a consequence of the liberalisation and privatisation of the postal services is in preparation"

References:

- *Dagblad De Pers*, 10 Maart 2009, 'TNT verlaagt loon met 15 procent', Rotteveel, M., p7
- *IJmuider Courant*, 10 Maart 2009, 'Het is kaal in postkantoor aan Plein 1945'
- *Filatelie*, December 2008, 'Nederland, het eerste land zonder postkantoren', Hermse, F.S.J.G., p882 – 884
- *Wikipedia*, Dutch language version: Search keywords – ING Bank, Postbank, PTT



(fig. 3)

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- http://www.rtl.nl/(/financien/rtlz/nieuws/)/components/actueel/rtlnieuws/2007/05_mei/16/binnenland/0516_1100_geschiedenis_postbank.xml
- http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2008/03/05/europe/EU-FIN-COM-Netherlands-ING-TNT.php
- http://www.tntpost.nl/overtntpost/bedrijf/geschiedenis/

Society News

Ninety, Not Out.

The East Rand Philatelic Society *celebrates its 90th anniversary this year. The exact date of its founding in October 1919 has been lost in the mists of time, or rather in the municipal rubbish dump. The urban legend is that sometime during the early 1970s, the widow of the then secretary called in the Municipal Cleansing Department to clear the garage after her husband's death, and with everything else went the ERPS archives. Society secretaries beware of where you keep your records and the instructions to your wives!*

Before his death, our centenarian Honorary Life member, Jack Hagger, recollected that as a young man he attended the inaugural meeting of the Society at a private residence in Boksburg, and was enrolled as the first junior member. Our first constitution was drafted by Jim Robertson, the well-known stamp dealer with premises on Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, but unfortunately, the copy is undated. Those were the days when members had to be proposed and seconded, and applications could be black-balled! That ERPS was one of the first societies on the East Rand is evident from the provision that it could draw its membership from the municipalities of Germiston, Boksburg, Benoni, Brakpan and Springs. These areas now support their own societies.

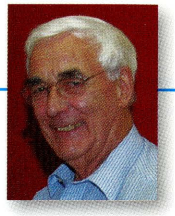
In our early years we were able to claim a number of eminent philatelists as members e.g. Jack Hagger, Sam Legator, WN Sheffield and Heinke Sukjle. Dr HO Reisner was a regular visitor. More recently we have counted Ian Matheson, Peter van der Molen, Arie and Jan Bakker, Dave Hunt, Jill Redmond, Alan Rose and Emil Minnaar as members. Over the years, Society members Jack Hagger, Sam Legator, David Crocker, Peter van der Molen, Emil Minnaar and the unique father/son pairing of Arie and Jan Bakker have been invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa.

The heyday of the Society was in the 1980s and '90s, culminating in the organisation of the National Exhibition, Benoni '94. The organizing committee for this event was awarded the Federation's Skinner Cup, the first time this had been awarded to a group rather than an individual. The standard for this exhibition set the benchmark for future events.

In competition the Society members continue to redeem themselves at national exhibitions and have competed internationally with significant success. Awards up to Gold have been won, together with a variety of floating trophies and the prestigious Tapling award of the RPS of London. The contribution to organized philately in this country has been significant considering the size of the Society. In the past forty years we have provided many Federation and Foundation officials, Chairmen of Management and Standing Committees, Regional Vice-Presidents, an Editor of *The SA Philatelist*, national jurors and international Commissioners.

Sadly the Junior section of the Society has disbanded due to lack of interest from junior collectors rather than a willingness to manage such a unit. Whilst numbers have decreased over the years, members still meet regularly to show their collections and critique each others' exhibits for coming competitions. Visitors are always welcome at Society meetings held at the Impala Park Community Centre on the last Saturday of the Month at 12.30 pm. A celebratory braai was held on May 16th for current and past members.

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FASTSTAMPS – The Way to Go?

by Alan Rose - East Rand Philatelic Society

Following up on the article on page 678 on the Royal Mail 'Post and Go' stamps which appeared in the April issue of the *SA Philatelist*, a little more information on this development is now available.

For some time now, Royal Mail has been attempting to speed up its counter service to customers requiring only to stamp a letter or small packet. One of the first attempts was the Frama label, which saved the time of counter staff selecting and tearing out sheet stamps to make up a specific value, by printing the exact value required on a coil label.

A more recent attempt was the Horizon label, (fig. 1) introduced in 2002, which was again a label printed with the appropriate value at the time of purchase. However, counter staff were still required to weigh the item, operate the issuing machine and apply the label. Similar in format were the labels from the Automated Postal Service Kiosks. In practice, these systems tended to be used by business and at post office branches for parcels, rather than providing a quicker service for the public for single items. The ultimate objective was a DIY system whereby customers could serve themselves and avoid queueing time in the case of small single item purchases.

The first attempt at such a service was the 'Weigh and Vend' system. This offered a weighing facility and sold prepaid labels for a limited number of services. It was not popular and was withdrawn after only a few month's trial in 2004.

January 2007 saw the introduction of the first 'Post and Go' machines, manufactured by Wincor Nixdorf, which were decidedly more user friendly. These offered a weighing facility but only prepaid labels for the two basic inland letter services. Both labels carried the postcode of the issuing office and could be retained for later use, i.e. they did not have to be used on the day of issue.

The system trials showed promise, and on 8 October 2008 an improved model of dispenser was put into service at the Galleries office, Bristol. By 20 November 2008, twenty more offices throughout the country were equipped with dispensing machines, the essential feature of which is that customers operate these themselves without assistance from the counter staff. Two types of label are available;

Type I labels (fig.2) are available for a number of services, namely 100g 2nd class letters, 250g 1st and 2nd class large letters, 250g packets, 40g airmail letters, 100g airmail printed papers and 100g airmail small packets. Labels are identified for the service with prominent codes, i.e. 2L, 1LL, 2LL, 1PK, 2PK and A, carry the issuing office branch code and the date. Airmail labels carry additional printing. Being dated, all labels must be used within two days of purchase. Security is provided by the words 'Royal Mail' printed in a wave pattern in a vertical panel on the left hand side of the label.



Fig.1 Horizon labels (issued by PO branches) and Automated Postal Services Kiosk label.

Type II labels (fig. 3), termed Faststamps, are available for five services, namely 1st class letter and large letter, 20g Europe and 10g and 20g worldwide. Stamps are undated and can be retained and used at any time like conventional sheet or booklet stamps. The similarity continues in that they are self-adhesive with die cut perforations, two phosphor bands and a Machin image of The Queen's head. Security is again by way of the words 'Royal Mail' in a wave pattern but in this instance across the whole face of the stamp and decreasing in intensity from left to right. In addition to the service identification, both show the branch code number of the issuing office. Faststamps also carry the machine number, the session and transaction number.

Faststamps are pre-printed in gravure by Walsall and loaded into the machines in rolls. The description of the service is printed thermally at the time of purchase in the space provided.

If successful, it is probable that this method of dispensing franking media could have a permanent place in the post offices of the future, particularly for the 'man in a rush'. The weighing facility gives it an advantage over current stamp dispensing machines and the DIY approach could certainly reduce the time in a queue and release counter staff for more complex sales and services.

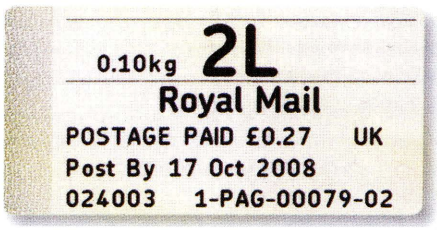


Fig.2 56 x 28 mm Type I label

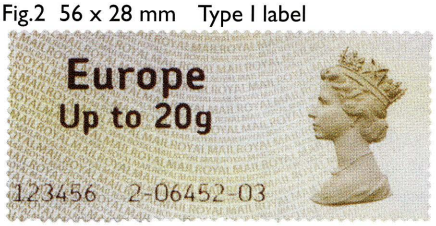


Fig.3 56 x 25 mm Faststamp

New 'Tick Bird Flaw' Discovery?

The Northern Rhodesia 1938/52 Definitives series of George VI 'Tick Bird Flaw' is well documented and catalogued.



To date, there has never been anything of this nature found on the George V Definitives.

In 2008, whilst sorting through a small Rhodesian collection accumulated over the last 30-35 years, I noticed that on an example of the 4d value there is a similar flaw but slightly further back on the baby elephant's back. As I was certain that this was a printing flaw, I submitted this item to the PFSA Expert Committee, who in turn certified it as 'a genuine inking flaw of a transitory nature'.

The importance of this flaw and its incidence will only be ascertained, if in the future further examples are discovered, especially if the sheet position can also be established.

George Cafetzoglou.RDPSA

Latvian Inquisition.

In response to the above article that appeared in the April 2009 edition of the *S.A.Philatelist*, a reader in England, Philip Robinson, has provided the answers that were sought. Firstly, he tells us that the label on the back of the cover that we illustrated is of a type known to collectors of Russia as a 'free-frank seal'. They were used by government offices etc. to indicate that a letter was to be carried free of postage. Further, he states that the inscription in the centre of the stamp would translate, literally, as 'for packets' and that in the surrounding circle as 'Seal of the Administration of the Riga Spiritual Assembly'.

He also gives a reference to an article ex the *Rossica Journal* No.130 of April 1998 and available on the Internet at: - http://fulltextt10.fcla.edu/DLData/SN/SN00358363/0130_000/00018.pdf in which the author, Dr Ortwin Greis of Hamburg, stated, *inter alia*, that he owned a collection of about three hundred different seals of Imperial Russia and that they were in use from about 1860 until 1917.

This information proved to be of great value to the present author and demonstrates the 'power of the press' or, in this case, of the ***S.A.Philatelist.***

Chris Mobsby RDPSA.

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China 2009 World Stamp Exhibition

by Emil Minnaar - SA Commissioner to China



China 2009 World Stamp Exhibition, held from April 10 to 16, in Luoyang, Henan Province, China.

It coincided with the annual Luoyang Peony Fair. The opening of the exhibition, held at Luoyang Sports Center (Seating 50,000),

was themed on the development of Luoyang and Henan province. Taking advantage of the stamp exhibition and the peony fair, the evening party aimed to convey humans' emotion and intelligence, spread their dreams and hope, and carry forward the Heluo Culture, the Central Plains civilization, and the world civilization. (In excess of 1,000 performers participated).

In the Court of Honour the following exhibits were on display: '*Gems from the Royal Philatelic Collection*' by Gracious Permission of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II; '*Selected pieces exhibited on behalf of the owners*' by David Feldman; '*Selected National Treasures by China National Post and Postage Stamp Museum*' and other exhibits by previous International Grand Prix winners.

Attendance at the exhibition numbered over a million visitors.

Under sponsorship from the South African Post Office, the organizing committee of the Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show hosted an evening function to advertise the Joburg 2010 show.

This was a resounding success with in excess of 350 guests attending.

South African exhibitors achieved the following results:

Andrew Fischer
Mozambique Company - Vermeil
Ian Matheson
SA Official Overprints - Gold
Neville Polakow
Northern Rhodesia - Vermeil
Patrick Flanagan
BSA Co. Admiral Issue - Gold

The Philatelic Federation of South Africa wishes to congratulate the Chinese Federation on an outstanding exhibition and to thank them for the hospitality shown to our representatives.



At left: Emil Minnaar (SA Commissioner) and his wife Denise, At right: Howard Green (Juror) and his wife Roseanne at the Palmares in Luoyang.

JOBURG 2010 INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

Sandton Convention Centre
27 – 31 October 2010

ENTRIES NOW OPEN

The Bulletin giving details of Exhibition Classes, entry requirements, frame fees and other information, is now available together with Entry Forms. Intending exhibitors please contact info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za to request a copy.

Entries for this exhibition may be submitted until the closure date of 29 October 2009. Intending exhibitors who as yet do not meet the entry requirements, still have one opportunity by entering Bloemfontein 2009 National Exhibition to obtain qualification.

The Joburg 2010 Exhibition will need a great number of volunteers. Should you have any interest in volunteering or have any idea that may contribute to Joburg 2010, please contact Howard Green at howard.green@mweb.co.za

BLOEMFONTEIN 2009 NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

23- 27 September 2009

PROGRESS REPORT

This year is rushing along with the National Philatelic Exhibition approaching. Hopefully most of you are ready to show with a new exhibit for this year. The preparations are going strong with most of the arrangements being finalized. We need a few more entries to fill up all the frames, but hopefully they will also arrive soon. With Junass taking place at the same time, we are still short of exhibits in this area, and we would like to invite young exhibitors to enter in the Junior section. It must be remembered that you can enter in the Junior until you are 25. The Palmares will take place on the Saturday evening and the cost for the Palmares will be R200. Please book early so that we can be sure that we will have the necessary ready for the evening and note that all tables will be supplied with a bottle of wine for every five people. We also need to know attendance for the opening ceremony in order to arrange for the catering there, so please let us know.

For the first time in many years we are also having a SPOUSES' PROGRAMME. This will include a visit to areas of interest in and around Bloemfontein and of course the inevitable shopping spree. On two occasions a guided tour of the permanent collection of the art museum has been arranged and the time will be announced later on, so the spouses will not be bored while we are busy with our meetings and they are more than welcome to join you at Bloemfontein.

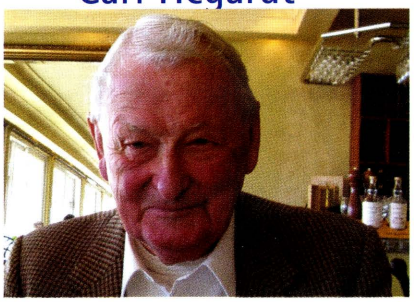
Neil Cronje.
President, PFSA and
Chairman, Bloemfontein 2009
Organising Committee

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Obituaries

the loss of special philatelic friends

Carl Hegardt



CARL Hegardt, a founder member of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society in 1958, died in Cape Town on 24 February 2009. He was 85.

After 50 years of unbroken membership, he was elected honorary life member of the society during the half-century celebration last year. At a special meeting of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society in Cape Town in September 2008, two visiting committee members from the UK, Peter Prime and Richard Stroud, presented him with a wooden plaque to mark this milestone.

Carl's special interest in the war was the involvement of the Scandinavian corps, a spontaneous volunteer unit which joined the Boer ranks. His writings included articles on the Kuruman 'Besieged' stamps.

Later interests were perfins and South African airmail labels, about which he produced a booklet. He was also a longtime member of the Postmark and Postal History Society of SA .

-JG

Walter Tilney

1918-2009

It is with sadness that the passing of Walter Tilney, on 3 April 2009, is recorded. Walter was born in England and served in the Royal Air Force during World War II.

He was stationed in Grahamstown in the latter part of the War. He married in South Africa and remained here, being employed by the Aetna Insurance Company in the post-war years.

Walter joined the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg in 1949, soon becoming a committee member and Hon. Exchange Superintendent for many years from 1962. Likewise, he was Hon. Treasurer for an extended period. Walter was President of the P.S. of J. in 1966 to '68 and again in 1975 to '76.

He was made Hon. Life Vice-President of the Society in 1991, a well merited honour.

I first met Walter in 1955 and was impressed by his sincerity, integrity and humility.

He was always prepared to assist and to learn from others.

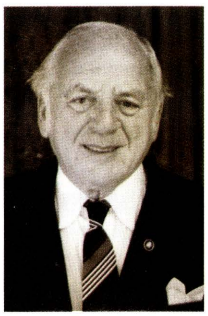
A true 'general collector' of the old school, his had a deep interest in grass-roots 'society philately'. He tabled good exhibits of Canada, Greece and South Africa at society meetings, where his views were widely respected by the membership.

When one is blessed to acheive a very advanced age, as Walter did, few peers and aquaintances remain, but he will certainly be remembered by them.

We extend our sincere sympathy to his widow Noel and family.

J.R.F

Willie Mann



Willie Mann, born in Pushelat, Lithuania in 1913, came to South Africa with his father as a teenager and worked in Touws River, earning enough money to send back home until all the family could emigrate to South Africa .

Willie served in World War II in North Africa as a Storeman and as a non-smoker, he traded his cigarettes for stamps, starting a life long interest in philately.

Willie was a founding member of the Society of Israel Philately (SIP) and collected not only Israeli stamps but was also an avid collector who had much material of, amongst other countries, Italy and the Isle of Man. He was one of the last of the 'old time' general collectors.

Married to Rachel Rachman for 47 years, they had three children, and five grandchildren.

Willie, who died peacefully on the 21st April 2009 at the age of 95, will be sadly missed by his many friends.

Jake Shepherd

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; details of Journals listed under the Specialist Societies in the April 2009 issue on p.656.

1 - The Likeness of King George V on the Union of South Africa's Commemorative Stamp of 1910, by Christopher Board, *The London Philatelist* no.1365, May 2009, p.126-129. Sources for the King's Head on the Union Commemorative stamp can confidently be identified. A photograph by Downey taken in 1905 was modified by the addition of an ermine mantle normally worn on ceremonial occasions.

2 - The Dumb Cancellations of the ZAR / Transvaal, by Werner Seeba, *The Transvaal Philatelist* no.169, February 2009, p.14-15. More than 20 dumb cancellers are illustrated, mainly 'cork' cancellers.

3 - Enschedé's 'Vurtheim' Panes and Plates, by John Kaupe, *The Transvaal Philatelist* no.169, February 2009, p.16-17. Analyses the marginal markings and perforation attributes on single and compound plate printing layouts.

4 - The Postal Use of the Army Telegraphs Cancellation in the Transvaal, by Andrew Higson, *The Transvaal Philatelist* no.169, February 2009, p.18-19. Illustrates and discusses two covers with clear Telegraph cancels.

5 - The 'Twee' Overprint and the Remainders of Stellaland's Postage Stamps, by Alan Drysdall and Brian Hurst, *The Runner Post* no.74, February 2009, p.1830-1837. This major article, illustrated in colour, shows the Stellaland 'Stamp Accounts' Ledger discovered in the Cape National Archives. The Ledger recorded receipts and issues by each duty, and shows the number of stamps held after annexation of the Republic. The 'Twee' provisional is dealt with in depth and illustrates one stamp on piece plus two on cover.

6 - Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series) – Parts 13 and 14, *The Runner Post* no.74, February 2009, p.1841-1849. Part 13 deals with 'Miscellaneous Markings Without Any Office Name', whilst Part 14 relates to postmarks from Gaborone (Part 1)

7 - South African Mail From the 1960 Qantas Crash, by Brian Peace, *Forerunners*, no.63, November 2008-February 2009, p.34-41. Relates the crash on 24 August 1960, after take-off was aborted, of the Super Constellation at Plaisance Airport in Mauritius en route to Cocos Island and Australia. Fortunately there were no fatalities but mail was largely destroyed by the resultant fire.

8 - Non-Standard Postage Due Markings, by Jan Stolk, *Forerunners* no.63, November 2008-February 2009, p.45-47. Shows some South African Postage Due Markings relating to mail items not conforming to the Standard Size specification.

9 - Union Active Service Letter Card Used 1944 in Serowe, Bechuanaland, by Peter Thy, *Forerunners* no.63, November 2008-February 2009, p.47-49. Shows and discusses the only known example genuinely used in Bechuanaland, addressed to a Bechuanaland soldier serving with the African Pioneer Corps in the Middle East.

10 - World War One South African Field Post Office No. 33, by H.U. Bantz, *Forerunners* no.63, November 2008-February 2009, p.50 – 51. Illustrates and discusses 3 covers emanating from South African Forces operating in South West Africa in 1915

11 - Orange River Colony Ordinance No 10 of 1903, An Ordinance to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to the Payment of Stamp Duty and Licenses, *The Journal of the Orange Free State Study Circle*, no.214, March 2009, p.3765-3776. Gives extract from main text, with Schedules listing Tariffs and a few copies of documents illustrating the scheduled rates.

12 - A Tale of Three Tenders, by Dudley Blascheck, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, no.49, March 2009, p.3-7. Describes how the mails came ashore with passengers at East London, from late 1800s, initially being hoisted in a wicker basket.

13 - Natal Postal Regulations 1873, by John Dickson, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, no.49, March 2009, p.12-16. Extracts taken from the Blue Book for Natal in 1873.

14 - Salvaged Mail from the Kenilworth Castle (II) Collision, by Dudley Blascheck, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, no.49, March 2009, p.18-25. On the night of 4 June 1918, this ship sailing to Plymouth from Cape Town, was involved in a collision in a convoy in the English Channel which caused loss of life but the ship reached its destination. Salvaged mail received special cachets and 5 covers are illustrated.

15 - Unclaimed and Undelivered Mail Handled by the Returned Letter Office, Natal : Part 3, by R.N. Porter, The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal, no.49, March 2009, p.30-39. Illustrates 16 covers and discusses the postal markings.

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Postal Rates - Valid from 1 April 2009

- by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

Domestic	New Rate R c	Old Rate R c	Increase %
Small DL	2.25	2.05	9.8
Medium B5	4.50	4.10	9.8
Large B4	5.65	5.15	9.7

Registered letters, with insurance option.

Compensation up to R100.00 at no additional fee. Insurance for higher amounts is available for an additional fee based on a sliding scale. The maximum insured value is R2000.00 for which the fee is R90.55.

Small DL	(2.25 + 13.60)	15.85	14.40	10.0
Medium B5	(4.50 + 13.65)	18.15	16.50	10.0
Large B4	(5.65 + 13.65)	19.30	17.55	10.0

International

Registration fee	21.55	19.60	9.9

There is no insurance option for international letter post.

Aerograms	3.45	3.15	9.5
Postcards – Airmail	4.60	4.20	9.5
Postcards - Surface	2.80	2.55	9.8

Airmail letters – Southern Africa

Small DL	4.05	3.70	9.5
Medium B5	15.05	13.70	9.9
Large B4	23.35	21.25	9.9
Small parcels (per 100 g)	13.15	11.95	10.0

Airmail letters – Rest of the world

Small DL	5.40	4.90	10.0
Medium B5	18.00	16.40	9.8
Large B4	30.65	27.90	9.9
Small parcels (per 100 g)	23.30	21.20	9.9

The South African Philatelist
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
www.philatelysa.co.za

Future Articles

Off the Beaten Track
Chris Mobsby

Transfer of Archival Material from Telkom to the Post Office Museum
Cedric Roché

Zimbabwe Stamps and Inflation
Adrian de Bourbon

Articles will be published subject to space availability

Junass 2009

by Garry Osthoff

It was announced in the previous issue of *SA Philatelist* that **JUNASS 2009** will be held in Bloemfontein during 24-27 September. Since then I have received feedback from a few youth leaders who informed me about buzzing activity as the young philatelists prepare their own exhibits as well as the Club exhibits on the theme: SPORT. Great news!! Some have identified a member who collects sport on stamps as group leader, while others have spontaneously jumped in and merged their collective ideas. Sporting types,heroes, sport dress and sport history are some of the options.

Unfortunately,I have received news of some clubs whose number of youth members have dwindled. I am therefore calling upon senior philatelists to take a young person under their wing and follow the advice of one of the postal slogans of yesteryear: **Do something; it helps / Doen iets; dit help beslis!**

On a positive note; I have been contacted by parents whose children are interested in collecting and exhibiting, but who are not members of a youth club. Contact one of the societies for advice and participation. You do not have to be geographically close to a youth society in order to participate.

Some advice kids: do not stress! This is our hobby and we want you to have fun. The judges of the exhibition will not bite off your heads or let you fail! If you have 1 frame (15 pages) or more of good material and a good write-up, you participate in the medal class. If you have at least 6 pages (up to 15) at a lower standard, such as most beginners, you will participate in the star class. Everyone receives positive feedback.

Okay Kids, have fun with the preparation of your exhibit for JUNASS 2009!!



Contact:
POBox11479
Universitas 9321
Tel: 051-5223542
Fax: 401-2216
e-mail: OsthoffG.sci@mail.uovs.ac.za

An invitation to aspiring authors

All experienced Philatelists are welcome to submit articles for publication in the South African Philatelist subject to the discretion of the Editorial Board.

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Smalls

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WANTED: Exchange

By exchanging stamps, we strengthen bonds of friendship between people... I am a Tunisian philatelist, please help me enrich my collection, by sending stamps from your duplicated stamps. You are receiving many letters each day, please pull out and send me those stamps. Please send any old FDC, don't throw them. Mr. Benjeddou Saber, < saberbjd2003@yahoo.fr >
Direction régionale de la santé. 9100 Sidi Bouzid. Tunisie

WANTED: Exchange

I live in Switzerland and started to collect classical stamps until 1918.
I am looking for stamps from this period of the world.
Freundlichen Grüssen
Dennis Buob. [mail:dennis.buob@swissonline.ch] Steinenvorstadt 79.
4051 Basel. Schweiz. Office: 077 411 63 04. Private: 061 271 81 42

SMALLS ADVERTS

Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can 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.

LOCAL EVENTS

exhibition news invited for all future local events

TSHWANE -

Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria and Pretoria Philatelic Society, in cooperation with dealer Paul Van Zeyl :

- TSHWANE SINGLEFRAME. 4 July 2009. Non-competitive, all categories.
- TSHWANE INTERCLUB. 5 September2009. Competitive.
- THEMATIC FUN. 7 November 2009. Open invitation.

Venue for all above events: Denis Adami Hall. Wren St, Queenswood. Pretoria.
Convenor: Rev Cassie Carstens (012 653 2279)

EAST RAND - *'The Exhibition with a Difference'* -
25-26 July 2009 - Venue: Impala Park Community Centre, Elizabeth Road. Boksburg. Convenor: Jacques Kuun - 082 836 9746 or 073 259 0719.

Forthcoming Society Events



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

10 June 2009	Convenor Evening
8 July 2009	One Frame Evening
12 August 2009	Annual Auction
9 September 2009	One-Page Exhibit Evening
14 October 2009	Convenor Evening
11 November 2009	Second Competitive Evening
9 December 2009	President's Evening + Cocktail Party

For further information contact the President
Herbie Schaffler - 082 722 7604.

Societies that wish to publish forthcoming exhibitions or events are welcome to submit information

MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENTS

JULY / AUGUST '09

Philakorea 2009
24th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Seoul
30 July - 4 August 2009
Commissioner:
Howard Green RDPSA
email: Howard.Green@mweb.co.za
SA Jurors: Howard Green RDPSA
Neil Cronje (Apprentice Juror). **Entries Closed**

SEPTEMBER 2009

Bloemfontein National Exhibition
Venue: Oliewenhuis Art Museum.
16 Harry Smith Street. Bloemfontein.
23 - 27 September 2009
Commissioners: Harry Birkhead RDPSA- Gauteng
Herwig Kussing - Eastern Cape,
Dave Morton - Western Cape. Franco Frescura - KZN
email: gerdavanzyll@hotmail.com

OCTOBER 2009

Italy 2009
FEPA International Stamp Exhibition (FIP) Recognition
Rome
21 - 25 October 2009
Commissioner:
Richard Johnson RDPSA
email: RJ@johnson.co.za **Entries Closed**

NOVEMBER 2009

Southern African Specialist Societies weekend in Leamington Spa, UK
13 - 15 November.

MAY 2010

London 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, London
8 - 15 May 2010
Commissioner:
Harry Birkhead RDPSA FRPSL
email: sylvia@icon.co.za
Apprentice Juror:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL **Entries Closed**

OCTOBER 2010

Lisbon 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, Lisbon
1 - 10 October 2010
Commissioner: Andrew Fischer
email: andrewf@fischerassociates.co.za

OCTOBER 2010

Joburg 2010
26th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Johannesburg
27 - 31 October 2010
Commissioner General:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL
email: pflan@mweb.co.za
email:
info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za

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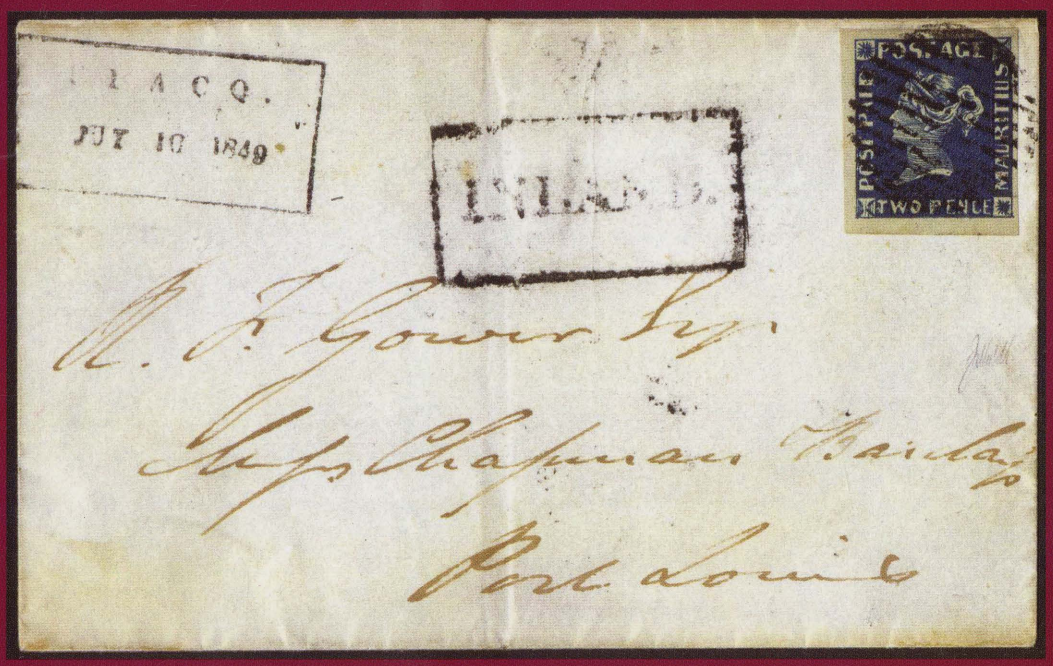
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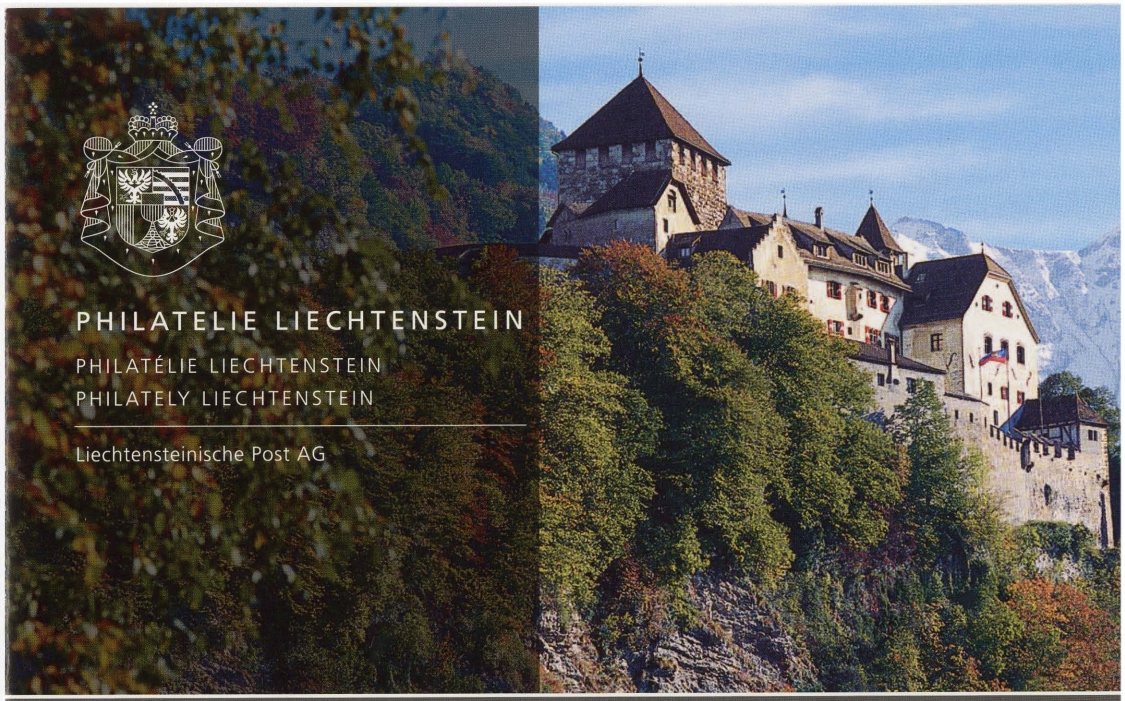


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Liechtensteinische Post AG

LIECHTENSTEIN STAMPS AS A STANDING ORDER

Subscriptions



ENGLISCH

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LIECHTENSTEIN STAMPS AS A STANDING ORDER

01 Stamp series including souvenir sheets
You'll receive all commemorative and definitive stamps as well as souvenir sheets issued in Liechtenstein by Liechtensteinische Post.

02 Sheets, miniature sheets and souvenir sheets
All Liechtenstein stamps are available on sheets (max. 20 stamps per sheet). Souvenir sheets or miniature sheets (max. 10 stamps per sheet) are also included in this item.

03 Block of four series
A block of four consists of 4 se-tenant stamps displaying the same motif. Whenever a souvenir sheet or a combination stamp sheet (i.e. with several motifs on the same sheet) is issued you'll receive one copy of each instead of a block of four.

04 Stamp series on first day cover / FDC
A first day cover decorated with an art design is issued for each stamp series. The embellishment relates to the theme of the stamp series. The cover always features the relevant first day of issue postmark. A first day cover features all the stamps in a particular series (for series consisting of more than four stamps these are spread over more than one envelope).

05 Single stamp on first day cover / FDC-U1
Instead of the entire series being affixed to this first day cover a separate envelope is used for each motif.

06 Block of four on first day cover / FDC-U4
On the FDC-U4 a block of four (meaning 4 se tenant stamps displaying the same motif) is affixed to a separate envelope for each of the motifs in the series.

07 Maximum cards
Maximum cards are postcards with a postage stamp on the front featuring the relevant first day of issue postmark. The motif on the postcard, the postage stamp and the postmark all relate to the same theme. You'll receive a maximum card for each postage stamp in a series.

08 Blackprint series
True collectors love the unusual and attach great importance to quality. To meet these discerning requirements Philatelie Liechtenstein is issuing the stamp series made in a steel engraving / combination print procedure as blackproofs. The meticulous artistry that goes into achieving a perfect engraving becomes particularly evident in blackprints. Blackprints have no postage value and are not perforated.

09 Blackprint sheet series
You'll only receive a blackprint sheet series for stamp series issued as miniature sheets (max. 10 postage stamps per sheet). As is the case with the blackprint series, the blackprint sheets have no postage value and are not perforated.

10 Postal stationery
Postal stationery refers to postcards or picture postcards and postal envelopes with an imprinted postage stamp.



01


03


04

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11 Yearbook
The yearbook contains all of Liechtenstein's stamp issues over a whole year. In addition to technical details and background information on postage stamp issues the book also contains additional information on Liechtenstein and the designers of its postage stamps. All of the texts have been written in German and English.

12 Blank first day covers
We offer you the opportunity to create your own covers by ordering first day covers without postage stamps or postmarks. For further details please go to the section "Cancellations to order."

13 Stamp fair covers
There is a cover with a special issue cancellation for each stamp fair which Philatelie Liechtenstein attends in an official capacity.

Z1 Souvenir sheets
Souvenir sheets are only issued to mark special occasions. A block consists of 1 - 6 postage stamps. Souvenir sheets feature in subscription items nos. 01, 02 and 03.
For this reason you should not purchase this item unless you wish to have additional or solely commemorative blocks.

Z2 Miniature sheets
A special border design distinguishes a miniature sheet from a normal postage stamp sheet and is a distinctive philatelic speciality. Miniature sheets feature in subscription item no. 02.

For this reason you should not purchase this item unless you wish to have additional or solely miniature sheets.

E1-E7 EUROPA subscription
National Post Offices can depict a theme, which is selected each year by PostEurop, on a stamp series. In addition to a motif which relates to the theme the EUROPA logo is also depicted on the stamps. As a normal subscriber you will receive the EUROPA stamp automatically. For this reason you should not purchase this item unless you wish to have additional or solely EUROPA stamps.

S1-S8 SEPAC postage stamp
Several small Post Offices in Europe have joined forces in the "Small European Postal Administration Cooperation - SEPAC". The joint issues of SEPAC members feature motifs on a unified theme. The SEPAC logo is depicted on the stamps. As a normal subscriber you will receive SEPAC stamps automatically. Please do not purchase this item unless you wish to have additional or solely SEPAC stamps.

Cancellations to order
Requests for cancellations to order should contain a precise description of the desired cancellation by no later than the end of the official cancellation period and sent straight to Philatelie Liechtenstein, PO Box 1000, 9490 Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein.



07



08



13

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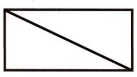
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ARTICLES IN SUBSCRIPTION		Quantity ** Mint	Quantity ⊙ First day cancellation	Quantity ⊙ Ordinary postmark
Item	**Subscription**			
01	Stamp series including souvenir sheets			
02	Sheets, miniature sheets and souvenir sheets			
03	Block of four series			
04	Stamp series on first day cover / FDC			
05	Single stamp on first day cover / FDC-U1			
06	Block of four on first day cover / FDC-U4			
07	Maximum cards			
08	Blackprint series			
09	Blackprint sheet series			
10	Postal stationery series			
11	Yearbook			
12	Blank first day covers			
13	Stamp fair covers			

Please order the items below only in the following cases: - You would like to purchase these in addition to your subscription or - You only want to take out a subscription for the items below

Item	**Additional subscription**			
Z1	Souvenir sheets			
Z2	Miniature sheets			
Item	**EUROPA subscription**			
E1	Stamp series			
E2	Sheets, miniature sheets and souvenir sheets			
E3	Block of four series			
E4	Postage stamp series on first day cover / FDC			
E5	Single stamp on first day cover / FDC-U1			
E6	Block of four on first day cover / FDC-U4			
E7	Maximum cards			
Item	**SEPAC subscription**			
S1	Stamp series			
S2	Sheets, miniature sheets and souvenir sheets			
S3	Block of four series			
S4	Postage stamp series on first day cover / FDC			
S5	Single stamp on first day cover / FDC-U1			
S6	Block of four on first day cover / FDC-U4			
S7	Maximum cards			
S8	SEPAC folder			

Remarks:

Se-tenant stamps can be purchased with a subscription for at least two items per series (except for Commemorative blocks or special combination stamp sheets, etc.) ☐ Ship se-tenant stamps

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☐ as of next issue
☐ immediately (i.e. including current issue)
☐ retroactively from issue (subject to availability / as long as stocks last)
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Items shipped ☐ on a quarterly basis ☐ Annual delivery in November

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August 2009

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
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- Postal History: Changes to Exhibition Categories & Rules
- Cinderellas - On a Lower Echelon
- Toe die Vloedrampseëls 'n vloedgolf geword het

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

August 2009 Vol 85 No 4 Whole No 895

- Large Silver Hafnia 1994,
- Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- Vermeil APS Stampshow1999,
- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- Federation Plaque 2004,
- Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
- Large Silver NZ Literature Exhib 2007,
- Large Silver JAKARTA 2008.

R33.00 per copy. VAT inclusive. ISSN 0038-2566



Leader Column

'Invited comment by an eminent Philatelist'

by Howard Green RDPSA
Chairman PFSA FIP/FIAP Committee, Joint Chairman Joburg 2010 Organising Committee

To commence I wish to pose a number of questions which I will attempt to answer later on. Why do we collect stamps? Why do we exhibit our collections at club level and/or regionally? Next, why do we show our exhibits at National Shows and ultimately at International Stamp Shows? Lastly, why do a willing band of enthusiastic helpers give so liberally of their time and energy to organise and run all the items listed above?

Virtually everybody collects something and we have chosen stamps, some for the perceived financial gain, which may or not materialise, but most of us for the love of the hobby.

When it comes to exhibiting I was persuaded by the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg to show my first exhibit at a society meeting. I presume that this is the way that virtually all of us start to show our treasures.

The progress thereafter depends on the individual. Some are happy to remain society level exhibitors, others decide to go further. There is the competitive element at the higher levels, not so much competing with others but improving your own exhibit against a set of exhibiting rules and regulations. This has the effect of an improved standard of exhibiting not only in South Africa but in the whole philatelic world.

Returning to the love and enjoyment of the hobby it is my desire and the desire of many others to share with fellow philatelists the pleasure we have had by showing our collections and exhibits to them.

Let me now discuss the international exhibiting scene. After obtaining a vermeil award at a National Exhibition one is entitled to apply to show five frames at an International Exhibition. It is an honour for the exhibitor and the country to have an exhibit accepted in the international competitive environment. It is an enjoyable challenge to progress from say an international silver award to vermeil, large vermeil and even higher. Until fairly recently no South African had been awarded gold and very recently one South African received our first large gold international medal. The advantages of international exposure in improving our local standards is very evident. South African philatelists, after having been left in the international wilderness for many years, are now highly regarded for their exhibits and indeed as ambassadors for the country. We support overseas international exhibitions and in return many countries will now support our first ever full international, The JOBURG 2010 International Stamp Exhibition, at the Sandton Convention Centre from 27 to 31 October 2010. The exhibition has the patronage of FIAP (the Federation of Inter-Asian Philately, the continental federation of which South Africa is an associate member), the recognition of FIP (the International Philatelic Federation) and the auspices of the PFSA (Philatelic Federation of South Africa). Our main sponsors are the South African Post Office and the Philatelic Foundation of South Africa, the body jointly controlled by the PFSA and the Post Office for the promotion of philately in South Africa.

Of particular significance will be an exhibit from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of England, which will contain many gems never seen before in South Africa. There will also be on show archival material from the South African Post Office and several other outstanding displays in the Court of Honour. 1500 Competitive frames of exhibits will be judged by an international jury from FIAP and other invited countries. There will be at least 50 philatelic trade stands allocated to South African and overseas dealers plus a number of Postal Administrations. We thank the South African Customs for their very accommodating decisions regarding customs clearance for



27-31 OCTOBER 2010

members of the trade and exhibitors. In addition we intend to incorporate a number of other traders such as coin dealers, medals, silverware; ceramic traders, etc.. The competitive exhibits will be shown in new frames using a 4 by 4 page mounting format, which then brings us into line with worldwide practice, and those 16 page frames will then be used for subsequent National Exhibitions.

There will be a number of special events during the show, providing entertainment for adults and children.

Lastly I wish to thank the committee members already involved with the exhibition planning plus those willing helpers who will assist us during the show. They help because of their love of the hobby and wish to give back to the hobby some of the enjoyment and satisfaction that they have received in the past. They are sacrificing their business and leisure time in an honorary capacity and their efforts cost them not only time but money as well. Please support the exhibition and show your appreciation of the sterling work of the committee by providing assistance if possible. Let us show the international community that philately in South Africa is alive and well.

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The South African Philatelist

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Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Joh Groenewald for his article '*Vloedrampseëls*'

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Closing dates for future issues

October issue	Vol.	85: 5.	896 : 16 September 2009
December issue	Vol.	85: 6.	897 : 10 November 2009
February issue	Vol.	86: 1.	898 : 18 January 2010
April issue	Vol.	86: 2.	899 : 14 March 2010
June issue	Vol.	86: 3.	900 : 17 May 2010

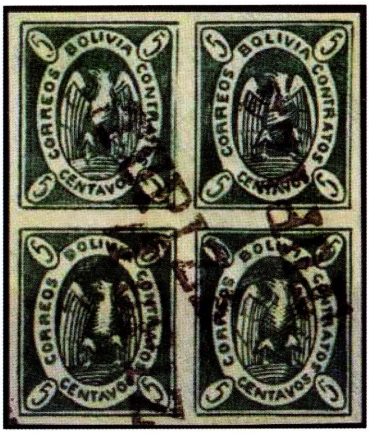
Design and layout: GDB Promotions
Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2009 in South Africa is R198,00. SADC countries, the subscription is R340,00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R380,00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/ Subscriptions Manager: PO Box 131600, Benoryn 1504.
email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: 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.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +21 (0) 11 917 5304
Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R198,00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R340,00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R380,00.
Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 131600, Benoryn, 1504.
E-pos: dmorton@mweb.co.za
Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Publikasie: Die tydskrif 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.
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Classic Philately at Cavendish

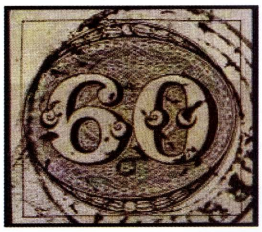




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Sage Advice

"Dear Sirs,

Regarding the article "Talle van die duisende onuitgereikte 40c Bybelseëls vloei nou na die mark" by J. Groenewald, in the June 2009 "*The S.A. Philatelist*", I wish to place the following facts on record.

When I was shown the proofs of the article and was asked whether illustrations of the stamps in question would be acceptable to Jewish readers I voiced certain reservations.

I discussed the matter with an Orthodox Rabbi and several experienced Jewish philatelists. Their unanimous opinion was that the illustration of the stamp would not be acceptable to orthodox Jewish readers, an opinion I conveyed to you.

I also pointed out some errors in the article. These were not corrected in the final version.

I feel that your "disclaimer" is insensitive and smacks of arrogance.

I was at no time consulted regarding the Editorial Board's final decision, which came as a complete surprise to me.

Philatelic investigations, no matter how interesting, can never take precedence over the religious or cultural sensibilities of any group.

I refer you to Randy Neil's advice, in his "*The New Philatelic Exhibitors Handbook,*" exhorting the exhibitor (author, in this case) to "use some tact" in preparing a historical exhibit.

Sage advice indeed for any publication, which you did not heed.

In view of the above, I have decided to resign from the Editorial Board of *The S.A. Philatelist* with immediate effect.

Yours faithfully,
Dr. J.R. Frank
RDPSA, FRPSL

P.S. The factual errors in the article are as follows:

- There was no Dr. Isaacson involved
- The Chief Rabbi at the time was Rabbi Harris
- The objection to the issue was raised by Rabbi Dr. Dennis Isaacs, a member of the Beth Din (Rabbinical Court), which body is concerned with religious matters.
- The Jewish Board of Deputies handles secular issues"

The author, Joh Groenewald comments: "The information, as also published at the time, was given to the S A Philatelist by the Minister's private secretary and by Herman Steyn. I still have my notes !".

The Editorial Board regrets the decision by Dr Frank to resign his position as consultant to the SA Philatelist. We wish to publicly thank him for the enormous contribution he has made in the last five years in positioning the SA Philatelist as a leading philatelic magazine.

Correspondence to the *SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the editor. Material received is most welcome and will be reviewed by the Editorial Board. Articles, letters and items of interest may be published and may be rewarded with a writing gift from SHEAFFER©



website www.philatelysa.co.za

by Richard Johnson RDPSA. Chairman PFSA IT Committee



Federation's management advises that the PFSA website, www.philatelysa.co.za, has been considerably updated and reflects a more current interface once more.

Achieving a site that could be easily maintained by less-than-expert personnel has been a time-consuming task as we did not wish to totally discard comprehensive content put together over the previous couple of years by Ron Rong.

The revised website retains the previous identity whilst having a crisper look. Behind the scenes the new programming enables Society secretaries to quite easily edit their own Society's committee information and meeting syllabus. This devolves participation to the Societies themselves and enables updates to be entered as required - even to the degree of the upcoming meeting. This permits the website to act as a practical "notice board" for the societies. Most importantly the past frustrations of time lag in having Society information placed to the website are eliminated.

Programming of the site's core functionality and maintenance of the content thereon are different tasks, the latter falling under a so-called 'Webmaster'. We anticipate introducing you to your new Webmaster or Mistress in the October issue by which time you should be enjoying website pages reflecting the Bloemfontein National. New pages and menu items can be added to the site quite simply so suggestions for additional content - and we are sure readers will have many - will be most welcome.

Whilst on the subject of websites, readers are also invited to visit the Joburg 2010 website at www.joburg2010stampshow.co.za. A Prospectus, (IREX), an entry form and information as to the venue, Commissioners' and Organisers' progress is available.

Please Note: The October issue of the *SA Philatelist* will be somewhat delayed due to the reporting on the Bloemfontein National and Congress.

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Rare stamp goes to auction

Yahoo, May 25 2009.

Berlin - *A collector stands to make a tidy profit after discovering a rare stamp portraying movie star Audrey Hepburn smoking - one of a series that should have been incinerated by the German government.*



In 2001, the government printed 14 million Audrey Hepburn stamps as part of a series featuring movie stars including Charlie Chaplin, Marilyn Monroe and Greta Garbo.

The print run was destroyed after Hepburn's son, Sean Ferrer, objected to the cigarette holder dangling from the actor's mouth and refused to grant copyright.

But the Finance Ministry had already delivered advance copies of the Hepburn stamps to Deutsche Post for approval. Thirty of these proof copies escaped destruction when an unknown employee pocketed them and used them to send letters postmarked from Berlin.

A minimum bid of €30,000 ($41,959) has been set for the stamp - of which only five copies are known to exist - at its auction at Berlin's Kempinski Hotel Bristol.

Didn't realise their value

"We can only guess that whoever took the Hepburn stamps from Deutsche Post didn't realise their value, thought they would save 55 cents and just used them on normal letters," said auctioneer Andreas Schlegel.

The latest find is the fifth Hepburn stamp to surface since 2004. Schlegel said the rest probably ended up where most stamps do: in the trash can.

One of the four other Hepburn stamps fetched €53,000 at an auction in Duesseldorf in 2005.

Ferrer said he hoped the collector would use proceeds from the auction to support cancer research or anti-smoking campaigns. His movie star mother died of colon cancer in 1993.

The collector has received so many sheets of stamps as presents that he can't pinpoint where the Hepburn stamp came from, and prefers to remain anonymous.

"He's worried that if his picture is printed in the newspaper his friends will come to him and say, 'hey, you got that stamp from me,'" Schlegel said.

Highflying Aerophilatelist at 90

by Paul van Zeyl, SAPDA

The Aerophilatelic Society of South Africa has a member who is reaching a high point in his hobby. He is Leo van Zeyl, and he energetically turned 90 on 30 April this year, scrolling his way through Google on a research project.

Leo recalls that his father also did some important research. His father was a Dutch market gardener, and research on the unbridled expansion of glasshouses in the western part of Holland led him to conclude that there would be a massive overproduction of fruit and vegetables. He therefore decided to emigrate and, after further research, chose South Africa in 1927. His wife and six children followed a year later.

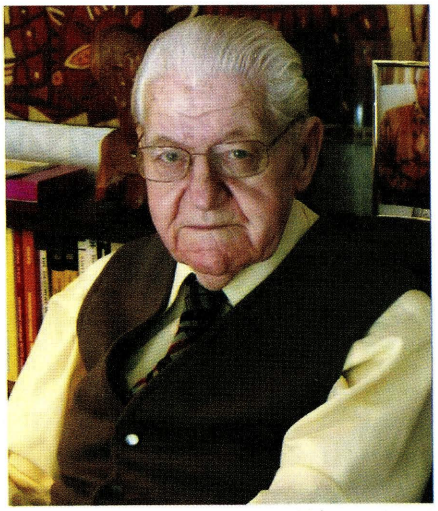
Aerophilately became a potential passion when they came to reside alongside Young's Field aerodrome near Wynburg, Cape Town. It was at this time that an American millionaire, William Van Lear Black, landed there with a Fokker aeroplane hired from the Dutch airline, KLM. This exciting environment and the lengthy enthusiasm that Van Lear Black's visit generated has remained with Leo to this day.

Leo had already started collecting stamps when his father allowed him to give up the farm labour he and his brothers did on their small Stellenbosch farm, to study for the priesthood in Holland. His first stamp collection was lost, but he passed the High school Gymnasium exams with honours in 1939. Later, faced with the prospect of developing Franciscan style communities in either South America or China, he decided he did not have a vocation for the priesthood. German troops had, by then, overrun Holland, so he could not return home to South Africa.

Leo found employment in a Haastrecht office distributing food and other necessities. The Germans discovered that he had committed a common irregularity aimed at sabotaging their administration, and he was imprisoned in two Dutch prison-cum-concentration camps, Amersfoort and Vught, and also spent eleven months doing hard labour on the German railway system, in the Ruhr area. He was released in August 1944 and succoured by the family of his girlfriend, Agnes de Lange, who became his wife in October 1945.

South Africa was viewed as a land of milk and honey, and the war-traumatised family moved southwards to a recently purchased and undeveloped family farm in the Koue Bokkeveld Mountains where more tough years followed.

Philatelic Services in Pretoria became an attraction when Leo found employment in 1952 at the semi-state organisation, Iscor. So Pretoria was where my father got me going on an important passion in my life, stamps (and now almost all documents!) coupled to history.



Leo van Zeyl, at home on his 90th birthday

Around 1978, Leo assisted me in administering *Rand Stamps* which I had purchased from the terminally ill Joh Busser, a founder-member of the South African Philatelic Dealers Association. This swallowed up all his spare time, but it had the benefit of rekindling his interest in philately.

Initially, my father was the administrative anchor of my postal auction business, and clients received their lots quickly and efficiently. (Since his 'retirement', clients have found the delivery period considerably longer!) He also accompanied me to weekly fairs, and 'our' clients got mutual joy from sharing their collecting interests. Dealers at these fairs will know how much joy my father had over many years scratching through their boxes! This continued until my late mother became bedridden, and dad felt the need to focus on the home. The regular Pretoria fair still sees him at my tables, where he relishes the opportunity to chat to the many friends he's retained within our wonderful, exciting hobby.

Of course, aerophilately was an important interest. It continues to be that … and he has now come to grips with the internet, more specifically the research benefit offered by Google and others.

At present Leo van Zeyl is researching the travels by air of Van Lear Black *et al* and his favourite Fokker planes, including the at least two (recorded) crashes. The period is narrow, namely March 1927 to August 1930, but the area is wide: Europe, from London and Amsterdam to Batavia, the Middle and Far East, also the Pacific region and the USA, and down Africa way. Lots of covers to be uncovered! He'd be pleased to get photocopies from aerophilatelists.

And so while he may not be as mobile as he wants to be, my father's spirit still circles the world, attached both to the past of others and to his present friends in philately.

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Kruger's Pretoria

- by Paul van Zeyl, SAPDA.

When Paul Kruger (fig 1) was first elected President of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek in 1883, Pretoria was a rustic town, with Church Square the only spiritual and market centre. At 'Oom Paul's' enforced departure in May 1900, a few days before British forces entered the capital to lay claim to the State's mineral wealth, the town had been architecturally transformed.

Kruger's immediate environment

Pres Kruger's house was designed by architect Tom Claridge in a 'Karoo' style and built by Alois Nellmapius. Kruger's veranda was a busy place where he discussed issues with Volksraad members before formalising matters in the Raadzaal.

Kruger was an inspirational lay preacher in the conservative Gerefomeerde (Dopper) Church, which was situated opposite his house. The church was designed by Sytze Wierda in 1895 and constructed with Kruger's funding support.

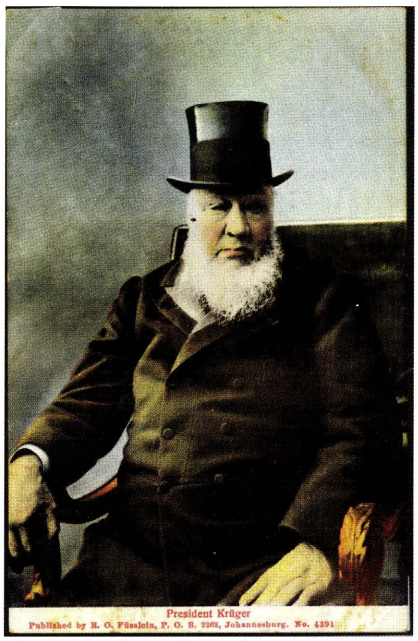


Fig 1: President Kruger: an unyielding, ponderous face, two great hands and a mass of dark clothing.

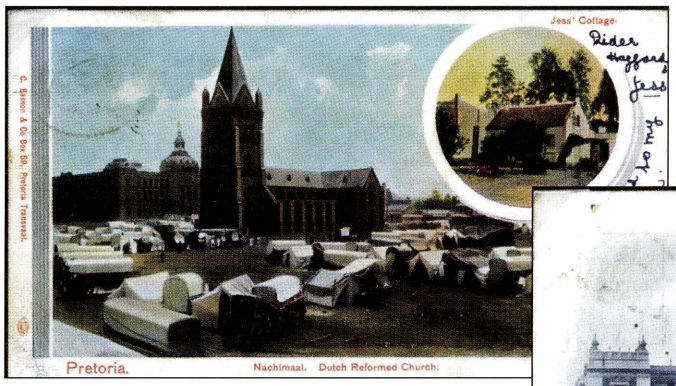


Fig 2: The Church on the Square depicting attendees at a 'Nachtmaal' service. Note also the Raadzaal in background

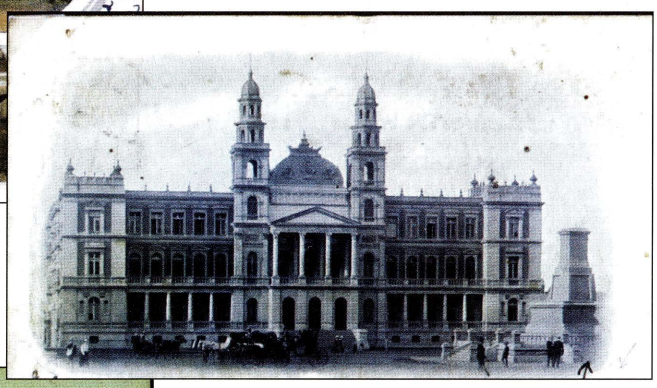


Fig 4: View of the of the Palace of Justice on the Square's north west Corner

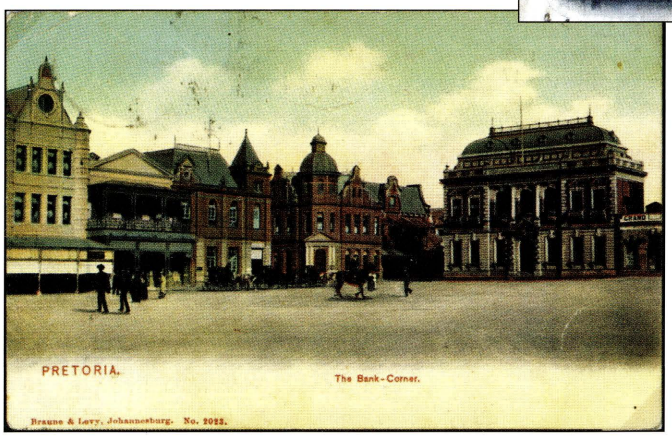


Fig 3: The Bank corner, comprising Standard Bank, Natal Bank and Bank of Africa.

Church Square

Pretoria's heart was Church Square, (fig 2) formerly known as Market Square. After the first church was burnt down, another was completed in 1883, also designed by Tom Claridge, and built by Marius Franken. Differences between the two churches, that shared this building, led to the Republican government purchasing the Square for £50,000 in 1899 and dividing the money between the three congregations.

With gold-derived tax income, Kruger proceeded to develop government buildings. The second Raadzaal was designed by Wierda and built by JJ Kirkness. Originally planned as a two-storey building, the Volksraad decided to add a third storey, apparently because the President wanted it more impressive than the adjoining Grand Hotel. It was completed in December 1891.

The Grand Hotel stood at the southeast corner of Market Street. Originally called the President Hotel, it was built by socialite Mrs Lys in 1890 and was one of the finest hotels in Africa at the time.

The Standard Bank building was the jewel in the SE 'bank corner'. (fig 3) It was Kruger's personal bank. The town's development was mostly eastwards along Church Street, thanks to investment by key entrepreneurs such as TW Beckett, a friend of the President, the location of the open-air market and evolution of the upper class residential suburbs Arcadia and Sunnyside.

Directly opposite the Raadzaal was the Palace of Justice. (fig 4) The President laid the foundation stone on 8 June 1897. It was designed in the Italian Renaissance style by Wierda and built by John Munro. At the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War (11 October 1899), the outer structure had been completed and it was initially used by occupying British forces as a military hospital.

The National Bank's foundation stone was laid by the President on 6 July 1892. It encompassed the Mint, which consisted of assaying offices, a laboratory and coining works. The first gold (£1) coins were struck in 1893.

Pretoria's third post office (fig 5) was situated on the west side of the Square. It was built in 1887 and housed a telegraph office in a western wing (added later). This building was demolished in 1910, being replaced by a four-storey structure.

Opposite the post office was the Van Boeschoten Building. It was completed in 1905, housing the well-known landmark, the Café Riche. It was designed in the Art Nouveau style by architect Frans Soff.

Pretoria was well endowed with churches of most denominations, including a Catholic Church (fig 6) and Jewish Synagogue. (fig 7)

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Fig 5: Pretoria's busy third Post Office.

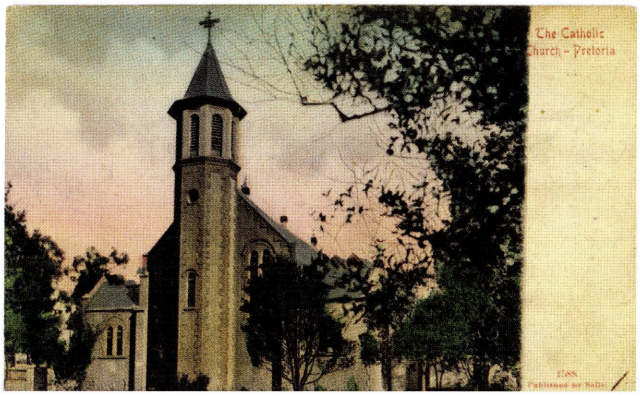


Fig 6: The Catholic Church in Skinner Street, built 1887 and enlarged in the 1890s.

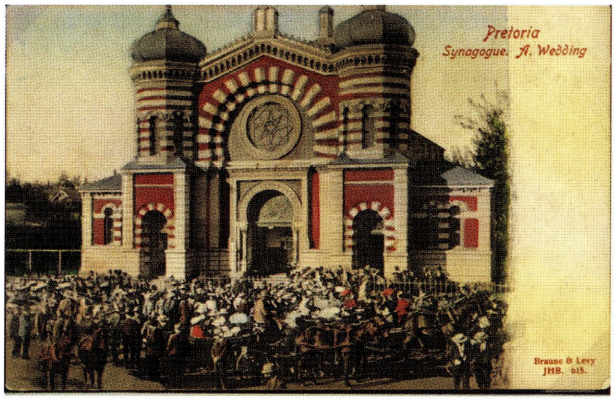


Fig 7:The Synagogue in Market Street built with Sammy Marks' financial support in 1897/8, a beautiful example of the Byzantine style.

Pretoria had a busy open-air market bordered by Church, Prinsloo, Pretorius and Van der Walt streets. On the opposite side of the market on the Church Street side, lay the red-brick Sammy Marks (or Gundelfinger) Building, the style reminiscent of the warehouses of Amsterdam.

Business amongst the African segment of Pretoria's population was limited to the service industry. Blacks lived in Marabastad, a ghetto in 1903, having grossly inadequate water supply and sewerage facilities.

The ZAR's rapidly increasing gold taxation may have led to an uncomfortable change in the state's demographic composition (for President Kruger), but it also facilitated business specialisation and investment. With the exception of the Marabastad area, this yielded a beautiful city, a worthy capital for a country of exciting opportunities. It can be reasoned, though, that Kruger's outstanding Pretoria legacy came about despite him, not because of him.

* Article based on Paul van Zeyl's post card collection, 'Kruger's Pretoria'

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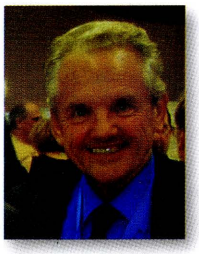


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On a Lower Echelon

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA FRPSL
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.



Readers frequently ask where on earth I find the often weird but, to me at least, always wonderful material that has featured over the past five years or so in this irregular series of articles on the local posts of the world. A clue to the answer was enshrined in the title of the sixth episode of the series that appeared in this journal in June 2006 'Back of the Book' The phrase was coined originally to indicate those items for which there was apparently no allowance made in the pre-printed albums that were so popular amongst early stamp collectors. Frequently, however, there were a few blank pages after the entries for, say, Zululand and that is where many of these unidentified stamps ended up. Nowadays, there are still stamps that even the more experienced dealers are hard put to identify and which, as a result, tend to accumulate at the back of their stockbooks. This can prove a fertile source from which to begin a collection of local postage stamps.

Chinese Treaty Ports.

I first made mention of the so-called Treaty Ports of China in the February 2005 edition of this journal in an article entitled '*Of Franks 'n Stamps*'. There I discussed Wuhu, one of ten towns where stamps were issued for agencies of the local post of the Shanghai Municipality that had commenced operations in 1865. Each of the towns involved was a port on either the Pacific coast of eastern China or on the Yangste River and had been opened to European trade by the Treaties of Nanking of 1842, Chefoo of 1876 or Peking of 1890. Towards the end of the Nineteenth Century, the Chinese Customs Post declined to handle outgoing mail from the port of Chungking, some 1500 miles up river from Shanghai. The Lee Chun Company therefore organised a riverboat service to Ichang, some 400 miles downstream. The first issue of 1893 as shown in a strip of four in fig.1 was printed in Shanghai in sheets of forty, complete with simulated perforations, but cut into strips of ten before being perforated 12½ between the stamps only. Stamps for Ichang itself were commissioned by the Public Improvements Committee under the chairmanship of the British Consul. They were printed in Japan and depicted animals or Chinese characters. The 2-*candarins* value, of which a neatly cancelled copy is shown in fig.2, featured an old Chinese character for the name of the town flanked by tea blossoms, poppy foliage, and, in each corner, a 'male' swastika of a type introduced into China around 975 B.C. This latter is thought, in this case, to be a good luck talisman and not the anti-Semitic emblem that the more familiar version became as the symbol of the Nazi Party in Germany. With the establishment of the Chinese Imperial Post Office in 1896, the postal services offered by the Treaty Ports were rendered redundant.



Fig.1

German Town Posts.

An exceptionally prolific source of local stamps is that of the 19th Century German Town Posts. In comparatively recent years, Michel published a catalogue devoted to these issues in which they include in excess of 260 different stamp-issuing agencies in more than 130 towns.

With such a veritable fount from which to draw, it is perhaps surprising that among the 180 local postal services that I have described in previous episodes of this series, only one, Magdeburg, was of this particular genre. To rectify this state of affairs, I am now including as fig.3 an 1899 cover from the town of Leipzig. The stamp on the cover was issued by the Lipsia service in 1893 in order to celebrate the jubilee of King Albert of Saxony. This company also commemorated the 400th anniversary of the Leipzig Trade Fair in 1897 and was but one of eight different postal services that operated in the town. The majority of these local undertakings throughout the country were closed down on 31 March 1900 from which date the imperial German postal authorities assumed responsibility for the delivery of mail in towns and cities.



Fig.2



Fig.3

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Christmas Charity Posts.

Another field in which local stamps are proliferating year by year is that of Scout and Guide Posts in Great Britain. In terms of the British Telecommunications Act of 1971, charities were permitted to deliver greetings cards between 25 November and 1 January each year. In the first year in which this concession was effective, four scout troops, those at Beacon Hill, Tiptree, Weare and Woodseats issued distinctive stamps to frank the mail that they delivered. With a portion of the revenue destined for charity, the sale of stamps would obviously have provided a useful accountancy tool. At the Woodseats Venture Unit, for example, one penny from the sale of each 10-pence stamp was allocated to philanthropic causes. Ten years later, in 1990, at least 65 scout troops were issuing their own stamps, a number that continues to grow to this day and is reported from time to time in the Cinderella Philatelist, journal of the Cinderella Stamp Club of London. However, some troops have ceased to function as a private arm of the Post Office. In other instances, two or more troops have amalgamated, as was the case with the Alloa District Scouts in Scotland. They operated under that name from 1983 until 1986 and then joined forces with the Clackmannan County Scouts. They continued to serve communities with such evocative sounding names as Kincardine-upon-Forth, Tullibody, Tullicoutry, and even Dollar. The design of the stamp on the 1983 cover shown in fig.4 includes an impression of Baden-Powell and was maintained with an appropriate amendment to the inscription after the amalgamation with Clackmannan.

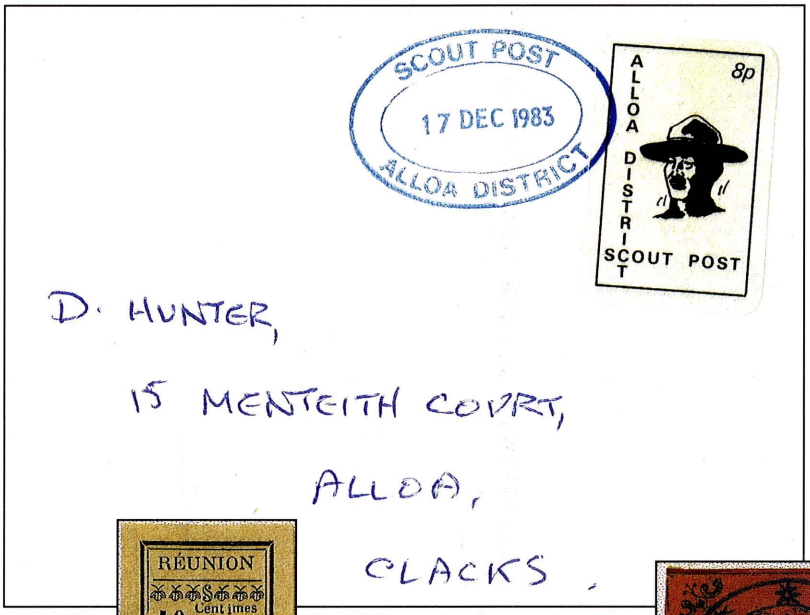


Fig.4

Reunion.

Discovered by the Portuguese voyager, Pedro de Mascarenhas, early in the 16th century, Réunion was known variously as Bonaparte, L'Ile de Bourbon and Santa Apollonia. The explorer's name lives on in the Mascarene Islands, the group that includes both Mauritius and Réunion. Two type-set stamps, now extremely uncommon, were produced at St.Denis in 1852 and were reprinted five times between 1866 and 1889 with minor differences in the frame lines. In 1899, the postage due stamp featured as fig.5 was printed on toned paper. A reprint that appeared in 1892 can be distinguished by the thin, bluish white paper. Of note in this particular copy are the gaps between the 't' and 'i' in '*centimes*' and between the 'o' and 'i' of '*percevoir*'. A case for the inclusion of postage due labels as local postage stamps was made in '*Of Secondary Status*', the previous article in this series.

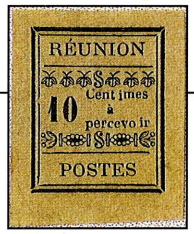


Fig.5

Pigeon Posts.

The story has been told in this journal ('*On The Fringe*' ~ August 2005) of the establishment of a postal service between Auckland, New Zealand, and the small copper and silver mining community on an island some 65 miles off the coast, a service that relied on the homing instinct of pigeons. A flimsy that had been flown by a bird of the Great Barrier Pigeongram Agency in 1900 was used to illustrate that earlier article.



Fig.6

However, although the Agency pioneered the use of pigeons to carry commercial messages to the islands in the Hauraki Gulf, doing so on 26 January 1896, they were beaten to the post when it came to issuing stamps for the purpose. A rival company, later known as The Original Great Barrier Pigeongram Service, produced, in October 1898, what can be claimed to be the world's first airmail stamp. It was first used on a flimsy destined for Marotiri, one of the 'chickens' in the Hen & Chickens group of islands. Ironically, the bird featured was a swallow, not a pigeon, this apparently being the only even vaguely suitable emblem that was available at the time to the Observer Printing Works in Auckland. The early stamps also fell foul of the New Zealand Post Office authorities that objected to the use of the word 'post' in the design. This was changed subsequently to 'pigeongram' as seen on the issue of 1899 and illustrated in fig.6

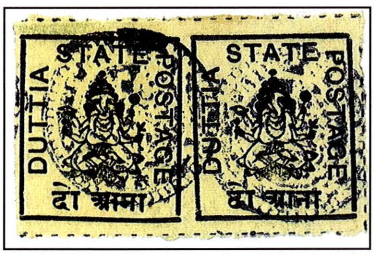


Fig.7

Indian Feudatory States.

As with the stamps of all of the other feudatory, or princely states of India, those produced by Duttia (1893-1920) were not valid outside the borders of the state. It is for this reason that they can be classified as 'locals' despite the fact that they are to be found in the '*Red Gibbons*' catalogue. The Hindu deity, Ganesh, patron of shopkeepers and merchants, graced all of the stamps of the state. The issue of 1899 featured coloured rouletting between horizontal rows and each stamp was impressed with the Maharajah's personal seal as demonstrated in the pair of the 2-*annas* shown in fig.7.



Fig.8

Russian Zemstvos.

Kirilov is but one of ten towns in the district of Novgorod in northern Russia that took advantage of the laws governing the delivery of mail that allowed country towns to make their own postal arrangements, this in order to supplement the service provided by the Imperial Post. As with all stamps of the town that were in use from 1871 until 1909, the first issue as illustrated in fig.8 was a 2-*kopeck* value. It may be seen that, as required by governmental decree, it was in a design that was completely unlike that of any stamp of Imperial Russia. The population of the town in 1900 was of the order of 4300. During its period of operation of nearly forty years, the *zemstvo* issued a total of twenty stamps in six different designs.

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Spanish Civil War.

In my own collection in which I am attempting to illustrate, by example, in excess of 6000 authorities around the world that have issued stamps for postal purposes, either by a single stamp or cover, I try to avoid 'philatelic' usage. That is to say, I would not willingly include a modern first day cover or one that was blatantly contrived with little regard to postal rates or requirements. However, I do make the occasional exception as I have shown in fig.9. This cover of 1937 dates from the Spanish Civil War and illustrates the fact that Franco's Nationalists were denied access to the main printing presses in the Republican stronghold of Madrid and were obliged to use, in many cases, charity or fiscal stamps for postal purposes or as shown here, overprints of Republican stamps. In this case, they were undertaken by the Inspector-General of Communications in Zaragoza.



Fig.9

US Carriers' Posts.

The Local Posts of the U.S.A. reflect the struggle between private enterprise and a government monopoly. A number of private companies delivered the mail to street addresses or to a branch of 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. Although from 1851 the Federal Government operated a carriers' service in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Orleans, many of the private companies continued to offer their services. Westtown School is the oldest secondary school in the U.S.A. having been founded in 1799. A post was established in 1853 in order to carry pupils' letters to the nearest post office, that at West Chester, Pennsylvania. The stamps, of which the example on the cover shown in fig.10 is partially obscured by the current US 3-cent definitive, sold at 2 cents each. They are more frequently to be found on the reverse of envelopes. In this letter of 1860, the writer tells of the perils of playing truant and the dangers of smoking.

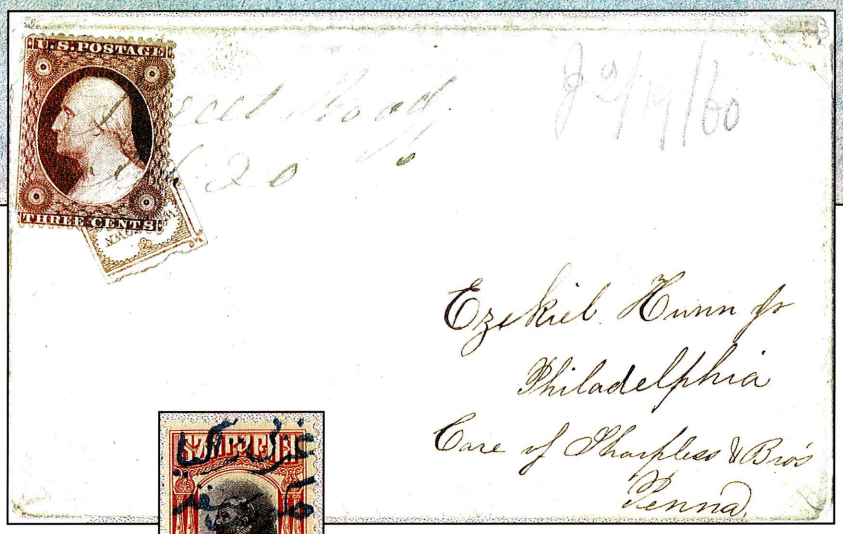


Fig.10

Fig.11

Thrace.

Since 1457, Thrace had been an ill-defined province of the Turkish Empire on the Balkan Peninsula. It comprised parts of modern-day Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. Although occupied by Bulgaria in 1912 during the first Balkan War, it was put under Allied control after the First World War and was eventually allocated to Greece. Serbia, Montenegro, Greece and Bulgaria had declared war on Turkey in October 1912, initiating the Balkan Wars. In 1913, the Moslem population drove out the Bulgars and established the Autonomous Government of Western Thrace. In 1913, during the ensuing but brief period of autonomy, Bulgarian issue were overprinted in Arabic for use in Gumultzina, as shown in fig.11, while Greek stamps received similar treatment for the district of Dedeagatz (Alexandroupolis). Both issues, however, are listed in the authoritative Vlastos catalogue as being 'unofficial'.

Australian Local Posts.

One of my favourite local stamps, the 'Black Swan' issue of Lake Lefroy in Australia, was illustrated in my very first article in this series that was published in June 2004. These stamps were used, albeit in limited numbers, to frank mail from the gold mining settlement to the town of Kalgoorlie, some 40 miles distant, and the nearby Coolgardie. Stamps had previously been issued at Coolgardie for a Cycle Express in 1894 and for a Camel Post two years later. The six-penny stamp for this latter service is shown in fig.12 while 2-shilling and 5-shilling values were also included in the set. Although the weight of gold specie delivered may have provided some justification for the use of camels as a replacement for deliveries by bicycle, there remains a lingering doubt that the proprietor may have seen it as an opportunity to issue extra stamps and thereby generate additional revenue from an eager philatelic market. What has changed in more than 100 years?

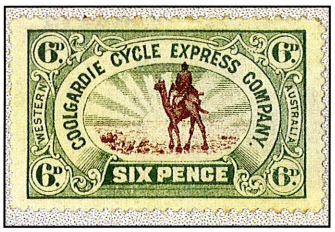
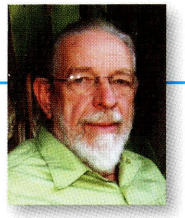


Fig.12

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Meer as twintig jaar gelede, in 1988, was daar twee filateliese gebeurtenisse wat omstredenheid afgegee het. Dit was die seëluitgawe met die Bybel as tema en die toeslagseëls vir die vloedramp.

Toe die Vloedrampseëls 'n vloedgolf geword het -

deur Joh Groenewald, Adjunk-lewenspresident, Filateliese Federasie van SA

Synopsis *- At end September 1987, areas in Natal experienced extreme rainfall which caused extensive flooding resulting in great loss of life and property. Gerrit Bresser suggested the issue of a surcharged stamp to raise contributions to the Disaster Fund, as had been done in the Netherlands under similar circumstances in 1953. Accordingly the Post Office issued the 16c 'Buildings' stamp with a 10c surcharge, followed by the 16c 'Bible' stamp similarly surcharged bi-lingually "Natal Flood Disaster". Further extensive flooding in late February 1988 which also hit the Orange Free State and Northern Cape led to the issue of the 16c 'Dias' stamp with the same surcharge, followed by the issue of 3 booklets each containing the surcharged stamps. When the 'Huguenots' issue was released on 13 April 1988, there was a parallel issue with each of the 4 duties surcharged bi-lingually with 10c for "National Flood Disaster", together with a booklet for the surcharged 16c duty. Philatelists became concerned about this veritable flood of surcharged stamps and approached the Post Office to terminate their issue.*

Die vloedrampseëls het 'n vloedgolf geword, tot taamlike ongelukkigheid onder versamelaars wat gevoel het dat die Poskantoor hulle uitbuit.

Binne vyf maande is 14 ekstra seëls (sigwaarde R3.48) uitgegee met 'n totale toeslag van R1.40, plus vier spesiale seëlboekies teen altesaam R10.40, met nog twee eerstedagkoeverte teen altesaam R5.00.

Versamelaars wat Suid-Afrikaanse seëls as silinderblokke of hoekblokke versamel het, moes nog meer opdok om by te bly. Onthou, die vloedrampseëls was addisioneel tot die gewone geskeduleerde gedenkuitgawes. Die gewone brieftarief was destyds 16c, en die toeslag daarbo 10c.



Die Nederlandse Watersnood-seël van 1953



Gerrit Bresser, wat 'n toeslagseël vir die vloedramp voorgestel het

Kom ons kyk wat gebeur het. 'n Buitengewone stort-reënstorm het die hele Natal en veral die kusgebied, tot 80 km van die see, op 27 en 28 September 1987 getref. [1] Enorme neerslae is gemeet, op Kwambonambi is 525 mm op een dag aangeteken. Riviere het in vloed afgekom, met aanstormende vloedgolwe van 2 tot 5 m hoog.

Deel van die John Ross-brug oor die Tugela is weggevoer, en 14 ander brûe het heeltemal of deels weggespoel. By 34 meetpunte was dit die hoogste vloed ooit, en by 25 daarvan was dit hoër as enige 50-jaar-vloed - maar sommige meetstasies is so oorspoel dat meting onmoontlik was. [2]

Minstens 388 mense is dood. Huise het weggespoel of ineengestort of is onder modder begrawe : 65 000 mense is dakloos gelaat.

Die skade was erger as met sikloon Domoina van Februarie 1984.

Gerrit Bresser, 'n versamelaar van Sasolburg, het onthou van die vloedramp wat Nederland 35 jaar tevore getref het toe die kombinasie van 'n hewige noordwestestorm en 'n springgety-hoogwater in die nag van 31 Januarie 1953 die dyke in Zeeland en Suid-Holland gebreek het. Meer as 1800 mense het verdrink en 'n gebied van 150 000 ha, wat hele dorpe ingesluit het, het onder water gestaan. [3] Dit was verskriklik.

Die Nederlandse 10c-seël van die vaste reeks, koningin Juliana, is oorgedruk met die datum "1953" en teks "Watersnood", en 'n toeslag van 10c, en is op 10 Februarie 1953 uitgegee vir verkoop teen dubbel die posgeldwaarde. Die gevorderde geld is gebruik vir noodleniging en herstelwerk. Die Deltawerke wat gebou is, het riviermondings met damme afgesluit, dyke verhoog en in oop waterweë stormvloedwerings tot stand gebring.

Bresser het na aanleiding van die Nederlandse Watersnood-seël aan die Staatspresident geskryf dat 'n toeslagseël 'n metode kan wees om geld vir die Natalse vloedrampfonds in te samel. [4] Toe die voorstel by die Poskantoor kom, was die hoof van Filateliedienste, Herman Steyn, geesdriftig en hy het onmiddelik werk daarvan gemaak.

Die gevolg was dat die Staatspresident, P W Botha, op 14 Oktober 1987 aangekondig het dat die 16c-posseël uitgereik gaan word met 'n 10c-toeslag vir die Natalse Vloedrampfonds. Die seël sou van 16 November 1987 by 1750 poskantore en 400 posagentskappe landwyd beskikbaar wees. [5] Die gebruik van die seël was opsioneel - die verbruiker het dus 'n keuse gehad om die gewone 16c-seël op sy brief te plak, of die 16c + 10c-seël, wat hom dus 26c kos.

Met Natal as die brandpunt van die 1987-vloedramp was Durban die plek van uitreiking, want tegelyk staan die Durbanse stadsaal op die 16c-seël van die lopende Gebouereeks wat met die toeslag van 10c oorgedruk is. 'n Loodsing is op 16 November 1987 gehou by die Durbanse hoofposkantoor, waar mev Elize



Die velrande van die 16c-seëls het ook die oordrukteks gekry. 'n Letterbeeld met 'gebroke' letters is gekies om die 'breekskade' te simboliseer.

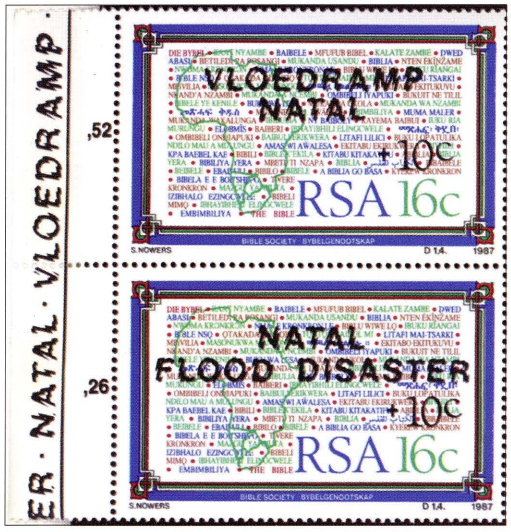
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Die eerstedagkoevert vir Durban was in klein formaat.

Botha, eggenote van die Staatspresident, die 'eerste seël' gekoop het.

Die 16c is om die beurt oorgedruk met die woorde 'Vloedramp Natal' en 'Natal Flood Disaster'. Daar is dus twee seëls uitgereik, asook 'n eerstedagkoevert. Daarby is versenders wat massapos sonder seëls indien, gevra om tot die



Die oorgedrukte 16c Bybelseël

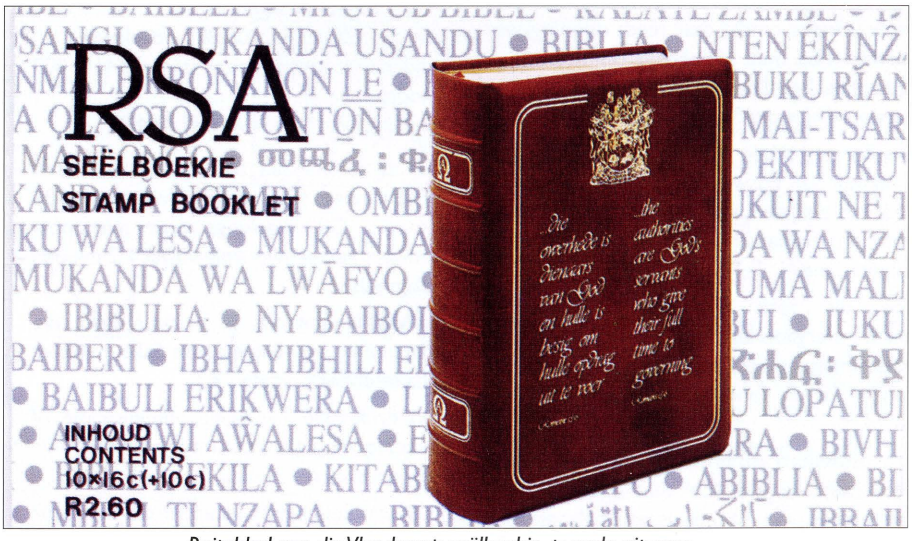
Buiteblad van die Vloedramp-seëlboekie, eerste uitgawe.



Buiteblad van die Vloedramp-seëlboekie, derde uitgawe.

Vloedrampfonds by te dra deur die bedrae te skenk wat hulle normaalweg as korting op posgeld sou ontvang.

Kort daarna het die eerste verrassing gekom. Die 16c-waarde van die Bybelseëls wat op 19 November 1987 uitgereik is, het op 1 Desember 1987 verskyn met dieselfde oordruk vir die Vloedramp, in albei tale, en dieselfde toeslag, dus ook 16c + 10c.



Buiteblad van die Vloedramp-seëlboekie, tweede uitgawe.

Die Natalse Vloed-rampfonds sou op 29 Februarie 1988 afsluit, maar weens verdere oorstromings en vloed-skade in die Oranje-Vrystaat en Noord-Kaapland is besluit om dit te verleng. Tot einde Februarie was die fondsinkomste van die twee (eintlik vier) toeslagseëls R900 300, wat vir hulp in Natal geoormerk is.

Die oorstromings van 20-29 Februarie 1988 "het onbeskryflike verwoesting gesaai" [1] nadat 'n groot deel van die binneland binne dae tot 600% van die normale jaarlikse reënval gekry het.

Op Sondag 21 Februarie 1988 was Bloemfontien se spoor- en padverbindings met die buitewêreld afgesny namate rekord-neerslae oor 'n groot gebied, van Wepener tot Vryburg, gemeet is. Jacobsdal en Ritchie was onder water, en byna die helfte van Douglas.

By 90 meetpunte is 136 nuwe vloedpieke gemeet, met 35 hoër as in 50 jaar. [6]

Toe het nog meer stortreën en skade op 8 -13 Maart 1988 gevolg. Met 'n vloedhoogte van 9.5 m en 'n rekordvloei van 8 000 kumek in die Oranjerivier is



Dias met die vloedramp-oordruk.

5000 mense van die Eiland by Upington ontruim. In Noord-Kaapland is 1 200 padbrûe verspoel.

In hierdie oorstromings is minstens 30 mense dood, en duisende dakloos gelaat.

Ná die besluit om die fonds uit te brei, het die 16c-seël van die Dias-reeks van 3 Februarie 1988 dadelik op 1 Maart 1988 verskyn, weer met oordrukke in die twee tale afsonderlik, en met die teks 'Vloedramp Natal'.

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Die gedenkkoevert met die Hugenote-toeslagseëls toon 'n lugfoto van 'n oorstroomde Vrystaatse plaashuis met buitegeboue.

Nog 'n verrassing het op 1 Maart 1988 gevolg: drie seëlboekies, elk met 10 van die 16c + 10c-toeslagseëls, naamlik vir 16c Durbanse stadsaal, 16c Bybel en 16c Dias. Versamelaars het dit eienaardig gevind, want Suid-Afrika se laaste seëlboekies was in 1951 uitgegee.

Die klimaks was op Woensdag 13 April 1988 toe die gedenkreeks vir die Hugenote verskyn het, en tegelyk verskyn die hele reeks met toeslag van 10c op elk van die vier gedenkseëls - maar met die twee tale afsonderlik was dit dus altesaam agt seëls, naamlik twee van elk van die 16c + 10c, 30c + 10c, 40c + 10c en 50c + 10c.

Hierdie keer was die teks 'Nasionale Vloedramp' en 'National Flood Disaster'.

Waar die vorige oordrukke horisontaal regoor die seël was, was die nuwe oordruk vertikaal en aan die boonste kante van die seëls geplaas, sodat die swart letterwerk nie die seëlbeeld te veel sal bederf nie.

Daar was 'n afsonderlike eerstedagkoevert vir die toeslagseëls, en nogmaals 'n seëlboekie met 10 van die 16c + 10c-Hugenoteseeëls.

Die kennisgewing van hierdie toeslag-stel, en 'n bestelvorm van Filateliediens, het versamelaars eers twee weke later bereik.

Versamelaars het dadelik gereageer. "This is overkill" was die opskrif van die hoofartikel in *The South African Philatelist* van Mei 1988. Die redakteur skryf in sy oorsig van gebeure dat dit lyk of die Poskantoor se bemarking van toeslagseëls spesifiek op versamelaars gemik is, want die seëlboekies en ander premie-produkte is slegs by filatelietoonbanke te kry.

Reeds in April 1988 het verenigings soos die Oranje-Vrystaatse Filatelievereniging formeel by die Filateliese Federasie beswaar gemaak teen die vloedgolf.

Party versamelaars het Gerrit Bresser genader, want hy is beskou as die 'vader' van die rampseëls. Hy het aan die Minister van Binnelandse Sake en Kommunikasie, Stoffel Botha, geskryf dat mense meen "dat die uitreik van die Rampseëls geheel en al buite verhouding is, omdat daar reeds drie uitgawes verskyn het, met seëlboekies en koeverte." Derhalwe het Bresser gevra dat die posisie heroorweeg word.[7]

Die eerste reaksie hierop was toe die senior direkteur van Poswese, H L Smit, by Beeld se Seël van die Jaar-funksie op 11 Mei 1988 gesê het dat daar nie verdere toeslagseëls uitgereik sal word nie.

Toe die saak by die Federasie se bestuursvergadering op 13 Mei 1988 bespreek is, het Herman Steyn namens die Poskantoor beaam dat die fondsinsameling beëindig gaan word.

In sy antwoord aan Bresser het minister Botha verduidelik dat die doel met opeenvolgende toeslagseëls was "om algemene belangstelling in die veldtog te behou en dit so gunstig as moontlik te laat verloop" (25 Mei 1988). Hy het gesê seëls met die 10c-toeslag sal tot 31 Augustus 1988 verkoop word, en dan onttrek word.[8]

The SA Philatelist het daarna verskeie navrae aan Filateliediens en aan die Poskantoor se kommunikasie-afdeling gerig oor die verkope van toeslagseëls, en hoeveel daarvan filatelieverkope was.

Die resultaat was 'n aankondiging van Stoffel Botha op 5 Desember 1988. [9]

Hy het gesê:

- R1 638 370 is deur die Vloedramppoging vir die Rampfonds ingebring.
- Toeslagseëls het R1 105 873 opgelewer.
- Ander filatelie-materiaal is vir R414 009 verkoop.
- Skenkings van firmas was R118 488.

Meer as 15 miljoen toeslagseëls is tussen 17 November 1987 en 31 Augustus 1988 verkoop. Die skenkings deur massapos-gebruikers verteenwoordig sowat 1.2 miljoen toeslagseëls.

(Die Vloedrampfonds is bestuur deur die Departement van Binnelandse Sake, minister Botha se ander portefeulje.)

Geen drukkoste, hantering, administrasie of bankkoste van die Poskantoor is teen die Rampfonds verreken nie.

Gawie van Eeden, wat indertyd die direkteur van Poswese was, roep in herinnering dat die

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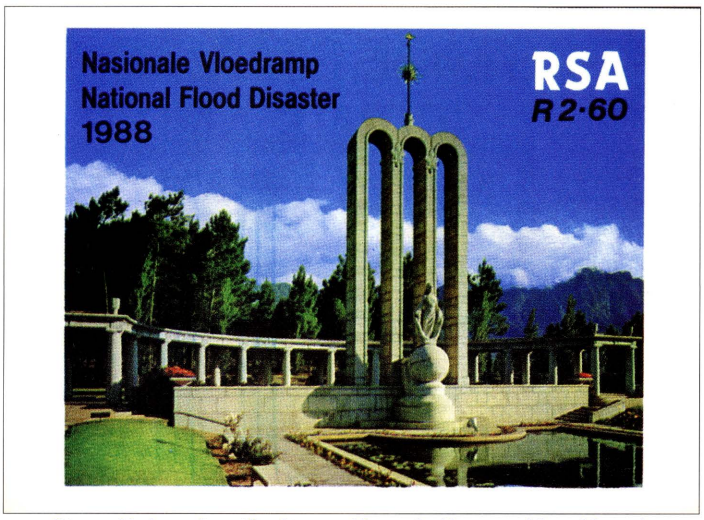
Kabinet in die vroeë 1940s formeel besluit het dat Suid-Afrika nie weer toeslagseëls van enige aard sal uitgee nie. [10] Dit was na aanleiding van die toeslagseëls vir die Voortrekkermonument en die Hugenote-gedenkteken in die 1930s, en probleme wat daarmee ondervind is.

"Die vorige Kabinetsbesluit het seker vergete geraak," sê hy. "Ons in die Poskantoor het ook Stoffel Botha se opdrag vergeet dat die Vuurtoring-uitgawe van Junie 1988 met die toeslag oorgedruk moet word."



Die Hugenote-toeslagseëls was sonder gedrukte boodskap op die kantstrook.

* Dankie aan Coen Slagt wat bykomende materiaal vir illustrasies beskikbaar gestel het.



Die voorblad van die seëlboekie met 10 van die Hugenote 16c + 10c-seëls.

Verwysings

1. *Caelum*, 'n Geskiedenis van besondere weergebeurtenisse in Suid-Afrika 1500-1990. Weerburo, Pretoria, 1991.
2. D van Bladeren en C E Burger, *Documentation of the September 1987 Natal floods*. Departement van Waterwese, Pretoria, Maart 1989.
3. Jan Stolk, opsomming, 17 Junie 2008.
4. Gerrit Bresser, persoonlike mededeling, 16 Junie 2008.
5. Persverklaring, Departement van Inligting, 14 Oktober 1987.
6. D B du Plessis en ander, *Documentation on the February-March 1988 floods in the Orange Rivier basin*. Departement van Waterwese, Pretoria, Julie 1989.
7. Jules Danneels, Sasolburg-Filatelievereniging, korrespondensie, 9 Mei 1988.
8. J C G Botha, Minister van Binnelandse Sake en van Kommunikasie, brief, 25 Mei 1988.
9. P & T-mediaskakelkantoor, Pretoria. Persverklaring, 5 Desember 1988.
10. Gawie van Eeden, persoonlike mededeling, 2 April 2008.

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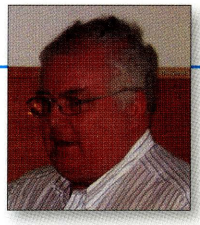




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Zimbabwe *Stamps and Inflation*

by Adrian de Bourbon - Rhodesia Study Circle



No Value Indicated definitive issues

The stamp issuing policy of the postal authorities in Zimbabwe has always been conservative. The policy was to have a new definitive issue every five years depicting matters of general interest within Zimbabwe, together with special or commemorative issues between two and six sets a year. Only in 2007 were seven special issues made. Generally speaking there was consultation on a broad basis as to the themes for the special issues, but preference was given to those which best depicted the development of the country. The policy was not to participate in general issues, and for example Zimbabwe was one of the few Commonwealth countries which did not issue any stamps commemorating the wedding of Prince Charles and Diana Spencer in 1981. The exception to this was the two SAPOA issues in 2004 and 2007

Except for those two SAPOA issues which were printed by Enschedé in Holland, all the stamp issues of Zimbabwe have been printed locally by Natprint, formerly known as Mardon Printers. The quality of the printing has generally been good, and only in the last few years has that quality declined. Nonetheless, each issue has produced its varieties, which are listed in the Zimbabwe Stamp Catalogue issued by Geoff Brakspear and Mike Amos.

In the first few years after independence post offices and postal agencies were open throughout the country. The service remained generally a good one, and the local population used the posts as their main means of communication. However, as inflation struck in the current century, a significant number of these offices and agencies have been closed. The biggest post office closed was that in Union Avenue, Harare. On a recent visit to Harare in February I was saddened, but not surprised, to see that the main banking hall of the Harare Post Office had closed and that only a few tellers were operating downstairs in rather dim and crowded conditions.

Philatelists have been greatly helped by a high standard of service provided through the Philatelic Bureau. This Bureau provided a new issue service which was efficiently run. Again, with inflation, the service declined and the Bureau was moved from its large offices in the main Post Office to a counter in the old banking hall. Stamps now tend to sell out very quickly as they are cheap and popular for the packet trade. Furthermore, the Bureau can no longer offer first-day covers as the envelopes are not available. The last three issues in Zimbabwe had no such first-day covers.

The biggest impact on postal services in Zimbabwe over the last 29 years has been inflation.

As can be seen from Table 1, the cost of a local letter was five cents at Independence, 18 April 1980. The price increased gradually over the years but since 2004 the prices rocketed. The current price of US$ 0.25 cents, at the mid-rate in February 2009 (by putting back the 25 zeros removed in the last three years) was the equivalent of $150 septillion (or $150 with 25 more zeroes).

The Zimbabwe Post Office was initially opposed to the issue of standard value stamps, using the argument that these would be bought at a cheap price and hoarded. However with the effects of inflation becoming obvious, the first standard postage stamp was issued in June 2003. Today in Zimbabwe the only available stamps are standard postage, Z for postage within Zimbabwe, A for postage within Africa, E for postage in Europe and R for the rest of the world. The present prices are US$0.25, $0.50, $0.75 and $1 respectively.

Table 1 shows the changes in the local postal rate for envelopes in Zimbabwe. The effects of inflation are obvious. Because no change is available, it would be necessary to purchase four of the current Z stamp at a time, costing US$1 or R10.

The sale of revenue stamps through the Post Office ceased in about 2006. To combat forgeries using photocopying machines, the Government resorted to different coloured papers on the revenue stamps, and values up to $200 000 were issued. In the end even this was defeated by inflation, and no revenue stamps have been printed since probably 2005.

The sad story of Zimbabwe and its inflation has impacted directly on postal services and more particularly on philately. It is virtually impossible to place a sale value on Zimbabwe stamps and genuinely postally used stamps of all values will be extremely difficult to find.



Rats and Mice issue of April 2008 – the last issue with monetary values

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Samples of revenue stamps

TABLE I

Zimbabwe Postal Rates
for internal letters up to 20 grams

18 April 1980	$0.05	1 April 2006	$30 000.00
11 December 1981	$0.09	1 July 2006	$60 000.00
29 March 1985	$0.12	1 August 2006 (1)	$60.00
27 March 1987	$0.15	9 October 2006	$100.00
29 March 1991	$0.20	24 January 2007	$400.00
6 March 1992	$0.25	2 April 2007	$1 000.00
13 August 1993	$0.35	18 May 2007	$3 000.00
19 January 1996	$0.45	2 July 2007 (2)	$7 500.00
11 April 1997	$0.65	5 July 2007	$3 000.00
21 November 1997	$0.80	1 December 2007	$25 000.00
10 April 1998	$1.20	12 February 2008	$550 000.00
16 July 1999	$2.00	25 April 2008	$4 000 000.00
11 December 2000	$8.00	1 June 2008	$150 000 000.00
28 November 2001	$12.00	10 July 2008	$250 000 000.00
10 June 2002	$20.00	1 August 2008 (3)	$0.03
9 December 2002	$30.00	13 August 2008	$2.50
1 May 2003	$100.00	1 September 2008	$10.00
20 August 2003	$300.00	22 September 2008	$200.00
1 January 2004	$500.00	13 October 2008	$2 500.00
1 October 2004	$600.00	10 November 2008	$60 000.00
1 December 2004	$900.00	5 December 2008	$2 000 000.00
1 August 2005	$10 000.00	7 January 2009	$1 000 000 000.00
1 September 2005	$10 250.00	26 January 2009 (4)	US$0.40
10 October 2005	$18 000.00	18 February 2009 (5)	US$0.25
13 January 2006	$25 000.00		

Source:
Geoff Brakspear: Zimbabwe Postal Rates 1980 to date (Rhodesia Study Circle)



The latest issue in January 2009 to commemorate Zimbabwe's achievements at the Beijing Olympics

Notes:

1. With effect from 1 August 2006, the Zimbabwe dollar was revalued by removing 3 zeroes from the existing currency.
2. This new rate was reversed by the Government after only three days.
3. With effect from1 August 2008, the Zimbabwe dollar was revalued by removing 10 zeroes from the existing currency.
4. On 26 January 2009, Zimposts were authorised to raise charges in United States currency or South African Rands (and in theory the Euro, Botswana Pula and the British pound).
5. With effect from 2 February 2009, the Zimbabwe dollar was revalued by removing 12 zeroes from the existing currency.

Zimbabwe Inflation Covers

(on facing page).

Fig 1. Domestic, Date 14 June 2005, Rate Z$2,300.00;
Fig 2. Airmail to South Africa, Date 5 December 2002, Rate Z$52.00;
Fig 3. Domestic, Date 3 January 2004, Rate Z$500.00;
Fig 4. To South Africa, date 10 November 2004, Rate Z$23,500.00;
Fig 5. Piece from parcel to South Africa, Date 8 November 2005, Rate Z$200,000.00 (Z = Z$18,000.00);
Fig 6. Surface mail to South Africa, Date 21 September 2004, Rate Z$3,600.00;
Fig 7. Airmail to South Africa, date 14 May 2005, Rate Z$30,000.00;
Fig 8. To South Africa, Date 17 August 2005, Rate Z$50,000.00;
Fig 9 (partly covered). Airmail to South Africa, Date 21 June 2006, Rate Z$350,000.00.

It would appear that the rate to South Africa (A) is twice the domestic rate (Z) - page 737, third column, end of second paragraph.

Material supplied by Andrew Fischer (figs 1 & 3), Eryl Worton (figs 4 to 9) and Robin Messenger (fig 2).

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Inflation, inflation .... – the last Zimbabwe Dollar banknotes issued in early 2009

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My Favourite . . .

by Michael Wigmore, RDPSA - South African Philatelic Dealers Association.



Asked by the Editorial Team to: "write something for us about your favourite stamp or cover", one says "no problem" and then only really thinks about it later. It's not that easy! Just what qualifies an item to be a 'favourite?' I think a good answer would be something that gives one pleasure to acquire and continued pride to own.

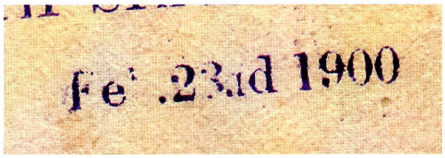


Such an item falls into my postal history collection relating to the Anglo Boer War in Natal. With an interest in this period of South Africa's history that now stretches over four decades, many items (probably numbering in the thousands) must have been examined and researched. Of them all, no one item really stands out for me as much as a stained, creased and, frankly, rather beaten up postcard that has come to be known within my family simply as 'Pup Soup.'

To the postal historian, the mantra of analysis is 'rate; route; and markings.' I attempt to add a fourth string to the bow, which is somehow to "touch the history." Try and imagine then the Natal town of Ladysmith, by February 1900 already besieged by Boer commandos for close to three months. Lines of communication are long cut; the only direct contact with the outside world the occasional runner who managed to work his way through the besiegers' lines. A relief force under Buller has been expected for too long from the South, but never seems to be making that much progress. All is heat, dust, boredom, hunger and sickness – the monotony broken by the occasional military foray or incoming artillery shell bombardment from hills surrounding the town.

At the beginning of February 1900, a local postal service was set-up in the garrison, primarily to speed day to day running of operations but no doubt also to give people something to do. Daily returns etc were handled but private correspondence was also allowed, by repute, collected and delivered by bicycle orderlies from conveniently located post box biscuit tins. Around this time, special cards were printed which showed the Boers in the hills with their artillery and the defending forces below. The reverse of the card shows the famous shell 'hit' on the Town Hall tower and a town panorama marking gun emplacements and the 'Neutral Camp' – a hospital site.

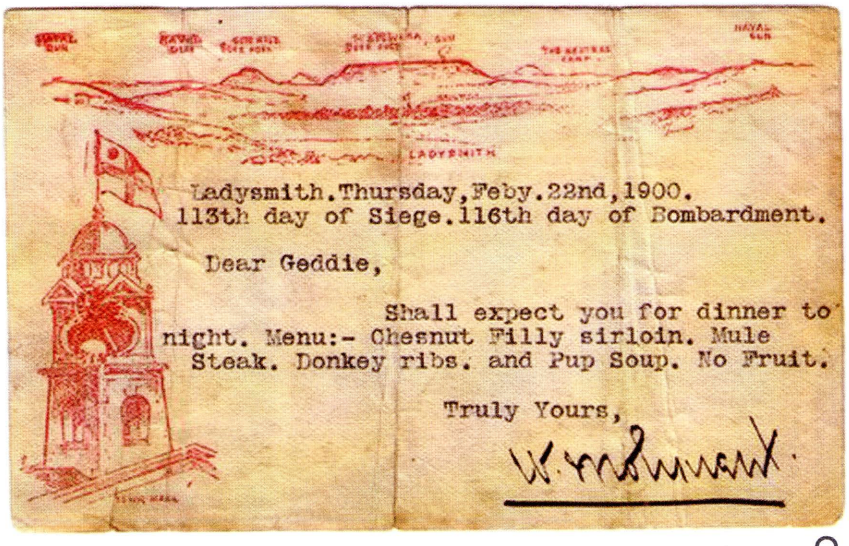
Incoming and outgoing mails were correctly handled through the conventional civilian office (as witnessed by the application of the 'LADYSMITH / NATAL' double-ring datestamp) and also received, from the local post system, a two-line, dated handstamp (normally in blue) that read 'LADYSMITH SIEGE POST OFFICE' 'Pup Soup' was thus treated, posted at the civilian office on 22nd February by Major W Molyneaux, Commandant of the Town Guard and addressed to "Captain Geddie / Director of Transport / Volunteer Force ...." The local post dated handstamp adds interest in that when the date was set up the following day, when this card would have been delivered, the 'r' of '23rd' was put in upside down.



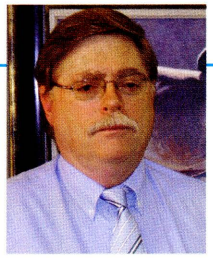
As the siege progressed, the dangers of the shellfire must have become of lesser import that their dwindling meager rations. By all reports, anything that could be eaten found its way into the pot, including treasured cavalry horses. This is where 'Pup Soup' provides a most graphic and direct contact with that hot, dusty town over a century ago, as the message is a simple 'Siege humour' invitation to dine:

"Ladysmith. Thursday Feby 22nd, 1900. 113th day of siege. 116th day of bombardment. Dear Geddie, Shall expect you for dinner to-night. Menu:- Chesnut Filly sirloin. Mule Steak; Donkey ribs and Pup Soup. No Fruit...."

Touch the history – Q.E.D.?



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Postal History: Changes to Exhibition Categories & Rules

by Emil Bührmann - Chairman PFSA Judging and Ethics Committee.

Introduction

New regulations for the evaluation of Postal History exhibits have been approved in Bucharest and came into effect on 1 January 2009. This article aims to summarise the most important changes and will set out the differences between Postal History and the Open class.

The purpose of the changes are to broaden the appeal of Postal History exhibits, to provide new exhibiting opportunities and to show relevant and interesting philatelic and non – philatelic material.

Postal history exhibits will in future be classified and judged in three time periods.

Up to 1874 (Pre UPU)
From 1875 – 1945
After 1945.

Note: In South Africa we still have to adopt these classifications. This should be implemented in 2010.

Each exhibit fits in the category where it starts or where its main contents lie.

New Classification for Postal History.

Postal History exhibits are now classified in three sub categories instead of two., namely 'Traditional' Postal History (class2a) Marcophily (postmarks class 2b) and a new class (2c) labeled Historical, Social and Special Studies.

Some Background on the new sub class '2c'

In 1998 a request was received to incorporate 'Social Philately' in the Postal History class. The new class is a compromise and an acknowledgement to a specific need in philately. As this is a new class, rules are not crisply defined but will develop over time.

From a traditional Postal History perspective the rules have been relaxed to accommodate the non philatelic material where appropriate. This became necessary to avoid 'unfairness' and to respond to a genuine need in exhibiting.

A Definition of the new Postal History sub class '2 c'

Article 2 of SREV describes this class as follows:

Historical, Social and Special Studies exhibits which examine postal history in the broader sense and the interaction of commerce and society with the postal system.

Non philatelic material where relevant to the subject of the exhibit can now be included.

This should be done in a balanced and appropriate manner in such a way that it does not overwhelm the philatelic material.

Examples given (not necessary a full list) are:

~ Telegram services
~ Greeting cards
~ Illustrated Pictorial commercial envelopes.
~ Historical, local and/or regional studies.
~ Studies related to an event or historical landmark.

Specific matters relating to the new sub class

Over and above the normal rules that apply exhibitors should take note of the following:

5 marks will be allocated to the historical and social importance of the exhibit under the sub heading of Treatment and Importance.

Related historical and general non – philatelic knowledge will be considered in assessing all aspects of the criteria under Philatelic and Related knowledge, Personal Study and Research.

A Change in emphasis of the Title Page

The Title page should now be used as follows.

- To give relevant general (Postal History) information on the subject being developed in the exhibit
- Include a plan of how the structure of the exhibit is laid out. Chapters or sections which have postal history relevance should be described rather than a frame by frame or page by page description.
- To indicate areas of personal investigation.
- Include details of important documentary sources and references.

The judges will evaluate the material shown and the associated text in the exhibit against the information included on the Title Page.

A Comparison between Postal History and the Open Class.

The criteria for traditional Postal History has also been 'relaxed'. Non philatelic material may also now be used as set out below. All material of a non postal history or non philatelic nature should be original were possible. Stay away from modern reprints and scans .

Postal History Class 2a and 2b

- Class 2a will focus on rates, routes and markings.
- Class 2b will focus on postmarks and everything related to the subject.
- Both should have a cohesive theme or story.
- Can contain maps and related material (e.g. postcards) if it enhances the exhibit.
- Non-philatelic material must be RELATED and used very discreetly. The operating word is related and the key word is discretion. Exhibits will be penalised if non philatelic material is used indiscriminately.
- Non Philatelic material must improve the understanding of the subject as well as the attractiveness.
- No Mint material.

Historical and Social Studies Class 2 c

- Has a social slant and studies events, commerce, geography of an area etc.
- Creates a home for Postal History exhibits that do not fit into '2a and 2b'.
- No mint material except in exceptional circumstances
- Social and Special Study exhibits would include material developed by commerce and society for use in the postal system and may include non- philatelic material where relevant to the subject of the exhibit.
- Has to tell a story or have a theme.
- In addition to philatelic knowledge, judges will look for general knowledge of the subject and background research.

The Open Class.

This still remains an experimental class. Exhibits do not qualify for special prizes except for those specifically designated to this class.

- Pretty much anything goes as long as it makes sense to include it. Medals, ration cards, flags, surrender cards, coins etc. etc. can be used.
- Up to 50% of the material can be non philatelic and unrelated.
- Mint stamps, Mint postal stationery is permissible.
- The exhibit must show philatelic knowledge. The write-up cannot be silent on basic philatelic information.
- The exhibit has to tell a story or have a theme.

Concluding Remarks

The Postal History classes are now more receptive for correctly chosen non philatelic material used discreetly. It must be remembered that the emphasis is on Postal History and other material is only there to enhance this.

The Open class exhibiting rules have not changed. As a generalization, SA Open Class exhibits have focused too much on non philatelic aspects. It is still about 'Stamps and Covers' being used to tell a story, supplemented by interesting material of any kind that fits the frames.

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The Birth of a Stamp Part VI

by George C. Cafetzoglou RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.



SWA votes to become a new nation – Namibia

United Nations Resolution 435 of 24/8/1989 ended Union/RSA Mandate of SWA, calling for elections, an end to conflict, thus establishing a new African Nation - NAMIBIA.

The following are the Essays of this commemorative issue of 4 stamps. Of these Essays some were ' Not adopted', but most of the ideas of design were actually utilised for the final printed stamps, such as the Map of the country, the Ballot Box & Hand, and inscriptions.

I - First Essays: Figures I - 4 measure 12 x 16.7cm each, are all denominated 30c at top, with the map '*Vote for your own future X*' at center. Fig. I with Blue background is the 'Original Essay', on paper printed with 'frame and perfs', pencil-drawn design first, then inked, and finally water-coloured in India-white.

Figure 2, has the design and SWA 30c printed and the yellow colour inserted in water-colour. As the colour weakened, the printed text and X', was 'hand strengthened', as is evidenced by the 'shadow created underneath'.

Figure 3, has the stamp and value now completely printed, and is only 'hand-water-coloured', presumably as a colour trial.

Figure 4, is as 3 but has the three colours Green-Yellow-Blue, situated differently.

II - Second Essays: . Figure 5, another 'Not adopted Essay 12.2 x 17cm is by 'C. Becker-3.4-1989'.
This is a 'Paste-up, Mock-up' on thin shiny calendered board. Pencil/ink hand drawn and water-coloured, stamp design size 9.6 x 12.4cm, denominated 30c, SWA (in India-white), are on thicker board, and pasted on the original background, a double paste-up. Clear photographic thick film, bearing the inscription '*Ihre Zukunft-gehort-Ihrer Stimme-X*' is super-imposed and held in place by cellotape at top, as is a wax tissue protecting cover (now folded over).



Fig. 5

III - Third Essays: Figs. 6 to 9 are the 'Accepted' central stamp design 'Photo-proofs', are photographic reproductions of SWA 18c Map-Ballot Box Hand and 1989, being the 'original' and DI.4 and inscription having been pasted in.



Fig. I



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

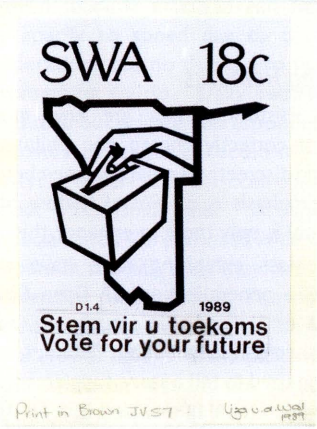


Fig. 6

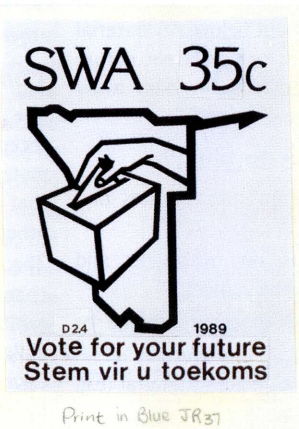


Fig. 7



Fig. 8

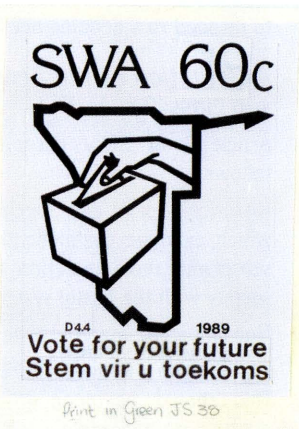


Fig. 9

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Fig.10 Fig.11 Fig.12 Fig.13

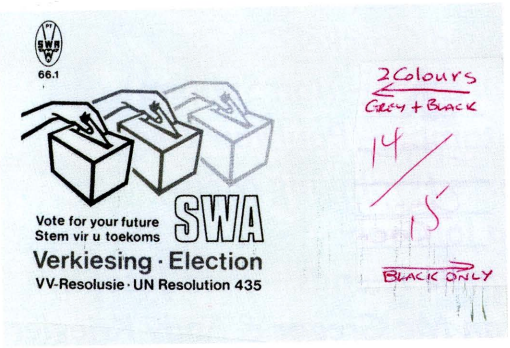


Fig. 14

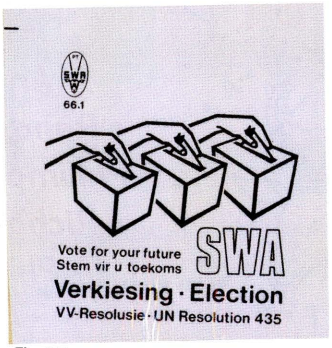


Fig. 15

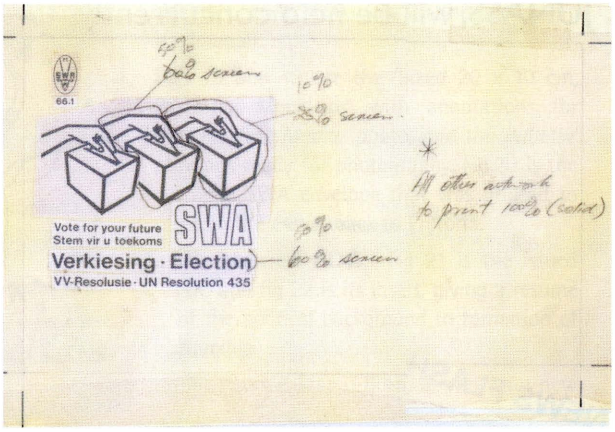


Fig.16

Figs. 7 to 9 have the 'original' central photo-background but their values and D2.4, D3.4, D4.4 and '*Stem vir u toekoms-Vote for your future*' inscription, pasted-in. The Essay in figure 6 has the designer's signature 'Liza v.d. Wal 1989' in pencil at bottom right, and 'Print in Brown JV 57' at left.

The Essays are annotated as follows: fig.7 'Print in Blue JR 37', fig.8 'Print in Mauve JT46', and fig. 9 'Print in Green JS 38', this latter proof has 9/13 and (73) in pencil at bottom right. All 4 of these proofs are endorsed in pencil at rear, 'Stamp format 28.7 x 38.07mm'. Note that these colours were Not Accepted.

IV - Suggested Colours for the Third Essays: Figs 10 to 13 are Helio-prints 14 by 14.6 to 14.9cm in size, but with the 'Map design sized' ready for printing and not coloured, (bromides) other than the outline (Map & Ballot Box and Hand and Ballot) . Each of these Helios is protected by a cellotaped at top Wax cover inscribed 'Print lettering, sketch and colour, Brown JV57, Blue JR37, Mauve JT46 and Green JS38' in each instance, and as stated above. They are in each case accompanied by 'swatches' of 'Coates 50/50 and the relevant colour codes'.

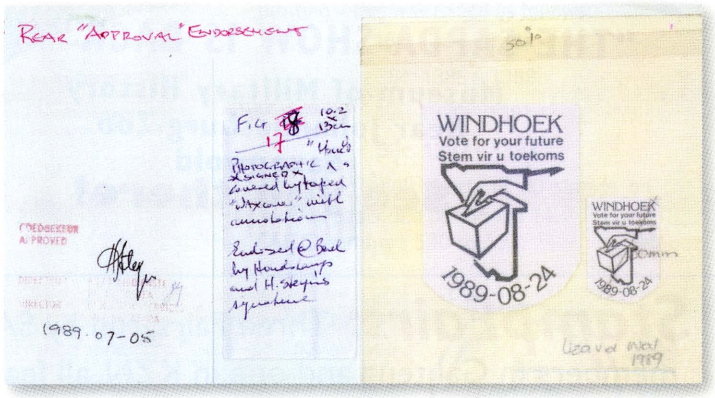


Fig.17



Fig.18

However, these 'original suggested colours' were 'Not Accepted', and were replaced for the printed stamps as follows: 18c duty by SCARLET JP 29, 35c by GREEN JS 32, 45c by YELLOW JN 5, and 60c by BROWN JV1.

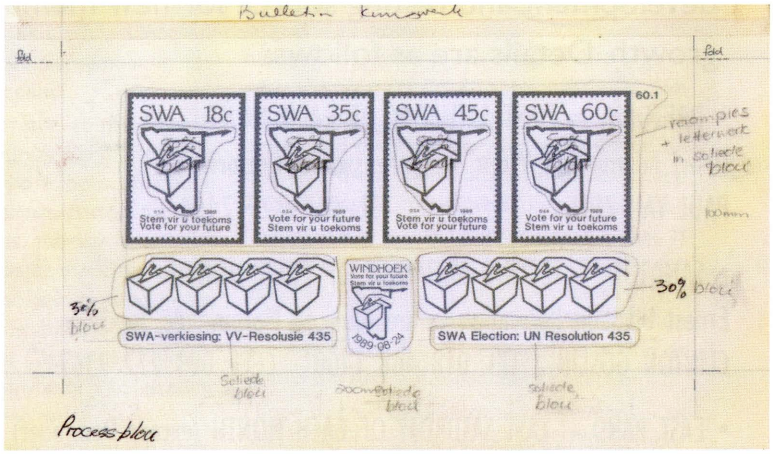


Fig.19

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SAPDA MEMBERS SERVE THEIR CLIENTS WITH REGULAR STAMP FAIRS AND AUCTIONS

BLOEM 2009 Stampshow:

SAPDA wishes to remind collectors that this year, our premier exhibition for seniors will be held at the Oliewenhuis Art Museum, Harry Street, Bloemfontein from 23 to 27 September.
The exhibition for junior collectors, JUNASS, will be held concurrently.

As usual, our top local and international exhibitors will be in attendance, adding to the events excitement. While space has proven to be a constraint, the following dealers will attend:

- Gerald Bodily
- John & Mark Taylor
- Spink ~ (Dave Parsons)
- David Crocker
- Argyll Etkin ~ (Ian Shapiro)
- Rand Stamps ~(Paul Van Zeyl)
- Philimpex ~ (Wolfgang Meiss)
- Richard Johnson
- Philatelic Friends ~ (Ken Joseph)
- Alan Mc Gregor & Andy Kriegler

* dealers in the JUNASS segment:

- MrThematics (Alan Houghton)
- Dom Martino

NEWS FLASH

Friday 23 October & Saturday 24 October

"THE SAPDA SHOW IS BACK"

Museum of Military History
Near Johannesburg Zoo
Saxonwold

See you there!

StampFairs:

Three Fairs, run by SAPDA members in Gauteng and one in KZN, all featuring 'mini-auctions'. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for new member growth. Details are as follows:

- PRETORIA – FIRST SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH
  Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria
  PAUL VAN ZEYL TEL: 012 329 2464

- SANDTON – SECOND SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH
  Ernest Ullmann Recreation Centre, Alma St, Morningside, Sandton
  CLINTON GOSLIN TEL: 018 468 1400 CELL: 083 272 9367

- EAST RAND - LAST SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH (except December)
  Impala Park Community Hall, Elizabeth Rd, Impala Park
  JACQUES KUUN CELL: 073 259 0719

SAPDA's CODE OF ETHICS:

Members of the South African Philatelic Dealers Association (SAPDA) are bound by a Code of Ethics. These members also agree to accept the decision of SAPDA's Executive Committee in the event of a dispute. Collectors are therefore protected from wrongdoing by dealer-members (only). It is the responsibility of individual collectors to ensure that they deal with SAPDA members should they want assistance in the event of a philatelic dispute. Should a collector have a dispute with a dealer-member, he/she should refer the matter IN WRITING to SAPDA's secretary at Box 11133, Queenswood 0121 Pretoria.

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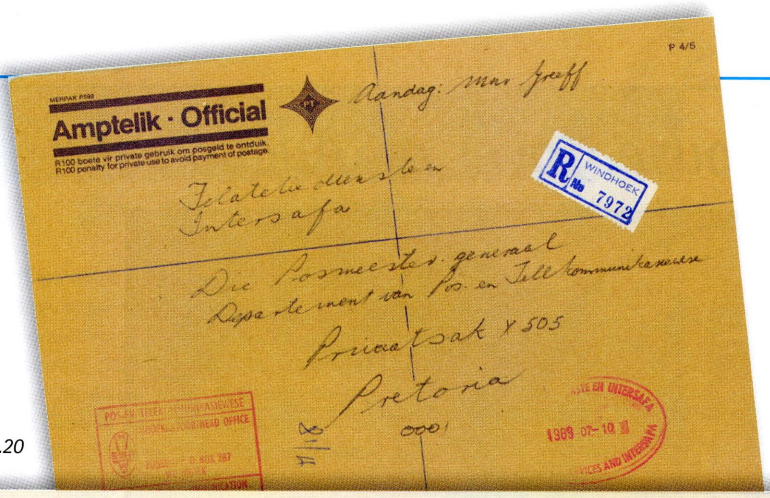
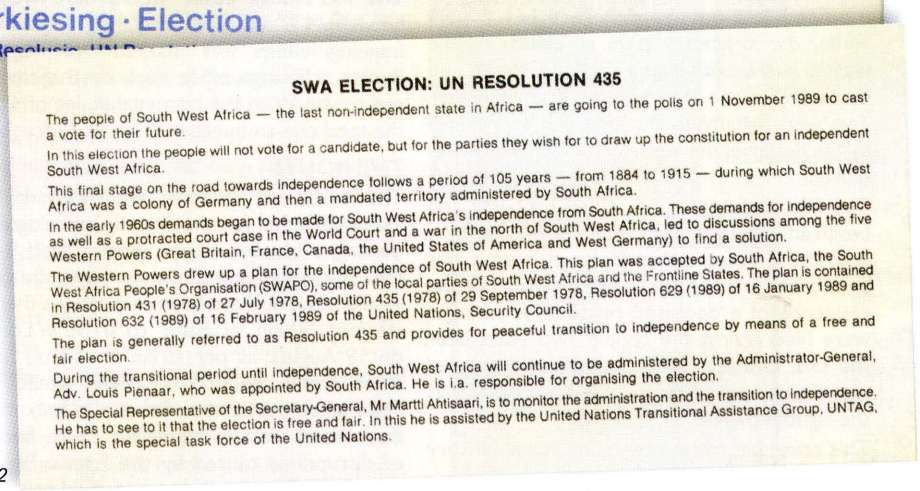


Fig.20



Fig.21



SWA ELECTION: UN RESOLUTION 435

The people of South West Africa — the last non-independent state in Africa — are going to the polls on 1 November 1989 to cast a vote for their future.

In this election the people will not vote for a candidate, but for the parties they wish for to draw up the constitution for an independent South West Africa.

This final stage on the road towards independence follows a period of 105 years — from 1884 to 1915 — during which South West Africa was a colony of Germany and then a mandated territory administered by South Africa.

In the early 1960s demands began to be made for South West Africa's independence from South Africa. These demands for independence as well as a protracted court case in the World Court and a war in the north of South West Africa, led to discussions among the five Western Powers (Great Britain, France, Canada, the United States of America and West Germany) to find a solution.

The Western Powers drew up a plan for the independence of South West Africa. This plan was accepted by South Africa, the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), some of the local parties of South West Africa and the Frontline States. The plan is contained in Resolution 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, Resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, Resolution 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and Resolution 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989 of the United Nations, Security Council.

The plan is generally referred to as Resolution 435 and provides for peaceful transition to independence by means of a free and fair election.

During the transitional period until independence, South West Africa will continue to be administered by the Administrator-General, Adv. Louis Pienaar, who was appointed by South Africa. He is i.a. responsible for organising the election.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, is to monitor the administration and the transition to independence. He has to see to it that the election is free and fair. In this he is assisted by the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group, UNTAG, which is the special task force of the United Nations.

Fig. 22

V - FDC Essays: Figs. 14 to 19 are 'Sized' photographic essays for the FDC envelope. Figs. 14 and 15 are photographic proofs, the former with the 'Ballot boxes' from left to right in 'Black to Grey, and '*Verkiesing-Election*' in Grey, being the eventual accepted shade format, but printed on the envelope in Blue/Blue-grey. Fig. 15 is in shades of Black (Not accepted).

Fig. 16 is a 'Sized, Mock-up , Paste-up' of 14/15 above, ready for photography, and, with protective wax cover cellotaped at top, bearing printing directions as to 'screen/dots' to be used in order to effect the desired colour intensities on the final product.

Fig. 17 is 10 x 13cm overall, but with 'sized design' ready for photography is for the canceller to be used on the FDC. It is designer signed 'Liza v d Wal 1989', and is accepted on the left by the Director of Philatelic Services handstamp, signed H. Steyn, 1989 - 07 - 05 (this handstamp is bilingual).

Figs 18 and 19 are the 'Sized 20 x 10 cm, Paste-up, Mock-ups' with annotations for the '*Persfoto/Media photo, and the Bulletin*' printings ready for photography. Fig.20 is the official SWA envelope that was utilised to return the essays back to Pretoria.

VI - Issued FDC Fig 21 is the issued FDC and fig 22 is its insert, giving a resumé of the political background to formation of Namibia.

Thus was 'A Stamp Born, as well as a new country, NAMIBIA'.

Only one set of cylinders was employed for printing - this was issued as follows:

18c: 1386 - 1387

35c: 1388 - 1389

45c: 1390 - 1391

60c: 1392 - 1393

Printed in small sheets of 10 stamps on Nokluk paper and perforated 14.

SACC numbers 530 to 533.

Exhibition News

Bloem 2008 is over subscribed with a large number of excellent exhibits expected. These include entries from Europe with the exhibitors themselves visiting during the show. Eleven dealers will be present, as well as Philatelic Services for the South African Post Office. The exhibition will take place at the Oliewenhuis Art Museum and we extend a warm invitation to all to attend. If there is enough interest shown, a partner program will be presented and we request everybody to send in the necessary information to the e-mail address below.

Most of the local entries are coming from the Western Province, where Dave Morton is the Commissioner responsible for bringing exhibits to the show. The second largest group is from Gauteng where Harry Birkhead will be collecting the material. The Eastern Cape is also well represented with Herwig Kussing carrying the load there and in Kwazulu Natal, the Commissioner is Prof. Franco Frescura. Please note that you are also welcome to submit your exhibits in person.

A number of specialist societies have arranged to hold meetings on Saturday in the main building of the Art Museum, while Congress is scheduled for Friday, 25 September, in the meeting room of the Museum.

The Palmares will take place at the Kopano Nokeng Lodge on the Saturday night. The Lodge is only 1 km from the airport and is situated in beautiful natural surroundings, perfect for bird watching by the spouses. Regular tours will take place on a daily basis at the Oliewenhuis Museum for anybody who is interested in the artworks, including paintings by amongst others Pierneef, Stern and Father Claserhout. This will be free of charge and anybody interested is welcome to book for these tours.

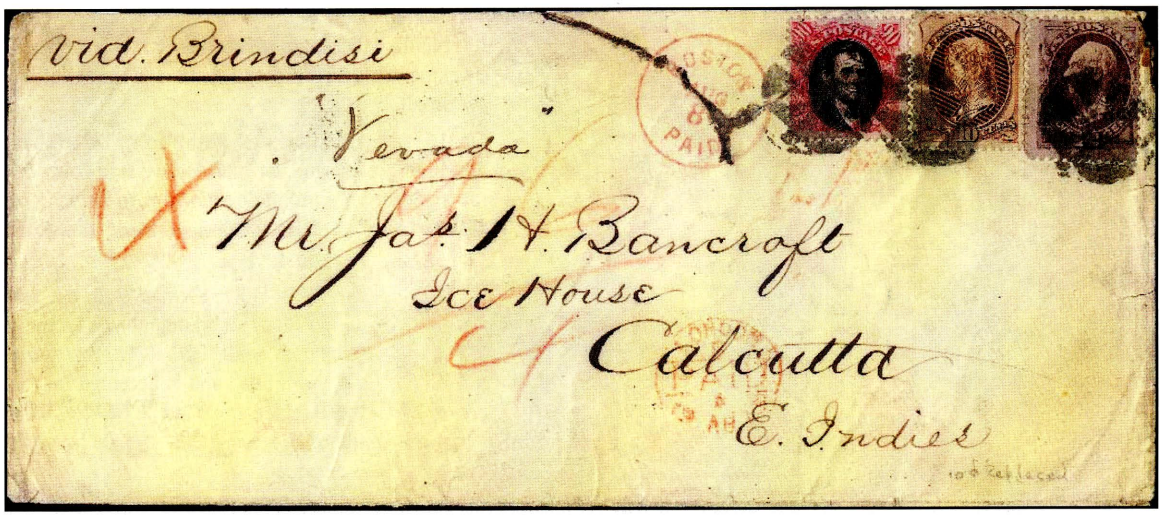
An agreement has been reached with the Anglo Boer War Museum, where one can visit to see the exhibits as well as a stamp exhibition on the Anglo Boer War. Amongst other items, the largest known number of covers with Commando Brief Labels will be shown at this venue. Exhibits on the concentration camps and the Natal invasion will also be on display. If there is anybody who wants to add a few pages to this exhibit, they must please contact me by e-mail rtmtrust@global.co.za as soon as possible, in order for us to consider the possibility of including your contribution. It is well known that the Anglo Boer War Museum is home to the Joh Groenewald collection as well as the Andre Bezuidenhout collection.

I hope that we can welcome a large number of philatelists during the period 23 - 27 September in Bloemfontein.

DR NEIL CRONJÉ

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The Legendary Ice House Cover at Auction



THE COVER

The legendary Ice House Cover, stolen from J. David Baker in 1967 and recovered forty years later, was offered by the Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries Inc, of New York, USA, as part of its annual Rarities of the World auction, held on Saturday 13 June 2009 and realised $431,250.

This 3¾ by 9-inch envelope was mailed in 1873 from a Boston ice exporter to its icehouse in Calcutta, India; it was discovered in 1914 by a collector touring India. Although numerous off-cover examples of the 90¢ 1869 are available to collectors, this cover is prized because it is the only authenticated example of the 90¢ Lincoln 1869 Pictorial Issue used on cover. The other adhesives applied were a 10¢ brown and a 12¢ purple, for a total franking of $1,12.

The Ice House Cover was one of 250 covers stolen on December 9, 1967, from the home of an Indianapolis stamp collector named J. David Baker, now deceased. The crime was part of an organized burglary operation that targeted stamp collectors whose names and addresses were listed geographically in the member directory of *The American Philatelic Society*.

In 1974 the FBI recovered the stolen Baker collection, except for the Ice House Cover. Mr. Baker gained ownership of the recovered items after suing the insurance company to enforce a provision of his original settlement, which allowed him to buy back any recovered items for the insurance compensation.

For four decades the Ice House Cover remained lost to philately. Then, on a cold winter day in January 2006, an elderly couple walked into a small stamp shop in Chicago and inquired if three stamp items had any value. Two were worthless, but one was recognized by the dealer as the legendary stolen Ice House Cover.

The FBI confiscated the stolen property and began an investigation. The couple who brought it to the Chicago stamp dealer claimed it was among items they found while cleaning out the residence of a deceased relative. No charges were filed against the couple. Two years later, the U.S. District Court in Indianapolis ruled that the re-opened Estate of J. David Baker was the rightful owner.

This cover has many interesting Postal History aspects, as noted below:

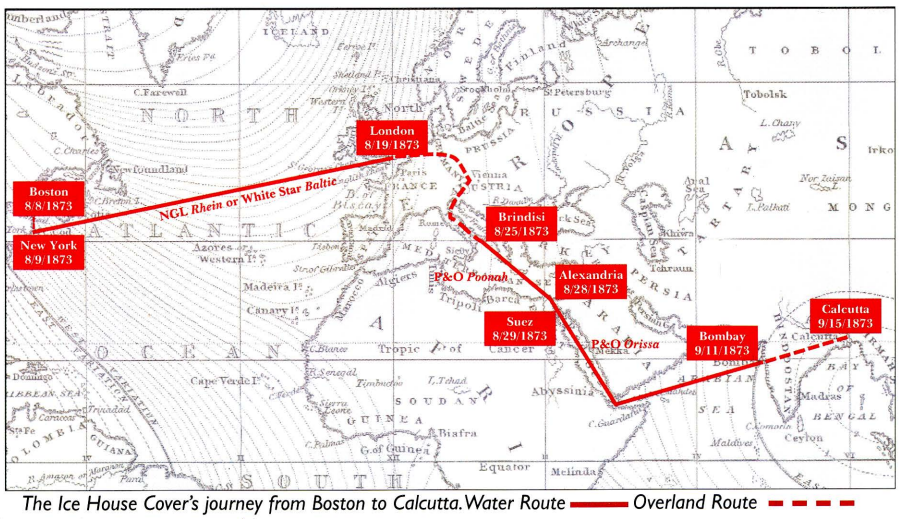
THE RATE

Under the US-British Postal Convention of 1848, the US mails were linked with the British overseas mail service and letters from the US were carried at the same rates as paid by British citizens; the transatlantic postage was additional. Between 1871 and 1875, the British charge of 1/- per ½ oz applied to letters to India, which represented US credits to Britain of 24¢. From the start of the 1870, the transatlantic postage rate was reduced to 4¢. The Ice House cover would have weighed between 1½ and 2 oz, requiring a quadruple franking, which was marked '96/4' by the Boston exchange office clerk on the cover in red crayon. With the transatlantic fee of 4 x 4¢, the total due amounted to the $1.12 franked.

THE ROUTE

The cover was marked with 'Nevada', the intended vessel for the Atlantic crossing. After posting, evidenced by the 'Boston Paid 8 Aug (1873)' marking in red on top front, the cover would however have been carried by either the steamer 'Rhein' or 'Baltic' to arrive in London on 19 August, as per strike in red on lower front. From London, the cover would have been taken overland to Brindisi in Italy, rather than travel via the Marseilles route because of disruptions caused by the Franco-Prussian War. From Brindisi, the cover would have been shipped by the P&O steamer 'Poonah' across the Mediterranean to Alexandria, hence by canal to Suez and then by the P&O steamer 'Orissa' eastwards to India. The cover received two backstamps illustrated below, after Suez and on arrival in Calcutta on 15 September 1873. The route taken by this cover is shown on the map at left.

Further details about this cover may be obtained from the excellent 32 page catalogue published by Siegel Auction Galleries, from which the above narrative was condensed, downloadable from www.siegelauctions.com .



The Ice House Cover's journey from Boston to Calcutta. Water Route ——— Overland Route - - - -



Oval 'SEA POST OFFICE' date stamp set at 29 8 73, applied on board the 'Orissa' on departure from Suez.



Circular 'CALCUTTA' Arrival date stamp set at 15 September, applied in red.

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Thematically Yours

Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

Get Collecting - it's fun!



* Marsupials are animals that are distinguished by their particular reproductive cycle. Most female marsupials have pouches in which the young develops, after spending only a short time in the mother's uterus. After birth, the embryo-like offspring climbs into the mother's pouch using strong front limbs, where it remains, attached to a teat, until mature enough for independence. The **Common Wombat** has a backward-opening pouch. Gestation lasts a month and at 10 months the baby leaves the pouch but stays with the mother for another 8 to 10 months. The wombat's habitat is varied, ranging from coastal forest to alpine woodland and grassland.



* Don't let the **Monarch Caterpilar's** small size fool you. This little larva has a big job to do! Day and night, it feeds away through five stages of growth. Since the food of choice is the milkweed, which can be a pest when it crowds out other plants, the monarch is a great help to gardeners. The Monarch Caterpillar (Danaus plexippus) joins the ranks of Canada's beneficial insects, squirming onto a 2-cent low value definitive stamp of its own.



* **Astronomy** is one of the oldest sciences. It has had, and will continue to have, a profound influence on how we humans view ourselves, has underpinned cultural development throughout the world, and yet it still has the fascination factor. We are intrigued by the possibility of life beyond the solar system, and today cutting edge astronomy is revealing the nature of the universe in ways that could not have been dreamed of just a few years ago. The telescope was actually invented in the Netherlands, but the Italian mathematician and philosopher, Galileo Galilei and Englishman Thomas Harriot, became the first people to view the night sky through telescopes exactly 400 years ago. That moment is now generally regarded as the birth of modern astronomy.



* Everyone realises we need to do something fast to improve the **environment**. We all know about low-energy light bulbs. They are a little more expensive to buy, but they last much longer and they consume less energy than regular bulbs. That means you do less harm to the environment while also saving on your energy bill! More and more 'modern windmills' or wind turbines are cropping up across the landscape, generating green electricity. Encouraging use of trains and buses is an important way to solve the problem of road congestation and reduces air pollution. Solar panels are appearing on more and more roofs.

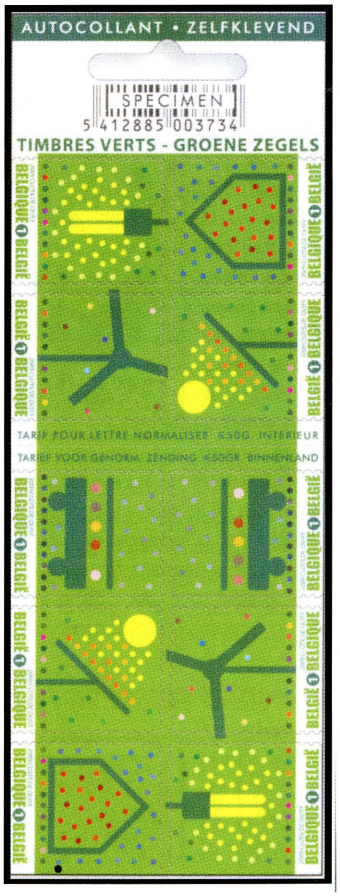


Please help our planet survive!

* We already had something on the **Year of the Ox**, but I could not resist this cute specimen from Korea. The ox is considered as a family member, being strong, simple, honest and sincere. The ox is also a very important labourer, indispensable for farming. May you all have a sincere, diligent and prosperous 2009 - just like the ox! Such a pity that the South African Postal Authorities have no vision for the Chinese Lunar Year.



* Ons het vyf lyster-specis in Suider-Afrika - daarom het ons 'n spesiale aanvoeling vir hierdie familielid in Jersey. Die sanglyster (song thrush : *Turdus philomelos*) is 'n wonderlike klankfenomeen in die natuur – deel van die skepping wat ons lewens elke dag verryk.



* **Johannes Calvyn** is op 10 Julie 1509 (500 jaar gelede) in Noyen, Picardy, Frankryk gebore. Hierdie leidende Hervormer het aanvanklik groot invloed uitgeoefen in Switserland, maar sy eglise reforme het spoedig veel wyer gestrek – en vandag, via die invloed van Jan van Riebeeck sedert 1652, vorm sy leerstellinge die kernwaarhede van die gereformeerde belydenisse in veral die Afrikaanse kerke hier in Suid-Afrika. Sy bydrae tot die daarstelling van berymde psalms (Geneefse Psalter) in 1539, 1551 en 1562 is van sy grootste werk. Hy sterf op 27 Mei 1564 in Genève, Switserland.



Sources

1. Australia: *Stamp Bulletin*, no 299
2. Canada: Details - April - June 2009
3. *Guernsey Post*: May 2009 :Vol 8 No 10
4. Belgium: *Philanews*, 3/2009E
5. *Korean Stamp Review*, March 2009
6. *Jersey Post* : August 2009
7. *Deutsches Post*, Junie 2009

Please Note: The October issue of the *SA Philatelist* will be somewhat delayed because of reporting on the National Exhibition and Congress.
Dates: 23-27 September 2009

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Phaleristics in Philately - National Orders and Decorations of South Africa



by Errol van Greunen, Postmark and Postal History Society

Phaleristics is briefly described as the science, study and collecting of the insignia of orders, decorations and medals. The name comes from the Latin word 'phalera', a Roman decoration worn on a helmet.

Phaleristics shares a lot in common with numismatics (coin collecting), in that the terms used in the die striking process are common to both fields. Terms from heraldry and symbology are also used, since much of the design of insignia incorporates the ideological composition of various symbols.

The Fount of Honour is the authority which establishes, regulates and confers state orders, decorations and medals. In Great Britain, the King or Queen is the fount of honour. When Queen Victoria authorised colonial governments, in 1894, to grant selected military medals to members of their local defence forces, the role of the fount of honour began to split.

In the Union of South Africa, various Acts of Parliament later specifically authorised the Union government to issue regulations for awarding British medals to the military and other uniformed services. Between 1920 and 1934, regulations under these Acts were also used to institute entirely new decorations and medals, so it might be said that the South African Parliament, through the Governor-General,, became a Fount of Honour.

From 1934, South Africa was a constitutionally independent state, and the monarch - in his/her South African capacity - instituted royal decorations and medals for the country. However, in 1958 and 1959, Parliament transferred this royal prerogative to the Governor-General, and when South Africa became a Republic in 1961 it passed to the State President. All successive Constitutions (1983, 1994 and 1996) have confirmed the presidential prerogative of conferring honours.

When South Africa established its own honours system in 1952, awards which should have been orders were called 'decorations', though they were worn on neck ribbons like the badges of orders. It was not until 1973 that the first order - the Order of Good Hope - was finally established. Others followed, and in 1986 they were centralised under a Chancery of Orders and collectively labelled the National Orders.

South African National Orders and Decorations feature presently on three South African stamp issues. The first two sets were issued in 1984 and 1990 respectively. After the 1996 Constitution was implemented, a review of National Orders was referred to a panel of academics and specialists versed in indigenous symbols and symbolism, which resulted in the commissioning and ultimate design of the new National Orders, which featured in the third set of stamps issued in 2005. All stamps were also issued in a miniature sheet format.

First issue 9 November 1984 - Military Decorations

(SACC 577-581)

Pro Patria Medal



The Pro Patria Medal was instituted with effect from 23 October 1974 to afford appropriate recognition to members of the SA Defence Force who rendered service in the defence of the Republic of South Africa during the Border War between 26 August 1966 and 21 March 1990, or the prevention or suppression of terrorism.

The medal is struck in bronze in the shape of an octagon, the obverse surmounted by a blue roundel charged with a golden aloe. The reverse bears in relief the embellished coat of arms of the RSA. The medal is affixed to a ribbon with vertical stripes in orange, white and dark blue. Qualifying service was 55 (originally 60) days in an operational area. It could be awarded posthumously

De Wet Decoration



Named after the famed Boer Commando leader, General Christiaan Rudolf de Wet. Awarded w.e.f. 28 October 1965 in recognition of a minimum of 20 years service by an officer of the Commandos of the SA Defence Force. The obverse of the circular silver decoration consists of a representation in relief of De Wet on his horse Fleur surmounted by the legend 'Dekorasie - De Wet - Decoration' and is surrounded by a wreath of protea leaves. The decoration is pendant from a clasp of protea leaves affixed to a silk ribbon with vertical stripes in green, white, orange and blue.

John Chard Decoration



This was instituted w.e.f. 6 April 1952 in recognition of long and excellent service (not less than 20 years) by all members of the Citizen Force.

It is named in honour of Lt. John Rouse Marriot Chard VC, RE, who in Jan 1879 organised the defence of Rorke's Drift so effectively that attacks by the Zulu impis were successfully repelled. The decoration is of silver. The obverse depicts in relief the store and hospital at Rorke's Drift, which formed part of the defences. The reverse bears an embellishment of the coat of arms of the RSA. The decoration is affixed by means of a clasp and ring attachment and is pendant from a red silk ribbon with two vertical blue and two vertical white stripes.

The Honoris Crux



series of decorations were instituted w.e.f. 1 July 1975 and were awarded for deeds of bravery by members of the SA Defence Force or other forces associated with the SADF. It comprises the following in order of seniority:

• Honoris Crux Diamond, (however it was never awarded.) • Honoris Crux Gold, six awards (5 crosses and one bar) were made, five of them for operational gallantry. • Honoris Crux Silver, about 26 crosses were awarded, the first recipient (1976) being Lt Hermanus van Niekerk, for distinguished leadership, and evacuating casualties, under fire, in Angola. • Honoris Crux, about 200 crosses were awarded, the first recipient (1976) being Maj Louis Holtzhausen, for distinguished leadership under fire in Angola.

The HC Diamond was meant to be awarded for death-defying heroic deeds of outstanding valour. The design consists of two golden swords in saltire surrounded by a circular golden protea wreath, with a green Maltese Cross on it charged with a roundel tierced horizontally in orange, white and blue, within a green circular border embellished with eight diamonds. It is pendant from an orange silk ribbon.

Second issue 6 December 1990 - The National Orders of South Africa (SACC 735-740)

The Order of Good Hope

It was instituted on 21 October 1988 to honour citizens of foreign countries who had distinguished themselves by their services in international relations or promotion of the interests of South Africa.



The order was awarded in five classes: Grand Cross (Gold), Grand Officer (Silver), Commander, Officer and Member.

The neck decoration of the Grand Cross consisted of an eight pointed multi

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rayed star and a medallion bearing an ascending and descending white dove on a turquoise background within a circular white border with the legend Spes Bona above and embellished below with eight protea flowers The pendant is a gold cabled anchor. The neck ribbon has vertical stripes of green and gold.

By 31 May 1990, the order had been awarded to 66 recipients.

The Order of the Star of South Africa



It was instituted on 1 July 1975, and was granted by the State President of South Africa, for services connected with national defence and security. It replaced the Star of South Africa decoration, instituted in 1952. The order was discontinued on 2 December 2002 and has, to some extent, been superseded by the Order of Luthuli.

A civilian division was added on 17 October 1978; it was re-named the 'non-military' division in 1988. This was conferred on civilians and, from 1988, on senior police, prisons service, and intelligence service officers, as well as foreign military attachés, in five classes:

- Grand Cross (SSA), for excellent meritorious service.
- Grand Officer (SSAS), for outstanding meritorious service.
- Commander, for exceptionally meritorious service.
- Officer, for meritorious service.
- Member (initially called 'Knight'), for exceptional service.

The badge of the order is a gold or silver Maltese cross. An 8-pointed star is superimposed on the obverse, which is blue, and the 1910-pattern South African coat of arms is displayed on the reverse. The badges of the SSA and SSAS classes, in both divisions, have protea flowers between the arms of the cross.

Each class has its own distinctive ribbon, the first three classes being worn around the neck, and the others on the chest. In the military division, the SSA ribbon is plain blue, and the SSAS ribbon has a white line down the centre. In the non-military division, the ribbons are blue with different combinations of gold and silver stripes: gold edges for the SSA; silver edges for the SSAS; silver edges and a gold centre stripe for the Commander; silver edges and a gold centre stripe between two silver lines for the Officer; and silver edges and three centre stripes for the Member. By 31 May 1990, the order had been awarded to 60 recipients.

The Order of the Southern Cross

This Order was instituted in 1986 as the country's highest order, to honour achievements which served South Africa's interests. It had two classes: Gold (OSG) and Silver (OSS). The order was seldom conferred, and it was superseded by the Order of Mapungubwe in 2002. Most of the recipients were scientists.



The insignia of the Order consist of the neck decoration, pendant, neck ribbon, breast ribbon, breast star, miniature badge and rosette. The Gold neck decoration consisted of a gold five armed ball tipped Maltese Cross enamelled in white, charged in the centred with a 0.50 carat diamond, surmounting a faceted gold five pointed star enamelled in blue. The pendant is a gold-leaved protea flowerhead, fixed to the neck ribbon, which has vertical stripes of blue, white and orange. The Silver neck decoration is similar to the Gold, but has a 0.25 carat diamond and the pendant is in Silver. By 31 May 1990, the order had been awarded to 4 recipients.

The Order for Meritorious Service



This Order was instituted in October 1986 in Gold and Silver, to honour South African citizens who distinguished themselves with achievements in general public interest.

The insignia of the Order consist of the neck decoration, pendant, neck ribbon, breast ribbon, breast star, miniature badge and rosette.

The Gold neck decoration consisted of a gold cross gably enamelled in white, charged with a gold cross nowy couped, surmounted by a circular medallion of the shield of the Cat of Arms of the Republic of South Africa.

The pendant is representation of the crest of the Coat of Arms of the RSA standing on an ornamental base. The neck ribbon of woven silk has vertical stripes of blue, white and orange.

The Silver neck decoration has the cross minted in Silver. The pendant is also in Silver. By 31 May 1990, the order had been awarded to 159 recipients.

The Woltemade Cross for Bravery



This was instituted in 1988 as the third incarnation of the civil award for bravery. Its predecessors were the Queen's Medal for Bravery then the Woltemade Decoration for Bravery - the republican version of the Queen's Medal, instituted in 1970 to recognise bravery in saving life or property.

It was awarded in two classes - Gold (WD) and Silver (WDS) - for bravery in saving lives or protecting state-owned property. The decoration was superseded by the Order of Mendi for Bravery in 2002.

The neck decoration (Gold) is a cross potent faceted nowy, bearing in the centre, in relief, the representation of Wolraad Woltemade mounted on his horse saving a man from the sea. The embellished Coat of Arms of the Republic of South Africa appeared on the reverse. The ribbon in both instances had vertical stripes of orange, blue and orange. Up until 1988, the Woltemade Decoration had been awarded to 62 recipients, 10 of these posthumously. Up until 1990, the Woltemade Cross had been awarded to 24 recipients, 3 of these posthumously.

Third issue 26 April 2005 - The New National Orders of South Africa

(SACC 1677-1683)

Order of Mapungubwe



The Order of Mapungubwe is South Africa's highest honour. It was instituted on 6 December 2002, and is granted by the President of South Africa, for achievements in the international area which have served South Africa's interests. The order originally had three classes, and was enlarged to four in 2004:

- Platinum (OMP), for exceptional and unique achievements,
- Gold (OMG), for exceptional achievements,
- Silver (OMS), for excellent achievements,
- Bronze (OMB), for outstanding achievements.

The order is named after Mapungubwe, an ancient African nation, which existed a thousand years ago in what is now the northern part of the Limpopo province.

The badge is a horizontal oval above an inverted trapezium. Inside the oval frame is depicted a golden rhinoceros with the sun rising above Mapungubwe hill in the background. The convex upper edge of the trapezium is decorated with a beadwork pattern and the sides are edged with sceptres. In the centre is an ornate crucible from which molten gold flows down to a red furnace. The South African coat of arms is displayed on the reverse.

The ribbon is gold, edged with a line of cream-coloured bead-like dots along each edge, and recurring cream-coloured rhinoceros silhouettes down the centre. All four classes are worn around the neck.

The first recipient of the order (in the Platinum class) was former-President Nelson Mandela; 25 were awarded up to end 2008.

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Order of the Baobab



The order of the Baobab was instituted in 2002 to award South African citizens for services to democracy, human rights, arts and sciences and community service. Until the Order of Luthuli and the Order of Ikhamanga were established in 2004, the Order of the Baobab also covered service in the fields now covered by those orders.

The order has three classes:

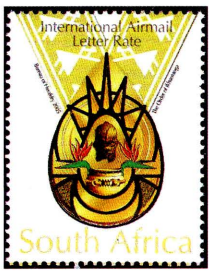
- Supreme Counsellor (SCOB), for exceptional service,
- Grand Counsellor (GCOB), for distinguished service,
- Counsellor (COB), for dedicated service.

The order is named after the baobab tree, which was chosen as a symbol because of its endurance and tolerance, its vitality, its importance in agro-forestry systems, and its use as a meeting place in traditional African societies.

The badge of the order is a roughly rectangular plaque textured to represent baobab tree bark. In the centre is a baobab tree inside a circle inside a 9-sided green frame on a 9-spoked wheel. The polygons represent the nine provinces. The South African coat of arms is displayed on the reverse.

The ribbon is gold, with recurring cream-coloured baobab silhouettes down the centre. All three classes are worn around the neck.

Order of Ikhamanga



The order of Ikhamanga was instituted in 2003 to award South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism and sport.

It has three classes;

- Gold (OIG), for excep-tional achievement,
- Silver (OIS), for excellent achievement,
- Bronze (OIB), for outstanding achievement.

'Ikhamanga' is the Xhosa name for the strelitzia flower.

The egg-shaped badge depicts a rising sun, a 'Lydenburg head', two strelitzia flowers, a drum, three circles, and two roadways. The head represents the arts, the sun represents glory, the circles symbolise sport, and the roads represent the long road to excellence. The South African coat of arms is displayed on the reverse.

The ribbon is gold with four cream-coloured lines inset from each edge and a pattern of recurring stylised dancing figures down the centre. All three classes are worn around the neck. Has been awarded 29 times.

Order of Luthuli



The order of Luthuli was instituted in 2003 to award South African citizens who have made a meaningful contribution to the struggle for democracy, human rights, nation-building, justice, peace and conflict resolution.

It has three classes:

- Gold (OLG), for exceptional contributions,
- Silver (OLS), for excellent contributions,
- Bronze (OLB), for outstanding contributions.

The order is named after former African National Congress leader Chief Albert Luthuli, who was South Africa's first Nobel Peace Prize winner.

The badge of the order is an equilateral triangle representing a flintstone above a clay pot. The flintstone depicts the sun rising above Isandhlwana, and the national flag, and it is flanked by two animal horns rising out of the clay pot, which bears the initials AL. Isandhlwana symbolises peace and tranquillity, and the leopardskin bands around the bases of the horns represent Chief Luthuli's headdress. The South African coat of arms is displayed on the reverse.

The ribbon is gold with a stripe of cream-coloured AL monograms down each edge, and recurring cream-coloured outlines of the flintstone, depicting the national flag, down the centre. All three classes are worn around the neck. Charlotte Maxeke OLG was the first (posthumous) recipient of the Order of Luthuli in 2003.

Order of the Companions of OR Tambo



The order of OR Tambo was instituted in 2002 to award heads of state and senior diplomats of other countries for showing friendship towards South Africa.

The order has three grades:

- Supreme Companion, for heads of state and, in special cases, heads of government,
- Grand Companion, for heads of government, ministers of state, supreme court judges, presidents of legislatures, secretaries of state, ambassadors, commanders-in-chief et al,
- Companion, for legislators, envoys, senior military officers et al.

The order is named after the late Oliver Tambo, who was the African National Congress's President-in-exile for many years.

The badge of the order is oval, and depicts a yin-yang symbol between two arrowheads, framed by two mole snakes. The symbol represents the meeting of diverse spiritual energies, and the snakes represent solidarity and support. The South African coat of arms is displayed on the reverse.

The ribbon is white, with recurring grey yin-yang symbols down the centre. All three classes are worn around the neck.

Recipients are also presented with a carved wooden walking stick, which has a serpent wound around the shaft and a spoon-shaped head displaying the badge of the order and the national arms. The walking stick symbolises support and solidarity, and a commitment to stand by the recipient in return.

Order of Mendi for Bravery



The Order of Mendi for Bravery is a South African honour, instituted on 30 November 2003. It was originally called the 'Mendi Decoration for Bravery'. It was renamed as an order on 22 October 2004.

The order is granted by the President of South Africa, for bravery in saving life or property. It has three classes:

- Gold (OMBG), for conspicuous bravery.
- Silver (OMBS), for exceptional bravery,
- Bronze (OMBB), for outstanding bravery.

The order is named after a World War I troopship, the SS Mendi, which sank after a collision in 1917, with the loss of more than 600 (black) South African troops.

The badge of the order is oval, on the obverse is an oval African shield, depicting the Mendi with a blue crane bird flying overhead. Behind the shield are a crossed assegai and knobkerrie (war club), and the whole design is surrounded by a border decorated with lion paw prints. The reverse displays the Coat of Arms of South Africa. The ribbon is gold, dotted with outlines of lion paw prints, alternately left and right.

Although this is primarily a civilian honour, there have been a few military awards, including a collective award to the South African Air Force and South African Navy units which rescued the passengers from a sinking ocean liner in 1991, and a collective award to SAAF units which carried out flood relief operations in Mozambique in 2001. Was awarded 13 times to end of 2005

References

- http://www.thepresidency.gov.za
- South African Government Gazette No 25799 (2 December 2003)
- South African Government Gazette No 26929 (25 October 2004)
- Philatelic Bureau National Orders 1990
- South African Medal Website www.geocities.com/militaf/ © Arthur Radburn

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Italia 2009
Festivalinternazionaledellafilatelia





ITALIA 2009 Update

Italia 2009 is being publicised as a Philatelic Festival to be held in Rome, at the Palazzo dei Congressi from 21 to 25 October 2009. It is jointly organised by the Italian Post Office (Poste Italiane) together with FSFI, the Federation of the Italian Philatelic Societies and AFIP, the Association of Italian Philatelic Traders.

Italia 2009 enjoys the patronage of FEPA (Federation of European PhilatelicAssociations), with the recognition of FIP (International Federation of Philately) and will include a trade fair attended by qualified philatelic dealers and postal administrations from all over the world. Italia 2009 will include a competitive exhibition open to collectors from European countries, as well as from Canada, United States of America, Argentina, South Africa, and Australia, namely countries particularly close to Italy due to the large communities of Italian immigrants and their descendants. This is similar to the approach taken to inviting exhibitors to our own Joburg 2010 exhibition.

PFSA will be represented at Italia 2009 by Commissioner Richard Johnson RDPSA who will take exhibits from Messrs Birkhead, Kussing, Laubscher, Polakow and Welling. Lappe Laubscher's one-frame exhibit is particularly noteworthy as being honed precisely for this exhibition venue: "Italian Prisoners of War in South Africa & South African Prisoners of War in Italy."

Poste Italiane is playing a major role in sponsorship and provision of infrastructure to the exhibition. The Commissioner's tasks are made easy by an outstanding exhibition management software whereby the Commisioner logs onto the Italia2009 website and uploads exhibit information, travel itineraries, persons attending etc. directly into the exhibition data systems. It appears that this system as well as the accounting functions of the exhibition are being provided by Poste Italiane. This illustrates the successful partnership between the national Post Office and the Collector's Federation: the collectors enjoy a premium event whilst the Poste Italiane has issues with a face value of €23.75 linked to the exhibition starting back in March last year so making the sponsorhip self-funding. Again, this is similar to the joint sponsorship our own Joburg 2010 enjoys from the South African Post Office.

Detail is available at: www.italia2009.it



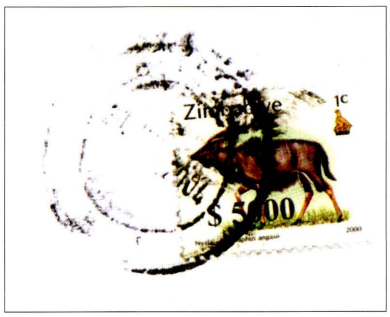
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READERS QUESTIONS

Bogus Zimbabwe Provisional?

This stamp was affixed to a letter received by me in 2004. It would appear to be a 1c Zimbabwe definitive stamp of the 2000 issue (SG1004) surcharged with a new face value of $5000.



Apart from the year (2004) the postmark is illegible, possibly intentional? The 'letter' inside the envelope was a blank sheet of A4 paper.

I know of two other recipients of similar letters, both philatelists.

Did any of our other readers receive similar letters? I am certain that the stamp is bogus.

Robin Messenger,
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

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 under the 'Specialist Philatelic Societies' on the right.

1 - World War II : Prisoner of War and Internment Camps in South Africa, by Chris Oliver, *The Springbok*, Vol 56 no.4, Oct/Dec 2008, p.118-120. Discusses and illustrates some items not covered in the publication by JBR Findlay & Rory Ryan.

2 - 1d Ship Overprinted for Use in South West Africa, by Eddie Bridges, *The Springbok*, Vol 57 no.1, Jan/Mar 2009, p.14-19. Details overprinting settings and varieties on the different printings of the basic stamps.

3 - South African Army Post Offices in Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland 1940-41 (Part 1), by Jim Findlay and Rory Ryan, *The Springbok*, Vol 57 no.1, Jan/Mar 2009, p.21-29. Covers history of campaign, Army Postal Services, Censor marks and Army Post Offices, with many illustrations.

4 - The Triple Circle Target Cancellation No.25, by Alan R. Drysdall and Andrew Higson, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, vol 44 no.2, May 2009, p32-33. Reviews and illustrates use of this canceller which could have been transferred to Steynsdorp.

5 - The Triple Circle Target Cancellation No.26, by Andrew Higson, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, vol 44 no.2, May 2009, p34-35. Reviews and illustrates use of this canceller which could have been transferred from Sterkfontein to near Pietersburg.

6 - The Republican Overprints - The Revenues, by Bob Allison, *The Orange Free State Bulletin*, No.215, June 2009, p.3797 to 3800. Illustrates three pages from Allison's exhibit which recently was awarded a Gold at IBRA, Germany.

7 - The Post Office Agency at Darnall – for a time POA 43, by John Dixon, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.2, June 2009, p.47-50. Article questions previous assumptions that Darnall was in some way involved in the Anglo-Boer war.

8 - Zululand's Rorke's Drift Post Office – The Early Years, by Tony Davis, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.2, June 2009, p.58-63. The author reveals how colonial authorities went through the somewhat arduous process of appointing a postmaster at Rorke's Drift at the time of the establishment of the Colony of Zululand in 1888.

9 - Cape of Good Hope - A Select Chronology, by Robert Johnson, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.2, June 2009, p.64-67. Author presents a chronological listing of dates of philatelic importance with respect to the Cape of Good Hope.

10 - Ntingwe - a Noteworthy Zululand Postmark, by Tony Davis, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.2, June 2009, p.67-75. Article covers updated information on this postmark which was originally published in Forerunners in their Nov93-Feb94 and Mar-Jun 94 issues.

11 - Natal Postal Regulations 1873 - Second Extract, by John Dixon, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.2, June 2009, p.76-79. Covers Postage rates by Mail packet to a multitude of destinations.

12 - The Union Company's Atlantic Service, 1872 to 1876: Part 1, by John Dixon, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.2, June 2009, p.80-87. The new contract as completed on 19 December 1872 provided for (a) passages of 30 days instead of 38, (b) three sailings each way each month instead of two and (c) the postage rate remained at 1/- per half ounce but a subsidy of 10d was agreed in lieu of 11d. Author first describes the service from January to May 1873 before addressing the period from May 1873 to July 1876.

Specialist Societies

- **The Great Britain Philatelic Society of South Africa.** The SA representative is Malcolm Suttill. Tel 013 656 5932, 32 Amaryllis St, Witbank 1034. email: malcolms@lantic. net
- **Transvaal Study Circle,** based in the UK. Journal: *'The Transvaal Philatelist'*. The SA representative is Gawie van der Walt, email : cachetap@lantic.net
- **Cape & Natal Study Circle,** based in the UK. Journal: *'Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal'*. The SA representative is Roger Porter. email : rogport@kznwildlife.com
- **Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society.** Journal: *The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist.* The Secretary is N. P. Harris. email: mrnphboer@aon.com
- **The South African Collectors' Society,** based in the UK. Journal: *'The Springbok'*. Contact: Cedric Roché, email: croche@mweb.co.za
- **Orange Free State Study Circle.** based in the UK. Journal: *'OFS Bulletin'*. SA Representative John Cheminais, email: johnc2@telkomsa.net website: www.orangefreestatephilately.org.uk
- **The Royal Philatelic Society of London.** Journal: *'The London Philatelist'*. The SA representative are Dr J.R.Frank RDPSA FRPSL. email: frankfam@icon.co.za
- **Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa,** based in the USA; Journal: *'Forerunners'*. SA representative is Dr Uli Bantz, email: ulib@mweb.co.za
- **Rhodesian Study Circle.** Journal: *'Journal of RSC'*. Contact: D Morton. email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
- **Bechuanaland and Botswana Society,** based in UK; Journal: *'The Runner Post'*. The SA representative is Alan MacGregor, email: alan@rhodesia.co.za
- **South African Stamp Study Circle;** Contact is Keith Perrow, email: keith. perrow@spx. com
- **The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa.** Contact: Jan Lessing. Pretoria, South Africa. email: jan.lessing@absamail.co.za

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South African Collectors' Society EXHIBITION

Spring Stampex, London 24-27 February 2010

An exhibition to commemorate the Centenary of the establishment of the Union of South Africa on 31 May 1910 is being staged by the SA Collectors' Society in Britain.

Union collectors are encouraged to participate and be inspired to bring along good material that includes stamps of the interprovincial period, definitives, commemoratives, postal history, airmails, postal stationery etc ...



A meeting of the South African Collectors Society will take place during the event and is geared to attract a renowned collector who will talk on aspects of Union Philately.

An exhibition catalogue will be available and members of the Society will have an information stand during the event to assist collectors and potential collectors of the Union and Republic of South Africa.

The South African Philatelist
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SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
www.philatelysa.co.za

Future Articles

My favourite cover: **The Bervie Ship Letter of 1798**
Andrew Briscoe

Funafuti Provisionals
Ray Hackworth

The Antelope Standard Postage Stamps of South Africa
Robin Messenger and Robbie Schmidt



OFS Study Circle

The Orange Free State/Orange River Colony may be a 'dead country' in that its stamp issues ceased a hundred years ago, but the interest in its stamps and postmarks is alive and well and in fact growing, says Bob Allison, president of the Orange Free State Study Circle.

The study circle, the smallest of the specialist societies serving the interests of Southern African collectors, now has 59 members in 13 countries after gaining six new members in the past year.

Moreover, 'new' postal markings from the OFS are continually being discovered. A study circle member in Australia, Kevin Price, has taken on the task of recording all new OFS/ORC postmarks and listing them according to a numerical system which has its origins in the postmark studies of Archie Batten RDPSA 30 years ago. Price works in close collaboration with Alex Visser of Pretoria, who maintains a database of all South African postmarks.

But postmarks are only part of the interaction amongst members of the OFS study circle, as the group covers all aspect of the republic and colony's philately to 1913. The includes pre-stamp letters, republican stamps to 1900, the British occupation, colonial period and interprovincial period, while the postal history studies include postage rates, mail treatment and routing, and postal arrangements.

At the recent annual general meeting held at the house of Bob Allison near Salisbury in the United Kingdom, chairman Michael Smith reported that two postal auctions had been held in the past year, providing members with a welcome source of material. The society's website had also become operational in the last year and provides an excellent introduction to the philately of the OFS - www.orangefreestatephilately.org.uk .

The secretary of the OFS Study Circle is Richard Stroud, 28 Oxford Street, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset TA8 1LQ, UK. Email : richardstroudph@gofast.co.uk .

JG

LONDON 2010 International



Commissioner Harry Birkhead RDPSA advises that of 77 frames entered, a total of 54 have now been accepted, comprising exhibits from himself, Emil Bührmann, Joel Latinsky, Ian Matheson RDPSA, Emil Minnaar RDPSA, Clive Sergay, Alan Uria and Peter van der Molen RDPSA. With the exhibition twice subscribed, our acceptance ratio of 65% is a compliment to the standard of South African philately.

The Leamington Spa 'Southern Africa Conference', England

This 'conference' is a meeting of those interested in Southern Africa philately, which has been held for a number of years now, always one week after the Autumn Philatex Show in London. This year the 'conference' will take place from Friday 13 to Sunday 15 November 2009, at the Falstaff Hotel, Leamington Spa (south of Birmingham, with a good rail connection from London). The hotel provides excellent facilities at modest cost. The programme comprises a social dinner on the Friday evening, with larger exhibits (about 80 pages) being presented on the Saturday. On Sunday, smaller displays up to 20 pages each are shown, with an auction in the afternoon, and finishing about 4 pm. This event has proved very popular, with an attendance of over 30, and is recognised as being a very pleasant social and philatelic week-end. Further details are obtainable from the organiser, Brian Trotter, at briantrotter@btinternet.com

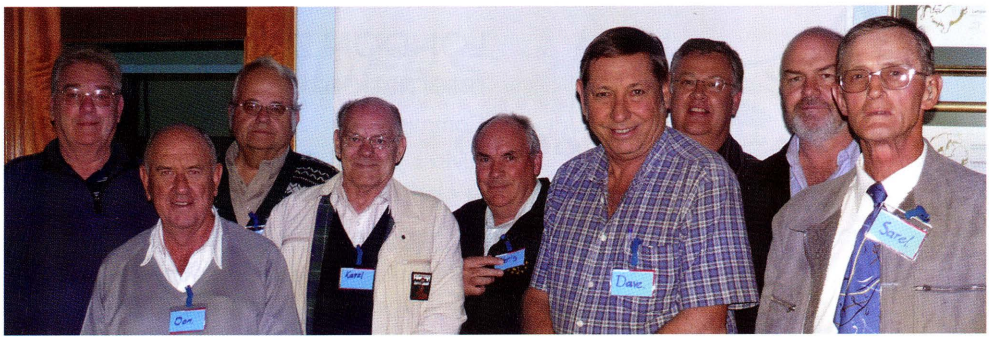
The King George VI Collectors Society Golden Jubilee Exhibition



This Society, based in Great Britain, will be celebrating its Golden Jubilee in 2010. It will hold a commemorative exhibition on Saturday 27 February 2010 at the Royal Philatelic Society, London, where by Gracious Permission of Her Majesty The Queen there will be a display of about six hundred pages from the Royal Philatelic Collection, of King George VI material. A celebratory dinner is planned for the same day. For further details contact the Society's General Secretary John Shaw MBE FRPSL, 17 Balcaskie Road, Eltham, London SE9 1HQ, England.

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The Reactivation of Witbank Philatelic Society



The revival of the Witbank Philatelic Society, took place on the 5 May 2009. Nine people attended, with two apologies. The society will meet once a month and the President, Lampies Lamprecht extends a welcome to any visiting philatelists. He can be contacted on telephone 013 690 2721.

The newly elected committee and the visiting President and Vice-President from the Pretoria Philatelic Society, as well as the local press ensured that the event was celebrated and recorded in the Witbank newspaper.

From left (front) Messrs Dave Beyers, Pretoria President, Karel de Klein, Dave Shone, Vice-President Pretoria, and Sarel Luus. In the back row; Malcolm Suttill, Vice-President Witbank, George Grysenhout, Treasurer Witbank, Chris Sonnehus, Secretary Witbank, Lampies Lamprecht, President Witbank and Ivan Derick.

ERPS 90th Anniversary function

To commemorate the 90th anniversary of the East Rand Philatelic Society, a celebratory braai was held on 16 May 2009 at the residence of the ERPS Honorary Life Member, Dave Hunt, in Benoni.

Past and current members were welcomed by President Steven Baker; the excellent provisions arranged by Lyn and Dave Hunt and a fine Highveld winter day ensured that the 31 attendees had a most enjoyable afternoon. All look forward to the Society's Centenary function.



Front Row Left to Right :- Margaret Lillis, Virginia Sheffryk, Esmond Lowe, Pat Kitts, Laurie Dear
Standing, left to right: Lotte Bakker, Ian Matheson, Ina Olinger, Cynthia Wossler, Gunther Wossler, Steven Baker, Leon David, Neville Dolley (partly hidden), Dave Hunt, Herbert Olinger, Emil Minnaar, Richard Plane, Denise Minnaar, Alan Rose, Sally Rose, Jill Redmond-van Wyk, Mike Jackson (PFSA RVP), Wernich van Wyk, Ron Kitts, Lyn Hunt, Jan Bakker, Sarah van der Molen, Jim Lillis, Peter van der Molen. Arrived later: Irving and Gillian Cann.

BLOEMFONTEIN NATIONAL 2009

Take advantage of your visit to Oliewenhuis Art Museum to view the Permanent Collection of outstanding South African art, which includes a unique outdoor Sculpture Park and a working African Carousel for which original sculptures were commissioned. In addition, sign up for the PARTNER PROGRAM - if there is enough interest, a full program of activities will be available. Send your details of interest to **rtmtrust@global.co.za**

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Back Issues

Should there be a demand for back issues of the South African Philatelist, you can request these by writing to:
The South Africa Philatelist,
P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

- Local (within South Africa) R33.00 per copy including postage
- SADC Areas Airmail R56.66 per copy including postage
- Rest of World Airmail R63.33 per copy including postage

An invitation to aspiring authors

All experienced Philatelists are welcome to submit articles for publication in the South African Philatelist subject to the discretion of the Editorial Board.

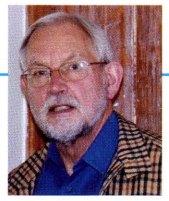
Should you choose to submit articles for the Editorial Board's consideration, please adhere to the following guidelines:

- *a printed proof copy of the text as well as a printed proof copy of the relevant philatelic items in the article at actual size.*
- *a corrected final draft of the article in a 'Word' document either on compact disk or emailed to the production editor.*
- *scanned copies of the philatelic items scanned at 100% with a resolution of 300dpi on a compact disk saved as a tiff, pdf, high resolution jpeg or the nearest equivalent format, or you can drop by the publishers office in Edenvale, where the design team is able to assist you with the scanning of material.*

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New South African Stamp Issues – Part III

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.



5 June 2009 – Artwork in the Constitutional Court.

Denominations: 10 X Standard Postage rate (R2.25).
Designer: Photographs by Krut Publishers of the original paintings. Stamps are arranged in the sheetlet in the following order, numbered from the left:

Top Row.

1. '*The Benefit of the Doubt 2*', by Marlene Dumas (26 x 35.5mm);
2. '*Forgotten Family 1*', by Penny Siopsis (51.5 x 35.5mm);
3. '*Bass Player*', by Dumile Feni (26 x 35.5mm);
4. '*Head*', by William Kentridge (26 x 35.5mm);

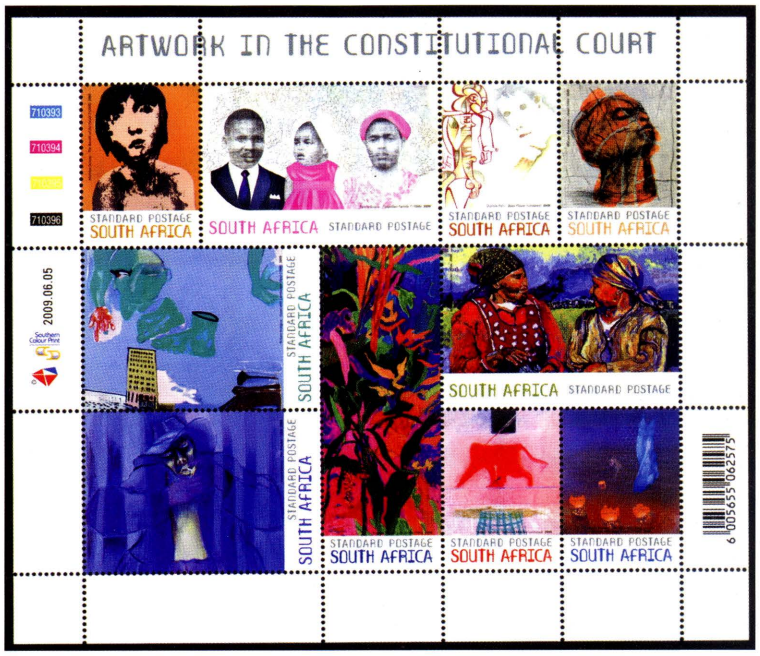
Middle Row.

5. '*Hotel with Landscape (Spy)*', by Robert Hodgins (51.5 x 35.5mm);
6. '*Hotlands*', by Andrew Verster (26 x 71mm, extends into bottom row);
7. '*Discussion*', by Willie Bester (51.5 x 35.5mm);

Bottom Row.

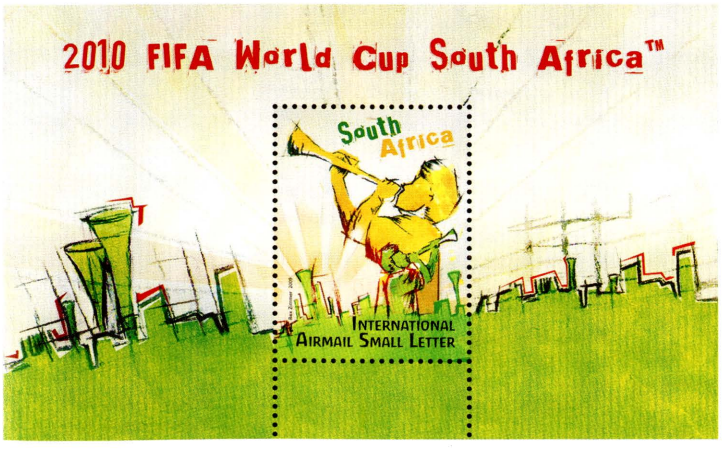
8. '*The Smoker*', by Gerard Sekoto (51.5 x 35.5mm);
9. '*Tethered Monkey*', by Albert Adams (26 x 35.5mm);
10. '*The Man Who Sang and the Woman Who Kept Silent 3 (Blue Dress 3)*', by Judith Mason (26 x 35.5mm).

Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: Various as indicated above in list of paintings.
Perforation: 14.5.
Paper: Tullis Russell 104 gsm.
Gum: PVA.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band along top and right margins of each stamp.
Sheetlet size: 160 x 137mm containing the 10 designs *se tenant*.
Cylinder numbers: 710393 (blue), 710394 (red), 710395 (yellow) and 710396 (black).
Printing sheet size: 667 x 605mm comprising 9 sheetlets arranged in three rows of three.
Quantity: 200 000 sheetlets.
Commemorative covers: No. 7.148 (stamps 1 to 5) and No. 7.149 (stamps 6 to 10), both of standard size (189 x 102mm), of which 4 000 for each were produced.
Canceller: No. 7.131 - CONSTITUTIONAL COURT / BRAAMFONTEIN - 05.06.2009.





The official launch of this issue took place on 2 June 2009 at the Constitutional Court. Commemorative covers were available on that day with an additional circular cachet inscribed: OLD FORT – CONSTITUTION HILL / Mandela Cell / 02.06.2009. Mint stamps were not available.



14 June 2009 – Fifa World Cup South Africa.

Denomination: International Airmail Small Letter (R5.40).
Designer: Rex Zimmer, of the Open Window Academy.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size/Format: Miniature sheet of size 105 x 65mm, incorporating a single stamp of size 29 x 38mm, with perforations extending to the bottom margin.
Perforation: 13.1 x 13.3.
Paper: Sopal stamp paper 110gsm.
Gum: PVA.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band along top and right hand margins of stamp.
Cylinder numbers: none.
Printing sheet size: 383 x 494mm comprising 18 miniature sheets arranged in six rows of three.
Quantity: 200 000 miniature sheets.
Commemorative covers: No. 7.150 of standard size of which 4 000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 7.132 – Polokwane / 14.06.2009.

Acknowledgement: The above stamp information was collated from newsletter number 282 of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria and SETEMPE Vol 14 No. 2.

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Smalls

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South Africa very fine used wanted, offer in exchange Finland used and mint (Michel basis). Collect worldwide. Martti Vihanto, P. O. Box 34, 20521 Turku, Finland, martti.vihanto@tse.fi, www.ace-economics.fi/mvihanto.

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I live in Switzerland and started to collect classical stamps until 1918. I am looking for stamps from this period of the world.
Freundlichen Grüssen
Dennis Buob. [mail:dennis.buob@swissonline.ch] Steinenvorstadt 79. 4051 Basel. Schweiz. Office: 077 411 63 04. Private: 061 271 81 42

SMALLS ADVERTS

Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can 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.

LOCAL EVENTS

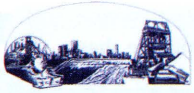
exhibition news invited for all future local events

STAMP FAIRS: Fairs, all featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area, and one in KZN. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for new member growth. Dates, locations & contact persons/detail are:

- **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR**: 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl at 076 1249055
- **TSHWANE -** Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria and Pretoria Philatelic Society, in cooperation with dealer Paul Van Zeyl :
  - •TSHWANE INTERCLUB. 5 September2009. Competitive.
  - •THEMATIC FUN. 7 November 2009. Open invitation.

  Venue for all above events: Denis Adami Hall.Wren St, Queenswood. Pretoria. Convenor: Rev Cassie Carstens (012 653 2279)
- **SANDTON STAMP FAIR**: 2nd Saturday of every month; Ernest Ullmann Recreation Centre, Alma St, Morningside, Sandton. Contact: Clinton Goslin at 083 2729367
- **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR**: Last Saturday of all months, except December; Impala Park. Community Hall, Elizabeth Rd, Impala Park. Contact: Jacques Kuun at 073 2590719
- **KZN STAMP FAIR:** Last Sunday of all months, except December; Kloof Country Club,Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Anne Southwood at 033 3434803

Forthcoming Society Events



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

12 August 2009	Annual Auction
9 September 2009	One-Page Exhibit Evening
14 October 2009	Convenor Evening
11 November 2009	Second Competitive Evening
9 December 2009	President's Evening + Cocktail Party

Societies that wish to publish forthcoming exhibitions or events are welcome to submit information

MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENTS

JULY / AUGUST '09

Philakorea 2009
24th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Seoul
30 July - 4 August 2009
Commissioner: Emil Minnaar
email: emil@minnaar.org
SA Jurors: Howard Green RDPSA
Neil Cronje (Apprentice Juror). Entries Closed



SEPTEMBER 2009

Bloemfontein National Exhibition
Venue: Oliewenhuis Art Museum.
16 Harry Smith Street. Bloemfontein.
23 - 27 September 2009
Commissioners: Harry Birkhead RDPSA- Gauteng
Herwig Kussing - Eastern Cape,
Dave Morton - Western Cape. Franco Frescura - KZN
email: gerdavanzyll@hotmail.com



OCTOBER 2009

Italy 2009
FEPA International Stamp Exhibition (FIP) Recognition
Rome
21 - 25 October 2009
Commissioner:
Richard Johnson RDPSA
email: RJ@johnson.co.za Entries Closed



FEBRUARY 2010

Union Centenary Exhibition
South African Collectors' Society
Spring Stampex London
24 - 27 February 2010



MAY 2010

London 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, London
8 - 15 May 2010
Commissioner:
Harry Birkhead RDPSA FRPSL
email: sylvia@icon.co.za
Apprentice Juror:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL Entries Closed



OCTOBER 2010

Lisbon 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, Lisbon
1 - 10 October 2010
Commissioner: Andrew Fischer
email: andrewf@fischerassociates.co.za



OCTOBER 2010

Joburg 2010
26th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Johannesburg
27 - 31 October 2010
Commissioner General:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL
email: pflan@mweb.co.za
email:
info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za



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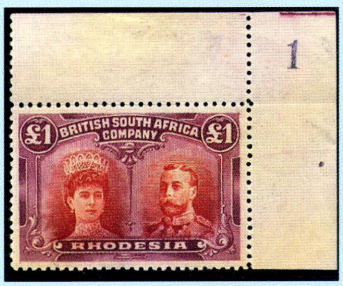
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King Edward VII

King George V

King George VI

Queen Elizabeth II



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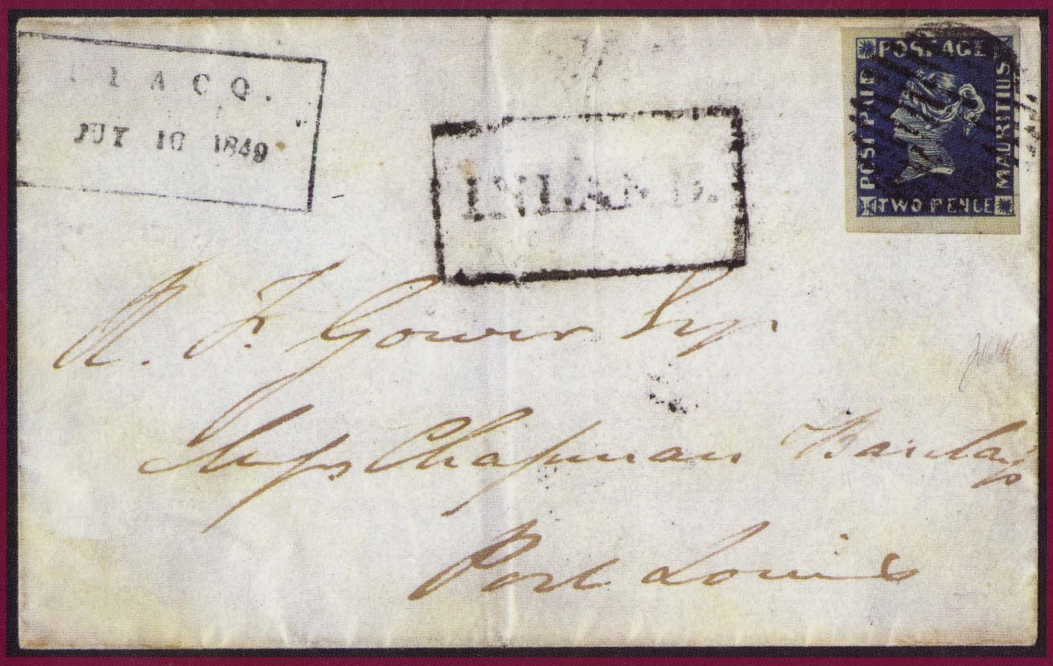
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Liechtensteinische Post AG

BRIEFMARKEN-AUSGABE 7./16. SEPTEMBER 2009

75 JAHRE LIECHTENSTEINER PHILATELISTEN-VERBAND LPHV

FÜRSTLICHE SCHÄTZE – LIECHTENSTEIN MUSEUM IN WIEN

SCHMETTERLINGE

LIECHTENSTEINER LANDSCHAFTEN (SEPAC) – II

KUNSTSAMMLUNG DES FÜRSTEN VON LIECHTENSTEIN



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Kunstsammlung des Fürsten von Liechtenstein

Der erste Fürst aus dem Hause Liechtenstein, der sich als Sammler von Gemälden und wertvollen Kunstobjekten hervortat, war gleichzeitig der erste Fürst überhaupt: Karl I. (1569–1627) legte auf Schloss Feldsberg eine eigene Guarderoba an, in der er neben Tapisserien und Teppichen, kostbaren Möbeln, Gold- und Silberobjekten sowie Pietra Dura-Arbeiten auch Gemälde damaliger Künstler verwahrte und die als erstes Lager der Fürstlichen Sammlungen bezeichnet werden kann. Teile dieser Kunstkammerstücke können heute im Liechtenstein Museum in Wien besichtigt werden. Karls Sohn Fürst Karl Eusebius (1611–1684) betätigte sich ebenfalls als eifriger Kunstsammler und er war der Erste des Fürstenhauses, der sich systematisch des Kunsthandels bediente, um gewünschte Kunstwerke zu erwerben. Der begnadete Finanzexperte und Besitzverwalter Fürst Johann Adam Andreas von Liechtenstein (1662–1712), der durch den Erwerb der Herrschaft Schellenberg im Jahre 1699 und der Grafschaft Vaduz im Jahre 1712 die Voraussetzungen für die Begründung des reichsunmittelbaren Fürstentums Liechtenstein im Jahre 1719 schuf, war

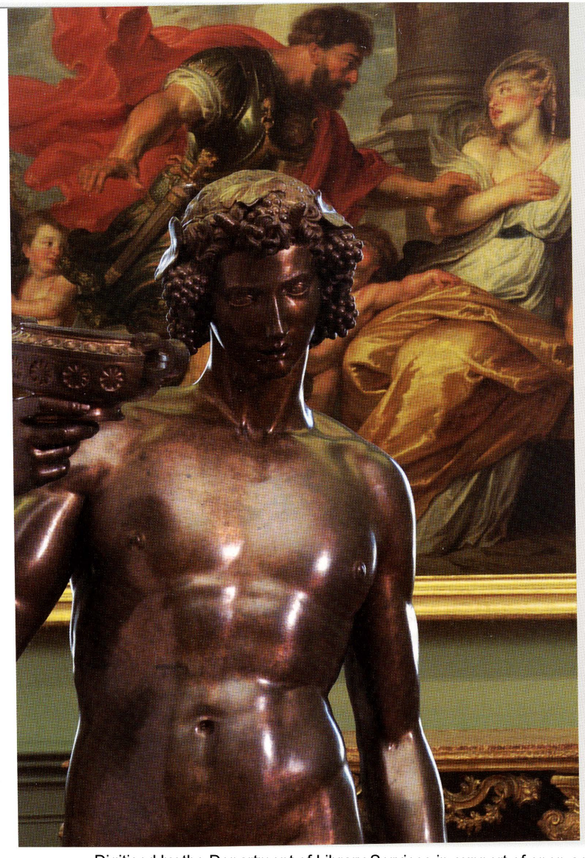
Collection d'œuvres d'art du prince de Liechtenstein

Le premier prince de Liechtenstein qui se distingue en tant que collectionneur de tableaux et d'objets d'art de valeur est également le premier prince tout court: au château de Feldsberg, Karl I (1569–1627) met en place sa propre 'Guarderoba' où il conserve non seulement des tapisseries, des tapis, des meubles précieux, des objets en or et en argent, mais également des œuvres de 'pietra dura' et des tableaux d'artistes de l'époque, constituant ainsi en quelque sorte la première réserve des collections princières. Certains de ces objets d'art sont aujourd'hui exposés au Liechtenstein Museum à Vienne. Le fils de Karl, le prince Karl Eusebius (1611-1684), également un grand collectionneur, est le premier membre de la Maison princière à avoir systématiquement recours au commerce d'objets d'art pour acquérir les œuvres souhaitées. Le prince Johann Adam Andreas von Liechtenstein (1662–1712), expert financier et gestionnaire hors pair, fait non seulement l'acquisition de la seigneurie de Schellenberg en 1699 et du comté de Vaduz en 1712, instaurant ainsi les conditions nécessaires à la création, en 1719, de la principauté immédiate du

Art collection of the Prince of Liechtenstein

The first Prince of the House of Liechtenstein to distinguish himself as a collector of paintings and valuable objets d'art was in fact the first Prince of all: Karl I (1569–1627) established at Feldsberg Castle a special storeroom in which he safeguarded not just tapestries and rugs, valuable furniture, gold and silver objects and pietra dura pieces, but also paintings by the artists of the day; this storeroom can be considered the original storehouse of the Princely Collections. Some of these chamber-of-art pieces can be viewed today at the Liechtenstein Museum in Vienna. Karl's son Prince Karl Eusebius (1611–1684) was likewise an enthusiastic art collector and was the first member of the Princely House to make systematic use of the art trade to acquire sought-after works of art. The gifted financial expert and estate administrator Prince Johann Adam Andreas of Liechtenstein (1662–1712), who made the essential preparations for establishing the Principality of Liechtenstein as an immediate fief of the Empire in 1719 by acquiring the Lordship of Schellenberg in 1699 and the County of Vaduz in 1712, was also a great art lover and





6 75 Jahre Liechtensteiner Philatelisten-Verband LPHV
75 ans de l'Association des philatélistes du Liechtenstein
75 years of the Liechtenstein Philately Society (LPHV)

10 Fürstliche Schätze – Liechtenstein Museum Wien
Trésors du prince – Liechtenstein Museum à Vienne
Princely treasures – Liechtenstein Museum, Vienna

14 Schmetterlinge
Papillons
Butterflies

18 Selbstklebemarken
Timbres autocollants
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20 Liechtensteiner Landschaften (SEPAC) – II
Paysages liechtensteinois
Liechtenstein Landscapes

24 Schwarzdrucke
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25 Stempel, Timbres d'oblitération, Postmarks

26 Neues von der Liecht. Post AG

26 Neues von der Philatelie Liechtenstein

27 Ausgabeprogramm

28 Termine

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Kunstsammlung des Fürsten von Liechtenstein

wie seine beiden Vorfahren ebenfalls ein grosser Kunstfreund und Mäzen. Mit den Ankäufen von Werken berühmter Meister wie Rubens (u.a. den Decius Mus-Zyklus) und van Dyck und der Errichtung einer öffentlich zugänglichen Galerie im späteren Majoratspalais an der Bankgasse in Wien legte er den entscheidenden Grundstein für die Fürstlichen Sammlungen, die heute Hauptwerke der europäischen Kunst aus fünf Jahrhunderten umfassen und zu den bedeutendsten privaten Kunstsammlungen der Welt gehören. Denn die umsichtigen Nachfolger des Fürsten Johann Adam Andreas erweiterten die Sammlungen über Generationen hinweg und ergänzten sie je nach persönlichem Geschmack mit Gemälden bestimmter Maler oder Epochen sowie mit Skulpturen, Graphiken und Kunsthandwerk. 1807 wurden die Fürstlichen Sammlungen ins Gartenpalais in der Rossau übersiedelt, wo für die Präsentation wesentlich mehr Platz zur Verfügung stand. 1836 umfasste die Sammlung denn auch schon bereits 1'613 Gemälde. 1938 mussten die Fürstlichen Sammlungen geschlossen werden und nachdem Fürst Franz Josef II. (1906–1989) im selben Jahr als erster Vertreter seines Hauses in Vaduz Residenz nahm, wurde wenige Jahre später ein wesentlicher Bestand der Sammlungen in den Wirren des zu Ende gehenden Zweiten Weltkrieges unter zum Teil abenteuerlichen Bedingungen nach Liechtenstein gebracht, wo sie während Jahrzehnten praktisch unter Ausschluss der Öffentlichkeit hinter dicken Schlossmauern gelagert blieben. In jenen Jahren war es Kunstfreunden nur einmal möglich, einen ausführlichen Blick auf die riesige Privatsammlung des Fürstenhauses zu werfen: an der grossen Ausstellung im Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York 1985/86.
Mit der Eröffnung des Liechtenstein Museums am 29. März 2004 konnte ein Teil der Kunstschätze der Fürstlichen Sammlungen nach fast 60 Jahren wieder in das mittlerweile grosszügig renovierte Wiener Gartenpalais in der Rossau zurückkehren, wo sie seither Kunstinteressierte aus aller Welt begeistern. Gleichzeitig werden aber auch immer wieder Exponate aus den Fürstlichen Sammlungen im Kunstmuseum Liechtenstein in Vaduz in hochkarätigen Sonderausstellungen präsentiert.

Collection d'œuvres d'art du prince de Liechtenstein

Saint Empire, mais est également, tout comme ses ancêtres, un grand amateur d'art et mécène. En achetant les œuvres de maîtres réputés tels que Rubens (notamment le cycle de Decius Mus) et van Dyck, de même qu'en créant, au Majoratspalais dans la Bankgasse de Vienne, une galerie ouverte au public, il pose la première pierre des collections princières, lesquelles rassemblent aujourd'hui cinq siècles de chefs-d'œuvre de l'art européen et constituent l'une des collections privées les plus importantes au monde. Au fil des générations, les successeurs avisés du prince Johann Adam Andreas complètent en effet les collections selon leur goût personnel, y ajoutant des tableaux de certains peintres ou de certaines époques, des sculptures, des gravures et des objets d'art. En 1807, les collections princières sont transférées au palais-jardin de la Rossau, nettement plus spacieux. En 1836, la collection compte déjà 1613 tableaux. En 1938, les collections princières sont fermées au public et le prince Franz Josef II (1906–1989) est le premier représentant de la Maison princière à établir sa résidence à Vaduz. Quelques années plus tard, vers la fin de la 2ème guerre mondiale, une grande partie des collections est transférée au Liechtenstein dans des conditions pour le moins rocambolesques. Durant plusieurs décennies, elles restent quasiment inaccessibles, entreposées à l'abri des épais murs du château. Pendant cette période, les amateurs d'art n'ont qu'une seule fois l'occasion d'admirer l'immense collection privée de la Maison princière, lors de la grande exposition organisée en 1985/86 au Metropolitan Museum of Art à New York.
Près de 60 ans après leur premier transfert vers ce lieu, grâce à l'ouverture du Liechtenstein Museum, le 29 mars 2004, une partie des trésors des collections princières retourne dans le palais-jardin de la Rossau à Vienne, entretemps largement rénové, où ils enchantent des amateurs d'art du monde entier. Des pièces des collections princières sont en parallèle régulièrement présentées dans le cadre d'expositions spéciales au Kunstmuseum Liechtenstein à Vaduz.

Art collection of the Prince of Liechtenstein

patron like his two forebears. By purchasing works by celebrated masters such as Rubens (the Decius Mus cycle among others) and van Dyck and by establishing in the later Majoratspalais on Bankgasse in Vienna a gallery accessible to the public he laid the vital foundation stone for the Princely Collections, which today include major works of European art spanning five centuries and are among the world's most important private art collections. Over the generations the discerning successors of Prince Johann Adam Andreas enlarged the collections and augmented them each according to his taste with paintings by particular artists or from particular epochs, and also with sculptures, artwork and craftwork. In 1807 the Princely Collections were moved to the Garden Palace at Rossau, where considerably more space was available for displaying them. In 1836 the Collection already included 1,613 paintings. In 1938 the Princely Collections had to be closed and, after Prince Franz Josef II (1906–1989) had in that same year taken up residence in Vaduz as the first representative of his House to do so, only a few years later in the confusion as the Second World War was ending a substantial part of the Collections was brought in sometimes hazardous conditions to Liechtenstein, where for decades it remained stored behind thick castle walls and virtually unseen by the public. Only once in all those years were art-lovers able to gaze at length at the Princely House's vast private collection: at the 1985/86 great exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.
The opening of the Liechtenstein Museum on 29th March 2004 meant that some of the art treasures in the Princely Collections could be returned after almost 60 years to the by this time sumptuously restored Vienna Garden Palace at Rossau, where they have since been delighting art enthusiasts from all over the world. At the same time however exhibits from the Princely Collections are continually being put on display in high-quality special exhibitions in the Kunstmuseum Liechtenstein in Vaduz.



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75 Jahre Liechtensteiner Philatelisten-Verband LPHV

Auslöser für die Gründung des «Liechtensteiner Philatelisten-Verbands» war die 2. Liechtensteinische Landesausstellung, die vom 29. September bis 15. Oktober 1934 in Vaduz stattfand und in deren Rahmen auch die 1. Liechtensteinische Briefmarkenausstellung durchgeführt wurde. Diese war weitgehend durch die Sammlungen der Mitglieder des bereits 1930 gegründeten RLS (Ring der Liechtensteinsammler) geprägt. Der RLS ist eine Vereinigung bedeutender Liechtenstein-Philatelisten aus Deutschland, Schweiz und Österreich. Elf Gleichgesinnte aus Liechtenstein und der Region nahmen dieses Vorbild zum Anlass, mit der Gründung des LPHV vor Ort für das Sammelgebiet Liechtenstein Werbung zu betreiben und auch die Jugendphilatelie aktiv zu fördern. Dies geschah allerdings nicht in Konkurrenz zu dem bestehenden RLS, sondern in freundschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit, etwas, das die Beziehung zu allen später noch folgenden Vereinen auszeichnete. So wurde im Jahre 1938 mit dem «Verein der Liechtenstein-Sammler in der Schweiz» (VLS) ein weiterer Partnerverein gegründet und später kamen in den Niederlanden (NVPVL), in den USA

75 ans de l'Association des philatélistes du Liechtenstein

L'Association des philatélistes du Liechtenstein est créée suite à la 2ème exposition nationale liechtensteinoise, laquelle s'est tenue du 29 septembre au 15 octobre 1934 à Vaduz, et dans le cadre de laquelle était également organisée la 1ère exposition de timbres du Liechtenstein. Celle-ci était largement dominée par les collections des membres du RLS (Ring der Liechtensteinsammler) qui existait depuis 1930. Le RLS est une association de philatélistes allemands, suisses et autrichiens, spécialisés dans les timbres du Liechtenstein. Onze philatélistes du Liechtenstein et de la région ont décidé de les imiter et de créer sur place l'Association des philatélistes du Liechtenstein, leur permettant ainsi de promouvoir le domaine de collection du Liechtenstein et la philatélie des jeunes. Loin de s'inscrire dans une démarche de concurrence, cette association a instauré des relations de coopération amicale, tant avec le RLS qu'avec les autres clubs ultérieurement créés. Un autre partenaire, le « Verein der Liechtenstein-Sammler in der Schweiz » (VLS), est créé en 1938, puis d'autres associations ont vu le jour aux Pays-Bas (NVPVL), aux Etats-Unis (Liechtenstudy) et en Au-

75 years of the Liechtenstein Philately Society (LPHV)

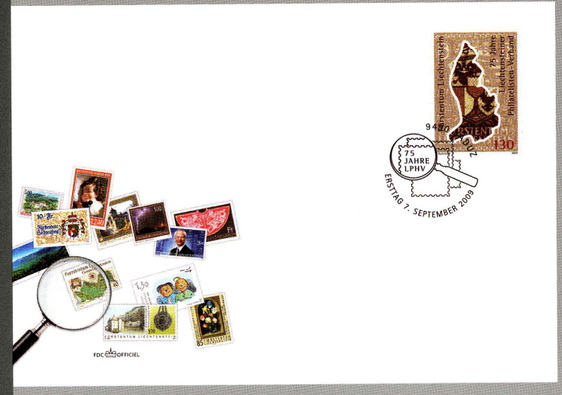
The formation of the "Liechtenstein Philately Society" was prompted by the 2nd Liechtenstein National Exhibition, which took place in Vaduz from 29th September to 15th October 1934 and within which the 1st Liechtenstein Postage Stamp Exhibition was also held. This featured extensively the collections of members of the Liechtenstein Collectors' Circle (RLS) which had been formed as early as 1930. The RLS is an organisation uniting major Liechtenstein collectors from Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Eleven like-minded people from Liechtenstein and the region used this model as an opportunity to promote Liechtenstein at home as a collecting area by founding the LPHV and also actively to encourage stamp collecting among young people. This happened however not in competition with the existing RLS, but in a spirit of friendly cooperation, something which has characterised relations with all associations formed subsequently. In 1938 for example another affiliation was formed in the "Association of Liechtenstein Collectors in Switzerland" (VLS); it was followed later by further associations with a specific focus on Liechtenstein stamps in

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Fürstliche Schätze – Liechtenstein Museum Wien

Die Kunstschätze des Liechtenstein Museums Wien boten seit der Eröffnung im März 2004 schon mehrmals die Vorlagen für ausgesprochen edel gestaltete Briefmarken. Letztmals war dies bei der Serie der Gemeinschafts-Briefmarkenausgaben Österreich-Liechtenstein der Fall. Mit der Serie «Fürstliche Schätze – Liechtenstein Museum Wien» wurde nun ein philatelistisches Highlight geschaffen, das der grossartigen Vorlage, dem im Dezember 2004 durch SD Fürst Hans Adam II. von und zu Liechtenstein bei Christie's in London erworbenen «Badminton Cabinet», absolut gerecht wird und sich in eine Reihe mit den schönsten Kunstmarken früherer Serien zu stellen vermag.
Das aus Ebenholz, Bronze und Pietra Dura (Hart- bzw. Schmucksteine) gefertigte Kabinett wurde 1726 von Henry Somerset, dem dritten Herzog von Beaufort, in der Grossherzoglichen Werkstatt in Florenz in Auftrag gegeben. Es gilt als Triumph italienischer Handmeisterarbeit und stellt mit seinen über 3,80 Metern Höhe und einer Breite von 2,30 Metern das monumentalste Florentiner Kunstwerk aus der Zeit der Medici dar. Nicht weniger als 30 Handarbeiter

Trésors du prince – Liechtenstein Museum à Vienne

Depuis l'ouverture en mars 2004, les trésors du Liechtenstein Museum à Vienne ont à plusieurs reprises inspiré de merveilleux motifs de timbres, les derniers en date dans le cadre de la série de timbres communs Autriche-Liechtenstein. La série spéciale « Trésors du prince – Liechtenstein Museum à Vienne » marque un temps fort de la philatélie. Elle est à la hauteur des plus beaux timbres d'art des séries précédentes et rend parfaitement justice au modèle spectaculaire qu'est le Badminton Cabinet dont le prince Hans Adam II von und zu Liechtenstein a fait l'acquisition en décembre 2004 chez Christie's, à Londres.
Fabriqué en ébène, bronze et 'pietra dura' (pierres dures et précieuses), le Cabinet a été commandé en 1726 par Henry Somerset, le troisième duc de Beaufort, à l'atelier du grand-duc à Florence. Considérée comme un chef-d'œuvre de l'artisanat d'art italien, cette pièce de plus de 3,80 m de hauteur et de 2,30 m de largeur est l'œuvre d'art florentine la plus monumentale de l'époque des Médicis. Pas moins de 30 artisans ont travaillé près de six ans à la réalisation de ce meuble fastueux . En

Princely treasures – Liechtenstein Museum, Vienna

The art treasures of the Liechtenstein Museum in Vienna have several times already since its opening in March 2004 provided the originals for some very fine stamp designs. This was most recently the case in the series of joint Austria-Liechtenstein issues. In the "Princely treasures – Liechtenstein Museum, Vienna" commemoratives a philatelic highlight has now been created which does full justice to its magnificent subject, the "Badminton Cabinet" acquired in December 2004 at Christie's in London by HSH Prince Hans Adam II von und zu Liechtenstein, and deserves to stand alongside the finest art stamps of earlier series.
The Cabinet, made from ebony, bronze and pietra dura (ornamental hardstones), was commissioned from the Grand-Ducal workshop in Florence by Henry Somerset, 3rd Duke of Beaufort in 1726. It is considered a triumph of Italian craftsmanship and with its height of over 12" and width of 7.5" it is the most monumental work of Florentine art from the Medici period. It took no fewer than 30 craftsmen about six years to make this flamboyant piece of furniture before it was shipped to London





MK 305









FDC



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Schmetterlinge

Schmetterlinge (Lepidoptera) – oder zumindest diejenigen Arten unter ihnen, die am Tag fliegen und daher landläufig auch Tagfalter genannt werden – gehören sicherlich mit zu den beliebtesten Tierarten des Menschen, künden sie doch an den ersten wärmenden Frühlingstagen mit ihrem charakteristischen Schaukelflug und dem sorglosen Wandern von einer bunten Blüte zur anderen nach den langen dunklen Wintertagen wieder gelassenere und heitere Stunden an. Von den acht in Europa verbreiteten Tagfalterfamilien sind in Liechtenstein die Ritterfalter, Weisslinge, Edelfalter, Augenfalter und Bläulinge beheimatet. Die von Stefan Erne gestaltete Dauermarken-Serie «Schmetterlinge» präsentiert vier der bekanntesten Vertreter dieser Familien.

Der «Kleine Kohlweissling», Pieris rapae (Wertstufe CHF 0.85) ist einer der häufigsten in Mitteleuropa vorkommenden Tagfalter und gehört wie der ebenfalls bestens bekannte Zitronenfalter zur Familie der Weisslinge (Pieridae), der er aufgrund seiner Grundfärbung auch den Namen gab. Er ist in Liechtenstein sowohl im Tal als auch in der Bergregion anzutreffen. Obwohl er im restlichen

Papillons

Les papillons (lépidoptères) – ou du moins ceux qui volent également durant la journée et sont de ce fait couramment appelés les papillons diurnes – font certainement partie des espèces animales les plus appréciées de l'homme. Dès les premiers jours ensoleillés du printemps, après les longues et sombres journées d'hiver, leur vol caractéristique à bascule et leur nonchalante flânerie d'une fleur à l'autre annoncent en effet des heures plus décontractées et plus agréables. Sur les huit familles de papillons diurnes européens, on trouve au Liechtenstein les papilionidés, piérides, nymphalidés, satyridés et lycénidés. Les timbres d'usage courant « Papillons » conçu par Stefan Erne présentent quatre des représentants les plus connus de ces familles.

Le petit blanc du chou ou 'pieris rapae' (timbre à 0,85 CHF) est l'un des papillons diurnes les plus répandus en Europe centrale et fait partie de la famille des piéridés, de même que le citrin qui doit son nom à sa couleur. Au Liechtenstein, on le rencontre aussi bien dans la vallée qu'en montagne. Bien qu'il fasse l'objet d'une protection rapprochée dans le reste de l'Europe, car menacé

Butterflies

Butterflies (Lepidoptera) – or at least those species of butterfly which fly by day and are therefore also popularly called Tagfalter ("day-flutterers") in German – are surely among people's best-loved creatures. No surprise here: with their characteristic rocking flight and carefree movement from one colourful bloom to another on those first warming spring days they are harbingers of gentler and brighter times again after the long dark days of winter. Of the eight families of butterfly widespread in Europe the Swallowtails, Whites, Nymphalidae, Satyridae and Blues are native to Liechtenstein. The "Butterflies" definitive stamps designed by Stefan Erne picture four of the most familiar representatives of these families.

The "Small Cabbage-White", Pieris rapae (CHF 0.85 stamp) is one of the commonest butterflies found in Central Europe and belongs, like the also very familiar Brimstone Butterfly, to the Whites family (Pieridae), to which it also gave its name because of its pigmentary colouration. In Liechtenstein it is found in both the valley and mountain regions. Although rigorously protected elsewhere in Europe, since threatened with extinc-





TECHNISCHE ANGABEN

AUSGABE
Schmetterlinge / Papillons / Butterflies

TAXWERTE / MOTIV
CHF 0.85
Kleiner Kohlweissling
Petit blanc du chou
Small Cabbage-White
CHF 1.00
Apollofalter / Apollon / Apollo Butterfly
CHF 1.30
Schachbrett / Demi-deuil
Marbled White Butterfly
CHF 2.00
Admiral / Amiral / Admiral

MARKENFORMAT
38 x 32 mm

ZÄHNUNG
12 x 12 ¾

BLATTFORMAT
208 x 146 mm

ENTWURF
Stefan Erne, Triesen

DRUCK
Offset, FM-Raster
Gutenberg AG, Schaan

PAPIER
Spezialbriefmarkenpapier, Avery Dennison, weiss,
96 gm², selbstklebend (wasserlöslich)



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Schmetterlinge

Europa streng geschützt, da vom Aussterben bedroht, ist der «Apollofalter», Parnassius apollo, (Wertstufe CHF 1.00) im Alpenraum noch weit verbreitet. In Liechtenstein findet man ihn am häufigsten entlang des Rheindamms. Er gehört zur Familie der Ritterfalter (Papilionidae) und war in Deutschland «Tier des Jahres 1995». Der aufgrund seiner charakteristischen Färbung «Schachbrett», Melanargia galathea, (Wertstufe CHF 1.30) oder auch Damenbrett genannte Tagfalter aus der Familie der Augenfalter (Satyridae) findet in Liechtenstein ebenfalls am Rheindamm seinen Lebensraum. Er kommt aber auch in den Bergregionen vor. Der «Admiral», Vanessa atalanta, (Wertstufe CHF 2.00) aus der farbenprächtigen Familie der Edelfalter (Nymphalidae) ist im gesamten Alpenraum verbreitet. Er ist ein Wanderfalter, der zum Teil gezielt längere Strecken, z.B. von Italien über die Alpen bis nach Skandinavien zurücklegen kann.

Papillons

d'extinction, l'apollon ou 'parnassius apollo' (timbre à 1,00 CHF) est encore largement répandu dans les Alpes. Au Liechtenstein, on le trouve le plus souvent le long du Rhin. Il fait partie de la famille des papilionidés, « animal de l'année 1995 » en Allemagne. Le demi-deuil ou 'melanargia galathea' (timbre à 1,30 CHF), ainsi nommé en raison de sa teinte caractéristique, est un papillon diurne de la famille des satyridés qui vit également au bord du Rhin. On le trouve toutefois également dans les régions montagneuses. L'amiral ou 'vessa atalanta' (timbre à 2,00 CHF), de la famille multicolore des nymphalidés est répandu dans l'ensemble des Alpes. C'est un papillon migrant, en mesure de parcourir de longs trajets, par exemple d'Italie jusqu'en Scandinavie, en passant par les Alpes.

Butterflies

tion, the Apollo Butterfly, Parnassius apollo, (CHF 1.00 stamp) is still widespread in the Alpine area. In Liechtenstein it is seen most frequently along the Rhine embankment. It belongs to the Swallowtail (Papilionidae) family and was "Creature of the Year 1995" in Germany. The Marbled White butterfly (Melanargia galathea) of the Satyridae family, called "Chessboard" or sometimes "Chequerboard" because of its characteristic colouration (CHF 1.30 stamp), is likewise at home on the Rhine embankment in Liechtenstein. It is however also found in the mountain regions. The Admiral, Vanessa atalanta, (CHF 2.00 stamp) from the gloriously colourful Nymphalidae family is common throughout the Alpine area. It is a migrant butterfly, capable sometimes of purposefully covering considerable distances, e.g. from Italy over the Alps as far as Scandinavia.







MK 306



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Weltneuheit

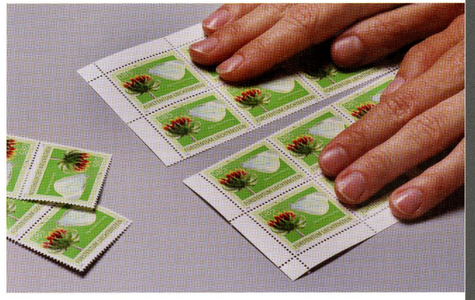
Mit der Serie «Schmetterlinge» präsentiert Philatelie Liechtenstein eine Weltneuheit, die von den Sammlern Liechtensteiner Briefmarken möglicherweise kritisch betrachtet, von den Benutzern aber einhellig begrüsst werden dürfte. Selbstklebemarken von anderen Postgesellschaften sind schon lange im Umlauf, mit dieser Dauermarken-Serie ist es aber nach zwei Jahren Vorbereitung der Philatelie Liechtenstein erstmals gelungen, eine Selbstklebemarke mit echter Perforation zu entwickeln, die sich zudem sehr einfach vom Bogen lösen lässt. Da die neue Marke eine echt perforierte Marke ist und nicht – wie oft von Sammlern beanstandet – wie ein blos-

Nouveauté mondiale

Avec la série « Papillons », la Philatélie Liechtenstein présente une nouveauté mondiale qui sera peut-être observée d'un œil critique par les collectionneurs de timbres liechtensteinois, mais qui fera très probablement l'unanimité auprès des usagers. Les timbres autocollants émis par d'autres postes existent depuis longtemps. Après deux ans de préparation de cette série de timbres d'usage courant, Philatelie Liechtenstein a réussi à élaborer le premier timbre autocollant pourvu d'une authentique dentelure, qui se détache en outre très aisément du bloc. Rien ne changera pour les philatélistes vu que le nouveau timbre est un vrai timbre dentelé, et non pas

World-novelty

In the "Butterflies" series Philatelie Liechtenstein presents a world's first, which collectors of Liechtenstein stamps may perhaps regard critically, but which is likely to be unanimously welcomed by users. Self-adhesive stamps from other postal organisations have long been in circulation, but in this series of definitives Philatelie Liechtenstein has succeeded for the first time, after two years' preparation, in developing a self-adhesive stamp which has authentic perforation and can moreover be separated from the sheet very easily. Since the new stamp is a genuinely perforated stamp and does not look – collectors





Weltneuheit

ses Abziehbild wirkt, wird sich für die Philatelisten nichts ändern. Für den Benutzer jedoch wird die Verwendung bedeutend vorteilhafter. Mit dieser Serie ist es auch gelungen, erstmals seit der Einführung von Liechtensteiner Briefmarken im Jahre 1912 eine Marke zu entwikkeln, die komplett in Liechtenstein hergestellt wurde. Das heisst: von der Gestaltung über den Druck bis hin zur Perforation: alles «made in Liechtenstein». Kommt die neue Marke gut an, könnte dies für die Liechtensteiner Philatelie bedeuten, dass Dauermarken in Zukunft selbstklebend werden, Sondermarken aber nassklebend bleiben.

Nouveauté mondiale

une simple image à détacher, cet aspect étant souvent peu apprécié des collectionneurs. La manipulation par les usagers est par contre nettement plus pratique. Pour la première fois depuis l'introduction de timbres liechtensteinois en 1912, cette série a également permis d'élaborer un timbre entièrement fabriqué au Liechtenstein. La conception, l'impression et la perforation, tout est « made in Liechtenstein ». Si ce nouveau timbre est bien accepté, les timbres d'usage courant au Liechtenstein pourraient à l'avenir être autocollants, les timbres spéciaux restant quant à eux des timbres à gomme.

World-novelty

often complain about this – like a mere transfer, nothing will change for philatelists. Users will however find them significantly more convenient. This series represents another first too: for the first time since Liechtenstein stamps were introduced in 1912 a stamp has been developed which has been produced entirely in Liechtenstein. From design to printing and perforation everything is "Made in Liechtenstein". If the stamp is well received, this could mean for Liechtenstein philately that in future definitives become self-adhesive, while commemoratives remain moisture-activated.



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Liechtensteiner Landschaften (SEPAC) - II

SEPAC steht für den Zusammenschluss kleiner europäischer Postverwaltungen und vereinigt die Mitglieder Åland, die Färöern, Gibraltar, Grönland, Guernsey, Island, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Monaco und San Marino. Am 1. Oktober 2007 brachte diese Kooperation unter dem Titel «Landschaften» eine erste Gemeinschaftsausgabe heraus, in der elf der dreizehn Gründungsmitglieder eine Briefmarke mit einer besonders schönen Landschaft ihres Landes oder Insel präsentierten. Liechtensteins Beitrag war die eindrückliche Marke «Blick nach Liechtenstein», die auf einem Panoramabild des Fotografen Marco Nescher beruhte. 2009 kommt es zur zweiten Auflage dieses Gemeinschaftprojektes und auch dieses Mal werden Landschaften im Kleinformat vorgestellt. Im Beitrag Liechtenstein geht es dabei um das Oberland und stellvertretend für die reichhaltige historische Vergangenheit des südlichen Teils des Fürstentums zeigt die Briefmarke die bekannte und unter Denkmalschutz stehende «Kapelle St. Mamerta, Triesen» (Wertstufe CHF 1.30). Die oberhalb des Dorfes Triesen auf einem Plateau gelegene Kapelle

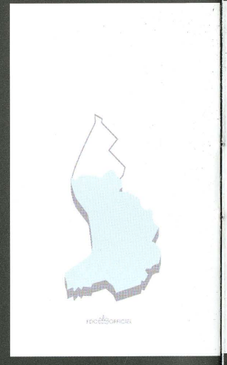
Paysages liechtensteinois (SEPAC) - II

La SEPAC est une association de petites administrations postales européennes dont les membres sont les postes d'Åland, des îles Féroé, de Gibraltar, du Groenland, de Guernesey, d'Islande, de l'île de Man, de Jersey, du Liechtenstein, du Luxembourg, de Malte, de Monaco et de Saint-Marin. Le 1er octobre 2007, cette association a émis une première série commune intitulée « Paysages » dans le cadre de laquelle onze des treize membres fondateurs présentaient un timbre avec un paysage particulièrement beau de leur pays ou de leur île. Le Liechtenstein avait contribué à cette émission avec l'impressionnant timbre « Vue sur le Liechtenstein » dont le motif provenait d'une photo panoramique de Marco Nescher. La deuxième série de ce projet commun est émise en 2009, également avec des motifs de paysages en petit format. La contribution du Liechtenstein porte cette fois sur l'Oberland, région qui incarne le riche passé historique du Sud de la principauté, le timbre représentant la célèbre « Chapelle St. Mamerta, Triesen » (timbre à 1,30 CHF), classée monument historique.
Située sur un plateau au-dessus du vil-

Liechtenstein Landscapes (SEPAC) – II

SEPAC stands for "Small European Postal Administrations Co-operation", which unites the members Åland, Faeroes, Gibraltar, Greenland, Guernsey, Iceland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco and San Marino. On 1st October 2007 this affiliation brought out a first joint issue entitled "Landscapes", in which eleven of the thirteen founding members presented a stamp depicting an especially attractive landscape in their country or island. Liechtenstein's contribution was the striking "Looking towards Liechtenstein" stamp based on a panoramic picture taken by photographer Marco Nescher. The second edition of this joint project is appearing in 2009 and this time too landscapes are being depicted in small format. In Liechtenstein's contribution the landscape is that of the Oberland and, representing the rich history of the southern part of the Principality, the stamp shows the well-known "Chapel of St. Mamerta, Triesen", which is preserved as an ancient monument (CHF 1.30 stamp).
The Chapel of St. Mamertus, which stands on a plateau above the village of Triesen and is named after St. Mamer-







MK 307



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Liechtensteiner Landschaften (SEPAC) - II

St. Mamerta, deren Name auf den heiligen Mamertus zurückgeht, dem Patron gegen Erdbeben, Feuersbrünste und Bergstürze, stammt in ihrer ursprünglichen Form aus dem 9. oder frühen 10. Jahrhundert und gilt damit als die älteste Kapelle Liechtensteins. Der markante Turm ist allerdings jüngeren Datums. Es wird vermutet, dass er erst im 15. Jahrhundert errichtet wurde. Die Gebäudefragmente im Innern der 90 cm dicken Umfassungsmauer weisen zudem darauf hin, dass das ursprüngliche Gebäude auch als Wohnstatt gedient haben dürfte. Mögliche Bewohner könnten die sagenumwobenen «Edlen von Trisun» gewesen sein (13./14. Jahrhundert), die in Diensten der Grafen von Montfort-Feldkirch standen und von denen sich auch der Name des Dorfes und das Wappen ableiten.
Die Kapelle ist auch eines der am häufigsten abgebildeten Wahrzeichen des Oberlandes (neben Schloss Vaduz und Burg Gutenberg). Die der Briefmarke zugrunde liegende Fotografie stammt wie schon bei der SEPAC-Briefmarke 2007 von Marco Nescher.

Paysages liechtensteinois (SEPAC) - II

lage de Triesen, la chapelle doit son nom à Saint-Mamertus, invoqué à des fins de protection contre les tremblements de terre, les grands incendies et les éboulements. Il s'agit de la plus ancienne chapelle du Liechtenstein, la première construction datant du 9ème ou début du 10ème siècle. Son clocher caractéristique est toutefois plus récent. On suppose qu'il date du 15ème siècle. Les fragments à l'intérieur du mur d'enceinte épais de 90 cm indiquent en outre que le bâtiment initial aurait également pu servir d'habitation. Les habitants éventuels auraient pu être les légendaires « nobles de Triesen » (13ème/14ème siècle), lesquels étaient au service des comtes de Montfort-Feldkirch, et dont proviennent également le nom du village et les armoiries.
La chapelle est par ailleurs l'un des emblèmes les plus fréquents de l'Oberland (avec le château de Vaduz et le château fort de Gutenberg). De même que le timbre de la SEPAC en 2007, la photo utilisée pour concevoir le timbre a été réalisée par Marco Nescher.

Liechtenstein Landscapes (SEPAC) – II

tus, the patron saint against earthquakes, conflagrations and landslides, dates in its original form from the 9th or early 10th century and is thus Liechtenstein's oldest chapel. The distinctive tower is however of more recent origin. It is thought to have been erected only in the 15th century. The building fragments within the 90cm thick curtain wall suggest moreover that the original building may also have served as a dwelling. Possible occupants could have been the legendary "Noblemen of Trisun" (13th/14th century), who were in the service of the Counts of Montfort-Feldkirch and from whom the name of the village and the coat-of-arms also derive.
The Chapel is also one of the most frequently pictured symbols of the Oberland (alongside Vaduz Castle and Gutenberg Castle). Like the SEPAC 2007 stamp this stamp is based on a photograph by Marco Nescher.



TECHNISCHE ANGABEN

AUSGABE
Liechtensteiner Landschaften (SEPAC) – II
Paysages Liechtensteinois (SEPAC) – II
Liechtenstein Landscapes (SEPAC) – II

WERTSTUFE / MOTIV
CHF 1.30
Oberland

MARKENFORMAT
60 x 30 mm

ZÄHNUNG
14 x 14

BLATTFORMAT
146 x 172 mm

ENTWURF
Marco Nescher, Schaan

DRUCK
Offset
Österreichische Staatsdruckerei GmbH, Wien

PAPIER
Spezialbriefmarkenpapier, Tullis, Russel Chancellor, 102 g/m², Kaltleimgummierung

Schöne Winkel Europas II

Der Zusammenschluss kleiner europäischer Postverwaltungen (SEPAC) präsentiert «Schöne Winkel Europas II» – eine attraktive Sondermappe, welche die Sammlung der Briefmarken mit dem SEPAC-Logo fortsetzen soll.
Die Sondermappe «Schöne Winkel Europas II» enthält alle Briefmarken der SEPAC-Gemeinschaftsausgabe vom 16. September 2009. 12 Mitgliedstaaten der SEPAC stellen darin eine Briefmarke mit «Landschaften» ihres Landes oder ihrer Insel vor. Jede Marke ist mit dem SEPAC-Logo und mit der Wertstufe für den A-prioritaire-Briefversand in den europäischen Raum versehen.

Charmants paysages d'Europe II

La SEPAC, organisation de petites administrations postales européennes, présente « Charmants paysages d'Europe II », une séduisante pochette continuant la collection de timbres frappés de son logo.
La pochette spéciale « Charmants paysages d'Europe II » contient tous les timbres de l'émission commune SEPAC du 16 septembre 2009. 12 Etats membres de la SEPAC y présentent un timbre avec des « Paysages » de leur pays ou de leur île.
Chaque timbre est frappé du logo de la SEPAC et correspond au tarif d'envoi prioritaire dans l'espace européen.



Beautiful Corners of Europe II

The Small European Postal Administration Cooperation (SEPAC) presents "Beautiful Corners of Europe II"- an attractive special Folder that will continue the collection of stamps bearing the SEPAC logo.
The commemorative folder "Beautiful corners of Europe II" includes all the stamps in the SEPAC joint issue of 16th September 2009. In it 12 SEPAC member states present a stamp depicting "landscapes" of their country or island. Each stamp includes the SEPAC logo and bears the first weight step postage rate for a letter to European destinations.

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Schwarzdrucke

Die von vielen Sammlern geschätzte Schwarzdruckkollektion der Philatelie Liechtenstein wird um drei Kunstwerke in Kleinstformat erweitert.
Die Briefmarkenausgabe «Fürstliche Schätze – Liechtenstein Museum Wien» erfüllt die von der Liechtensteinischen Post festgelegte Ausgabepolitik für Schwarzdrucke: Nur im Stahlstich/Kombinationsdruck hergestellte Briefmarkenserien werden als Schwarzdrucke herausgegeben.
Erhältlich sind die Schwarzdrucke als Einzelmarken oder Kleinbogen. Die Kleinbogen werden mit einer limitieren Auflage von 1500 Exemplaren aufgelegt.

Epreuves en noir

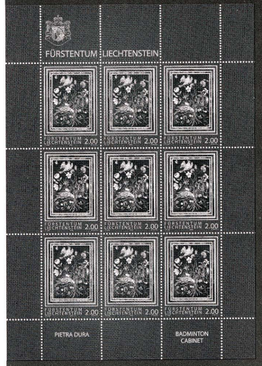
Trois œuvres de très petit format viennent compléter la collection d'épreuves en noir de la Philatelie Liechtenstein, très recherchée par de nombreux collectionneurs.
L'édition des timbres « Trésors du prince – Liechtenstein Museum à Vienne » répond aux critères définis par la Liechtensteinische Post pour les épreuves en noir : séries de timbres fabriquées exclusivement en gravure sur acier/impression combinée et éditées sous forme d'épreuves en noir.
Les épreuves en noir existent sous forme de timbres simples ou de mini-feuilles au tirage limité de 1500 exemplaires.

Black prints

Greatly appreciated by many collectors, the black prints collection of Philatelie Liechtenstein has witnessed the addition of three tiny works of art.
The stamps issue based on the 'Princely Treasures – Liechtenstein Museum, Vienna' complies with the policy of the Liechtenstein Post Office for black prints: only stamp series manufactured using a steel engraving / combined print procedure are being issued as black prints.
Black prints are available as individual stamps or in the form of small sheets. The latter are being produced in a limited edition of 1,500 copies.







Stempel – Timbres d'oblitération – Postmarks

STEMPELART/ZEITRAUM	ANLASS	STANDORT	GESTALTER	DARSTELLUNG	GRÖSSE
Flaggenstempel * 3.–31. August 2009	Philatelie Liechtenstein	Poststelle Vaduz und Betriebszentrum Schaan	Stefan Erne, Triesen	www.philatelie.li	40 x 20 mm
Flaggenstempel * 1.–30. September 2009	Liechtensteinische Post AG	Poststelle Vaduz und Betriebszentrum Schaan	Hans Peter Gassner, Vaduz	Logo Liechtensteinische Post AG	40 x 20 mm
Ersttagstempel 7. September 2009	Ersttag «Schmetterlinge»	Philatelie Liechtenstein	Stefan Erne, Triesen	Schmetterling	28 x 21.5 mm
Ersttagstempel 7. September 2009	Ersttag «Fürstliche Schätze – Liechtenstein Museum Wien»	Philatelie Liechtenstein	Cornelia Eberle, Eschen	Löwenkopf	28 mm
Ersttagstempel 7. September 2009	Ersttag «75 Jahre Liechtensteiner Philatelisten-Verband»	Philatelie Liechtenstein	Sabine Bockmühl, Triesen	Lupe	28 mm
Sonderstempel 10.–12. September 2009	Swiss Stamp Show	Swiss Stamp Show, Rapperswil	Stéphanie Keiser, Triesen	Stadtwappen Rapperswil	32 mm
Ersttagstempel 16. September 2009	Ersttag «Liechtensteiner Landschaften (SEPAC)–II»	Philatelie Liechtenstein	Cornelia Eberle, Eschen	Umriss von Liechtenstein	35 x 22 mm

Flaggenstempel * = wiederholte Verwendung

Gefälligkeitsabstempelungen
Ersuche bezüglich Gefälligkeitsabstempelungen sind unter genauer Bekanntgabe des Stempelwunsches bis spätestens auf das Ende des offiziellen Stempelzeitraums direkt an die Philatelie Liechtenstein, Postfach 1000, 9490 Vaduz, Fürstentum Liechtenstein zu richten.

Oblitérations de complaisance
Les demandes d'oblitération de complaisance doivent être adressées directement à la Philatelie Liechtenstein, B.P. 1000, 9490 Vaduz, Principauté de Liechtenstein avant la fin de la validité d'affranchissement, en précisant exactement le souhait d'affranchissement.

Courtesy postmarks
Requests regarding courtesy postmarks should be made direct to Philatelie Liechtenstein, P.O.Box 1000, 9490 Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein with precise indications regarding the desired postmark no later than the end of the official stamping period.

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Neues von der Liechtensteinischen Post AG

Portokostenreduktion
Die Liechtensteinische Post AG unterstellte auf den 1. Juli 2009 sämtliche Inlandbriefe (Liechtenstein und Schweiz) der Mehrwertsteuer und senkt für die Kunden zusätzlich die Preise für die schweren Briefe und Einschreiben.
Die Grossbriefe bis zum Format B4 werden bis zu 20 % günstiger. Die Gewichtsstufe bis 100 Gramm wurde bei diesen Sendungen aufgehoben.
Neu gibt es nur noch Sendungen bis 500 Gramm und bis 1000 Gramm.

Info Card
Die InfoCard ist ein spezielles Produkt für den Postkartenversand ab 500 Stück. Von der Einladung für eine Ausstellung bis zum Versand von speziellen Aktionen steht den Kunden die InfoCard als interessantes Direct-Marketing-Werbemittel zum Preis von 47 Rappen pro Stück zur Verfügung.

Geschäftsbedingungen
Die Liechtensteinische Post AG hat die Allgemeinen Geschäftsbedingungen überarbeitet und per 1. Mai 2009 in Kraft gesetzt. Details finden Sie auf der Homepage www.post.li

Nouveautés de la Liechtensteinische Post AG

Réduction des frais de port
A partir du 1er juillet 2009, La Poste du Liechtenstein applique la TVA sur toutes les lettres en national (Liechtenstein et Suisse). En complément, pour les clients, les prix des lettres avec un poids élevé et des recommandés sera abaissé.
Les grandes lettres (format B4 maximum) seront ainsi jusqu'à 20% moins chères. Pour ces envois, le seuil des 100 grammes est aboli. Désormais, il n'y a plus que des envois de moins de 500 grammes et de moins de 1000 grammes.

Info Card
L'Info Card est un produit spécifique aux envois de plus de 500 cartes postales. Contre un prix de 47 centimes par pièce, l'Info Card est un moyen utile de marketing direct et de publicité: aussi bien pour une invitation à une exposition, que pour l'envoi d'actions spéciales.

Conditions générales de vente
La Poste du Liechtenstein a modifié ses conditions générales de vente. Les modifications sont valides à partir du 1er mai. Vous trouverez plus de détails sur notre page d'accueil: www.post.li.

News from Liechtensteinische Post AG

Inland postal rate reduction
As of the 1st July 2009, the Liechtensteinische Post AG added VAT to all inland letters (Liechtenstein and Switzerland) and is reducing the prices of the heavier letters and registered mail.
Large letters up to B4 size will be up to 20% cheaper. The weight category up to 100 grams will be abolished.
From now on there will only be weight categories up to 500 grams and up to 1000 grams.

Info Card
The Info Card is a special product for sending over 500 post cards. From invitations to exhibitions through to the postage of special promotions, the Info Card is an interesting direct-marketing-advertising aid for the customer, available at a cost of 47 rappen per item.

General terms and conditions
Liechtensteinische Post AG has revised the general terms and conditions and has enforced them as of 1st May 2009. Details can be found on the homepage www.post.li

Neues von der Philatelie Liechtenstein

Tarifänderungen
Durch die Tarifänderungen kam es zu einigen Umstellungen der Nominalwerte auf unseren Briefmarken. Deswegen veröffentlichen wir in dieser Broschüre die den neuen Tarifen angepassten Werte des Jahresprogramms 2009.

Nouveautés de la Philatelie Liechtenstein

Modifications de tarifs
Les modifications de tarifs entraînent certains changements des valeurs nominales de nos timbres. C'est pourquoi nous publions dans cette brochure les valeurs du programme annuel 2009 qui ont été adaptées aux nouveaux tarifs.

News from Philatelie Liechtenstein

Revised scale of charges
The revised scale of charges has led to some changes in the face values on our stamps. In this Brochure we are therefore publishing the values for the 2009 annual programme adapted to the new charges.

Ausgabeprogramm 2009

ERSTTAG		AUSGABESERIE / MOTIV	SERIENPREIS CHF	WERTSTUFE
2. März	1	**Europa 2009**	1.30	
		Astronomie		1.30
	2	**Unsere Post**	3.15	
		Schalter		0.85
		Zustellung		1.00
		Sortierung		1.30
	3	**Druckkunst – Kunstdruck: Linolschnitt**	5.00	
		Entfaltung		1.00
		Bewusstsein		1.30
		Erfüllung		2.70
	4	**200 Jahre Grundbuch**	3.30	
		Grundbucheinträge		3.30
	5	**Freiwillige Aktivitäten zum Bevölkerungsschutz**	1.00	
		Samariter		1.00
8. Juni	6	**100 Jahre Alpenverein**	6.90	
		Gipfelkreuz Kuegrat		1.00
		Gipfelkreuz Langspitz		1.30
		Gipfelkreuz Rappastein		2.20
		Gipfelkreuz Jahn-Turm und Wolan		2.40
	7	**Der Wald und seine Leistungen**	4.85	
		Lebensraum		0.85
		Erholung und Freizeit		1.00
		Schutz vor Naturgefahren		1.40
		Holzproduktion		1.60
	8	**Schloss Vaduz in den vier Jahreszeiten**	3.10	
		Frühling		1.30
		Sommer		1.80
	9	**Bildpostkarten Schloss Vaduz**	3.10	
		Bildpostkarte Frühling		1.30
		Bildpostkarte Sommer		1.80
7. Sept.	10	**75 Jahre Liechtensteiner Philatelisten-Verband**	1.30	
		Briefmarkenland Liechtenstein		1.30
	11	**Fürstliche Schätze – Liechtenstein Museum Wien**	7.30	
		Pietra Dura – Badminton Cabinet Detail links		1.30
		Pietra Dura – Badminton Cabinet Detail Mitte		2.00
		Pietra Dura – Badminton Cabinet Detail rechts		4.00
	12	**Schmetterlinge**	5.15	
		Kleiner Kohlweissling		0.85
		Apollofalter		1.00
		Schachbrett		1.30
		Admiral		2.00
16. Sept.	13	**Liechtensteiner Landschaften (SEPAC) – II**	1.30	
		Oberland		1.30
16. Nov.	14	**Zeitgenössische Architektur – II**	6.95	
		Hochschule Vaduz		0.85
		Kunstmuseum Vaduz		2.60
		Grenzübergang Ruggell-Nofels		3.50
	15	**Die «Marke Liechtenstein» – II**	1.30	
		Gemeinschaft: Wohnmuseum Schellenberg		0.20
		Finanzen: Ehemaliges Zollhaus Vaduz		0.50
		Dialog: Pfarrhaus Bendern		0.60
	16	**Weihnachten 2009**	4.95	
		Maria Verkündigung		0.85
		Weg nach Bethlehem		1.00
		Geburt Christi		1.30
		Heilige Drei Könige		1.80

38 Briefmarken, 2 Bildpostkarten — Gesamtnominale Briefmarken 59.95

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Termine
August bis Dezember 2009

16. August	RLS	Ferientreffen um 14:30 Uhr, Hotel Kulm, Triesenberg
29. August	RLS	Ringtreffen um 14:30 Uhr, Revierpark Vonderort, Bottrop/Oberhausen
10.–12. September	Swiss Stamp Show	Swiss Stamp Show, Rapperswil, Schweiz Die Philatelie Liechtenstein ist an dieser Briefmarkenmesse mit einem Informations- und Verkaufsstand vertreten.
2.–4. Oktober		Internationale Briefmarken Wettbewerbsausstellung, Schwarzenberg, Deutschland Die Philatelie Liechtenstein ist an dieser Briefmarkenmesse mit einem Informations- und Verkaufsstand vertreten.
2.–4. Oktober	RLS	Erzgebirgsschau in Schwarzenberg (dieses Jahr statt Auerbach), Ringtreffen
2.–4. Oktober	ÖSVLPH	Vereinsmesse Feldkirch, die neue Vereinsmesse findet im Reichenfeld statt.
16. Oktober	ÖSVLPH	Grosses Preisjassen, 19:30 Uhr, Gasthaus Hirschen in Altach
21.–25. Oktober		Festival Internazionale della Filatelia, Rom, Italien. Die Firma Bollaffi vertritt die Philatelie Liechtenstein an dieser Briefmarkenmesse mit einem Informations- und Verkaufsstand.
23. Oktober	ÖSVLPH	Börse Innsbruck, Klubheim des BSV im Olympischen Dorn, die Börse des BSV Olympisches Dorf wird vom ÖSVLPH mit zwei Tischen besucht.
23.–25. Oktober		Internationale Briefmarken-Messe, Sindelfingen, Deutschland. Die Philatelie Liechtenstein ist an dieser Briefmarkenmesse mit einem Informations- und Verkaufsstand vertreten.
23.–25. Oktober	RLS	Internationale Briefmarkenbörse Sindelfingen, Info-Stand des RLS
24. Oktober	RLS	Ringtreffen um 14:30 Uhr, Hotel Mercure (direkt neben der Messe), Sindelfingen
7. November	VÖPh	27. Tag der offenen Tür beim VÖPh, Wien, Österreich
7. November	RLS	Ringtreffen um 14:30 Uhr, Hotel Loccumer Hof, Hannover
4.–6. Dezember		Monaco Phil, Monte Carlo, Monaco. Die Philatelie Liechtenstein ist an dieser Briefmarkenmesse zusammen mit der Philatelie Luxemburg mit einem Informations- und Verkaufsstand vertreten.

Impressum Verleger: © Liechtensteinische Post AG
Redaktion: Philatelie Liechtenstein
Texte: Mathias Ospelt, Philatelie Liechtenstein
Übersetzung/Lektorat: Tradas Übersetzungsdienste, Schaan
Gestaltung und Satz: Gassner. Grafische Anstalt, Vaduz
Druck: Gutenberg AG, Schaan
Fotos: Liechtenstein Museum, Wien; Liechtensteinisches Landesarchiv; Junior©; Marco Nescher, Schaan; Wolfgang Müller, Feldkirch

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Öffnungszeiten
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Opening hours
Mo–Fr 8:00–17:30 h

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Liechtenstein Center
Städtle 37
9490 Vaduz
Fürstentum Liechtenstein

Öffnungszeiten
Heure d'ouverture
Opening hours
Mo–So 9:00–17:00 h

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Postal code / town

Country

Telephone

E-Mail

Order

Stamp issue 7 / 16 September 2009

75 Years of the Liechtenstein Philately Society (7.9.2009)

Order-no.	Item	CHF	**	⊙	Amount
209.10.3	Set (1 value)	1.30			
209.10.2	Set in full sheets (1x20 sta.)	26.00			
209.10.4	Block of 4 (1x4 stamps)	5.20			
209.10.52	FDC with stamp set	2.20			
209.10.54	FDC with block of 4 / U4	6.10			
209.10.58	FDC without stamps	0.90			
209.10.62	Maximum card (1 card)	2.20			

Princely Treasures – Liechtenstein Museum, Vienna (7.9.2009)
Miniature sheet of 9 stamps

Order-no.	Item	CHF	**	⊙	Amount
209.11.3	Set (3 values)	7.30			
209.11.2	Set in full sheets (3x9 sta.)	65.70			
209.11.4	Block of 4 (3x4 stamps)	29.20			
209.11.51	FDC with single stamp / U1	10.00			
209.11.52	FDC with stamp set	8.20			
209.11.54	FDC with block of 4 / U4	31.90			
209.11.58	FDC without stamps	0.90			
209.11.62	Maximum card (3 cards)	10.00			
209.11.81	Blackprint set	6.00			
209.11.85	Blackprint miniature sheet	80.00			

Butterflies (7.9.2009)

Order-no.	Item	CHF	**	⊙	Amount
209.12.3	Set (4 values)	5.15			
209.12.2	Set in full sheets (4x20 sta.)	103.00			
209.12.4	Block of 4 (4x4 stamps)	20.60			
209.12.51	FDC with single stamp / U1	8.75			
209.12.52	FDC with stamp set	6.05			
209.12.54	FDC with block of 4 / U4	24.20			
209.12.58	FDC without stamps	0.90			
209.12.62	Maximum card (4 cards)	8.75			

Miniature sheet of 8 stamps

Order-no.	Item	CHF	**	⊙	Amount
209.13.3	Set (1 value)	1.30			
209.13.2	Set in full sheets (1x8 sta.)	10.40			
209.13.4	Block of 4 (1x4 stamps)	5.20			
209.13.52	FDC with stamp set	2.20			
209.13.54	FDC with block of 4 / U4	6.10			
209.13.58	FDC without stamps	0.90			
209.13.62	Maximum card (1 card)	2.20			
209.13.7	Sepac-Folder II	24.00			

Fair Covers

Order-no.	Item	CHF	**	⊙	Amount
322.09.04	Swiss Stamp Show	5.75			
322.09.05	Briefmarkenmesse Schwarzenberg	4.00			
322.09.06	Briefmarkenmesse Rom	6.00			
322.09.07	Briefmarkenmesse Sindelfingen	5.50			

Additional orders according to Stock list (see reverse)

Order-no.	Item	CHF	**	⊙	Amount

Comments

Do you wish to receive regular information about Liechtenstein stamps and Philatelie Liechtenstein's affairs?

☐ Yes, please send me the latest news-booklet with information about new editions and novelties free of charge, quarterly.

☐ Yes. Please send me the stamp subscription documents.

Liechtenstein Landscapes (SEPAC) – II (16.9.2009)

All prices are in Swiss francs (CHF) and include VAT.
The articles on offer are available as long as stocks last.

Total amount of order CHF

Payment with credit card possible.

☐ VISA ☐ EUROCARD / MASTERCARD

Card no. | CVV/CVC-Code | expiry date | date and signature

** - Quantity mint ⊙ - Quantity cancelled FDC - First-Day cover MK - Maximum card

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Vorratsliste - Liste de vente - Stamps in stock

09.09

Nebst den Artikeln der letzten zwei Jahre (jeweils lt. Ausgabe-Bestellscheine) sind folgende Produkte lieferbar:

Dauermarken **

202.06.01	Fürstin Marie von Liechtenstein	3.00
202.06.02	Fürst Hans-Adam II. von Liechtenstein	3.50
202.10.01	Erbprinzessin Sophie von Liechtenstein	2.00
202.10.02	Erbprinz Alois von Liechtenstein	2.50
196.06.01	Grosses Staatswappen	10.00
197.04.01	St. Luzius, St. Florinus, Maria mit Kind	20.00

Dauermarken Serien ** oder ⊙

196.02.3	Dorfansichten - I Dauermarken 4. März 1996	5.10
197.03.3	Dorfansichten - II Dauermarken 3. März 1997	3.20
198.05.3	Dorfansichten - III Dauermarken 2. Juni 1998	6.00
199.02.3	Dorfansichten - IV Dauermarke 1. März 1999	3.00
200.04.3	Dorfansichten – V Dauermarke 6. März 2000	5.50
201.05.3	Dorfansichten – VI Dauermarke 5. Juni 2001	9.20
204.05.3	Liechtenstein von oben – I Dauermarken 1. Juni 2004	8.00
205.02.3	Liechtenstein von oben – II Dauermarken 7. März 2005	3.60
205.13.3	Liechtenstein von oben – III Dauermarken 21. November 2005	6.10
206.03.3	Liechtenstein von oben – IV Dauermarke 6. März 2006	6.00
207.05.3	Liechtenstein von oben – V Dauermarke 4. Juni 2007	5.50

Dauermarken – Die „Marke Liechtenstein" **

208.05.01	Industrie: Spörry-Areal, Vaduz	0.85
208.05.02	Heimat: Kapelle St. Mamerten, Triesen	1.00
208.05.03	Fürstentum: Schloss Vaduz	1.30

Automaten-Briefmarken 2003 ** oder ⊙

203.07.3	Die Post im Dorf Serie 12 Werte à 0.70	8.40

Jahresausgaben ** oder ⊙

205.99.2	Jahresserie 2005	48.15
206.99.2	Jahresserie 2006	53.90
207.99.2	Jahresserie 2007	52.55
208.99.2	Jahresserie 2008	54.80

Jahrbücher ** oder ⊙

207.99.4	Jahrbuch 2007	62.50
208.99.4	Jahrbuch 2008	64.50

Postkarten Serien ** oder ⊙

205.14.3	Bäume und Sträucher – Postkartenheft Serie 10 Werte à 0.85	8.50
207.07.3	Briefmarkenausstellung Vaduz 07 Rotary (1.00, 1.30)	2.30
208.06.3	50 Jahre Familien- und Ausgleichskasse (1.00, 1.30)	2.30

Bildpostkarten Serie ** oder ⊙

209.09.3	Bildpostkarte Frühling, Sommer (1.30, 1.80 – Zuschlag 0.50 pro Karte)	4.10

Sondermappen ** oder ⊙

208.13.	Wilhelm Busch Sammlerset	39.20

Schwarzdruck Serien

207.02.81	Gemeinschafts-Marke A-FL – Porträt einer Dame – Serie	2.00
207.06.81	Joh. L. Bleuler – Liechtenstein am Alpenrhein – Serie	6.00
208.02.81	Gemeinschafts-Marke A-FL – Porträt der schlafenden Prinzessin Marie Franziska von Liechtenstein – Serie	2.00
208.12.81	400 Jahre Fürstenhaus Liechtenstein	5.00

Messebelege

322.06.0	Jahresserie Messebelege 2006	11.00
322.07.0	Jahresserie Messebelege 2007	33.60
322.08.0	Jahresserie Messebelege 2008	36.90
322.09.01	Spring Stampex, London	4.70
322.09.02	Marke + Münze, Graz	5.90
322.09.03	Briefmarkenmesse Essen	3.30

DVD/ Kunstdrucke / Nostalgie-Blechschild

341.12.08	Kicken für die Krone – DVD Spezial-Edition	29.00
382.08.01	Kunstdrucke auf Japanpapier	255.00
551.09.01	Nostalgie-Blechschild „Schloss Vaduz 1952"	24.00

Liechtensteiner Briefmarkenkatalog

351.12.07	Liechtensteiner Briefmarkenkatalog 2007	30.00

Alle Lieferungen sind portofrei. Für Bestellungen unter dem **Mindestbezug von CHF 15.00** verrechnen wir eine Bearbeitungsgebühr von max. CHF 7.00.

Toutes les livraisons sont franco de port. Pour les commandes inférieures au **minimum d'achat de 15,00 CHF**, nous facturons des frais de dossier de max. 7,00 CHF.

All deliveries are postage-paid. For orders below **the minimum purchase of CHF 15.00** we apply a handling charge of max. CHF 7.00.

Im Abonnement gibt es keinen Mindestbezug. Abonnenten erhalten unsere aktuellen Neuausgaben pünktlich, **portofrei und ohne Bearbeitungsgebühren** direkt nach Hause geliefert. Für Kunden mit einem Abonnement entfallen für Zusatzbestellungen allfällige Bearbeitungsgebühren, auch wenn die Mindestbestellmenge nicht erreicht wird. Abonnements-Änderungen oder Kündigungen sind jederzeit möglich.

Dans le cadre de l'abonnement, il n'y a pas de minimum d'achat. Les abonnés reçoivent nos nouvelles éditions dans les délais, **franc de port et sans frais de dossier,** directement chez eux. Nos clients en possession d'un abonnement ne payeront plus de frais de dossiers pour une commande supplémentaire inférieure au minimum d'achat. Les abonnements peuvent être modifiés ou résiliés à tout moment.

For subscriptions there is no minimum purchase. Our current new issues are delivered direct to subscribers' homes promptly, **postage-paid and without handling charges.** For customers having a standing order no handling charge will be applied for orders below the minimum purchase. Subscriptions can be changed or terminated at any time.

Reklamationen müssen innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach Erhalt der Ware schriftlich per E-Mail oder Post erfolgen.

Les réclamations sont à adresser par écrit, par e-mail ou courrier, dans un délai de 30 jours après réception de la marchandise.

Complaints must be made in writing by email or post within 30 days from receipt of goods.

Wir behalten uns das Recht vor, die auf die Kündigung folgende Ausgabe noch auszuliefern, wenn die Kündigung nicht min. acht Wochen vorher erfolgt.

Nous devons nous réserver le droit de livrer l'émission suivante à la résiliation, si la résiliation n'était pas effectuée au minimum 8 semaines auparavant.

We reserve the right to deliver the next issue following to the cancellation, in case the cancellation was not made at least 8 weeks before.

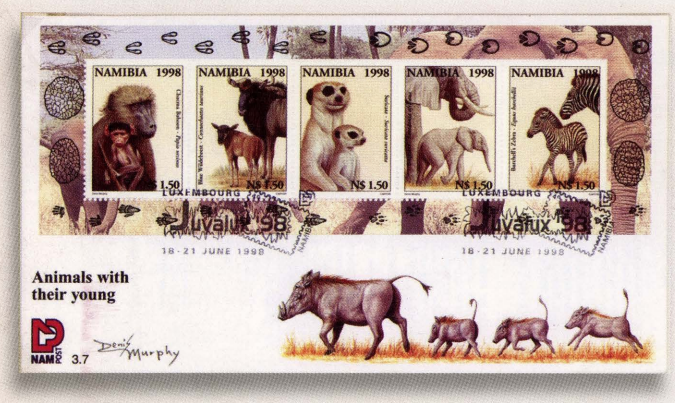
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October 2009

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
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Designer's original artwork for 'Animals with their Young' - issue of Namibia.

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- Bloemfontein 2009 - Exhibition, JUNASS 2009 & Congress Reports
- Book Reviews, Society News and Exhibitions
- The Postage Stamps of South Kasaï
- The Antelope Standard Postage Stamps of South Africa

October 2009
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ISSN 0038-2566
Vol 85:5 896

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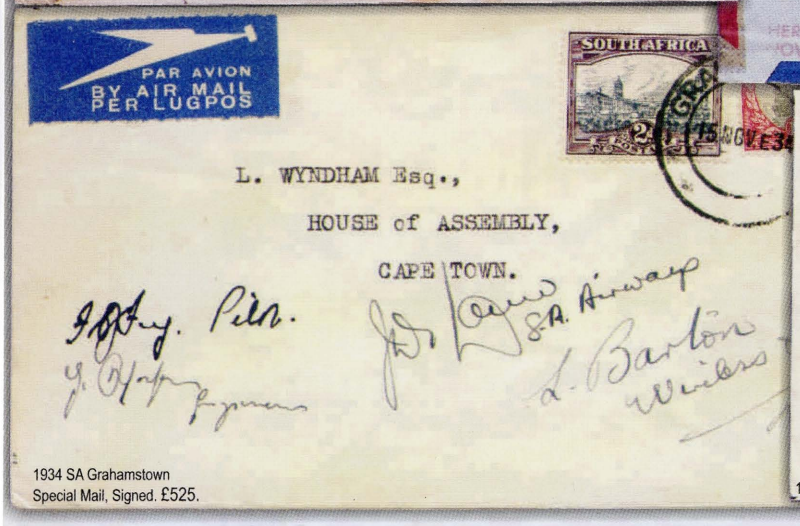
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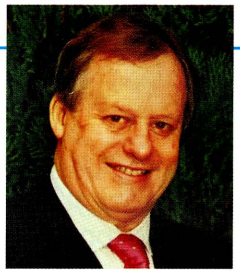
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The South African Philatelist
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

October 2009 Vol 85 No 5 Whole No 896

- Large Silver Hafnia 1994,
- Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- Vermeil APS Stampshow1999,
- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- Federation Plaque 2004,
- Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
- Large Silver NZ Literature Exhib 2007,
- Large Silver JAKARTA 2008.

R33.00 per copy. VAT inclusive. ISSN 0038-2566



Leader Column

'Invited comment by an eminent Philatelist'

by Patrick Flanagan RDPSA, FRPSL

In South Africa, as in most countries that I have been privileged to visit, whether on business, leisure or 'stamping', I observe fundamentally similar characteristics in the hobby of Stamp Collecting. First and foremost it is a hobby and all else has derived off the base of that 'hobby'. For if it were not for collectors floating stamps off envelopes and laboriously placing the dried and wrinkled little bits of paper in separate envelopes, usually within the A to Z chronology, or, family correspondences not having been stored in the proverbial shoe box under the bed, surely, our hobby would not have had the base from which to evolve.

Civilisation has as one of it basic tenets, that of trading - trading by barter or the exchange of goods and services for money. Such trading has also pervaded our hobby - or would it be more relevant to suggest 'invaded' our hobby? After all, the forgers of the 20th Century identified the opportunity - the opportunity to forge postage stamps with the objective of realising commercial gain!

Stamps and associated material have evolved into commodities - traded in a broad based, aggressive, micro economy. Catalogues not only list stamps but 'critically' list the value thereof – but at whose determination? The concept of 'Stamps as an Investment' is well promoted by certain houses.

And whence 'The Hobby'? Well, in my view the hobby is alive and well. Fundamental is the attitude of the individual hobbyist as to what he/she wishes to get out of the hobby. Commercialism has, if nothing else, provided a platform for participation at any level that appeals to each individual hobbyist.

The depth of the hobby has spawned a plethora of activities – from children being given a beginners collecting kit, to the therapeutic benefits , to the student, to the researcher, the writer, the exhibitor, the juror, the dealer, the auctioneer, the librarian, the museum curator and to the fellowship of people with the common thread of interest – that of the hobby of 'Stamp Collecting'.

It is surely then appropriate to recognise ALL aspects of our hobby. Not every collector wishes to display or exhibit his collection or parts of it, not even at Society level, let alone at National level or Internationally. Some may enjoy chasing after a single elusive stamp that will allow the completion of a pre-printed album – yet others may delight in unravelling the routes and markings on that fascinating cover picked out of a dealer's R1 scratch box. Yet others may thrive on the 'hunt' – seeking out an item that may have special appeal, even if such appeal starts and ends with the hunter.

No matter the individual's area of interest, the common denominator is the fellowship of the hobby – irrespective the colour, language, creed, ethnicity, political or religious persuasion of its participants. Our hobby is truly a hobby for all the world's peoples. . .

Delving into some of the diverse aspects of our hobby I would submit the following:

- Youth needs to be continuously promoted
- No stamp collecting or philatelic interest falls outside of our hobby
- Every collecting or philatelic interest needs recognition
- There must be conscious recognition of the collector
- Current divisions should be eliminated
- Stamp dealers and organised philately should work to the common good
- The vital alliance between stamp collecting and the South African Post Office needs continual and conscious recognition
- The world covers stamps and stamp collecting – South Africa as a member of the world community must play its role
- Displays of collections or items from collections are as much part of the hobby as are exhibits at Local, National and International level
- Not every collector has the desire, aspiration, means or wish to form 'best of breed' collections and this needs to be respected
- Those who do wish to form 'best of breed' collections must similarly be respected
- Those who are elected to, or volunteer for office within our hobby need support and the gratitude of all collectors

And allow me to conclude with two items from my 'Philatelic Wish List' :

Thematic Philately is inextricably part of our hobby. It is even being promoted at FIP level as having close links with Postal History and particularly so, now that FIP have agreed to officially recognise the new 'Postal History Social' class. May the two bodies that oversee thematics and organised philately in South Africa recognise each other, embrace each other and eliminate the current 'Thematic Wall' or 'Cold War'!

The PFSA does an enormous amount of work in managing philately in South Africa. It is also common cause that membership is at lower levels than are desirable and lower than is justified by our hobby. Should we not embrace a more simple system than the 'Home Member' concept ? A system of DIRECT membership where members pay annual dues directly to PFSA and similarly pay annual dues, with no link to PFSA, to whichever Society of Study Group he or she may elect to join, is the model followed, for example, in America.

The benefits would, in my mind, be substantial with stamp collectors and those associated with the hobby having direct contact with the PFSA and reciprocally the PFSA having direct duties and responsibilities to its membership – real people !

In closing: We have the great joy of being part of one of the universal hobbies – let's embrace the hobby at whatever level and within whatever field of individual interest may exist – at all times being respectful of others' interests, goals and ambitions.

It – our hobby - is after all bigger than each of us !

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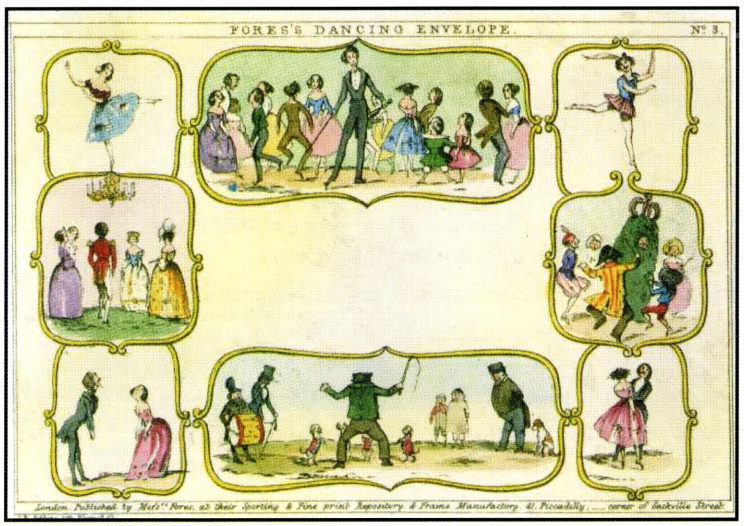


Gems from our 11/12 November auction–

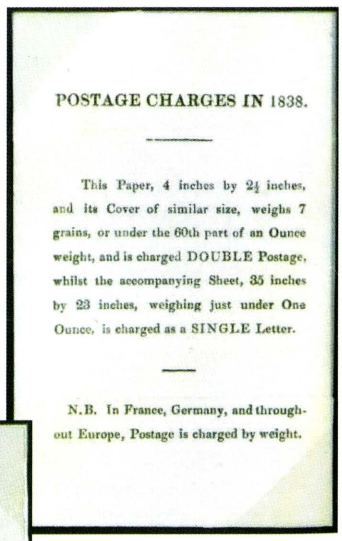
inc. the famous Fores Pictorial envelopes, Postal Reforms & Mercantile Papers, Worldwide Classic stamps and Postal History, etc.

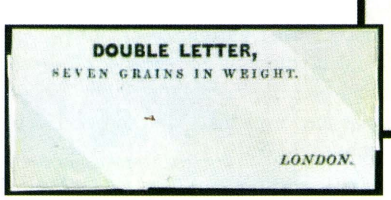












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The South African Philatelist

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Special mention and thanks to Mont Blanc® for the generous sponsorship of the Mont Blanc Award at the Bloemfontein 2009 Exhibition

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Closing dates for future issues

December issue	Vol.	85: 6.	897 : 10 November 2009
February issue	Vol.	86: 1.	898 : 18 January 2010
April issue	Vol.	86: 2.	899 : 14 March 2010
June issue	Vol.	86: 3.	900 : 17 May 2010
August issue	Vol.	86: 4.	901 : 10 July 2010

Design and layout: GDB Promotions

Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2009 in South Africa is R198,00. SADC countries, the subscription is R340,00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R380,00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: PO Box 131600, Benoryn 1504. email: dmorton@mweb.co.za

Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: 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.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +21 (0) 11 917 5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R198,00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R340,00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R380,00.

Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 131600, Benoryn, 1504.
E-pos: dmorton@mweb.co.za

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die tydskrif 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: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

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Are we lagging behind?

The Editor
South African Philatelist

I refer to the various comments made by local philatelists on the 2010 South African International Stamp Exhibition and the lack of advertising. I have a client who organizes International events, both here and overseas and on speaking to him, was informed that advertising must start at least 18 to 24 months before the actual date of the exhibition as this is the time span that is required. Any lesser time and the event could be doomed to failure.

When one checks the local and overseas philatelic press, one finds exhibitions being advertised some two years ahead. Why are we lagging behind? Who is helping Howard Green to make sure the event is an outstanding success, or is it all being left to him alone?

I for one, would like to exhibit at the International in 2010 (providing my entry at Bloemfontein reaches the required standard), and would like to see this Exhibition an outstanding success and put South African Philately well and truly on the world map.

During the Second World War the Japanese Forces left Rangoon in Burma many days before the British, Indian, and West African troops arrived in the city. Prisoners of War were still locked up in Rangoon prison. To attract attention to the problem, one of the POWs painted on the roof of the jail, 'extract digit' so that the Royal Air Force could be made aware of their plight. Maybe this comment should be conveyed to the organizing committee ?

R D Hackworth
Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



Gebruik van Seëls

Geagte heer

Een van die hoogtepunte in my lewe as kranige filatelis (tradisionele gebruikte seëls-versamelaar) is wanneer ek gaan pos uithaal en my uitgawe van *The SA Philatelist* tussen al die ander oninteressante venstertjie-koeverte, met hoofsaaklik rekeninge in en sonder posseëls daarop, kry.

Baie dankie vir so 'n goedversorgde tydskrif. Ek besef dat dit nie sommer vanself gebeur nie en dat verskeie mense hard werk om 'n tydskrif met so 'n hoë standaard daar te stel. Ek lees hom nie net van hoek tot kant nie, ek doen dit 'n paar maal en bêre hom dan versigtig vir verdere verwysing.

Dit sal egter my vreugde om die tydskrif te ontvang verdubbel as daar 'n mooi seël/seëls op die koevert geplak is. Ek besef dat die 'Permit Mail' stelsel baie geriefliker en waarskynlik goedkoper is, maar neem tog die vrymoedigheid om 'n vriendelike versoek tot u te rig om liewer van die baie mooi gedenkseëls wat gereeld uitgereik word te gebruik. Ek glo daar is heelwat versamelaars soos ek, wat nog elke keer baie opgewonde raak daaroor om 'n seël, wat sy werk gedoen het, in die hande te kry. Met die hedendaagse elektroniese pos-stelsels en outomatiese frankering van posstukke raak dit amper onmoontlik om egte gebruikte seëls te bekom.

Ek moedig al my familie en kennisse aan om posseëls en veral die besondere mooi gedenkseëls wat die Poskantoor gereeld uitreik, te gebruik en wil u hiermee aanmoedig/uitdaag om 'n voorbeeld te stel deur dit ook met die uitstuur van *The SA Philatelist* te doen. Ek, en ek glo die meeste versamelaars, sal bereid wees om 'n paar sent ekstra te betaal vir die ekstra posgeld wat nodig mag wees om liewer 'n seëls op die koevert te plak.

Ek glo en vertrou u sal my pleidooi met die nodige erns oorweeg.

Vriendelike groete. Die uwe
Riaan Crafford
Paarlse Filateliste Vereniging

Redakteur:

Dankie Riaan, ja dit kos heelwat werk om elke uitgawe van *The SA Philatelist* te produseer. Om elke keer die nodige seëls op elkeen van 1500 eksemplare te plak, gaan heelwat meer werk vra ! Ons probeer dikwels wel om seëls te gebruik vir elk van die 140 eksemplare wat per lugpos na buitelandse intekenare gaan, maar dit is 'n hele tydrowende proses met 'n klomp seëls want die hoogste seëlwaarde is R20. Ons ondersteun die gebruik van seëls dog ongelukkig moet ons prakties bly wat die binnelandse massapos betref.

Heading down the slippery slope

I refer to Joh Groenewald's article *'40c Bybelseël . . . '* and Dr Achi Frank's *'Sage Advice'* letter in reply.

I have a very great deal of respect for Achi Frank, not only for the tremendous amount of work he has done for philately, but also the valuable advice and assistance that he has given me personally in regards to my own collection and exhibits. Plus the advice and help that he gave me when my late wife was seriously ill with emphysema. Something which I cannot thank him enough for. This letter is written with all of the above in mind.

I am very concerned that we as philatelists are on the edge of a very slippery slope that we are being restricted to what we can show or write about. My view is that politics, religion and race, MUST be kept out of philately. As it is in many other organizations, I accept what Randy Neil says in his book *The New Philatelic Exhibitor's Handbook* that philatelists use some tact in preparing a historical exhibit, but I disagree with this.

A number of areas quickly spring to mind, which could be construed as being in this category.

1. We have collectors of the German Third Reich who have put up displays.

2. There are collections of the stamps of the South African apartheid era where some of our population object to these exhibits. A comment was made to me recently about this. What would we do if such a ban was enforced by politics?

3. There is a stamp issued by Germany in 1953 (SG 1091) which was issued to commemorate and bring attention to the number of German prisoners who were still in Russian hands in 1953. Out of some 1 million prisoners, both military and civilians taken by the Russians, less than 10 000 returned to Germany. The rest died in captivity. Russian friends of mine have said that this stamp should not have been issued or be included in exhibits as it is an affront to them.

4. There is the stamp issued by Egypt in 1965 (SG 841) to commemorate the massacre of

continues . . .

Correspondence to the *SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the editor. Material received is most welcome and will be reviewed by the Editorial Board. Articles, letters and items of interest may be published and may be rewarded with a writing gift from SHEAFFER©

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127 Arab inhabitants of Deir Yassin by Jewish terror gangs (Irgun and Stern, led by leaders who both became Prime Ministers of Israel). This village was renamed Givat Shaul by Israel. My stepmother spent most of her earlier life in Syria, Palestine and Egypt, married my father in Cairo, where my brother was born. Her comments on the blowing up of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem (where she lost friends) and Deir Yassin were unrepeatable. Am I precluded from putting an exhibit together around this event ?

5. There is the position of Ingermanland, in 1920 (SG 1/21) which issued stamps on its short-lived period of Independence, in 1920. This was a Finnish territory, then Sweden took it, then Peter the Great seized it for Russia about 1758 during the so-called Winter War. According to my research and the UN book on Indigenous people, some 97% of the population was killed or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as they needed the 'warm water port'. This area is now called St Petersburg. Russian friends have said that these stamps do not exist.

There are many such instances that no doubt can be found in the philatelic world where a stamp is issued to commemorate some event, or have a portrait of a person who is unacceptable to various countries or sections of the population. Are we to be selective and how will this will be decided? Must I refrain from forming exhibits about issued stamps that may be sensitive to some?

I would like to appeal to Dr Frank on behalf of all philatelists to reconsider his decision to resign from the editorial committee as I believe that it was not necessary. We need his skills and knowledge especially for the articles that he writes for the *SA Philatelist* and the work he has done to put the *SA Philatelist* on the map, as well as to help and assist up and coming philatelists.

R D Hackworth
Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Editorial Board:

At the recent Bloemfontein Congress, the '*40c Bybelseël . . .*' article was discussed, where it was noted that the principal objection concerned the illustration of cancelled stamps.

This resulted in the motion being accepted that "Federation would like to apologise to anyone who was caused offence by the used illustrations on page 708" (June 2009 issue of the *SA Philatelist*). .

Top-boeke in Afrikaans kry groot aanvraag

deur Joh Groenewald

Afrikaans is 'n nuwe, moderne taal wat eers teen 1918-1920 behoorlike beslag as skryftaal gekry het, en dit is 80 jaar ná die verskyning van die wêreld se eerste seël, die geroemde Penny Black. Dus is Afrikaans op die gebied van die filatelie nog 'n 'jong' taal.

Die eerste gesaghebbende artikel in Afrikaans oor seëls was in Die Huisgenoot van 31 Oktober 1924. Dit was oor 'Die Posseëls van die Transvaal' en het 18 seëls geïllustreer, waaronder 'n mooi vergroting om die pennieseël met die 'dubbele disselboom' te wys.

Die skrywer het 'n skuilnaam gebruik, Daimon. Hy het daarna verskeie verdere artikels oor seëls van Suider-Afrika gepubliseer.

'n Eerste vollengte-artikel in Afrikaans in The South Afrtican Philatelist was die artikel wat Louie Boshoff in 1940 oor die Hugenote-seëls van 1939 geskryf het. Haar artikel is oor twee uitgawes van die tydskrif geplaas.

Die eerste populêre boekie in Afrikaans oor seëls en seëlversameling het in 1953 in die APB (Afrikaanse Pers Beperk) se stokperdjie-reeks verskyn. Daarna het 'n hele aantal dergelike publikasies gevolg, sommige as vertalings of verwerkings van oorsese publikasies en sommige as werke uit eie bodem.

So bestaan daar pragboeke in kleur oor seëls van die wêreld, 'hoe om te versamel' en so meer. Hierdie boeke is veral vir nuweling-versamelaars van groot nut.

Bevestiging dat Afrikaans wasdom in die wêreld van ernstige filatelie bereik het, is die Filateliese Federasie se twee onlangse boeke oor uitgawes van die Anglo-Boereoorlog.

Albei boeke het 'n rekord-aantal vooruit-intekenare gelok, elkeen meer as dubbel soveel as enige Engelstalige filatelieboek wat in Suid-Afrika uitgegee en vooraf wêreldwyd bemark is. Albei word groot lof toegeswaai deur vakkundiges plaaslik en in die buiteland, en albei is suksesboeke.

Die Machadodorp-briefkaarte van die Anglo-Boereoorlog (Jonkers en Groenewald), wat in 2006 verskyn het, is na die eerste oplaag van 300 eksemplare reeds in dieselfde jaar herdruk. Dit vertel die verhaal van die Transvaalse republiek se Staatskoerant wat agter op 'n poskaart gedruk is, en die poskaarte wat die Staatsdrukker-te-velde toe geproduseer het.

Die Pietersburg-seëls van die Anglo-Boereoorlog (Breedt en Groenewald) (2007) is eweso vol splinternuwe, gesaghebbende inligting oor die Boere se oorlogseëls van 1901 wat op 'n koerantdrukkery gedruk is. Omdat die seëls taamlik rudimentêr was, moes die kontroleur elkeen parafeer.

Afgesien van die goeie plaaslike aanvraag is van hierdie boek dusver 49 eksemplare in die buiteland verkoop, aan versamelaars van Australië tot Finland.

Navrae oor die Filateliese Federasie se publikasies kan gerig word aan FilFed Boeke, Posbus 12537, Queenswood 0121. - JG



31 Oktober 1924. DIE HUISGENOOT 15

Die Posseëls van die Transvaal

Deur „Daimon"

DAAR is min lande waarvan die posseëls hulle geskiedenis so weerspieël soos dié van die Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek, of, soos dit toe al en vandag nog genoem word, die Transvaal. Die ses periodes van die geskiedenis van die Transvaal kom mooi uit in die tekening van die posseëls wat ons hierby gee. Ons het hulle soos volg verdeel:—

I. Die Eerste Republiek, 1869-1879.
II. Die Eerste Engelse Anneksasie, 1879-1881.
III. Die Tweede Republiek, 1881-1900.
IV. Die Anglo-Boer-Oorlog, 1900-1902.
V. Die Transvaal as Britse Kolonie, 1902-1910.
VI. Die Transvaal as Provinsie van die Unie van Suid-Afrika, 1910—.

Op 17 Januarie 1852 is die historiese dokument die Sandrivier-Konvensie geteken, waarin Groot-Brittanje die onafhanklikheid van die emigrante ten noorde van

Die aanhef van die eerste 'ernstige' seëlartikel in Afrikaans, in Die Huisgenoot in 1924.

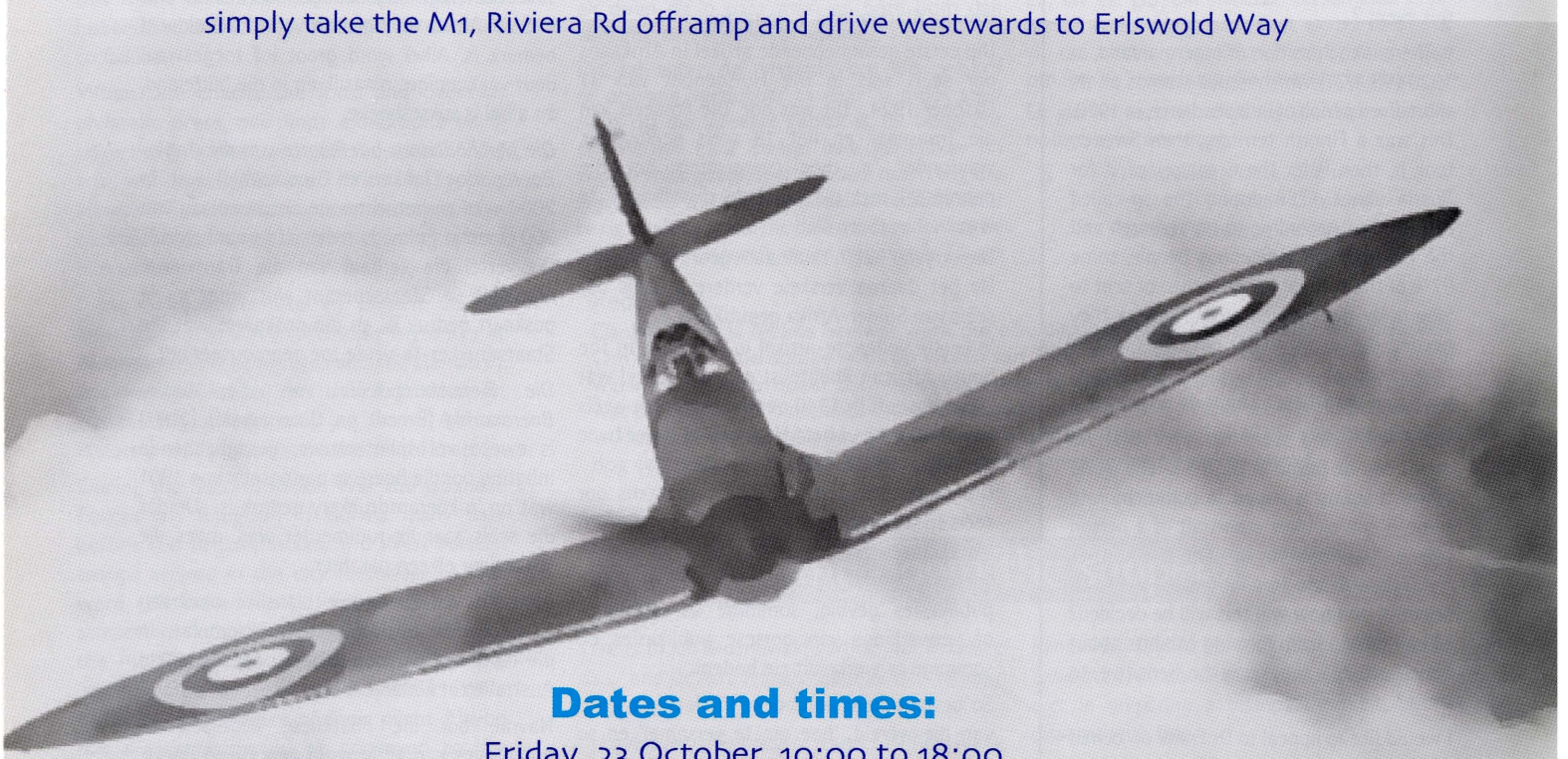
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image: *samilitaryhistory.org/volo84pf.html*
The South African Military History Society, Military History Journal - Vol 8 No 4

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Exhibition with a Difference

"A huge success" by Steve Catlin

The first 'Exhibition with a Difference' was held on 25 and 26 July 2009 with massive support. The Impala Park Recreation Centre in Boksburg, Gauteng, was bursting at the seams with exhibits filling an amazing 200 frame sides. The organizers, Steve Catlin, Jacques Kuun and Kenny Napier managed to pull off a philatelic coup by attracting more than 70 exhibitors to this, the first of many, fun events. The purpose of the event was to attract collectors of all philatelic disciplines and to create a platform where they could show off their collections in a non competitive atmosphere without the fear of being criticized for their interpretation of exhibiting. Fun was had by all. Exhibition sheetlets and covers postmarked on the day were available for purchase. Although this was a non-competitive event, trophies were awarded in several categories by public vote. Results were as follows:

- Best Thematic exhibit - *Boer War collecting Areas* by Steve Catlin
- Best One Frame exhibit - *German Philately and Politics* by Wolfgang Meiss
- Best Southern African exhibit - *Paul Kruger Postcards* by Fanie Buys
- Best Commonwealth exhibit - *King Edward* by Kenny Napier
- Best 'Rest of the World' exhibit - *German Philately and Politics* by Wolfgang Meiss
- Best multiple frame exhibit - *King Edward* by Kenny Napier
- Best Overall Exhibit - *Boer War Collecting Areas* by Steve Catlin
- Best One Page Exhibit - *CSAR Overprints* by Steve Catlin



Steve Catlin receiving the trophy for the best overall exhibit from Marge Viljoen

Being a fun event, it was nevertheless noted that many exhibitors took the opportunity seriously by producing some outstanding exhibits. It is anticipated that some first time exhibitors in this event will go on to showing off their collections in future competitive exhibitions making way for new blood in those circles. Another 'first' was the introduction of the 'One Page Exhibit' where no less than 60 entries were received; if you put your mind to it, it is amazing what can be achieved on one page. The Organizers would like to thank PFSA and Harry Birkhead for their assistance with the frames, Ds Cassie Carstens for his assistance from Pretoria, all the exhibitors, the Dealers at the Fair for being so accommodating and all those who gave up time to assist where required. Preparations for next year's event are well under way.



Swiss Stamp Show

ifsda
int. federation of stamp dealers' associations

SAPDA's Vice-president Richard Johnson attended the IFSDA (International Federation of Stamp Dealers Associations) AGM recently held at the Swiss Stamp Show in Rapperswil, Switzerland 10-12th September.

IFSDA chose Rapperswil for its AGM this year in celebration of the Swiss Stamp Dealers Association (SBHV) centenary for which they had organised the exhibition Swiss Stamp Show featuring some of the world's most important Swiss collections.

For our arrival evening the IFSDA group were hosted to dinner by Zurich stamp shop Philatelie Walter AG. On our walk up the main street of Rapperswil we encountered the person-high letters 'BRIEF MARKE' erected by the town to welcome the event. Coming from South Africa where we usually struggle for funding I was pleasantly surprised by the Swiss approach: The town of Rapperswil was lead sponsor of the exhibition providing the Technical High School as venue (right on the lake - beautiful!) with events marquee on the lawns. Over the three days between the SBHV and the Town we enjoyed hospitality of a gala reception/cocktail party addressed by dignitaries from the Canton and Swiss Post as well as a banquet for 200-odd guests.

Clearly the town had the vision that here was an event that would bring say 500 persons to stay and spend in Rapperswil over the exhibition as well as providing the town with exposure on national TV and in the press. For these benefits their still substantial sponsorship outlays were more than handsomely rewarded! Stamps being taken seriously - great stuff!

IFSDA business centered mainly around concern for inappropriate number of new issues, co-operation with FIP, Trade interests at exhibitions and co-operation with regard to unethical dealings. South Africa was discussed in the context of the major opportunity for our Post Office to capitalise on the FIFA World Cup event. IFSDA magazine was printed as a trial in A6 format distributed from South Africa to the 2000 members at a saving of nearly R30,000 for the organisation!

A perfectly organised event in a wonderful location!

RJ

Philakorea 2009

24th Asian International Stamp Exhibition
30 July - 4 August 2009



Results:

• Clive Sergay	'The 1913 SA King's Heads used in SWA'	Large Vermeil
• Emil Bürhmann	'Cape of Good Hope 1864 - 1901'	Large Gold + SP
• Patrick Flanagan RDPSA	'Rhodesia BSA Small Arms issues '	Gold
• Wobbe Vegter	'From Abacus to Internet'	Large Vermeil
• Cedric Roché RDPSA	' The Revenue Issues of SWA'	Gold + SP

Note: 'SP' = Special Prize.

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South Africans assist Florence Nightingale

A request from Dingle Smith, secretary of the FIP Revenue Commission of Australia was received in 2008 for assistance from the South African philatelic fraternity. Exhibition frames were needed for an Australian stamp collector, Marilyn Gendek, who had been invited by the Florence Nightingale International Foundation (FNIF)/International Council of Nurses (ICN) to put together an exhibit to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the establishment of the FNIF. The primary focus of the exhibit was to be on Florence Nightingale.

The exhibition was planned for the ICN Quadrennial Congress to be held in Durban from 27 June to 4 July 2009 - the first time the Congress would be held in Africa. Harry Birkhead and Cedric Roche willingly responded to Marilyn's request and arranged to transport the four frames to Durban and erect them at the International Convention Centre. Together with Durban locals Bev and Peter McNaught-Davis, Marilyn, Cedric and Harry put up the frames and helped mount the exhibit. They also arranged for Bev and Peter to dismantle the exhibit after the Congress and keep the frames as a donation from Federation, for use by the local philatelic society. Marilyn's exhibit was a huge success and some of her material was used in a continuous Power Point presentation at the 75th FNIF Anniversary luncheon.

Since her return to Australia, Marilyn Gedenk has been singing the praises of the South African frames especially now that the Canberra Society is planning its 2010 stampshow. The APF frames are apparently clumsy and they are asking their members to sponsor a frame and replace the heavy wood backing. Well done and thank you to Harry and Cedric for their hard work, promotion of the hobby and fostering good relations with our Australian philatelists!



Harry Birkhead RDPSA, Marilyn Gedenk & Cedric Roché RDPSA

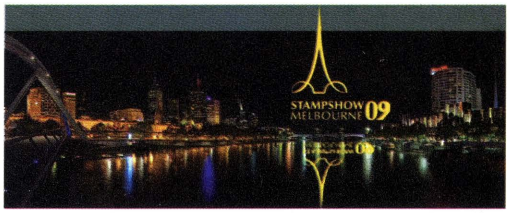
The Royal Philatelic Society London

advises the appointment of Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL of Johannesburg and Neville Polakow RDPSA FRPSL of Port Elizabeth as their overseas representatives for South Africa.

Contact details:

pflan@mweb.co.za
nevillep@intekom.co.za

Results from Australia National Exhibition



Melbourne 09

Thursday 23 to Sunday 26 July 2009

E. Minnaar RDPSA	- 88 Gold +SP
H. Schaffler	- 70 Large Silver
R. Schmidt	- 81 Large Vermeil
B.L. du Plessis	- 67 Silver
I. Matheson RDPSA	- 83 Large Vermeil

The South African Philatelist
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
www.philatelysa.co.za

SA's forgotten Queens Heads
Jamie Smith

Off the Beaten Track
Chris Mobsby

Future Articles

My favourite cover: **The Bervie Ship Letter of 1798**
Andrew Briscoe

The Mystery of Paarl
Andrew Briscoe

East African Airmails feature in new handbook

The inter-relationship between South African and East African airmails is evident from the comprehensive new handbook, *The Airmails of East Africa to 1952*, published by the East Africa Study Circle.

It was the quest for an air service between the United Kingdom and South Africa that led to the construction of five airfields in East Africa prior to the pioneering flight of Van Ryneveld and Brand in 1920 from England to the Cape.

The pioneering flights of the 1920s that followed all had an impact on East Africa in that East African mail was carried in stages, for instance from Tabora (in Tanganyika) to Pretoria. In the 1930s the regular UK-SA services of Imperial Airways provided East Africa with airmail connections, while the World War cemented close and regular airmail links between East and South Africa in the 1940s.

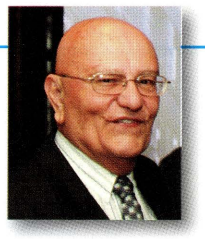
The postwar years of the late 1940s saw a number of international airlines developing the South African route, also to the benefit of East Africa. And that is where the book ends, with the start of the Comet 1 (jet) service between the UK and South Africa on 2 May 1952, which used Entebbe (Uganda) as a stop. "Flying was never the same after this," is the contention of the author, Bill Colley, a past chairman of the East Africa Study Circle.

Bill's passion for the postal history of the region is reflected in the book, which gives the chronological development of aerial and airmail contact, including the 1939 seaplane flight to the Seychelles and numerous other services within the region. There is a full history of **Wilson Airways**, founded by Mrs Florence Wilson in 1929, other personalities, other operators, the wartime services, the **BOAC** flying boats, and postwar air links.

Outstanding items from Bill's own collection are included in the 24 colour pages depicting 43 flown covers. Instructional marks on airmail are illustrated, and extensive East African timetables and progressive airmail postage rates for Kenya and for Zanzibar are given.

The book of 198 pages in A4 format, with soft cover, is available at £38 (airmail to South Africa) from East Africa Study Circle, Peter Chantry, Highlands, Treverbyn Road, St Austell, Cornwall PL25 4EW, UK. - JG

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The Birth of a Stamp Part VII

by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

Animals with their young, miniature sheet – Namibia

SACC 269 issue date 18 June 1998



fig.1 - Issued miniature sheet

Introduction

The designer of this issue, in fig.1, is Denis Murphy, and fig. 2 is the letter by him concerning the subject of his brief. The first paragraph of the letter concerns the Essays of the '***Springbok***' figs.11-13 which were 'Not Accepted'. Very interestingly, the last paragraph of the letter states "*NAMPOST wanted this theme as it was hoped it would especially appeal to children, and get them interested in philately*".
A Noble thought!

Fig 2 - The letter reads: "*Animals with their Young*" *Namibia. The Springbok in this set was offered as an alternative but not used. All the others were taken up.*

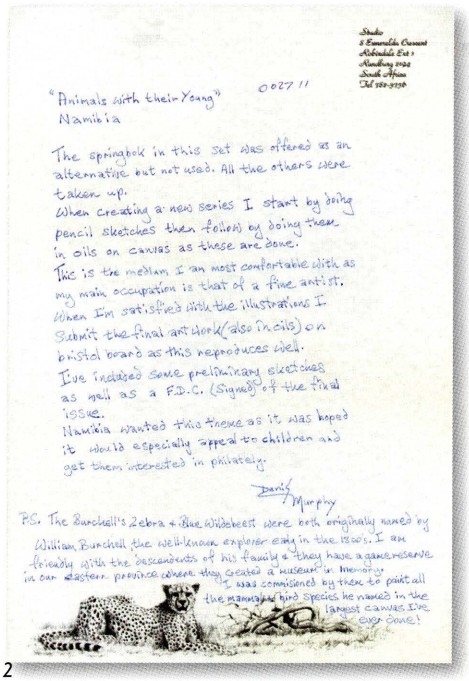
When creating a new series I start by doing pencil sketches then follow by doing these in oils on canvas as these are done.

This is the medium I am most comfortable with as my main occupation is that of a fine artist. When I am satisfied with the illustration I submit the final artwork (also in oils) on the Bristol board as this reproduces well. I've included some preliminary sketches as well as a F.D.C. (signed) of the final issue.

Namibia wanted this theme as it was hoped it would especially appeal to children and get then interested in philately.

(signed) Denis Murphy

P.S. The Burchell's Zebra and Blue Wildebeest were both originally named by William Burchell, the well-known explorer early in the 1800s. I am friendly with the descendants of his family and they have a game reserve in our eastern province where they created a museum in memory. I was commisioned by them to paint all the mammals and bird species he named in the largest canvas I've ever done!


"Animals with their Young" 0027 11
Namibia

The springbok in this set was offered as an alternative but not used. All the others were taken up.
When creating a new series I start by doing pencil sketches then follow by doing them in oils on canvas as these are done.
This is the medium I am most comfortable with as my main occupation is that of a fine artist.
When I'm satisfied with the illustrations I submit the final art work (also in oils) on bristol board as this reproduces well.
I've included some preliminary sketches as well as a F.D.C. (Signed) of the final issue.
Namibia wanted this theme as it was hoped it would especially appeal to children and get them interested in philately.

Denis Murphy

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fig 2

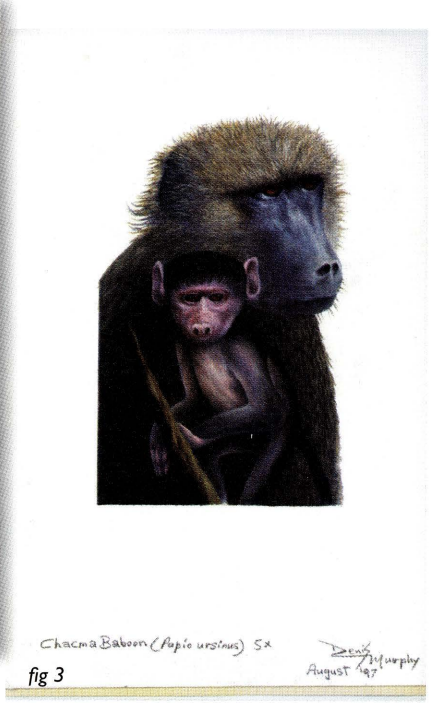


fig 3

The Stamp Designs

Fig. 3 - The 'CHACMA BABOON, Mother & Baby' is the first animal from the left on the M/S. Is in oil on canvas (21.9 x 29.2cm), is sized for photography ready for printing, and is signed and dated.

Fig.4 - 'BLUE WILDEBEEST' adult head with small calf in full, annotated 'Junior' is Light brown with almost Black face being the true natural colours. This sketch in pencil, is on A4 artist's drawing pad on thick-paper. Represents the second design from left on the issued M/S. Signed and dated.

Fig. 5 - 'BLUE WILDEBEEST' is the oil on canvas (20.9 x 29.5cm), sized for photography and reproduction mother & child design as fig.4. Signed and dated. Next to the name there is 5x representing the number of 'photographic prints' that were made.



fig 4



fig 5

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fig 6

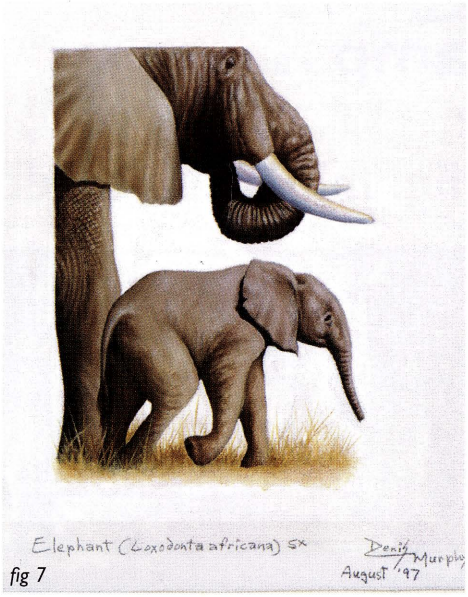


fig 7

Fig. 6 - 'MEERKAT' mother and child in oil on canvas, sized and ready for reproduction canvas size (20.9 x 29.2cm), signed and dated - 5 photoprints. Represents the middle picture on the M/S.

Fig. 7 - 'ELEPHANT', the fourth from left design, in oil/sized and 'made-ready' as before, signed/dated. Interestingly, '*Loxodonta*' is Greek meaning 'bent/curved teeth'; 5x prints made.

Fig. 8 - July'97 sketches of 'ZEBRA' in black pencil on artist's paper-pad A4, and annotated as to the differences of the appearance of calf with ear enlargement, once again signed and dated, this being the earliest date.

Fig. 9 - 'BURCHELL's ZEBRA' in oil on canvas (20.8 x 29.2cm), sized for photography, with the calf 'browner' and mother's nose as per fig.8. The 5th stamp from left in the M/S, signed/dated; 5 prints were made.

Fig. 10 - A print of the 'ZEBRA' mother/calf as fig.9 - sized 14½ x 21cm, then handpainted. Border, NAMIBIA and 50c in red and 'BURCHELL'S ZEBRA' in black, resembling a stamp, but 'not accepted'.



fig 9



fig 8

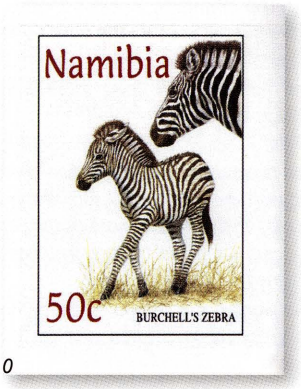


fig 10

Fig. 11 - 'SPRINGBOK' study sketches on artist's pad A4 signed/dated July.

Fig. 12 - 'SPRINGBOK' sized, pencil drawn on thick tracing paper as above.

Fig. 13 - 'SPRINGBOK' in oil on canvas (20.9 x 29.5cm), a transfer of fig.12, fully sized for photo-reproduction but 'Not Accepted'. Signed/dated; 5 prints made.



fig 11



fig 12



fig 13

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The Miniature Sheet Surround

Fig. 14 is the Essay (29.6 x 20.9cm) of the 'Spoor Patterns' for the Miniature Sheet surround, in pencil on heavy tracing paper, and annotated as to animal and position, initialled and dated August '97.

Fig. 15 - This is the 'pencil-sized' left-half of the M/S border with ink; drawn at left: Elephant 'spoor'; at top: Wildebeest 'spoor', and at bottom: Baboon 'spoor'. This design is laid-out on thin artist's board (29.6 x 21 cm), is initialled and dated.

Fig. 16 - Is the same size as fig.15 above, is the 'right-half' of the M/S border, with at right: Elephant 'spoor'(same as at left); with Zebra at top and Meerkat at bottom, thus completing the 5 animal 'spoors' as per fig. 14 above. This is 'sized' ready for photography, is initialled and dated.

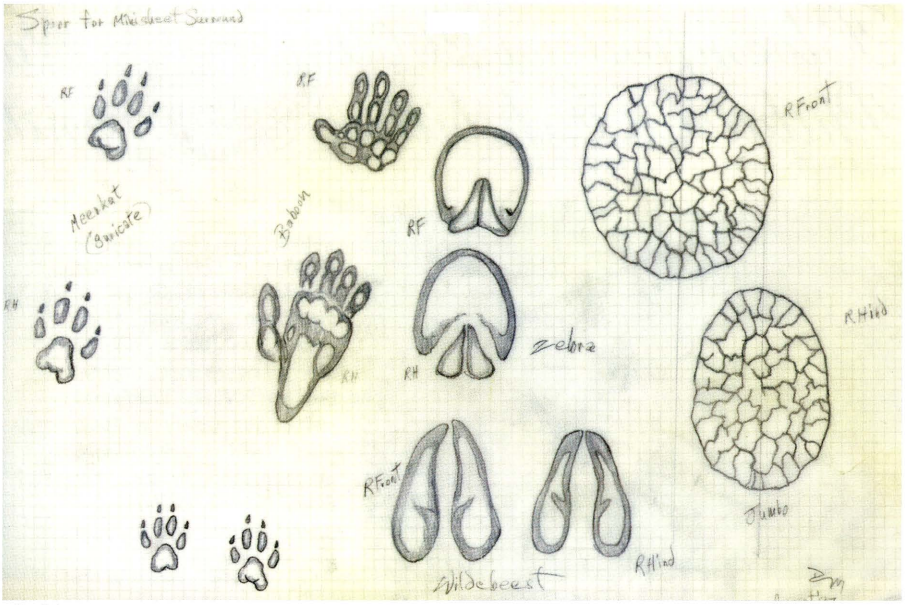


fig 14

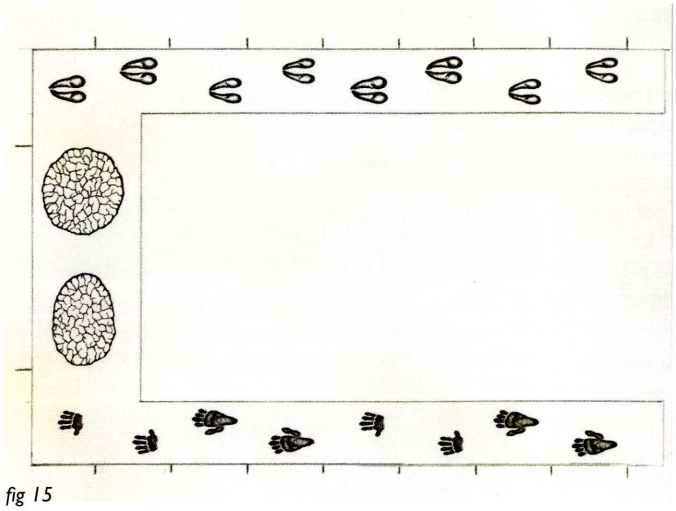


fig 15

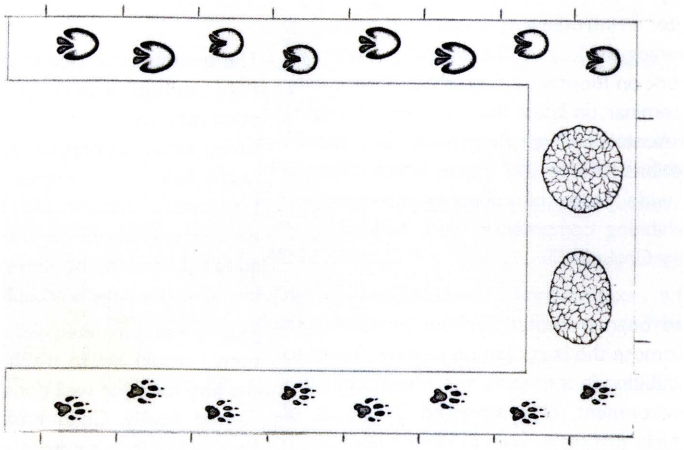


Fig. 16

The First Day Cover

Fig. 17 - The 'WARTHOG Family' on canvas (29.6 x 18.2cm) is the illustration for the FDC-envelope. It is signed and dated by Murphy.

Fig. 18 - Official FDC, also signed by the artist.



Fig. 17



fig 18

Only one cylinder per colour was employed for printing this issue on unwatermarked paper and perforated 13.5 x 13.

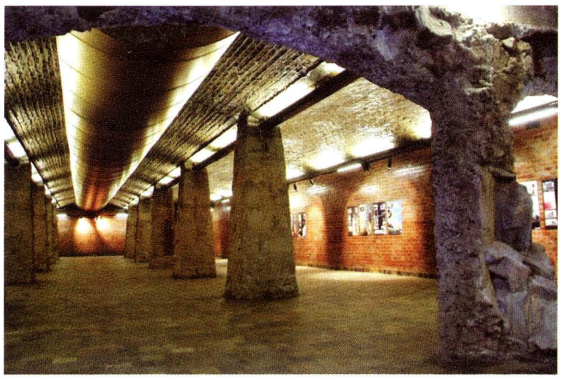
All of these 6 oil-painted Essays are of extremely beautiful artistic rendition and 'framed', would well grace any wall anywhere! A great aesthetic tribute to the artist Denis Murphy. A beautiful Miniature Sheet for NamPost.

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Bloemfontein 2009 National and Junass Philatelic Exhibition and PFSA Congress



Oliewenhuis Art Museum, completed in 1941 as residence for the Governor General of the Union of South Africa, became a museum in 1989. The underground reservoir originally built in 1904 was transformed into an Art Gallery in 2002, which served as a truly unique exhibition space for the 2009 Bloem Philatelic Exhibition. The JUNASS exhibits were shown in the main building.



Report from the Chairman of the Senior Jury

by Peter van der Molen RDPSA FRPSL

After an introductory 'social' on the previous evening, the Jury of 15 members commenced work on Tuesday 22 September by attending a seminar on latest developments in judging presented by Emil Bührmann. Then the 75 exhibits totalling 297 frames which reflected a wide range of collecting interests and exhibiting competence were tackled by 4 Jury Groups.

The experimental 'Gems' Class which had been instituted for this exhibition, to promote the participation of newcomers to exhibiting in a friendly and non-intimidating environment, only attracted 2 entries of which just one was a 'newcomer'. Since both entries were judged to be of 'national' standard, they were moved out of the 'Gems' class. Despite a poor start, perhaps future exhibitions should persevere with this concept for a few years.

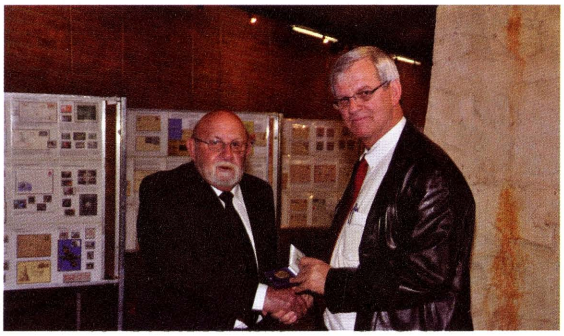
Several other exhibits were 'moved' to a more appropriate judging class, the most significant one being a transfer from the 'Open' Class to the newly established 'Historical, Social and Special Studies' sub-class of Postal History which now allows inclusion of a limited amount of non-philatelic but related material.

The overall standard of the exhibits was high, as reflected by the award of 3 Large Gold, 14 Gold, 9 Large Vermeil, 19 Vermeil, 5 Large Silver, 10 Silver, 7 Silver Bronze and 8 Bronze medals and confirms recent overseas exhibiting experience that the standard of South African philately is indeed in good shape.

The three Apprentice Jurors all received a positive assessment; Dave Morton thus becomes a qualified PFSA Juror while Andrew Fischer and Dries Ferreira need to serve their second apprenticeship before they can qualify.

The timeous provision of the Introductory Page remains a problem; despite a one point penalty for late or non-submission having been introduced at this exhibition; nearly half of the entries did not comply. I therefore recommend that for future national exhibitions the overseas practice is adopted whereby no entry without a draft introductory page is accepted.

Judging was completed well within the allotted time. I would like to thank all members of the jury for a job well done, and particularly Gerald Bodily, Colin Hoffman and David Parsons for coming from the UK, and Emil Minnaar whose IT support greatly assisted the jury. Whilst this was the first exhibition where a Jury Allowance was introduced, that reflects only a small recompense for the effort and expense which members of the Jury willingly incur to serve our hobby. I would also like to thank the exhibition organizers for providing excellent facilities and support to the Jury; the magnificent venue and superb lunches will long be remembered.



Dr Neil Cronje (at right), Chairman of the Bloem 09 Organising Committee, thanks retired curator of the Anglo Boer War Museum, Colonel Frik Jacob, for presenting the official opening address at 7pm on 23 Sept 09.



Rev Pauw Steyl launching his book - his dream of 17 years - titled *'With the Post-cart through Houtteniqualandt, Kannaland and the Lange Kloof', with the PFSA Roll of Honour in the background.*



The Jury from left: Colin Hoffman RDPSA FRPSL (UK), David Parsons (UK), Andrew Fischer (Apprentice), David Morton (Apprentice), Cedric Roché RDPSA, Richard Johnson RDPSA, Herwig Kussing, Moira Bleazard, Gerald Bodily (UK), Emil Bührmann, Emil Minnaar RDPSA (Secretary), Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL (Chairman), Howard Green RDPSA (Vice-Chairman), inset: (left) Harry Birkhead RDPSA FRPSL and (right) Dries Ferreira (Apprentice).

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Awards Listing of Senior Exhibits

Note: One Frame, Open Class and Picture Postcard exhibits are denoted with superscript 1F, OC and PP respectively.

Large Gold

• *Official Mail of the Cape of Good Hope 1806 - 1910*
Amoore, Mr. H — Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *Postal History of Rhodesia to 1910*
Flanagan, RDPSA Mr. P. — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *Ukraine - the Trident Overprints*
Crocker RDPSA Mr. D G. — SA Philatelic Dealers Association

Gold

• *Anglo Boer War - Staatsdrukkery te Velde - Machadodorp*
Zerbst, Dr. N — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Danzig - Forerunners and the Free City of Danzig*
Crocker RDPSA Mr. D G. — SA Philatelic Dealers Association

• *Great Britain - The early Line Engraved Issues.*
Crocker RDPSA Mr. D G. — SA Philatelic Dealers Association

• *In and out of the Kitchen...*
Wigmore, Mrs. A M — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *Keeping in Touch*
Redmond RDPSA Mrs. J D — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *Natal: Edward VII*
Porter, Mr. M R N — Postmark & Postal History Society

• *Onder die Britse juk as krygsgevangenes in Indië 1903*
du Plessis, Mr. B L — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *Pioneer postcards of South Africa*[PP]
Leeflang, Mnr. A — FVZA Netherlands

• *Postal history of the original George District*
Steyl, Ds. P — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Rhodesia Philatelic Exhibition, Bulawayo 1966*[1F]
Arnold, Mr. G D — Rhodesian Study Circle

• *The London (Waterlow) and Pretoria typographed printings of the 1d Ship of the Union of SA in sheet booklet and coil format*
Wolmarans, Dr. D J — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *The Matabele Rebellion Provisional stamps of the BSA Co Rhodesia 1896* [1F]
Flanagan RDPSA Mr. P — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *The Second Anglo Boer War - Natal and related aspects*
Wigmore RDPSA Mr. M J. — SA Philatelic Dealers Association

• *Victoria Falls to 1940*
Cordes, Mr. C — Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Large Vermeil

• *Anglo Boer War Prisoner-of-War camps in Ceylon*
Zerbst, Dr. N — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Anglo Boere-oorlog - Krygsgevangenekampe - St Helena*
Zerbst, Dr. N — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Anglo-Boer War in Natal*
Sparks, Mr. R J A — Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *Between the Vaal, Orange Free State and Orange River*
Cheminais, Mr. J A — Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *Development of the African Airways 1911 - 1945*
Kilroe, Mr. J G — Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *Northern Rhodesia - George VI Definitive Issue*
Flanagan, RDPSA Mr. P — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *South Africa at War, 1974 - 1990*
van den Hurk, RDPSA Mr. G — Witwatersrand P-S

• *The Darmstadt Trials and Booysen Essays of South Africa*
Wolmarans, Dr. D J — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *The Road to Democracy in South Africa 1948 - 1994*[OC]
Kamffer RDPSA Dr. H J G — Afrikaanse F.V. Pretoria

Vermeil

• A time of Transition - Great Britain 1840 - 1856
Everest, Mr. S E de L — Sandton Philatelic Society

• *Anglo Boer War - The Boer Censors in South Africa*
Zerbst, Dr. N — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Aspects of Swiss Mail 1698 - 1867*
van den Hurk, RDPSA Mr. G — Witwatersrand P-S

• *Bechuanaland Edward VII Issue*[1F]
Cordes, Mr. C — Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

• *Certified Mail Labels of the RSA*
Joubert, Mnr. J S — Afrikaanse F.V. Pretoria

• *Die Eerste Vaste Reeks van die Unie van Suid-Afrika*
Erasmus, Mr. L D — Afrikaanse Filateliever. van Pretoria

• *Die Portugese Ontdekkingsreise - 'n Nuwe Era*[OC]
Heath, Mev. P — Afrikaanse Filateliever. van Pretoria

• *Exploring the lives of Lilly and Carl*[OC]
Crawford, Mr. M D — Pinelands Stamp Circle

• *Females exposed*
Olinger, Mr. H — East Rand Philatelic Society

• *Hong Kong and the Treaty Ports of China 1862 - 1952*
Kilroe, Mr. J G — Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *Malta*
Franklin, Mr. B A — Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

• *Op die spoor van die Hugenote en hul nasate*[OC]
Rousseau, G J — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Out of this world*[OC]
Wigmore, RDPSA Mr. M J — SAPDA

• *Some Australian Postal Rates*
Sinclair, Mr. D J — Royal Philitalic Society CT

• *Switzerland Standing Helvetia 1882 to 1907*
van den Hurk, RDPSA Mr. G — Witwatersrand P-S

• *The Boer Invasion of the Northern Cape via the Orange River*
Crocker, RDPSA Mr. D G — SA Philatelic Dealers Association

• *The Springbok as a symbol - Rugby's gift to a nation*[1F]
Laubscher, Mnr. H P — Pretoria Philatelic Society

• *The story of Mercedes-Benz*[OC]
Burger, Mr. J — Pretoria Philatelic Society

• *Used Belgian Railway Parcel Post and allied material used for railway use, 1874 - 1987*
Hyland, RDPSA Mr. D — Royal Philatelic Society of CT

Large Silver

• *Die Desimale tydperk van die Unie van Suid-Afrika*
Botha, Mev. H H — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Dutoitspan Road Kimberley*[PP]
Oliver, Mr. R S — Kimberley Philatelic Society

• *Katanga*
Jackson, Mr. M N — Boksburg Germiston Philatelic Society

• *Oom Paul - a Legend in our time*[OC]
du Plessis, Mr. B L — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *The Postal History and stamps of the Gilbert and Ellice islands*
Hackworth, Mr. R D — Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Silver

• *Austrian mixed franking prior to World War II*[1F]
Wenger, Mr. R J — Edenvale Philatelic Society

• *Comparison of Standard Postal rates between UPU Member*
Welling, Mnr. C F — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Die Drie Wyse Manne*[1F]
Carstens, Ds. J C — Afrikaanse Filateliever. van Pretoria

• *Handstempels lyk soms anders*[1F]
Botha, Mev. H H — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Tafelberg, op die agtergrond*[OC]
Hugo, Mnr. G J — Paarlse Filateliste

• *The 'upside down tree'*[1F]
Bowles, Mr. A W — Botswana Philatelic Society

• *The 1½d Gold Mine Issues*
Smith, Mr. N — Belville Philatelic Society

• *The legacy of the number '11' in the history of South Africa*[OC]
Massella, Mr. M — Boksburg Germiston Philatelic Society

• *The Virtual Stamps Experiment*[1F]
Swart, Mr. T G — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *Transvaal Edwardians*[1F]
Jacobson, Dr. L — SWA Stamp Study Group

Silver Bronze

• *A synopsis of Stamp Exhibitions in South Africa*
Lubbe, Mnr. S — Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria

• *Come fly with me...*
Mitchell, Mr. V J — Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

• *Deutsche Bundespost 1950 - 1964*
Osthoff, Prof. G — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Into the Blue*
King, Mr. C S — Pretoria Philatelic Society

• *The Kruger National Park - the first 100 years*
Bowles, Mr. A W — Botswana Philatelic Society

• *The life history of Butterflies and Moths*[1F]
Geertsema, Prof. H — Stellenbosch Filateliese

• *Union number One: The 1910 2½d SA Commemorative*
Boezak, Mr. R A W — Sandton Philatelic Society



View of the exhibits in the Reservoir - note at left and at the end, the frames hung on the walls.

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Bronze

• *Birds of conservation concern in South Africa and Botswana*[1F]
Bowles, Mr. A W — Botswana Philatelic Society

• *De Groot vijf van Nederland*[1F]
de Haaij, Mr. B — Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria

• *Estonia Provisional Stationery 1991 - 1993*
de Kock, Ds. M — Goudveld Filatelievereniging

• *Greeting Stamp Booklets of Great Britain 1989 - 1997*[1F]
Williams, Mnr. J M — OVS Filatelievereniging

• *Onze 12 Provincies*[1F]
de Haaij, Mr. B — Afrikaanse Filateliever. van Pretoria

• *SWA - George V Postcards 1915 - 1928*[1F]
Jacobson, Dr. L — SWA Stamp Study Group

• *The Cape Mountain Passes*[PP]
Young, Mr. D G — Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

• *Vignette Picture Postcards of Great Britain*[PP]
Young, Mr. D G — Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

Senior Trophy Listing



Hugh Amoore with the Grand Prix Trophy

Grand Prix Trophy
(best Exhibit of the show)

• *Official Mail of the Cape of Good Hope 1806 - 1910*
Amoore, Mr. H — Royal Philatelic Society of CT

SA Post Office Trophy
(best Exhibit SA Philately)

• *Natal: Edward VII*
Porter, Mr. M R N — Postmark & Postal History Society

South African Stamp Study Circle Award
(best SA Exhibit after 1910)

• *The London (Waterlow) and Pretoria typographed printings of the 1d Ship of the Union of South Africa in sheet' booklet and coil format*
Wolmarans, Dr. D J — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Anglo-Boer War Society Cup
(best Anglo-Boer War Exhibit)

• *Onder die Britse juk as krygsgevangenes in Indië 1903*
du Plessis, Mr. B L — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

D.G. Crocker Cup
(best Postal History Exhibit)

• *Postal History of Rhodesia to 1910*
Flanagan, RDPSA Mr. P — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Robert Goldblatt Thematic Cup
(best Thematic Exhibit)

• *Keeping in Touch*
Redmond, RDPSA Mrs. J D. — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Potch 78 Award
(best Exhibit Post-WW II)

• *South Africa at War, 1974 - 1990*
van den Hurk, RDPSA Mr. G. — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

F.A.K. Trophy
(best write-up in Afrikaans)

• *Onder die Britse juk as krygsgevangenes in Indië 1903*
du Plessis, Mr. B L — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

C.E.D. Enoch Trophy
(best Philatelic Research)

• *Certified Mail Labels of the RSA*
Joubert, Mnr. J S. — Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria

Vrijstaat Trophy
(best One Frame Exhibit)

• *The Matabele Rebellion Provisional stamps of the BSA Co (Rhodesia) 1896*
Flanagan, RDPSA Mr. P — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Stampcor Award
(best Pre-Union Exhibit)

• *The Second Anglo Boer War - Natal and related aspects*
Wigmore, RDPSA Mr. M J. — SA Philatelic Dealers Association

Terence Radue Shield
(best Foreign Exhibit)

• *Ukraine - the Trident Overprints*
Crocker, RDPSA Mr. D G — SA Philatelic Dealers Association

Dawie Uys Memorial Award
(best Aerophilately Exhibit)

• *Development of the African Airways 1911 - 1945*
Kilroe, Mr. J G — Royal Philatelic Society of CT

East Rand Philatelic Society Floating Trophy
(best First-time Exhibit)

• *Anglo-Boer War in Natal*
Sparks, Mr. R J A — Royal Philatelic Society of CT

SAPRG Archie Atkinson Trophy
(best Picture Postcart Exhibit of Southern Africa)

• *Pioneer postcards of South Africa*
Leeflang, Mnr. A — FVZA Netherlands

Total Stampex 95 Trophy
(best Exhibit from an area outside SA with at least a vermeil)

• *Danzig - Forerunners and the Free City of Danzig*
Crocker, RDPSA Mr. D G. — SA Philatelic Dealers Association

Dawid De Villiers Display Trophy
(best Presented Exhibit)

• *Northern Rhodesia - George VI Definitive Issue*
Flanagan, RDPSA Mr. P — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Tony Chilton Transvaal Award

• *Anglo Boer War - Staatsdrukkery te Velde - Machadodorp*
Zerbst, Dr. N — OVS Filatelievereniging

Claude Malan Trophy
(best ZAR / Transvaal Exhibit)

• *The Darmstadt Trials and Booysen Essays of SA*
Wolmarans, Dr. D J — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

The Arie Bakker Award
(best First Time One Frame Exhibit)

• *Rhodesia Philatelic Exhibition, Bulawayo 1966*
Arnold, Mr. G D — Rhodesian Study Circle

Rhodesia Award
(best Rhodesian Exhibit)

• *Postal History of Rhodesia to 1910*
Flanagan, RDPSA Mr. P. — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society Trophy
(best Open Class Exhibit)

• *The Road to Democracy in South Africa (1948 - 1994)*
Kamffer, Dr. H J G — Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van

Royal Medallion
(best British Commonwealth Exhibit)

• *Victoria Falls to 1940*
Cordes, Mr. C — Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

AFV Eretoekenning
(at the Discretion of the Jury)

• *In and out of the Kitchen...*
Wigmore, Mrs. A M — Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

SAPDA Classical Award
(best Classical Continental Europe Exhibit)

• *Switzerland Standing Helvetia 1882 - 1907*
van den Hurk, RDPSA Mr. G — Witwatersrand P-S

Ilsapex Award
(at the Discretion of the Jury)

• *Postal history of the original George District*
Steyl, Ds. P — OVS Filatelievereniging

Mont Blanc Award
(at the Discretion of the Jury)

• *Great Britain - The early Line Engraved Issues*
Crocker, RDPSA Mr. D G S A — Philatelic Dealers Association



Roger Porter holding the Post Office Trophy; Mrs. Elsabie Cronjé holding the miniature which Roger Porter may retain.

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JUNASS Jury, left to right: Frans Massyn (Apprentice), Jill Redmond RDPSA (Chair), Garry Osthoff, Gerrie Conradie (Secretary), Jan van Beukering

JUNASS 09 Jury Report

by Jill Redmond RDPSA

It was a delightful experience to look at many new exhibits and to see improvement in some of the older exhibits. The overall standard was very good and it was a pleasure to be able to find a home for nearly all the awards. It would be great to see some budding journalists compiling/editing club newsletters for which there is a literature award!

More and more exhibitors are showing a good understanding of how to set up the first page with a bold title, brief description giving the scope and parameters of the exhibit followed by a general plan. Exhibits were mostly looking a lot tidier, with good spelling, and therefore much more appealing. It was obvious that young exhibitors are becoming more proficient on the computer but need to watch that the fonts are not too small to read or too large that the script overwhelms the philatelic material. Having said that, it was heart-warming to see the individual styles of some of the exhibitors.

Comments sheets on junior exhibits have been kept since 1989 and a great deal of time and effort has gone into them to try to assist our youthful members with their hobby. As we have seen some of the exhibits a goodly number of times over the years, in order to be fair to everybody it has been agreed by the Judging and Ethics Committee that exhibits shown for a second time should include the changes recommended by the Jury; non-compliance will be taken into account by the jury. If the recommended changes are not made on the third showing, an exhibit will automatically be marked down, as is the practice worldwide. It may sound a little hard but one needs to give recognition to those that try hard and abide with the spirit of our wonderful hobby.

I do hope that many of our readers managed to visit Bloemfontein and to view JUNASS exhibits. Our youngest exhibitor, five year-old Wikus van Tonder, showed a really imaginative exhibit on *"Dinge met wiele"*. Categories are somewhat fluid for juniors, being Country, Thematic and Other. Other has included an Open Class exhibit for quite a while but this year, for the first time, we saw two wonderful postcard exhibits, one of which won the Sam Legator Trophy for the best exhibit of Junass 2009, this by 13 year-old Keagan van Tonder.

A huge thanks to my team members, Gerrie Conradie, our super Secretary, Jan van Beukering, Garry Osthoff and Apprentice Frans Massyn, for their invaluable input. Also, we all appreciated the lovely venue provided for JUNASS 09, right at the entrance, as it ensured that visitors did not miss the great efforts by our youthful members.

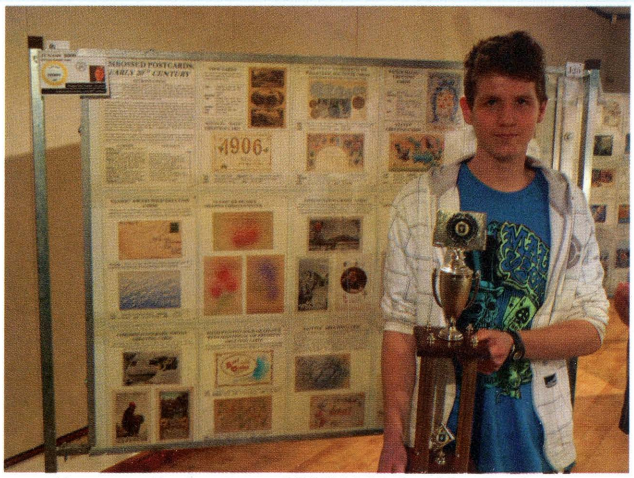


JUNASS 2009

Oliewenhout Art gallery in Bloemfontein on the 24 -27 September 2009.

Awards Listing

VERMEIL	Comic Postcards: 1903-1956	van Tonder, Keagan
	Embossed Postcards: early 20th century	van Tonder, Keagan
	George V King's Heads of Australia	Alexander, Benjamin
	Machin Stamps of Great Britain	Harris, Keaton
	The George VI definitive stamps of the British West Indies	Sergay, Gabi
SILVER	Aircraft from A to Z	Thomas, Daniel
	Errors on stamps	Barit, Avi
	Gevleueldes van Suider Afrika	Strydom, Chris
	GB- Queen Elizabeth II varieties	Barit, Chava
	GB - Queen Elizabeth II head errors	Barit, Shimon
	South African Issues	Lempereur, Montana
	The decimal 1969 overprint of the protectorates.	Barit, Gila
SILVER BRONZE	British royalty and the protectorates.	Barit, Chava
	Die rol van geneeskunde in die rehabilitasie van gestremdes.	de Beer,Ilka
	Errors on stamps of Great Britain	Barit, Shimon
	Lesotho 1984 butterfly stamp	Barit, Avi
	Lesotho: From Rand and cents to Maloti and Lisenti.	Barit, Gila
	Prehistoriese diere en Plante	Massyn, Jean
	Royal Figures	Wood, Christopher
	Space: The final Frontier	Tanganelli, Guilio
	Stamps from Greece	Lewis, Yvette
	Stamps of Australia	Britz, Nicholas
	The world of Cricket	Britz, Nicholas
	U.S.S.R. Stories of Communism	Tanganelli, Guilio
	Vlieënde goed	van Tonder, Chrisna
BRONZE	National Butterflies	Kao, Michelle
5 STARS *****	Dinge met wiele	van Tonder, Wikus + SP



Keagan van Tonder, winner of JUNASS 09 Grand Prix, The Sam Legator Trophy for 'Embossed Postcards: early 20th Century'.

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Highlights from the Report of the Chairman of the Management Committee

by Richard Johnson RDPSA

This past year we applied ourselves to positive things, resulting in a stable membership and emergence of new and exciting initiatives. Overall, there is a much-improved mindset to take the hobby onward. Again, we have been fortunate in having a dedicated volunteer Management Committee serving in many spheres. Regional events and regular stamp fairs remain catalysts for growth of Stamp Collecting. We continue to make funding available and to partner with SAPDA in increasing promotional or other aspects of these events.

The most exciting recent development was Boksburg's 'Exhibition with a Difference' at the July stamp fair hosted by Jacques Kuun. Jacques, Kenny Napier, Steven Catlin with assistance from Clinton Goslin, Harry Birkhead RDPSA and other volunteers, are to be congratulated on their initiative in instituting this event where 'first-timers' were encouraged to exhibit. Attendance was excellent, fun awards were given to various category winners and the show generated a great deal of enthusiasm.

The Pretoria region remains our role model in respect of activity! Pretoria Societies hosted Gautheme most successfully in April, where the atmosphere was described as vibrant and inspiring - yes, for a stamp exhibition! Tshwane Interclub and Thematic Fun events are also scheduled. Ds Cassie Carstens, Petra Heath, Paul van Zeyl together with their helpers do an amazing promotional job!

Planning for our International Joburg 2010 Stampshow has accelerated. Promotional events were hosted by the South African Post Office at the recent China International. South African Customs have provided magnificent cooperation for overseas Trade attendance. Compliments to Howard Green RDPSA on the achievements of his hard-working 2010 committee where particular mention is due to Howard himself, Johan van Wyk for Post Office liaison and Patrick Flanagan RDPSA.

Amongst the various Standing Committees:

FIP/FIAP: We have been extensively represented internationally by Exhibitors, Commissioners and Jurors. Howard Green RDPSA and Emil Bührmann are to be congratulated on their efforts in this regard. Thanks also to those who undertook these duties at other events. Patrick Flanagan RDPSA, Emil Minnaar RDPSA and Dr Neil Cronjé stand out as having been particularly active in advancing on the international circuit. It is gratifying to see growing international accreditation for our Jurors and a bounteous plunder of medals for our Exhibitors. Well done PFSA!

David Morton continues to handle the Membership Secretary portfolio with competence. Thank you for taking this on, one of Federation's more onerous Offices, and fulfilling its responsibilities with willingness, thoroughness and general good cheer.

The past year saw continuing sales of Anglo Boer War publications by Joh Groenewald RDPSA and Harry Birkhead RDPSA. *The Legacy of Lydenburg* was published and the series continues to recover its costs due to excellent sales activities by Joh Groenewald.

IT/Website: Our new 'easy' maintenance module is in place. We need to recruit a new Webmaster urgently and we put this out as a request to all Societies. Should any members feel they would like to do it and have the basic website skills needed, please call Richard Johnson on 041-583 3159. This is a paid position, around 5-10 hours per month being required.

Youth/Novice activities remain inadequately addressed. Following the resignation of Colin Bousfeld, this area needs fresh impetus. Should a Society consider any member to have potential talent in this area, we are actively canvassing for someone to fill the gap.

The SA Philatelist Editorial Board bade an appreciative farewell to Chris Mobsby RDPSA and welcomed back Dr Alan Rose. Peter van der Molen RDPSA was a new enrollee to the team this year.

Our relationship with the Post Office and Philatelic Services via Johan van Wyk remains excellent. This year saw the appointment by the Post Office, of Regional Business Development Officers. From the Management Committee, a Promotions working group has been formed, comprising Messrs Birkhead, Cafetzoglou and Groenewald to pursue joint activities in support of Societies and find ways for the Post Office to support Philatelic development.

The Post Office formally detailed, at Congress last year, material it considers to be stolen. Based on that information PFSA is committed to maintaining listings of such affected items with a view to blacklisting them from exhibit and/or reporting possession thereof back to the Post Office for prosecution. George Cafetzoglou RDPSA is also addressing mail that is lost, damaged or interfered with.

Considering the hierarchy of Federation: Vice Presidents continue to provide a critical link between Management Committee and the Societies. As member Societies, you should expect reasonable performance from those elected to serve in these positions. The role of Vice President can be satisfying and you should encourage talent from your Societies to take it on. We were blessed with the counsel of strong VPs like George Cafetzoglou RDPSA and Mike Jackson who fulfilled their portfolios admirably. They have passion for the hobby and bring dedication to their participation on the Management Committee.

An important milestone in the PFSA was the Centenary of the East London Philatelic Society celebrated in May this year. The convivial Exhibition and dinner was attended by our President Dr Neil Cronjé, Eastern Cape Vice-President Vernon Mitchell and myself. Congratulations again East London!

Reviewing the overall Management Committee: Workloads undertaken by members can be substantial. Furthermore, where individuals prove themselves capable, there is a tendency for more tasks to find their way to that person. In this respect, I must express admiration for Emil Minnaar RDPSA. Not only does he have the Treasurer's responsibilities, but is a key member of *the SA Philatelist* board, the 2010 committee and takes care of judging software. Peter van der Molen RDPSA is another: always willingly to do more. Michael Wigmore RDPSA on Expert Committee - another year of untold hours freely given. This typifies the nature of your Management Committee.

Management does however need to recruit fresh talent to its ranks. I urge you as participants in our hobby to consider coming forward if you are able to contribute. Existing Management would be delighted to begin grooming successors to carry on the leadership of the Federation through the next decade and beyond.

The incoming 2010 Management Committee is:

Audio-Visual	Angus Pringle
Judging & Ethics	Emil Bührmann
Exhibitions	Peter van der Molen
Promotions	Vacant
Expert Committee	Michael Wigmore
Publications Coordinator	Emil Minnaar
FIP/FIAP	Howard Green
SA Philatelist	Alan Rose
Heritage	Gawie van der Walt
Youth/Novices	Vacant
IT	Richard Johnson
Treasurer	Emil Minnaar
Secretary	Jill Redmond
Awards Custodian	Peter van der Molen
Membership Sec.	Dave Morton
Librarian	David Wigston
Philatelic Services	Johan van Wyk
Stamp Liaison	David Wigston

Chairman, Management - Richard Johnson *(proposed by Mike Jackson, unanimously approved)*

Vice-Chairman - Peter van der Molen (*proposed by Richard Johnson, unanimously approved*)

Foundation Representative - Peter van der Molen *(proposed by George Cafetzoglou, seconded by Jill Redmond and approved)*

Special thanks to our Secretary Jill Redmond RDPSA and to the entire committee, which has been a happy group working well together. Honorary Life President Harry Birkhead RDPSA and Chairman of Foundation, Cedric Roché RDPSA, were available with advice gained from their long experience. They continue to lead by example - always willing to do that extra bit.

I was also able to draw on wide-ranging opinion from a committed core of colleagues -most notably Vice-Chairman George Cafetzoglou RDPSA, Peter van der Molen RDPSA, Howard Green RDPSA, Emil Minnaar RDPSA, Prof Franco Frescura, Dr Angus Pringle and Neville Polakow RDPSA. Thank you for always taking my calls!

Finally, to our President Dr Neil Cronjé... thank you for your constant involvement –thank you for travelling to our Management meetings; thank you also for outstanding Free State hospitality during the Bloemfontein Stampshow!

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The South African Post Office - Extracts from the Report from Philatelic Services

• Our Business Development Officers (BDO) in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria attended 21 exhibitions at shopping malls, philatelic and other shows in their areas. The BDOs play a large role in building relations with stamp collecting clubs and solving customer complaints.

• At the China 2009 World Stamp Exhibition, the S.A. Post Office sponsored a function to promote the Joburg 2010 International Stamp Exhibition. This function was well received and attended.

• In April we received some historical philatelic material back from Telkom which had remained in their archives.

• The S. A. Heritage Resources Agency informed the Post Office that they have decided to 'include your collection in the National Audit Project.' This will make the items in the museum a national heritage.

• The area at the Pretoria Post Office that was planned to host the Post Office museum will now be used for other Post Office purposes and we are investigating new alternatives

• We had a very successful presentation to students at the Open Window School for Visual Arts in Pretoria; the students have designed some of our stamps. This coincided with a visit from a representative from Joh Enschedé printers in Holland who gave a presentation on the printing of stamps.

•We are publishing monthly advertorials in the MiniMag magazine for children to promote stamps and stamp collecting.

• Philatelic Services' Internet website has been completed and is now available on the internet.

•The DVD about stamp collecting was completed in 2008 and a copy will be made available.

• An international conference of managers of philatelic bureaus of Postal Administrations will be hosted to coincide with the Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show.

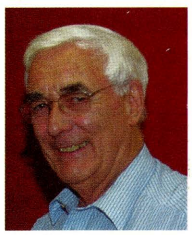
After the Report was issued, it was announced that the new 8th Definitive South African issue will be launched at the Joburg 2010 exhibition on 27 October 2010.

On the Bloemfontein 2009 Exhibition Catalogue back cover, the Post Office announced the issue on 9 October 2009 of two stamps to advertise the Joburg 2010 International Exhibition; the stamps designs are shown below:





Report of the SA Philatelist Committee by Dr Alan Rose.



It is a pleasure to report that *The SA Philatelist* has been produced without major hiccups over the past year. Issues have comprised 36 pages on average of which some 21% have been advertising copy. Whilst not the peak of 26% achieved during 2006 this is still a valuable supplement to our income. Philatelic Foundation continues to cover the shortfall over revenue as in previous years for which we are grateful.

Our Editorial Board continues virtually unchanged. During the year Dr. Achi Frank resigned from his position of Consultant with the Board. His knowledge, expertise and wit will be sorely missed at our meetings. Another loss who will be sadly missed is Editor, Chris Mobsby. Chris has filled the top chair since February 2008 and has kept a paternal eye on proceedings from a distance, thanks to the wonders of email. We're glad to say that his highly respected articles on Cinderellas will still be forthcoming from the Cape south coast. Chris' input on content, style and layout has been welcomed by the Editorial Board and will be missed. Many thanks, Chris.

A recently received letter, accompanied by the cancellation of the writer's subscription, lamented the changing nature of the journal. Of concern to the writer was the absence of articles on classical South African philately and correspondingly detailed research, and the decline of the journal into 'just another stamp magazine'. This point has been discussed at the Editorial Board as we feel we are not meeting our original remit which was "to be predominantly aimed at the middle to top end of the philatelic spectrum". The absence of serious philatelic content is a concern.

Whilst the country has world class philatelists and collectors on its shore there seems to be a marked reluctance by them to write for *The SA Philatelist*, many preferring to contribute to the journals of the specialist societies to which they belong. Is this a case of the big fish in a little pond?

To encourage contributions on South African philately, an award carrying the name of the late Jack Hagger RDPSA was instituted by the Board in 2006, which comprises a floating trophy and a cheque for R2000. Even the introduction of this financial incentive has produced only limited results. We again appeal to the philatelic fraternity to support *The SA Philatelist* with serious philatelic contributions.

Being the journal of Federation, the Board has focused on publishing and recording philatelic activities in our country, to demonstrate that philately is indeed flourishing in many places. Such contributions from member societies about their activities are also encouraged.

The absence of an accumulative index to *The SA Philatelist* has been a concern for many years and several attempts have been made to tackle this gargantuan task hindered to some degree by the availability of early back issues. In conjunction with PFSA's Audio Visual Committee a project has been initiated to scan all issues and make them available on CDs in a readable and page printable format, together with a cumulative Subject and Author Index. This project could take the best part of a year to accomplish and progress will be reported periodically.

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Citation for Paul van Zeyl for the award of the ***Skinner Cup***

Paul van Zeyl can be called the archetypical collector-dealer. He has formed collections of exhibition standard with remarkable energy and has gone out of his way to create and maintain trading venues in a changing market environment. This has been done within the formal structure of Federation where he has taken both leadership positions as well as always being available to provide assistance when requested to do so.

Paul joined the SWA Stamp Study Circle, his 'Home Society', in the mid 1970s. However, his close Society associations are with the Pretoria Philatelic Society and the Postmark & Postal History Society of SA (Postmark Society). He was a member of the Organising Committees for the Pretoria Nationals in 2000 and 2008, with particular responsibility for dealer participation and the exhibition catalogues. He has been a member of the Postmark Society since the 1990s, and was its President for a few years. Paul is also a long-time member of other specialist Societies, e.g. the Transvaal Study Circle; the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society; the Orange Free State Study Circle; the Natal and Zululand Study Circle; and the South African Collectors' Society.

In 2003, Paul prepared for printing and funded the production of PFSAs publication '*World War II: prisoner of war and internment camps in South Africa and their mail*' by Dr JBR Findlay & Prof R Ryan.

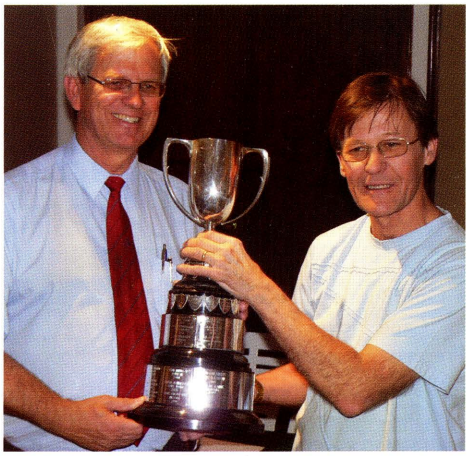
A joint meeting of the UK-based specialist South African Societies has for some seven years now been held at Leamington Spa, England. Paul has attended all these meetings as one of the few invited exhibitor-dealers.

Paul commenced dealing with postal auctions in 1978 and continued with these until 1992. For about two decades, Paul has promoted Saturday stamp fairs at suitable venues on the Rand and at Pretoria. He was also a key promoter of the KZN fair presently being held at the Kloof Country Club on the last Sunday of each month. These fairs have done much to promote philately and the hobby of stamp collecting amongst hundreds of collectors who are outside of organised philately.

Paul has been on SAPDAs Executive since 1997, with the exception of a single year. In 2000 and 2001 he was the Association's President. As SAPDA is part of the 'triangle' of Southern African philately (the other parts being Federation and the SA Post Office) Paul's lengthy involvement in matters such as promoting active dealer participation at National Stamp exhibitions must be viewed in a positive light. It should also be noted that he assisted in the establishment of the SA Post Office's magazine, *Setempe*, and was both a member of its Editorial Committee and an active contributor between 1996 and 2004. In 1998 Paul prepared the SA Post Office's Court of Honour exhibit at Ilsapex 98, namely 'Gems from the South African Post Office Archives'.

When SAPDA was requested to organise a National Stamp Exhibition in 2006, he was a member of the Organising Committee, again with particular responsibility for the exhibition catalogue.

Paul's love and support of philately is nowhere more evident than in his exhibiting career. He first started exhibiting at the Vrystaat 81 National in Bloemfontein (at age 31): two frames on '*Anglo-Boere-oorlog: Oorsese Krygsgevangenekampe*'. Subsequently over the last 27 years he has entered a total of 56 exhibits in South African National exhibitions. These cover the whole gambit of the postal stationery of Southern Africa from pre-Union to Mozambique and Zanzibar, various aspects of the ABW such as concentration camps both within South Africa and overseas, Boer history such as the Angola Boers and Boers of East Africa, South African history such as the 1914 Rebellion, analysis of Homelands policy, Picture postcards of Pretoria, Mauritius, Zanzibar etc. Most of the exhibits have approached their subject from a unique angle and have been prepared to inform rather than win high awards. Many of the exhibits have also been written up in Afrikaans. It is probably true to say that Paul has been South Africa's most prolific exhibitor at PFSA Exhibitions to date.



Paul van Zeyl receiving Skinner Cup from Dr Neil Cronje

As someone who has fully participated in the 'totality of philately' (to borrow a phrase from his regular advert in *The SA Philatelist*), and who has done so with willingness, even eagerness, over a lengthy period of time, Paul van Zeyl is an extremely worthy candidate for the award of the Skinner Cup.

Awards & Elections at Congress



Gerrie Conradie receiving W E Lea Cup from Dr Neil Cronje, President 2009.

AWARDS

Roll of Honour: signed by John Cheminais – refer to citation

Skinner Cup: Paul van Zeyl - refer to citation

WE Lea Cup: Gerrie Conradie for ongoing services to youth philately and energetic endeavours to promote growth of the Goldfields and Die Posboom Posseél Societies.

Manfred Weinstein Memorial Medallion: John Kaupe FRPSL for over 30 years' in-depth research of second SA Republic stamps, expertising work in SA and the UK and for numerous articles on Transvaal issues.

J H Harvey Pirie Memorial Award: David Wigston for compiling and distributing the popular youth newsletter *Stamping Around/ Seëls Rondomtalie* for fifteen years.

Jack Hagger Award: Dave Morton for his article *Nyasaland's Post WWII Airmails.*

Federation Plaque: Uli Bantz for great input into SWA Stamp Study Group including editorship of monthly newsletter.

Garry Osthoff - for ongoing input to youth philately and support of OFS PS nationals.

Jan van Beukering - for long-time support of national exhibitions and management positions in OFS PS.

Congress Awards: Gerda van Zyl for over 10 years secretarial service to OFS PS and support of three OFS national exhibitions.

Dave McWilliams for encouraging growth of East London PS under his chairmanship and organising a successful centenary exhibition and celebration.

Selected contributors to *The S.A. Philatelist* were given a Congress Award.

Transvaal Study Circle, Gold Congress Award: John Kaupe FRPSL for the article, Enschede's Vurtheim Panes and Plates published in the February 2009 issue of *The Transvaal Philatelist.*

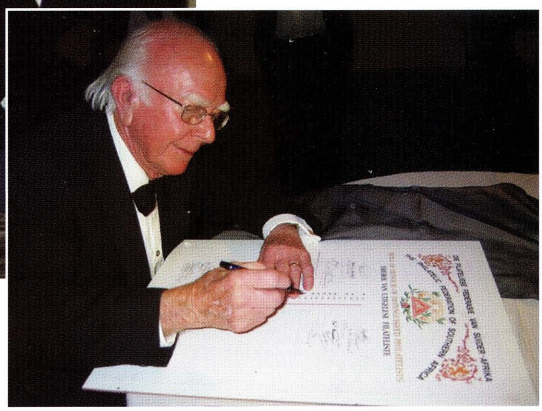
Youth Leader of the Year: Prof Garry Osthoff, OFS Junior Club for sustained service to youth philately including a second club in Bloemfontein.

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The Signing of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa



Behind John Cheminais RDPSA, seated, the other RDPSAs attending the Bloemfontein 2009 Palmares Banquet at the Kopano Nokeng Hotel, were from left Dr Ian Matheson, Richard Johnson, Emil Minnaar, Michael Wigmore, Jill Redmond, Howard Green, Peter van der Molen, Cedric Roché, Danny Swart, Harry Birkhead and David Crocker.



John Cheminais RDPSA signing the Roll of Honour



Incoming President Ian Matheson RDPSA FRPSL (at left) being inducted by outgoing President Dr Neil Cronjé.

Elected at Congress

President : Ian Matheson RDPSA FRPSL
Deputy President: Alan Rogers
Regional Vice Presidents:

- Region 1: Gauteng and North-West
  George Cafetzoglou RDPSA
- Region 2: Eastern Gauteng
  Steven Baker
- Region 3: Pretoria, Mpumalanga & Limpopo
  Louwrence Erasmus
- Region 4: Free State and Northern Cape
  Meyer de Kock
- Region 5: KwaZulu-Natal
  Vacant
- Region 6: Western Cape
  Martin Crawford
- Region 7: Eastern Cape
  Vernon Mitchell
- Region 8: Outside Areas
  Colin Hoffman RDPSA FRPSL

The Citation

John Albert Cheminais was born 19 Sept 1929 in Cape Town, the eldest son of Bertie and Jessie Cheminais. He is married to Colleen. John was educated at St Joseph's College (Marist Brothers), matriculating in 1946.

After a period in the furniture industry he followed his interest in education and, after training, joined the International Correspondence Schools (now ICG) in 1962. He obtained a B.A. Degree through UNISA in 1965. By profession a distance educator until retiring in 1992, he still acts as a Consultant to ICG and has done so for various professional institutes.

John's other interests include pottery and watercolour painting and he maintains a keen interest in the sports in which he participated. His interest in stamp collecting began in childhood and later, influenced by the late Dr Harry Gottschalk, developed a passion for Orange Free State philately and postal history.

A précis of his numerous philatelic achievements and activities is listed hereunder:

1970 April - Joined the Royal Philatelic Society, Cape Town (RPS).

1971 May - Visited his first exhibition (RSA 10) and decided to specialise and become a member of the OFS Study Circle on the recommendation of Dr Gottschalk who became his mentor and friend.

1978 - Won the Solomon Cup as a first-time exhibitor with VRI Overprints on OFS.

1979-1986 - National exhibitions, progressing from Bronze to Silver medals, being awarded the Vrijstaat Trofee for the first time in 1985.

1987 - Awarded the Wannerton Cup at RPS and 2 Vermeils at the national together with the Royal Medallion. (One exhibit was Postal History of the OFS and ORC so he had then exhibited most aspects except Revenues.

1989 - National Vermeils for ORC

1990 - National Gold and Vrijstaat Trofee.

1992 - National Vermeil for showing OFS in the Boer War.

1993 - National Gold and Stampcor Award

1994 - National Vermeil

1995 - Conducting research into OFS Postal Cards; did not exhibit.

1996 - Awarded: Wannerton Cup at RPS; President's Cup for research by OFS Study Circle; Congress award for OFS Briefkaart research.

1997 - National Gold and Vrijstaat Trofee; Gilbert Morris Memorial Award at RPS.

1998 - International Large Vermeil.

1999 - National Gold and Vrijstaat Trofee.

2000 - National Large Gold and Vrijstaat Trofee. International Large Vermeils at London and Madrid (OFS and ORC Postal History). Jacob Cup at RPS.

2002 - National Silver (diversion into SA Interprovincials).

2003 - National Large Silver (Interprovincials). Invited to show at the Royal Philatelic Society of London with other members of OFSSC (Study Circle's 50th Anniversary).

2004 & 2005 - National Gold and Vrijstaat Trofee. In all, John Cheminais was awarded the Vrijstaat Trofee a total of ten times .

John has made numerous contributions to the OFSSC Bulletin, mainly in elucidation of the occupational overprint process (VRI) and the OVS Briefkaart, and is currently engaged in research into non-seriffed VRI overprints on OVS postal cards 1900.

In addition to the above, John has rendered valuable committee service to the RPS. His many years of Librarianship during the 1980s and 1990s are recorded. He joined Fish Hoek PS in 1999 and has also served on their Committee.

The aforegoing achievements are substantial and are the hallmark of a great philatelist.

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Unlocking those puzzling military abbreviations

IF you find the letters DADAPS in an address on an envelope, or the letters OETA on a cover, how would you know what it is all about ? The easy answer is to consult the great new little book produced by Jim Findlay of the South African Military Mail Study Group.

The publication, South African Military Abbreviations and Acronyms, is packed with over 2100 abbreviations which relate to South African military structures and involvement and which are all explained, often with additional notes. The extensive coverage of 100 years of military history (since the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910) spans two world wars, with operations in South West Africa, East Africa, North Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean, France, Italy, the Berlin airlift and the Korean conflict, the Border War and, more recently, peace-keeping operations in various parts of Africa. Abbreviations used right up to the present (post-1994) are included.

There is no official list of military abbreviations, which means that the new publication is a ground-breaking achievement. Jim Findlay says the work of collating and researching abbreviations and acronyms started some years ago, in response to questions which collectors put to him concerning this or that abbreviation found on military mail - as in a franking mark or unit handstamp, in an address or as part of a sender's details.

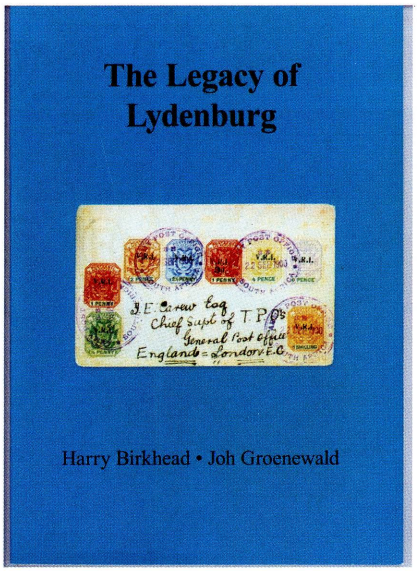
A list of abbreviations relating to military medals and decorations (the letters used after an awarded person's name) is included in the book.

SOSH, are you worried about the 'word' MILOBS ? Did you think POP is the SAME AS DAD ? COME, that is a BAD ACT SO you'll EARN a RAP or a MAD BOO TO your EARS. Rather get the book of 28 pages (A4, staple-bound) at only R65 postage included from Dr Jim Findlay, PO Box 3474, Parklands 2121, South Africa. Overseas enquiries e-mail to agrecon@telkomsa.net

- JG

The Legacy of Lydenburg

by Harry Birkhead and Joh Groenewald



published 2009 by the Philatelic Federation of South Africa. ISBN 978-0-620-41688-7, 78pp, A4 format, fully illustrated in colour. Price R245 (postage paid within South Africa) from PhilFed Books, Box 12537, Queenswood 0121.

This is the fourth volume in the series by Birkhead & Groenewald on the local stamp issues of the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. Hopefully it will not be the last and that further volumes on Kuruman, Vryburg and Zeerust will follow.

This volume is a study of the provisional issue of stamps which were produced in Lydenburg in the latter half of September 1900. It is a most comprehensive study which begins with a thorough archival treatment of the official British authorities attitude to the overprinting of stamps 'V.R.I.' It then proceeds to deal with the functioning of the Army post office and the Natal Field Force's occupation of Lydenburg. The record given of the stamps and stationery locally overprinted 'V.R.I.' is based on the file in the Departmental Record Office of the British Post Office in London. The characteristics of the overprint and a checklist of values and quantities of the stamps and over-printed stationery then follows.

The work proceeds to a comprehensive analysis of the postmarks used and provides a checklist of the recorded postal items, with illustrations where available. Two postmarks get special attention, the 'P.O.A. / 43' obliterator and the 'Lydenburg' single circle cancellation. The book closes with an invaluable chapter on the known forgeries and their identification.

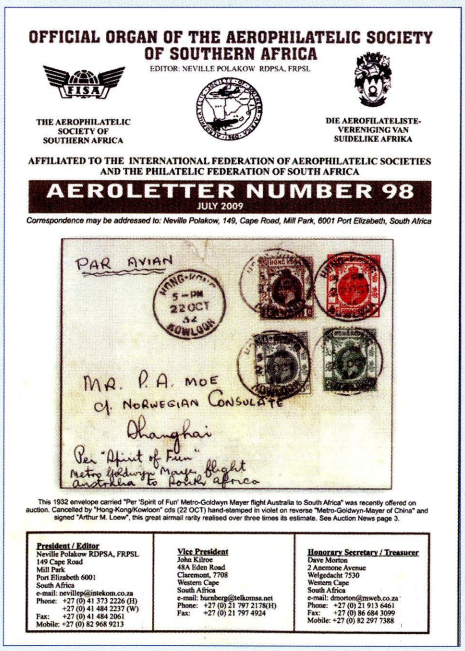
The depth of research in this volume is what we have come to expect of the authors and the detailed citation of all sources of information is an example to all philatelic writers of how it should be done.

The book is superbly illustrated in colour and can be recommended to everyone with an interest in the Anglo-Boer War and local history. Collectors of local stamp issues and forgeries will also find this an indispensible resource.

review by Cedric Roché RDPSA

The Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa

The Aeroletter is the official bi-annual newsletter of this Society and distributed to its worldwide membership. It is published in A4 format and in full colour. The latest issue, number 98, contains up-to-date information about southern African aerophilately. This informative newsletter is the legacy left by aerophilatelists of yesteryear such as Milton Stern, Jack Burrell and Dawie Uys. New discoveries are recorded as well as updated information as it becomes available. This issue contains articles about the South African 1914/5 WWI Campaign in South West Africa with reference to the South Africa Aviation Corps; the 1936 Schlesinger Air Race and the plight of Flight Officer AE Clouston; an interesting account of the 2009 solo attempt by 'Chalkie' Stobbart in breaking the seventy year old record of Alex Henshaw - Cape Town to London and back. Also included are book reviews and illustrated items of interest. Whether a novice or a specialist in the subject, you are welcome to become a member.


OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

EDITOR: NEVILLE POLAKOW RDPSA, FRPSL

THE AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

DIE AEROFILATELISTE-VERENIGING VAN SUIDELIKE AFRIKA

AFFILIATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

AEROLETTER NUMBER 98

JULY 2009

Correspondence may be addressed to: Neville Polakow, 149, Cape Road, Mill Park, 6001 Port Elizabeth, South Africa

This 1932 envelope carried "Per 'Spirit of Fun' Metro-Goldwyn Mayer flight Australia to South Africa" was recently offered on auction. Cancelled by "Hong-Kong/Kowloon" cds (22 OCT) hand-stamped in violet on reverse "Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer of China" and signed "Arthur M. Loew", this great airmail rarity realised over three times its estimate. See Auction News page 3.

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NEP

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Collecting Montblanc - Creations of Passion

When the owner of a Montblanc holds it in their hand for the first time, it already has a long story to tell; of the careful selection of materials, of the artistry of the hands that gives it shape, of the care and patience that were dedicated to it.

Created for people who value the traditional techniques of craftsmanship, refined over generations: the art of the nib-maker for the fountain pen, the skills of the craftsmen in fashioning the leather goods, and the extreme precision with which each watch is individually brought to life in the Montblanc workshops in Switzerland.

Montblanc has, since its inception in 1906, become an indispensable companion for all friends and collectors of fine writing instruments. Collectors across the globe seek out the brand's white star in the knowledge that this acclaimed symbol represents a longstanding heritage and tradition; a tribute to the most precious of materials.

South African collectors will be delighted to know that Montblanc also offers a selected number of its sought-after 'Limited Editions' locally, available either through their flagship boutiques or directly on order. The Editions are all presented with rich details regarding their rarity, the materials from which they have been crafted and the patrons of arts, writers, artists or events which have given them their name.

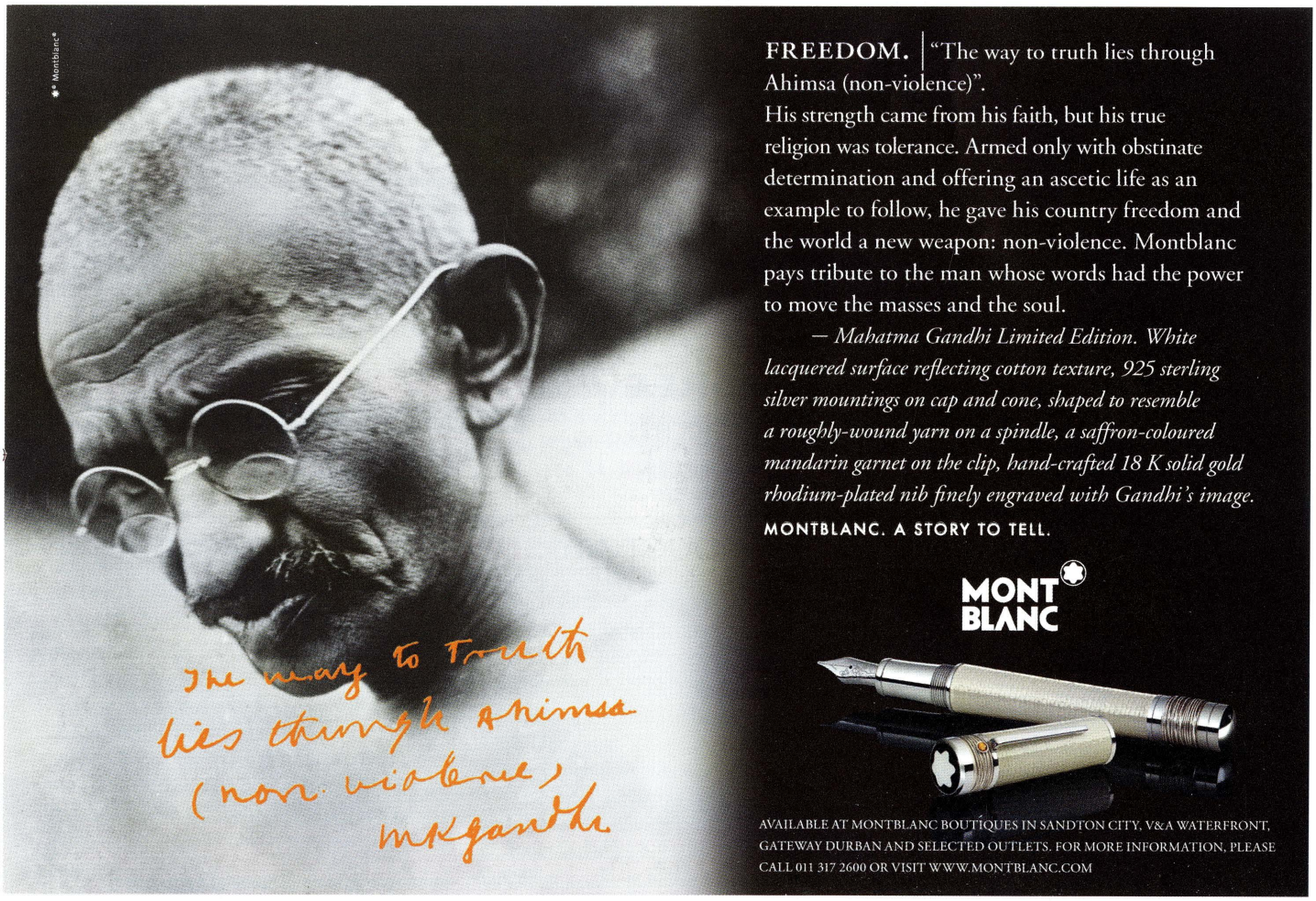
Most recently, Montblanc released two Limited Edition writing instruments in South Africa – namely the *Ingrid Bergman* and *Mahatma Gandhi* writing instruments – both representing the finest collectibles that money can buy.

The Ingrid Bergman Limited Edition, crafted in homage of the fascinating, charming Bergman, forms part of the Montblanc Special Theme Editions, previously honouring screen sirens Greta Garbo and Marlene Dietrich. All of the three styles, La Donna, L'Attrice and La Diva, feature Montblanc's 18 K red gold nib with its distinctive heart-shape incision. Topping the opulent cap of each writing instrument is the Montblanc iconic emblem and each is adorned with a royal purple amethyst, a precious stone which symbolises clarity and tolerance, two key personality traits of the beautiful Bergman.

In contrast the Mahatma Gandhi Limited Edition is decidedly more masculine, offering a white lacquered surface, a saffron-coloured mandarin garnet on the clip and a hand-crafted 18 K solid gold rhodium-plated nib finely engraved with Gandhi's image.

Whether adding to your existing selection or seeking to pursue a new portfolio of bespoke collectibles, Montblanc Limited Editions offer a fitting tribute to the masters of art and culture. Capturing the elusive brilliance and unmatched passion of the globe's finest writers, performing artists and humanitarians, each Montblanc Limited Edition undoubtedly as a remarkable story to tell.





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— Mahatma Gandhi Limited Edition. White lacquered surface reflecting cotton texture, 925 sterling silver mountings on cap and cone, shaped to resemble a roughly-wound yarn on a spindle, a saffron-coloured mandarin garnet on the clip, hand-crafted 18 K solid gold rhodium-plated nib finely engraved with Gandhi's image.

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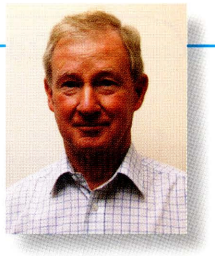
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My Favourite . . .

by Herbie Schaffler, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



How does a philatelist decide which is his favourite stamp or cover? It is certainly not an easy task.

My current collecting field comprises the stamps, postal history and postal stationery of the old German States (Altdeutschland). In total there were 17 states and thereafter the North German Confederation material prior to the issuing of the stamps of the second German Empire in 1872. I have collections of all of them, although only 7 are in some or other stage ready to be exhibited. The others are embryonic accumulations of material purchased from time to time from individuals, dealers or auctions and are mounted in a 'Pot Pourri' exhibit, mainly to get them out of stock-books and boxes.

Thus how do I select my favourite stamp or cover, as they are all special?

My three contenders are Saxony No. 1 (3 Pfennig, called the Dreier, issued on 1 July 1850), Bavaria No. 1 (1 Kreuzer issued on 1 November 1849) and Württemberg No. 42 (70 Kreuzer, issued in January 1873); the numbers refer to the Michel German catalogue. These three stamps definitely rank as the three issues many collectors of the old German states only dream of having.

Of the three, I have decided that Württemberg stamp is probably my favourite.

The old German Monarchy of Württemberg was established in 1815, situated in the south of Germany, bordering on Baden to the north and west, Bavaria to the east and Lake Constance to the south. Eventually in 1871 it became part of the German Empire. The capital of the state was then and is today still Stuttgart on the Neckar River, famous for the first Mercedes Benz factory. In modern Germany it is a part of the Baden-Württemberg province, well known for the Black Forest of Germany.

The currency used in the 19th Century in the southern German States of Baden, Bavaria and Württemberg, prior to the introduction of the German Mark, was the 'Kreuzer'.

Kreuzer stamps of Württemberg were issued from October 1851 to October 1874, being mainly low values ranging from 1 Kreuzer to 7 Kreuzer with a few 9, 14 and 18 Kreuzer values. At the time the tariff for a local letter was 2 Kreuzer and for a letter sent over a longer distance up to 7 Kreuzer. Larger letters and parcels obviously required more postage.

Sending of parcels through the post became a real nightmare, as virtually the entire outside area of the parcels had to have low value stamps pasted all over them.

It was for that reason that the German postal authorities decided to issue the 70 Kreuzer stamp, numbered Mi. 42. It was valid from January 1873 to June 1875 and issued in two colours, designated then as Mi. 42a and Mi. 42b. Michel No. 42a was violet brown (brownish-lilac) and Michel No. 42b brown purple (reddish-lilac). The design of the stamp was similar to many of the earlier stamps with the Württemberg coat-of-arms in a double square. The stamps were printed on white paper by Letterpress and were embossed. They were 'internal stamps' and as such were never sold to the public, but were applied to letters and parcels by post office officials. Initially they were only sold at four post offices, namely Stuttgart-I, Stuttgart-II, Ulm and Heilbron, but with effect from March 1873 at all post offices in Württemberg.

Mi. 42a had black single marginal dotted lines and Mi. 42b double black marginal dotted lines, as shown at right.



Mi. 42a



Mi. 42b

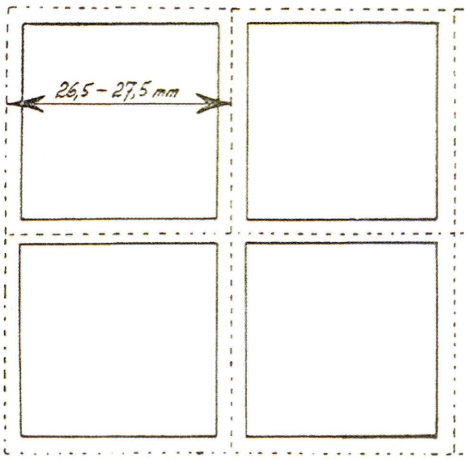
Referring to the two colours, the reason as given in the *Wurttemberg Philatelic Handbook* by Carlrichard Bruhl and Heinz Thoma is quite interesting. The German Authorities feared misuse of the most expensive Wurttemberg stamp issued. They believed that a postmark would not be clearly visible on the darker colour of Mi. 42a, especially under artificial light. Thus they reprinted Mi. 42b in a lighter colour making the postmark more visible with less likelihood of fraudulent usage.

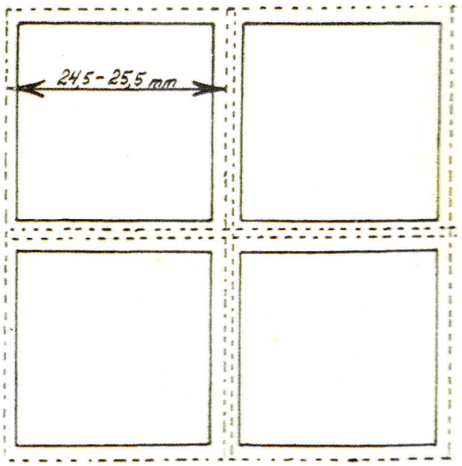
Some 19,119 copies were recorded for postage on large letters, but the exact numbers for use on parcels and other uses are unknown.

At the end of June 1875 all unsold stamps were returned to the Stuttgart-IV post office where they were sold to dealers and collectors for 2 Marks (1 Mark = 35 Kreuzer) either in mint condition with the original gum or cancelled with a green fan-type Stuttgart canceller.

As the surfaces of parcels were not always flat and parcels were often roughly handled, good quality used stamps are not easy to come by. Thus, when good copies become available from time to time, they fetch extremely high prices and are virtually unobtainable on cover. It is obviously essential to have them certified genuine by an official German BPP Expertiser.

The illustrations in this article show the two



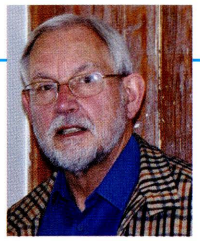


The block with the single dividing lines is for Mi. 42a and the double lines for Mi.42b.

70 Kreuzer colours, one cancelled with an Esslingen cancellation and the other with a green fan-type Stuttgart cancellation. The single and double marginal dividing lines, with their dimensions, are depicted below in the diagrams for Mi 42a (upper) and Mi 42b (lower).

Thus Württemberg No. 42 is definitely my favourite stamp.

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The Antelope Standard Postage Stamps of South Africa.

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

In SETEMPE, vol. 2, no. 5 (September/October 1997), it was announced that a new definitive series with the theme '*My People, My Place, My Country*' had been decided on and that artists had been briefed. A tentative issue date had been set for mid-September 1998. The 6th Definitive Issue had been introduced on 3 September 1993 and it was usual for definitive stamps to be changed every five to six years.

However in SETEMPE, vol.3, no.1, it was announced that the issue of this new definitive issue was to be delayed by at least two years and the designs of the 6th Definitive Issue would be simplified. The 'rhino' standard postage rate stamp would be dropped and replaced by five designs featuring antelopes, which would also be available in self-adhesive form.

In fact the 'rhino' stamp did appear in the redrawn design but only in booklets, date of issue 12 February 1998, printed by Cape & Transvaal Printers (CTP).

The 'antelope' stamps were issued on 18 May 1998 in sheet form. The five designs featured Blue Wildebeest,

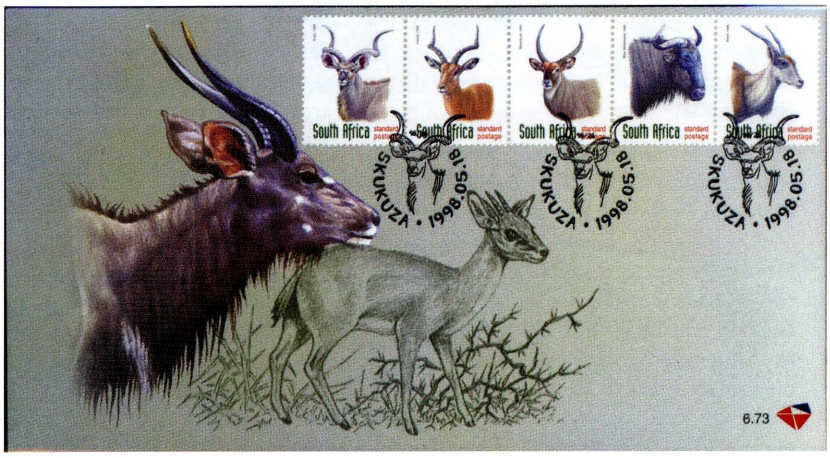


fig 2.

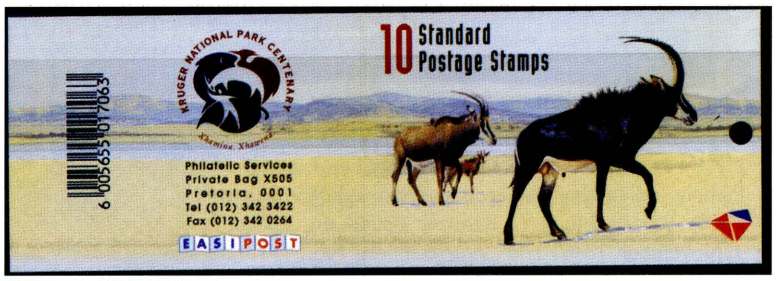


fig 3. (cover and contents)



fig 1.



Eland, Kudu, Impala and Waterbuck printed in that order *se tenant* throughout the sheet of 100 (10 rows of 10 stamps) in such a way that no two similar designs were adjacent horizontally or vertically. The size of these stamps is 24 x 30mm and they are comb-perforated 14 x 13.8. A control block of 25, from the top right of the sheet, is illustrated in fig 1. The title 'SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: SOUTH AFRICAN WILDLIFE' and printing date (03.04.1998) appears in the top margin over stamps 8 to 10, the post office logo over stamp 6 and 'GPW' (Government Printing Works) over stamp 7. Note that there were no cylinder numbers for this issue. This original issue occurs on both 'Coated' and 'De La Rue' phosphor-coated papers*. The SACC erroneously states that these stamps (SACC 1083/1087) have a phosphor frame.

A Commemorative cover number 6.73 was produced for this issue, with canceller no.98/26 inscribed SKUKUZA – 1998.05.18 (fig 2).

On the same date, booklets of 10 stamps (two rows of five) were issued, the five designs appearing in the same order, but in this case similar designs occur

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adjacent vertically. There are two elliptical security perforation holes on each vertical stamp margin, otherwise the perforations gauge the same as the sheet stamps. The booklet pane edges were guillotined and uncut sheets, each containing three panes, were available to collectors from Philatelic Services. These booklet stamps were printed by GPW, on both Coated and Harrison papers*, with a printing date of 25.03.1998 appearing on the left binding selvedge (fig 3).

The self-adhesive booklets were issued on 18 August 1998. They were printed by the Australian printers, Sprintpak of Pemara. Each booklet contained 10 stamps with similar stamps in horizontal pairs in the order: Eland, Kudu, Impala, Blue Wildebeest and Waterbuck, vertically. Simulated perforations are die-cut leaving a 4.5mm gutter between stamps except between the Eland and Kudu designs where the gutter is 38mm wide with the post office logo, printer's name and printing date of 1998.04.16 (fig 4).

The covers of both of the above booklets show a circular logo inscribed: KRUGER NATIONAL PARK CENTENARY.



fig 5.

The self-adhesive stamps were also issued, on 18 August 1998, in small cartons containing rolls of 100 stamps. The designs appear vertically in the order: Waterbuck, Impala, Kudu, Eland and Blue Wildebeest, 5mm apart with the gutter removed. They were also printed by Sprintpak. The size of the self-adhesive stamps was 25 x 30mm.

There were five different slogans and/or advertisements printed in blue on the reverse of the backing paper. There was also a red line indicating that the end of the roll was imminent, as shown in fig. 6c.



fig 4.



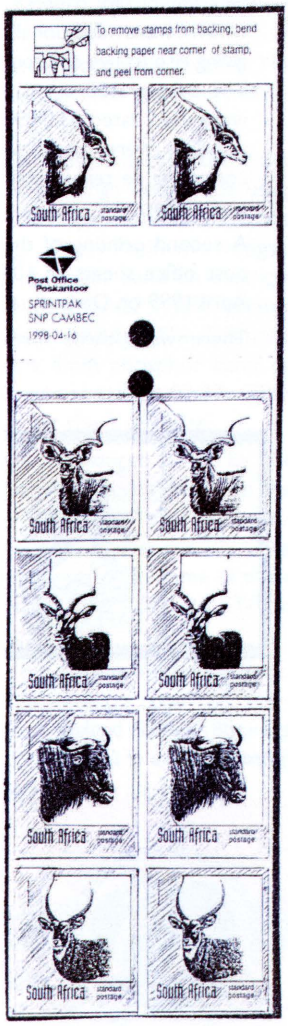


fig 6a



fig 6b



fig 6 c

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A Commemorative cover, number 6.74, was produced in Australia by Sprintpak using stamps from a special printing made for this purpose. The canceller on this cover was numbered 97/87 and inscribed KHOMANANI 18.08.1998 SELF-ADHESIVE Stamps' under the post office logo (fig 5). The self-adhesive stamps from booklets are distinguished from those issued in rolls by the phosphor tagging. The roll stamps have a phosphor frame 2mm wide on the top and both sides and 5.5mm wide at bottom, as shown in fig 6b.

The booklet stamps have a phosphor frame 1.5mm wide at top and right, 5mm wide at bottom but at left the phosphor extends to the outline of the antelope (fig 6a).

On 2 November 1998 a further booklet was issued, printed by the British based security printers The House of Questa. The designs were in the same order as the GPW booklet but printed sideways. The edges of the booklet pane were imperf. The stamps had 6mm wide phosphor bands on left and bottom margins and followed the antelope heads where necessary. This booklet also celebrated the Centenary of the Kruger National Park (fig 7).

A further booklet was issued on 24 November 1999 containing Questa printed antelope stamps but the printing date on the pane selvedge was 1998.08.07 – the same as the earlier booklet. This second booklet celebrated AIDS AWARENESS and the appropriate logo replaced the Kruger Park logo on the cover which was identical in other respects.

During 1998 a series of paper trials were conducted in an attempt to find a locally produced paper suitable for printing postage stamps. The papers were manufactured by SAPPI and were non-phosphorised. Three different quality papers* were tested, two of which were additionally phosphor tagged, giving rise to five different paper trial printings. The original 100 stamp sheet printing plates were used dated 03.04.98. Sets of the five trial printings were made available to collectors, containing se tenant strips of five stamps for each paper.

A second printing of the antelope stamps in post office sheets of 100 was printed on 14 April 1999 on De La Rue paper*.

There were three further printings of the self-adhesive booklets, on 4 August 1999, 18 October 1999 and 9 March 2000, all by Sprintpak. In the last two printings the die cut simulated perforations differed from those on the first two printings and the year on the stamps, appearing at top left after the name of the antelope, was changed to 1999.

There was a reprint of the roll stamps by Sprintpak printed on 18 October 1999 with the simulated perforations similar to those on the booklet reprint of the same date. The year at top left on each stamp was now 1999. There were no adverts/slogans on the reverse of the backing paper but at each stamp position there was a black rectangle (3 X 8mm) and the legend 'Sprintpak – SNP'. Warning that the end of the roll was near was by stamp-sized labels reading 'Only 25 stamps left…' and 'Only 10 stamps left ORDER NOW'.

A further reprint of the roll stamps was made on 24 February 2000 but printed by Joh. Enschedé en Zonen of the Netherlands. Simulated perforations were similar to those of the first roll printing but the spacing between stamps was now 3mm. Every fifth stamp was numbered on the reverse of the backing paper, e.g. 'ENSCHEDE. 005'. The year at top left of each stamp reverted to 1998 and the stamps were slightly smaller at 25 x 29mm.

The Antelope designs were also used on two sets of five post cards of which there were two different printings.

The Seventh Definitive Series 'Colourful South Africa' was issued on 1 November 2000.

* Descriptions of the different paper types and identifying characteristics appear in the article '**Papers used for the 6th Definitive Series of South Africa**' by Robbie Schmidt on page 771 of this issue of *S A Philatelist.*



fig 7 - the Antelope booklet printed by House of Questa.



fig 8. The Art Nouveau design used for paper trials. and referred to in Robbie Schmidt's article opposite.

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Papers used for the 6th Definitive Series of RSA



by Robbie Schmidt, Southern Philatelic Society

The 6th Definitive Series, *Endangered Fauna* was introduced on 3 September 1993, comprising 18 denominations ranging from 1c to R10. Additional values were issued in 1995 (85c), 1996 (Big Five – Airmail Postcard Rate) and 1997 (R20). Two different imported papers were used indiscriminately. The identifying characteristics of these two papers are as follows:

COATED PAPERS – 03.09.1993 – 28.08.1998.

Phosphorescent front and back.

In daylight – front, off-white; gum, pinkish-white;

Under ultra-violet light – front, off-white; gum, smooth bluish.

HARRISON PAPER - 03.09.1993 – 05.06.2000.

Phosphorescent front and back.
In daylight – front, creamy off-white; gum, yellow-greenish;

Under ultra-violet light – front, grey-white; gum, mottled bluish.

As noted in the SACC, the 20c, 40c, 85c, 90c, R5, R10 and R20 values appeared only on Harrison Paper and the 50c only on Coated Paper.

Reprints from December 1997 appeared in redrawn simplified designs, now designated *South African Wildlife* and in addition two new imported paper types were used as described below.

DE LA RUE PAPER – 03.01.1998 – until end of series

Phosphorescent front only.

In daylight – front, creamy-white; gum, greenish;

Under ultra-violet light – front, creamy-white; gum, dull brown.

TULLIS RUSSELL PAPER - 23.03.2000 – until end of series.

Phosphorescent front and back.

In daylight – front, pure white; gum, pure white;

Under ultra-violet light – front, white; gum, white.

The antelope stamps, replacing the rhino stamp for the standard postage rate, were introduced on 18 May 1998. In sheet form, with the printing date of 03.04.1998 appearing on the top right of the sheet above stamp 8. This original printing occurs on both Coated Paper and De La Rue Paper. A reprint, dated 14.04.1999 is found on De La Rue paper only.

PAPER TRIALS: All paper trials were printed on non-phosphorised paper produced locally by SAPPI and using the original 'antelope' printing plates dated 03.04.1998. Two types of paper were used: Platinum Label and Diamond Coated Art Paper. The Platinum Paper has a coating of 35gsm on one side only whereas the Diamond Paper has a coating of 19gsm on both sides. The Platinum Paper was tested in two thicknesses, 89gsm and 115gsm but the Diamond Paper only in 115gsm. Identifying characteristics are:

Platinum 89gsm: Thin and translucent allowing the design to show through on the back. The gummed side has a rough feel and a bluish tinge.

Platinum 115gsm: Noticeably thicker. The gummed side has a rough feel and an off-white appearance.

Diamond 115gsm: Noticeably thicker. The gummed side has a rough feel and a very white appearance.

Trial printings were made on each of the above listed papers. Also, printings were made using the two 115gsm SAPPI papers with additional phosphor tagging. The Platinum 115gsm paper has a 2mm phosphor band on the right stamp margin and '1998-07-27 - TPP' printed in bottom left sheet selvedge. The Diamond 115gsm paper has a 4mm phosphor band on the right stamp margin and '1998-07-27 - TPD' printed on bottom left sheet selvedge.

Sheets have been found printed on De La Rue Paper, without phosphor tagging but with the inscription '1998 - 07 -27-TPP'on the bottom left sheet selvedge, printed erroneously using the paper trial printing plate. On some of these sheets the inscription '1998 - 07 - 27 - TPP is underlined.

In addition, colour trials, using the *Art Nouveaux* design, illustrated in fig 8 on page 785, were printed on Coated Paper, SAPPI Platinum 89gsm paper, SAPPI Platinum 115gsm paper and SAPPI Diamond 115gsm paper.

OBITUARY

It is with sadness that we report the passing of Les Schmal on Thursday 3 September 2009. Les was the founder of the Sandton Philatelic Society and was Chairman of that Society for many years. The funeral was held in the Jewish Section of the Westpark Cemetery in Johannesburg on Sunday 6 September 2009.

THE JACK HAGGER AWARD

Put pen to paper and join our elite group of eminent writers

The Jack Hagger Award, a trophy that was introduced in August 2006, to honour and commemorate the late Jack Hagger's contribution to the Philately of the Union of South Africa.
The conditions for the award and competition of this splendid trophy are:

- The award will be made annually for the best article published in *the SA Philatelist* on Southern African Philately.
- The award will take the form of a floating trophy and a cash prize of R2000.
- Articles published in the previous two years will be eligible for the award. No article may receive the award twice.
- In order for the winner of the award to be announced at Congress each year, the period for eligibility shall be from the April issue of the SAP of the year of the award, to the June issue two years prior. (e.g. June 2004 - April 2006)
- Articles may be of a descriptive or research nature.
- Articles will be judged by the Federation Awards Committee whose decision will be final. External consultants or experts in particular fields may be recruited for assistance as necessary.
- There must be at least three articles to be judged at any one time.
- If, in any year, the Committee decides that there is no article of sufficient merit, the award will not be made.

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The postage stamps of SOUTH KASAÏ

by Mike Jackson, Boksburg - Germiston Philatelic Society



Fig. 1

Introduction

After the Belgian Congo attained Independence on 30 June 1960 and was renamed 'Congo', the mineral rich province of Katanga seceded and declared its own Independence on 11 July 1960 as related in the *SA Philatelist* of April 2009. Possibly encouraged by Katanga's move, there was another secession, albeit less publicised than that of Katanga. On 8 August 1960, a part of the diamond rich province of Kasaï, led by Albert Kalonji, decided to separate from the rest of the Congo. The capital was Bakwanga, a small mining centre. A map showing the location is shown in Fig. 1

Kalonji styled himself the 'Supreme Chief of the Muluba People' and 'Protector of the Associated Tribes' - effectively President of South Kasaï. On 12 April 1961 an assembly of notables invested Kalonji's father with the traditional Luba imperial title of 'Emperor'. He then conveniently abdicated in favour of his son, who thereafter ruled South Kasaï as Emperor.

After a bloody four month military campaign, during which thousands of civilians were massacred, troops of the Congolese Central Government conquered the region in September 1961; legally the autonomy ended on 2 October 1961. Kalonji was arrested on 30 December 1961. The wily Emperor, however, soon escaped and managed to maintain a Government that lasted into 1962. His stamp issues, however, were only valid to 2 October 1961.



Fig. 2

The Mining State of South Kasaï

This initial designation of the new country, 'Etat Minier Sud Kasaï', was overprinted on a small quantity of 15c and 25c Belgian Congo stamps from their 1952 bilingual 'Flower' series as well as on the 1960 'Technical Council' unilingual 3f stamp which had already been overprinted with 'CONGO' and was also surcharged with 3f50. The overprint is very finely typographed in black. These were probably proofs of overprints that were rejected following the subsequent change of the country's name to the 'Autonomous State of South Kasaï'. Fig 2 shows the 3.50fr overprinted Congo stamp. A cover, which includes the overprinted 15c and 25c 'Flower' stamps, is shown in fig 3. This cover was never carried in the mail, but was cancelled to order at Bakwanga on 25 October 1965, long after the event.



Fig. 3

The Autonomous State of South Kasaï.

The name change from 'Mining' to 'Autonomous' was overprinted as 'Etat Autonome du Sud-Kasaï' on subsequent issues as shown. Whilst these overprinted stamps had the approval of the Provisional Authority of the State of South Kasaï and were all issued between March and May 1961, they were sold exclusively by the 'Philatelic Agency of the Autonomous State of South Kasaï' based in Brussels, Belgium. None were sold in South Kasaï. An unaddressed cover of the Agency is shown as fig 4. The 'Bakwanga EASK' canceller was not used in South Kasaï and EASK stood for 'Etat Autonome Sud Kasaï'.

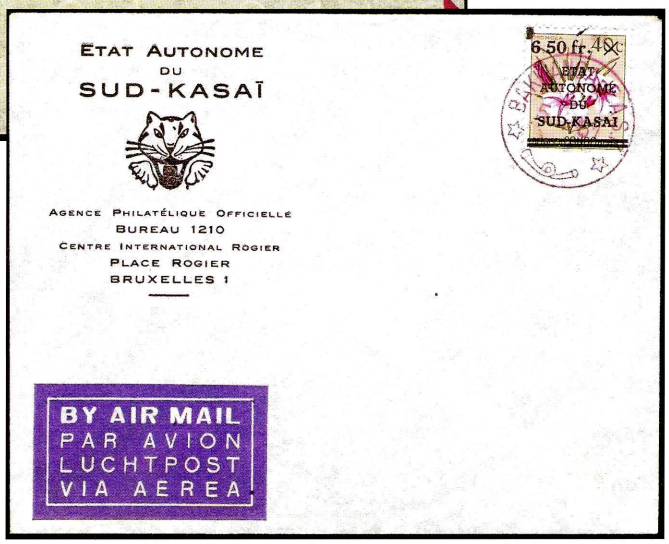


Fig. 4

The Overprinted Flower Issues.

These issues were announced in the 'Monitor of the Autonomous State of South Kasaï', which was the Official



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

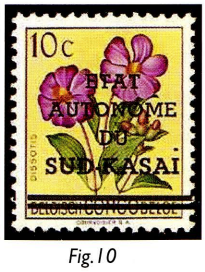


Fig. 10

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Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 14



Fig. 13



Fig. 15

Journal of the breakaway state. Of the original 22 duties of the 1952 Belgian Congo issues, 13 values ranging from 10c to 10f were overprinted and some were additionally surcharged. All the letters "i" in the word "Kasaï" have two dots above them and on the surcharge overprint, 'c' and 'fr' are punctuated by a small '+' symbol; an example is shown in fig 5. A variation to this has the 'fr' punctuated by a full stop and an example of this is given in fig 6. Further variations have only one dot above the letter 'i' in the word 'Kasaï' as shown in fig 7 or no dots as in fig 8. It is noted that one dot can be to the left or right as illustrated in figs 9 and 10. Under and over inking does occur, as can be seen in figs 11 and 12, respectively.

The 6fr value strip of four shown in fig 13 has a printing error, as half of the overprints are inverted.

Fig 14 depicts the 6.50fr surcharge on the 10c Belgian Congo stamp with an overprint shift into the bottom margin, which means that one or more stamps at the top of the sheet could have the surcharge missing. The strip of five of the 7fr in fig 15 is a proof printing error of two colours; that surcharge of 7fr on 25c (and also the 10fr on the 20c, not illustrated) are proofs and were not issued The proof pair of 6.50fr value in fig16 has an error in that the position of the '6.50fr' and the 'obliterating cross' have been transposed.



Fig. 17



Fig. 16

The Overprinted Technical Cooperation Issues.

There were four different overprints on this issue on the basic stamp denominated 3f and inscribed in French. Firstly, there was an overprint with the name of the territory: fig17 shows the printer's proof of the overprint, fig 18 shows an offset on reverse and in fig 19 a major shift up of the overprint can be seen. Secondly, the issue already overprinted with 'CONGO' and surcharged with 3f50 was further overprinted with the new territory's name, as shown in fig 20. Thirdly, a combined overprint featuring an image of an elephant and a 6fr50 surcharge was made; a proof is shown in fig 21, an offset in fig 22 and an inverted overprint in fig 23.



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20

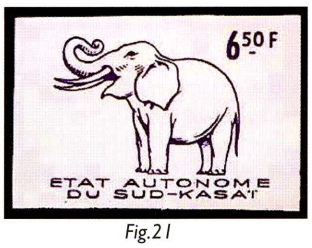


Fig. 21

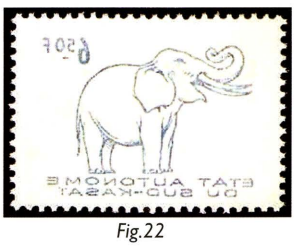


Fig. 22



Fig. 23

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Fourthly, a combined overprint featuring a leopard's head and a surcharge of 8f was made, with a proof shown in fig 24, with varieties of overprints in dark brown and orange shown in figs 25 and 26 respectively. In this issue, overprints occur on both the Flemish and French inscribed stamps.

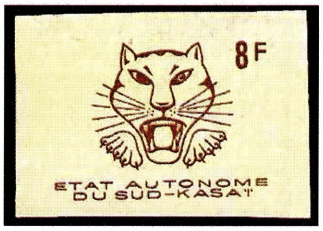


Fig.24



Fig.25



Fig.26

The Overprinted Olympic Games Issue.

Two duties of the 1960 Belgian Congo issue, denominated 50c+25c and 1f50+50c were overprinted and surcharged with 2f and 5f respectively. Fig 27 shows an offset of overprinting on the reverse for the 2f surcharge; note the missing surcharge and territory name on the lower offset. An over-inked stamp, which obscures the '1960' date can be seen in fig 28. A printer's proof for the 5fr value is depicted in fig29 and a major horizontal displacement of the overprint is shown in fig 30.



Fig.27



Fig.28



Fig.29

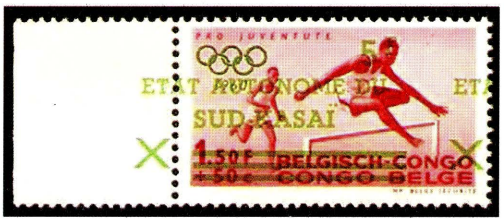


Fig.30

South Kasai's First Definitive: 'Leopard in a 'V''.

Five duties were issued by the authorities in South Kasai on 20 June 1961 and were sold in post offices in the region. The printing was carried out by Helio Courvoisier in La Chaux de Fonds (Switzerland). The stamps were valid to 2 October 1961. A postally used cover from Bakwanga to Port Shepstone, South Africa, is shown in fig.31. It has the Bakwanga B cancellation and is dated 9 September 1961. Note the circular cachet which reads 'CONGO OFFICE POSTAL*BAKWANGA' and represents a rare genuine postal item from this territory.

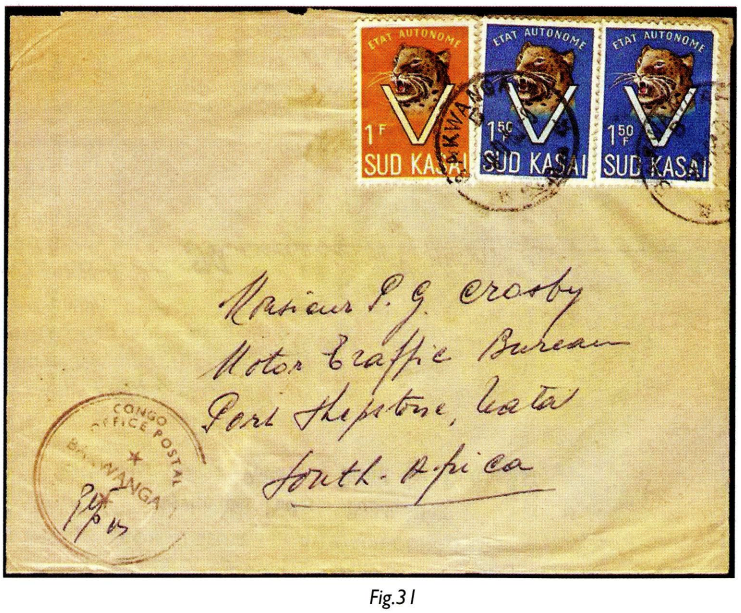


Fig.31

South Kasai's Second Definitive: 'Portrait of Ad Kalonji'.

This series of four stamps and a souvenir sheet were valid from 10 September to 2 October 1961. The printer is unknown. A partially printed proof (colour seperation) is shown in fig.32 and an imperforated stamp of the 14.50fr duty can be seen in fig.33. A double perforation of the 6.50fr duty is in fig.34. It is not known whether this was privately carried out. A miniature sheet was also issued, see fig 35.


Fig.32



Fig.33



Fig.34

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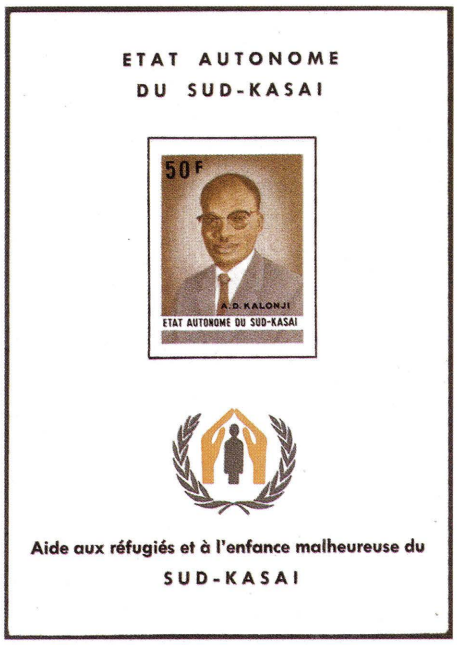


Fig.35

Private Overprintings.

Four duties of the 'Leopard in a "V" were overprinted privately. It is believed that these were sold for charity. The overprints are printed alternatively in black and silver. The overprint "For the orphans +5F" is seen on the 1f value stamp in fig 36 and "Fight against Malaria +5f" with a mosquito" in the 3.50fr value in fig.37. "For the returnees +5f" is shown on the 8fr value and with an inverted overprint on the 10fr value in figs.38 and 39 respectively.

Post Script.

Under the subsequent thirty two year regime of Joseph Mobuto (Mobuto Sese Seko) the former South Kasai was divided into east and west provinces - in part to discourage any resurgence of separatist sentiment or activity.



Fig.36

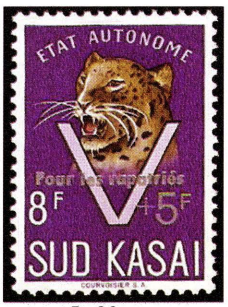


Fig.38

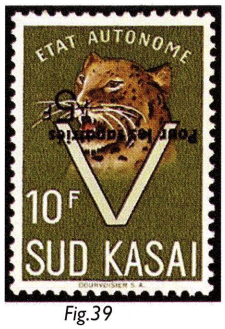
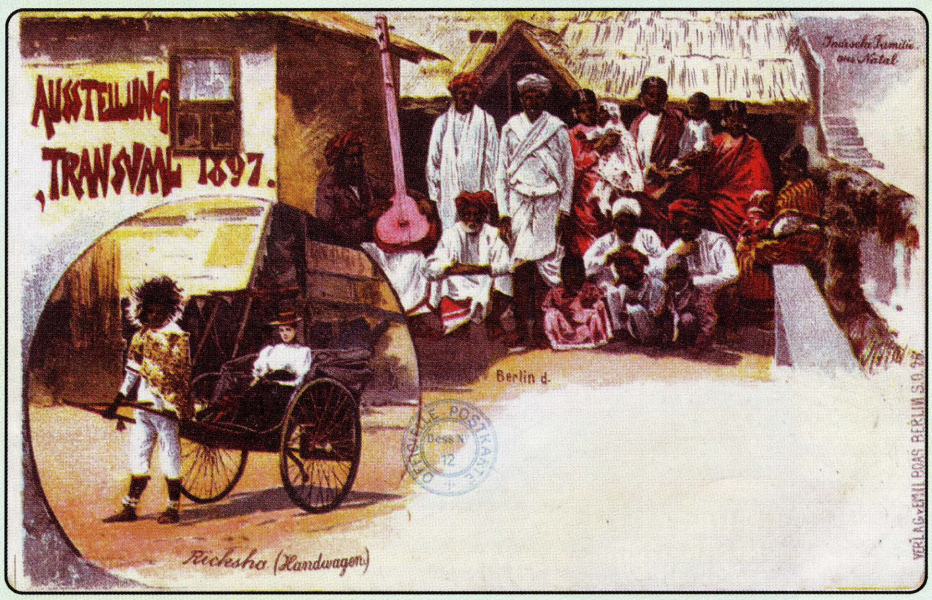


Fig.39



Fig.37

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PAUL VAN ZEYL t/a RAND STAMPS

e-mail: paulvz@mweb.co.za; tel: 012 329-2464

*Stamps, postal history and stationery, postmarks, postcards, documents and literature

Stamp auctions on 3rd Saturday of even months
Pretoria Fair – 1st Saturday of all months

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These books make ideal Christmas gifts

High quality philatelic handbooks from the Philatelic Federation make excellent Christmas gifts for stamp people and have become collectors' items in themselves.

Here is a list of recent books still available directly from the publisher. Readers are advised to order early, as some titles are now in short supply.

The postmarks of Rhodesia 1888-1980, by Jon and Jenifer Barry. 1998. A4 format, hard cover and dust jacket, 447 p. With maps.

This splendid encyclopaedic volume illustrates the postal markings of Rhodesia and describes their use, with dates, notes about the various postal offices, and other details.

Price R225 including postage and packing. Overseas registered airmail, add R295.

• **Railway Postal History of South Africa**, by H S Hagen and S P Naylor. 1998. Format 19 x 25 cm, hard cover and dust jacket, 279 p.

Postal markings associated with railways, including travelling post office datestamps, are illustrated and described, and postal ofices on railway stations are listed. The comprehensive coverage includes special train journeys (eg, Royal trains), railway meter marks and even rail crash mail. *Price R380, including postage and packing. Overseas registered airmail, add R150.*

• **World War II: Prisoner of War and Internment Camps in South Africa and their mail**, J B R Findlay and Rory Ryan. 2003. A4, full colour, limp cover, 40 p. The camps are listed and their mail and censor markings are illustrated and described in this pioneering study. (*The book is sold out and not available any more - 2009*).

The series on the 'local stamp issues' of the Anglo-Boer War reached six titles in 2009. These books are in A4 format, full colour, Perfectbound (limp cover with square back). Each describes the historical background and philatelic circumstances, based on original research, and lists and illustrates the items concerned, with details of postal markings and known covers. Forgeries are also described.

• **The Wherewithal of Wolmaransstad**, by H Birkhead and J Groenewald. 1999. 59 p and 4 page insert (2005) with information which surfaced around the centenary of the Anglo-Boer War. It is the story of how a shopkeeper's stock of stamps became a wartime stamp issue. *R155, overseas add R60.*

• **The Pseudo-Siege of Schweizer-Reneke**, by H Birkhead and J Groenewald. 2005, reprinted 2006. 63 p. In this non-strategic town, stamps handstamped 'Besieged' were sold out in four days. *R235, overseas add R60.*

• **Die Machadodorp-briefkaarte van die Anglo-Boereoorlog**, by the late Dr G H Jonkers and J Groenewald. 2006, reprinted 2006. 56 p. In Afrikaans. Describes the government gazette on postcards and the postcard 'printed in the field'. *R180, overseas add R60.*

• **The Riddle of Rustenburg**, by H Birkhead and J Groenewald. 2007. 79 p. The masters of the Mafeking Siege stamps were at work, but only had a rubber handstamp. *R235, overseas add R60.*

• **Die Pietersburg-seëls van die Anglo-Boereoorlog**, by C Breedt and J Groenewald. 2007. 109 p. In Afrikaans. The Transvaal Republic's last formal stamps, printed on a newspaper press. Full sheets are shown to illustrate the printings and variations on stamps. *R235, overseas add R150.*

• **The Legacy of Lydenburg**, by H Birkhead and J Groenewald. 2009. 78 p. A stamp issue that annoyed the authorities and triggered a flood of opportunistic activity. *R245, overseas add R120.*

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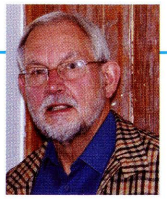
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www.joburg2010stampshow.co.za - a Prospectus (IREX) and entry forms are available

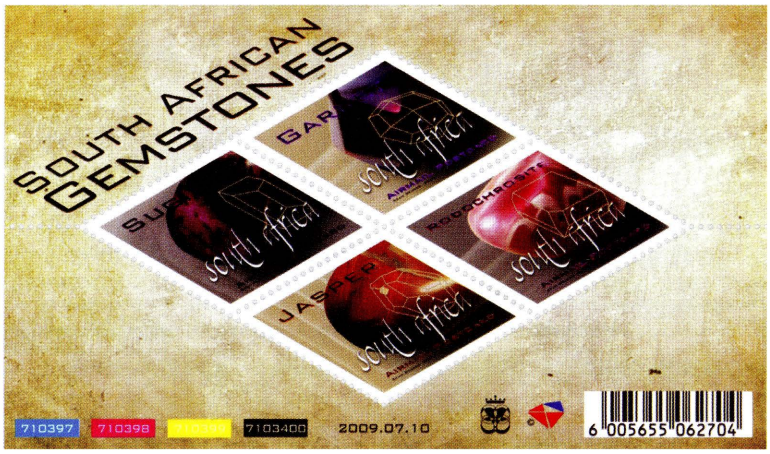
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New South African Stamp Issues – Part IV

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.



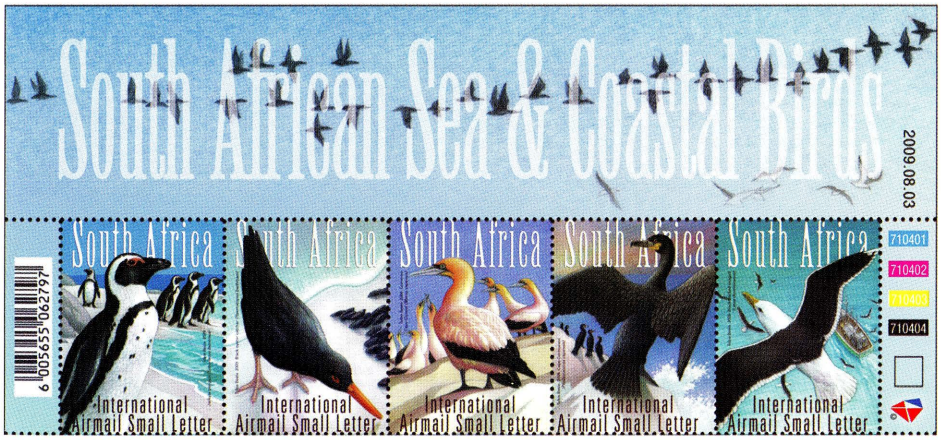
10 July 2009 – South African Gemstones.



Denominations: 4 x Airmail Postcard Rate (R4.60).
Designer: Sean Beukes, from Open Window School of Visual Communication, each stamp depicting a different gemstone found in South Africa: Sugilite, Garnet, Jasper and Rodochrosite.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: Rhombus shaped 48.3 x 28mm (see illustration).
Perforation: 13.4, extending left and right to sheetlet margins.
Paper: Sopal stamp paper weight 110 gsm.
Gum: PVA.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band along top and bottom left margins of each stamp.
Sheetlet size: 120 x 70mm containing the 4 designs *se tenant*.
Cylinder numbers: 710397 (blue), 710398 (red), 710399 (yellow) and 710400 (black).
Printing sheet size: 640 x 482mm comprising 20 sheetlets arranged in five rows of four.
Quantity: 200 000 sheetlets.
Commemorative covers: No. 7.151 of standard size (189 x 102mm), of which 4 000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 7.133 - KURUMAN / 10.07.2009.

3 August 2009 – Sea and Coastal Birds of South Africa.

Denomination: 5 x International Airmail Small Letter (R5.40).
Designer: Tobie Beele, depicting five different birds found along South Africa's coast: Jackass penguin, Black oyster catcher, Cape gannet, Cape cormorant and Black backed seagull, in that order in a se tenant strip of five.





Printer: Southern Colour Print, Duneden, New Zealand.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 28.7 x 37.5mm.
Perforation: 14.4 x 14.2.
Paper: 104 gsm Tullis Russell.
Gum: PVA tasteless tropical water soluble.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow band along left and bottom margins of each stamp.
Sheetlet size: 164 x 129mm, comprising two strips of five stamps, one above the other.
Cylinder numbers:
710401 (blue),
710402 (red),
710403 (yellow)
710404 (black).
Printing sheet size: 740 X 608mm comprising 16 sheetlets arranged in four rows of four.
Quantity: 200 000 sheetlets.
Commemorative covers: No. 7.152 of standard size of which 5 000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 7.134 – LAMBERTSBAAI 03.08.2009.

Acknowledgement: The above stamp information was collated from newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria and SETEMPE Vol 14 No. 2.

ERRATA.
New South African Stamp Issues – Part III, Page 755, *SA Philatelist*, August 2009.
Artwork in the Constitutional Court.
Quantity printed should be 50 000 sheetlets.

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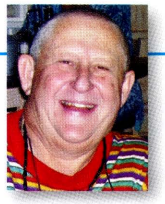
jkuun@ananzi.co.za

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Thematically Yours

Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

Get Collecting - it's fun!



THEMATIC FUN IN NOVEMBER

All you thematic collectors are heartily invited to take part in *THEMATIC FUN* on Saturday 7 November 2009 at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. 'No rules, no judges - just fun!' You can enter one page, or several pages, or one frame (15 pages) - no entry fee - it is all free and gratis. Every society is invited to enter one frame with 15 single pages (any category, if you want, but preferably thematic). All the exhibits must be in Pretoria on Friday 6 November. This exciting fun exhibition is organised by rev Cassie Carstens, dealer Paul van Zeyl and his friendly-fellow-dealers, and also the Pretoria Philatelic Society and Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. ***Please contact Cassie at tel 012 653 2279 or e-mail*** dscassie@telkomsa.net or PO Box 56221, Wierdapark 0149. Come and join in the fun!

THEMES ON STAMPS

* **Memorial Day** in Israel is always very special. Since 1952, a long line of Presidents, Prime Ministers and Ministers of Defence have signed personal letters to bereaved families of the fallen. Israel's premier artists take part in designing the covers and stamps for this commemorative day. Thus, from year to year, an unprecedented tradition has formed which, over time, has become one of the most recognized and extraordinary ambassadors of Israel's commemorative culture.



* 24 June 2009 signals the start of *Matariki* - the dawn of a new Māori year. Traditionally a time for renewal, reflection and celebration, *Matariki* is also a time to honour Māori culture as a key influence, and an integral part of New Zealand's sense of nationhood. This year *heitiki* as an icon of Māori art is honoured. **Heitiki** have been made from a wide variety of materials, from pounamu and whalebone (parāoa) to cow bone, granite, wood and various plastic materials.



* I really don't like scuba-diving or even swimming in the sea; very afraid of sharks in shallow waters! **Seaweed** is surely interesting and, I suppose, also most beautiful to look at – like Jersey's egg wrack (*Ascophyllum nodosum*). But to get tangled in these slimy things, gives me the creeps. In fact, I prefer the silence of the Bushveld, the unseen spiders and snakes snugly in their holes.



* **Gottlieb Daimler 1834-1900** was the designer of the Daimler Benz, the predecessor of the Mercedes Benz. When you look at the first proto type and drive luxuriously in a modern Benz (please note I will never be able to afford it), one realises that time has not stood still and we live in a post-modern age. Somehow it makes me a little bit afraid! What next?!

* **King Henry VIII** was highly accomplished in many areas – academically, musically and in sport. In the stamp the young Henry (pre-beard) strokes a hawk, in front of a table into which is carved the Tudor rose. On it parchment, ink and quill, and a candle and seal serve the double reference to schoolwork and royal decrees. The box to the right is shaped like a treasure chest to illustrate Henry's acquisition of wealth throughout his reign whilst the globe represents both Henry's learning of astronomy and geography. His love of chess is also depicted.







* 1959 saw the launch of **Barbie**. Wearing her trademark black-and-white striped swimsuit, she quickly became a sensation with children throughout the world. With adult features, she embodied a hitherto unknown sophistication, and her clothes in the 1960s were inspired by Jackie Kennedy, the wife of the former United States President.

SOUTH AFRICA ON THE MAP

It is always nice to see something South African in journals from overseas. In two recent editions of the official KOREA POST, we had '*Aloes*' (all the stamps depicted were Southern African) and yes, you should have guessed, an article on '*Nelson Mandela*' - both in the (unreadable for us) Korean language. Wow, it makes us proud! The official FRENCH magazine had a comprehensive article on '*The Big Five*' - those funny designs by 'Dr' Jack. It is high time that the rest of the world take note of our beautiful stamps and also of our philatelic expertise in all categories. Viva, South Africa! (In your mind you can now also hear me blowing my vuvuzela!)

AESTHETIC PLEASURE OF A STAMP

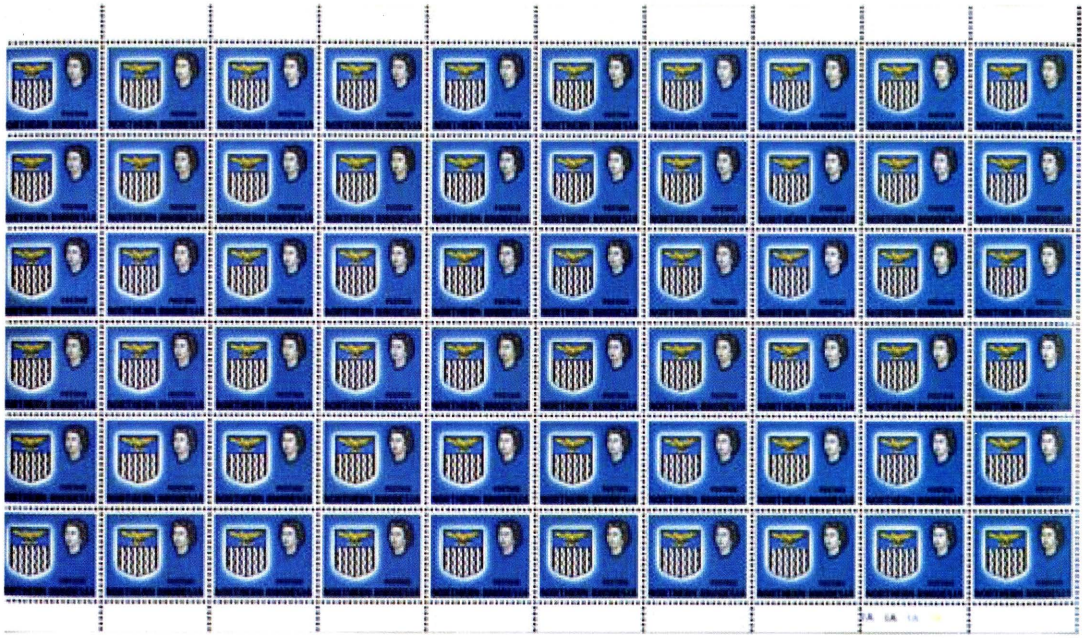
As is often said, a stamp is indeed a miniature work of art. The primary function of the stamp, of course, is the means of prepayment of postage. Because of its aesthetic value however, it has long been an object of collection. So much so, that there are times when I feel as if the primary function of the stamp today is to be an object of collection rather than to be a means of postage prepayment. "*A thing of beauty is a joy forever!*" (NAM GUNG, Min : President Korea Post : Korean Stamp Review : Autumn 2009)

References: Israel Post via East Rand Stamps.
New Zealand Post - June 2009.
Jersey Post - Marine Life IV. German Post, July 2009
Guernsey Post, August 2009
Australian Stamp Bulletin No 300 : September - October 2009

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An auction of significance to the philatelic and numismatic communities





Northern Rhodesia 20/- full sheet, missing value **R550 000 – R650 000**

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AUCTION DATES: 4 & 5 November 2009

VIEWING DATES: 28 - 30 October, 2 November 2009

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Greater Cape Town Stamp Fair and Bourse.

We have pleasure in announcing that a new stamp fair/bourse is being launched, to serve both collectors and dealers of the greater Cape Town area.

This will take place on the first Saturday of every month:

Confirmed dates for 2009 are:

3 October.
7 November.
5 December.

Times: Set up from 8:30am. Open to the public between 9am and 12:30pm, to allow participants to pack away. The venue must be vacated by 1pm.

Venue: Durbanville Public Library Hall, corner Oxford & Koeberg Roads, Durbanville. This is a new, attractive building in a central location. The hall is well lit; the ablution and kitchen facilities are superb and there is plenty of free, safe parking. ***Refreshments*** will be on sale.

Cost:R100 per table/dealer.

Revenue received will be used to pay the cost of the hall and kitchen area and the balance spent on advertising and promotion of the hobby.

Advertising will be aimed at the community at large to encourage sellers and buyers, as well as the curious, to attend and create a positive experience.

We encourage all participants & interested parties to advise collectors and others about this exciting philatelic opportunity, to ensure that a good attendance is achieved from day one and that the fair is quickly established as a regular event.

If you are interested in attending as a dealer/trader, please advise either Ken Joseph at 021 790-5943 or 072 597-1287, or Robert Harm at 082 925-7103 as soon as possible, as space may be limited.

We look forward to making this a great success.

Ken Joseph & Robert Harm

Costa Rica First Issues



Dr. Arthur K.M Woo (right)

Last year saw one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of Costa Rican stamps go on auction - the amazing collection of the late Frederic R. Mayer. The upshot of this event was that many philatelists were able to vastly improve their exhibits, while others were able to successfully enter the specialized field of Costa Rica.

Dr. Arthur K. M. Woo is a philatelist who started collecting Costa Rica after the auction, and he is already reaping the rewards of such a decision. He won a Gold Medal for his exhibit 'The First Issues of Costa Rica' at the APS Stampshow in Pittsburgh 2009.

Dr. Woo is not a newcomer in the international philatelic scene; his other exhibited collections include 'The Early Bird', a study of classic stamps of the world featuring the bird theme. He has exhibited the classic stamps of several other Latin American countries including Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay. All these collections have achieved Gold or Large Gold medals at the International level. Recently, he achieved worldwide fame for buying the 'Ice House' cover for $431,250.

This news comes as a relief to all who were worried that Costa Rica´s First Issue was not in good hands.

South Atlantic Society Holds Exciting Auction

A 170-lot, 5-vendor auction is currently underway for collectors of philatelic material, stamps, both used and unused, and ephemera relating to the islands of Ascension, St. Helena and Tristan da Cunha. This is by far the largest such auction ever held by the South Atlantic specialists' society. The auction is open to all, but in particular we wish to issue a special welcome to those who are members of postal history organisations and stamp collectors who belong to societies specialising in the region, such as the Falkland Islands, Antarctica and other circumpolar regions, Pitcairn Island, southern and western Africa, Commonwealth countries, and the like.

The list contains many gems, including rare author-autographed, first-editions of books; coins; monographs; special event covers; postcards; original artwork; older stamp- and postal-related material, and the list goes on and on.

Detailed information about the auction is available from the St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Philatelic Society website: www.atlanticislands.org/auction.htm. Hardcopy information for redistribution may be requested from: Dr. Everett L. Parker, 719 Moosehead Lake Rd., Greenville, ME 04441-9727 USA.

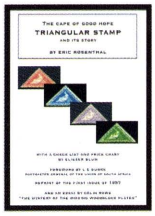
The auction closes 01 December, 2009.

Philip Hicks, Communications Director (philip.hicks.1952@gmail.com

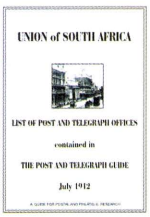
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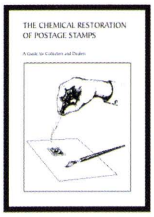
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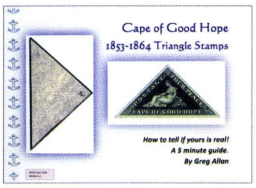
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Reviews of these books will appear in the December 2009 issue of the SA Philatelist

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Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can 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.

FOR SALE: Selection of thirty one sets of sheets of NAMBIAN issues. From Mountain Zebra to Weaver Birds. For detailed list contact John Lennard tel: 033 330 5287. P. O. Box 20118, Greendale, Howick. 3290

WANTED: Exchange
Looking for serious Collectors from Southern Africa. All letters will be answered: Contact Josef Zeman: P. O. Box 8. C Z - 38211 Vetrni 304. Czech Republic ~ E.U.

WANTED: Exchange
South Africa very fine used wanted, offer in exchange Finland used and mint (Michel basis). Collect worldwide. Martti Vihanto, P. O. Box 34, 20521 Turku, Finland, martti.vihanto@tse.fi, www.ace-economics.fi/mvihanto.

WANTED: Exchange
I live in Switzerland and started to collect classical stamps until 1918. I am looking for stamps from this period of the world.
Freundlichen Grüssen
Dennis Buob. [mail:dennis.buob@swissonline.ch] Steinenvorstadt 79. 4051 Basel. Schweiz. Office: 077 411 63 04. Private: 061 271 81 42

WANTED: Back issues
I require the following back issues. 1989- Vol 65- No 6 & 2000- Vol 76 -No 1 I am willing to pay for these copies. Please contact Mr Jan la Grange on 082 888 3341, a member of Bellville Philatelic Society.

FOR SALE: New Zealand, collection of approx. 550 mint/used stamps, starting with Victoria issue, mostly earlier material, including Xmas issues and several NZ 'official' stamps. Offers to Pieter Meyer 082 776 3348

FOR SALE: Soccer Thematic with 2010 in mind. About 90 different stamps - various countries, plus picture card, FDC of Britain 1966 World Cup, Brazil World Cup Rosette, various World Cup entrance tickets, ideal for presentation. Offers to Pieter Meyer 082 776 3348

FOR SALE: Album circa 1920 from Universal Tobacco Co., Salt River, Cape Town. Collection of Universal Flag Series offered to smokers of Glider & Burger cigarettes. Only 10 cards missing out of approx. 500. Excellent condition, scarce. Offers to Pieter Meyer 082 776 3348

Exchange: Please contact me if you are interested in stamp exchange. Fanie Marais. email < faniemarais@lantic.net

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21 - 25 October 2009
Commissioner:
Richard Johnson RDPSA
email: RJ@johnson.co.za Entries Closed

FEBRUARY 2010
Union Centenary Exhibition
South African Collectors' Society
Spring Stampex London
24 - 27 February 2010



MAY 2010
London 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, London
8 - 15 May 2010
Commissioner:
Harry Birkhead RDPSA FRPSL
email: sylvia@icon.co.za
Apprentice Juror:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL Entries Closed

OCTOBER 2010
Lisbon 2010
FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, Lisbon
1 - 10 October 2010
Commissioner: Andrew Fischer
email: andrewf@fischerassociates.co.za

OCTOBER 2010
Joburg 2010
26th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Johannesburg
27 - 31 October 2010
Commissioner General:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL
email: pflan@mweb.co.za
email: info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za





LOCAL EVENTS

exhibition news invited for all future local events

STAMP FAIRS: Fairs, all featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area, and one in KZN. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for new member growth. Dates, locations & contact persons/detail are:

- **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR**: 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl at 076 1249055
- **TSHWANE**: Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria & Pretoria Philatelic Society, in cooperation with dealer Paul Van Zeyl :
  - THEMATIC FUN. 7 November 2009. Open invitation. Venue for all above events: Denis Adami Hall. Wren St, Queenswood. Pretoria. Convenor: Rev Cassie Carstens 012 653 2279
- **SANDTON STAMP FAIR**: 2nd Saturday of every month; Ernest Ullmann Recreation Centre, Alma St, Morningside, Sandton. Contact: Clinton Goslin at 083 2729367
- **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR**: Last Saturday of all months, except December; Impala Park. Community Hall, Elizabeth Rd, Impala Park. Contact: Jacques Kuun at 073 2590719
- **KZN STAMP FAIR:** Last Sunday of all months, except December; Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Anne Southwood at 033 3434803

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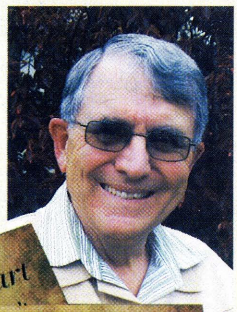


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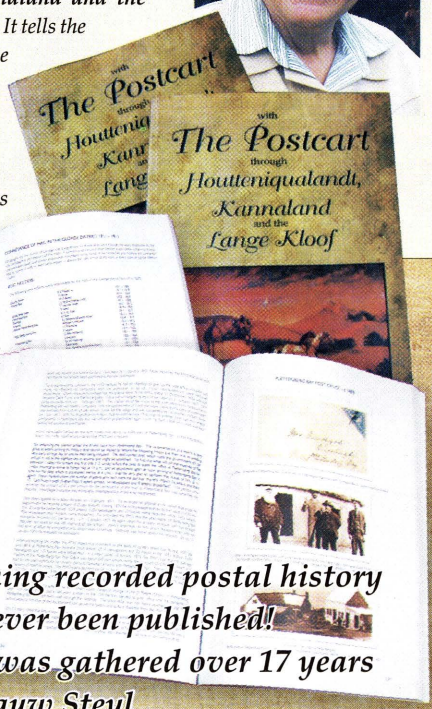
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The story about the development of the Postal Services in the Original George District C.1777-1911 including the Districts, Knysna, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn and George - South Africa

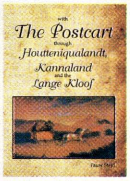


Pauw Steyl (b 1942, Swellendam) has a keen interest in postal history. He is a profound student and researcher and leaves very few stones unturned in his postal history research. Various authoritative articles were already published in The South African Philatelist, premier stamp magazine in South Africa, and The Transvaal Philatelist, magazine of the Transvaal Study Circle in London. For this he received several awards.

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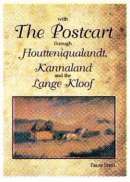


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December 2009

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
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December 2009 Vol 85 No 6 Whole No 897

- Large Silver Hafnia 1994,
- Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- Vermeil APS Stampshow1999,
- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- Federation Plaque 2004,
- Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
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Leader Column

'Invited comment by an eminent Philatelist'

by Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL

Looking back, this year has been rather successful for philately in South Africa. We had exhibitors competing in China, Korea, Australia and Italy with significant success, which indicates that our high philatelic standard is being maintained.

At home, the combined National and Junass at Bloemfontein in September was a great success of which the small Organising Committee can justifiably feel proud: the venue was superb and the exhibits enthralling. With Bloemfontein somewhat off the beaten track, attendance was unlikely to be high but was still somewhat disappointing.

During the year there were several promotional events; apart from the now well established 'local' exhibitions in Pretoria and Sasolburg (where local societies are doing sterling work), there was a novel one in Boksburg called '*Exhibition with a Difference*'. A few dealers and interested parties borrowed 100 frame units from Federation for an informal show, from one item to multi-frame exhibits, with no rules or regulations, which was much enjoyed by all. The stamp fairs have been going strong and it was good to hear that a fair is now being held in Cape Town. The revival of the annual SAPDA Fair has been welcomed and I hope it will be continued.

Turning towards the future, in this Column I would like to touch upon a few matters philatelic, which have caused me concern for years.

At the top of my list is the matter of 'promotion of philately', which aims to bring in new or dormant collectors to the hobby. Referring to the '*Exhibition with a Difference*' staged in Boksburg that was a significant promotional success - at minor cost with major impact, open to all comers. That event illustrates what should be the essence of 'promotion' - it should be driven at local level, with Federation assisting with funding and material. It is unrealistic to expect Federation to devise and mount significant promotional programmes without strong grass-roots involvement and support - if local societies are not prepared to play their part, then exhortations from 'above' will have little effect.

Some still seem to think that an essential part of 'promotions' is the spending of large sums - just throw money at it and something may work to bring the good old days back again! Organised Philately's resources, while significant, are finite and cost effectiveness of spending, needs to be carefully maintained to make funds last for the future. Spending is easy but fundraising is very hard work.

For promotions, we need 'doers' who lead from the front and make it happen. A group of 'veterans' has emerged, comprising Harry Birkhead, George Cafetzoglou and Joh Groenewald who will be acting as consultants and liaising with societies on 'promotion' - giving the hobby the benefit of their collective experience totalling well over a century.

The Post Office has also been active in the 'promotions' area, with the appointment of BDOs (Business Development Officers) who have already had some impact, and with the publication of a comprehensive booklet on 'Stamp Collecting', now followed by the release of a CD on the same subject. Well done, Johan - your involvement is appreciated.

As for Youth, I think that has been more affected by changing trends than senior philately has, and we have not yet discovered the formula, which captures the attention of today's Youth. Talk of an on-line 'virtual stamp club' some time ago showed promise, but sadly has not materialised. Federation lacks the resources to mount a significant programme amongst scholars, but the Post Office is undertaking sterling work in this respect. Perhaps what is needed are a few high-profile role models who collect stamps?

Next on my list are relations with the Post Office. It seems that some stamp collectors feel that by virtue of their hobby, they are entitled to hold the Post Office to account on almost anything. The South African Post Office, particularly Philatelic Services, does much to promote and assist philately and should not be reproached if a letter goes astray, is wrongly delivered or is heavily cancelled. If any suggestion or criticism is put to Philatelic Services in a moderate manner, I am certain it will receive a positive response.

In his Column in the October 2009 issue, Patrick Flanagan mentioned two items from his 'Wish List'. The first concerns a so-called 'Thematic Wall' or 'Cold War', which Patrick has publicly mentioned before, which no doubt, alludes to the Thematics South Africa (TSA) situation. I persuaded TSA to affiliate in 2003 - it was difficult because they had so many conditions. That affiliation started an uneasy relationship, largely due to their incessant demands and possibly a cultural incompatibility. Federation represents and works for every discipline of stamp collecting and did not take well to attempts of domination by one affiliate. When, in 2005, the TSA was found to be not fully meeting its affiliation obligations, upon their refusal to rectify the matter, their membership was terminated, subsequently ratified at Congress.

In reconciliation, in August 2009 Federation issued a written invitation to TSA to re-affiliate, but TSA (again) demanded to negotiate terms. Affiliation to the PFSA is governed by its Constitution and the fees are set at Congress, leaving no scope for negotiation. TSA has not pursued affiliation but that has not stopped their constant lobbying and acerbic messages directed at Federation in their publications. I think that any 'Thematic Wall' is a figment of TSA's ambitions - I doubt that the PFSA would collapse if TSA does not re-affiliate.

Finally, there are the organisational aspects of the PFSA, where some feel that 'modernisation' is long overdue. The structure of the Management Committee with its many Standing Committees, Regional VPs etc has been called 'unwieldy' and should be replaced by a small Board with perhaps a Chief Executive being a paid position. My view is that the organised side of our hobby has traditionally been undertaken on an honorary basis, and whilst a small Board may be more efficient, there is a risk of an interest group engineering control to pursue a particular agenda. A larger Management Committee involves the participation of many people (by itself very important) with more diverse views, and although cumbersome, should overall give more balanced decision-making.

Patrick also mentioned the complexity of the 'Home' membership system. This administrative concept seems eminently fair to all parties involved and should encourage multiple memberships of societies. The complexity may only be in the minds of those who wish it discontinued, but who have not been able to propose a realistic alternative.

As for Patrick's suggestion that Federation be restructured on the model of the American Philatelic Society, it will take a lot of 'smoke and mirrors' to demonstrate that such a structure will benefit Federation and philately as a whole.

Over the past few years, in what looked like retribution by TSA sympathisers, Federation has been plagued by a flood of orchestrated Constitution amending motions at its Congresses. It took much time and effort by many people to have common sense prevail; all that energy could have been put to much better use.

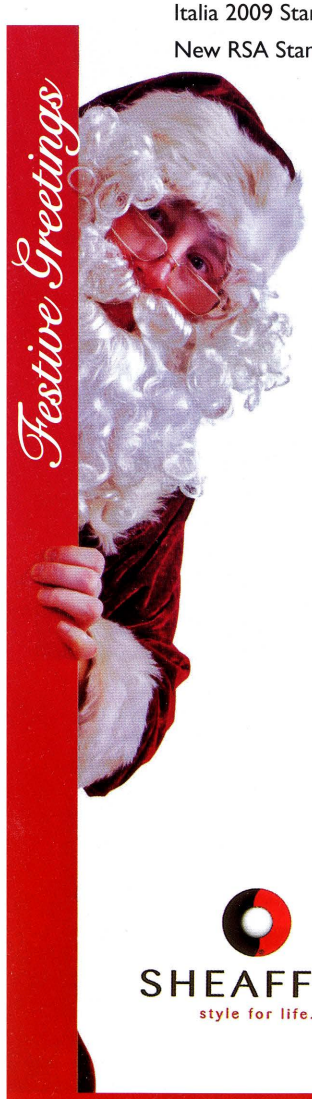
I have only one significant item on my 'Philatelic Wish List', namely that after all the recent Constitutional machinations, the PFSA be allowed to settle down and do its job. For our promotional efforts to bear fruit we must clearly show the enjoyment we derive from our hobby, and all look to the Joburg 2010 International Exhibition as the most significant promotional event for philately in the coming year.

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The South African Philatelist

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Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Robert Goldblatt RDPSA for his article 'The House of Stamps'

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Closing dates for future issues

February issue	Vol.	86: 1.	898 : 18 January 2010
April issue	Vol.	86: 2.	899 : 14 March 2010
June issue	Vol.	86: 3.	900 : 17 May 2010
August issue	Vol.	86: 4.	901 : 10 July 2010
October issue	Vol.	86: 5.	902 : 10 September 2010

Design and layout: GDB Promotions
Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2009 in South Africa is R216,00. SADC countries, the subscription is R366,00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R408,00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: PO Box 131600, Benoryn 1504. email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: 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.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +21 (0) 11 917 5304
Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R216,00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R366,00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R408,00.
Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 131600, Benoryn, 1504.
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Publikasie: Die tydskrif 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.
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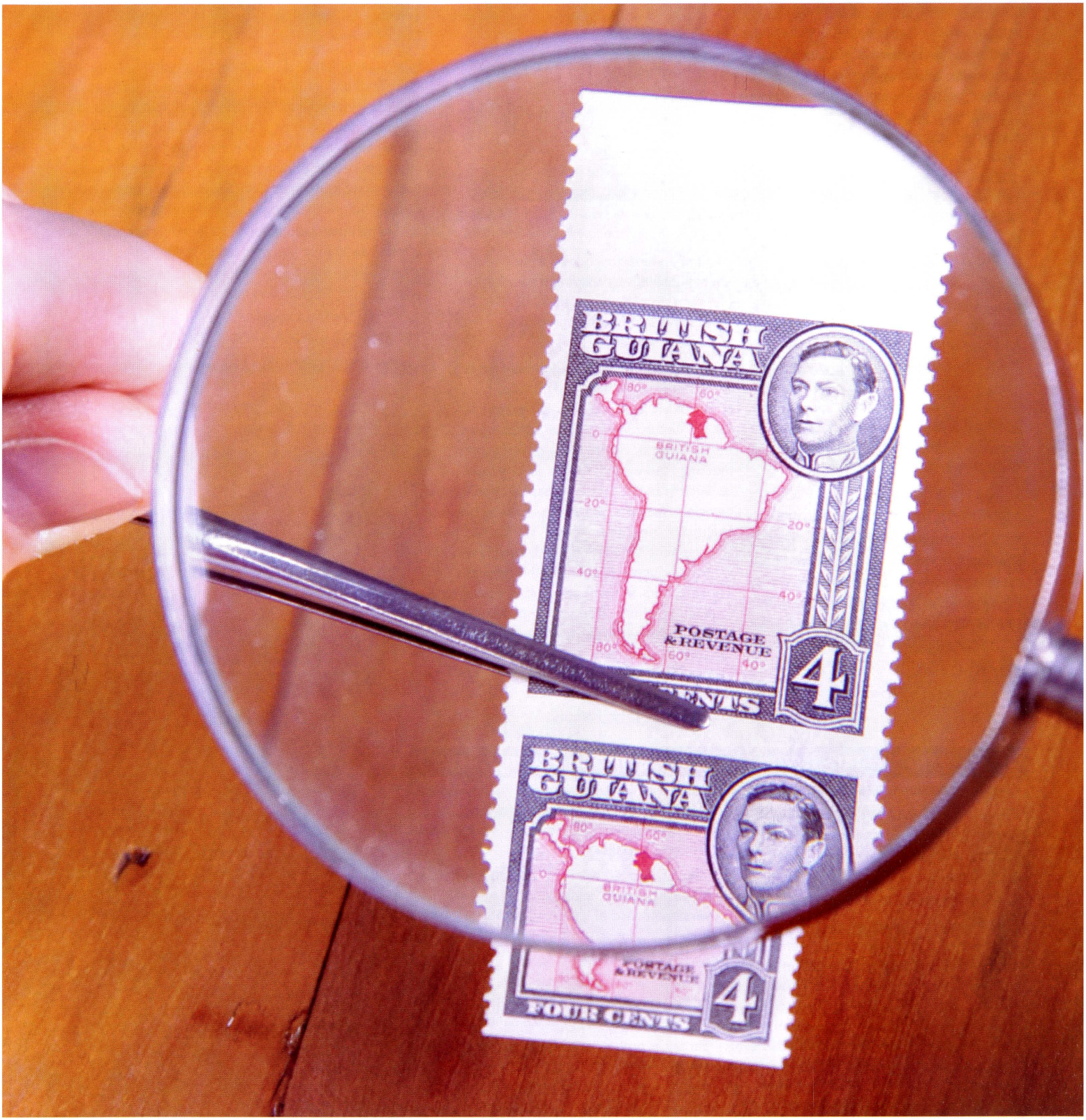
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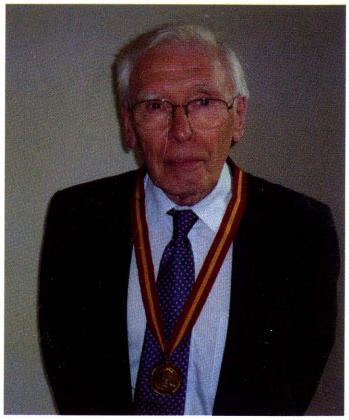
Thank You!

News from Bloemfontein of the award was so unexpected and I hope I managed to convey my appreciation adequately. Federation has been generous to me; in 1980 I was awarded the W.E.Lea Cup, in recognition, I think, of the work I had done to reorganise the Expert Committee's procedures, from the handling of submitted items to the organisation of record photos, although I never saw the citation. Then, more recently, two awards for work published in the *Transvaal Philatelist*. Now this!

Reflection has brought back memories of Manfred himself; the first being his friendly welcome when, intending to join, I went to a meeting of the Pretoria Philatelic Society. Manfred was President. As I arrived he came up to me and said "I have been wondering when you were going to turn up!", he explained that he was a member of the India Study Circle, as I was, and my move from London to Pretoria had been noted in its journal 'India Post'.

I had the pleasure of Manfred's acquaintance from that meeting in 1976 until his sad death from cancer in 1978.

I had been an India Study Circle committee member up to my departure for South Africa and this may have led to the idea that I might be persuaded to take on the Secretaryship of the Expert Committee. I did take it on and when I decided to try and bring some logic to the expertising of the 'Swaziland' overprints it was to



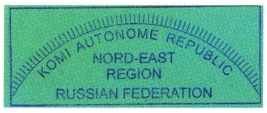
John Kaupe with his Manfred Weinstein medallion

Manfred I went, to enquire if he had, or knew of, any covers bearing these stamps. He immediately produced a number of covers and said I might borrow them for as long as I wished.

In those days the Expert Committee met at the home of Manfred and his wife Hylda in Brooklyn, Pretoria. We all sat round his big circular dining table. Later, when he became ill, he insisted we continue meeting there and Hylda encouraged us, such was his evident pleasure in still being able to take part in the discussions. Eventually he became too ill for the arrangement to continue. All too soon we found ourselves attending his funeral. Those covers, which I still regard as the foundation of my efforts to improve the quality of the opinions we were giving on 'Swaziland' overprints, were returned to Hylda. They subsequently appeared on the market.

John Kaupe

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Dear Friends

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With greetings from North Autonome Komi Republic

Ivan Fedorashko

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EDITORIAL TEAM: Would interested readers please correspond directly with Mr. Ivan Fedorashko







Temaversamelaars is goed tuis in algemene verenigings

Geagte Redakteur

Ons verneem van 'n beskuldiging dat seëlklubs en die Filateliese Federasie temaversamelaars afskeep, daarom is 'n afsonderlike tematiese liggaam nodig.

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Elke filatelistevereniging en seëlklub erken die belang van tematiese versameling. Elkeen het 'n trofee vir die beste jaarlikse tema-uitstalling, en elkeen het 'n 'tematiese aand' of dag. Byvoorbeeld, die heel eerste trofee van die Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging (Johannesburg) was vir temaversameling. Selfs die klein filatelistevereniging op Brits 25 jaar gelede, wat kwalik 15 lede gehad het, het 'n tema-trofee en tema-dae gehad.

Tematiese versameling geniet 'n besondere plek by die nasionale seëluitstallings, al is daar net beperkte uitstalrame vir die hele seëlskou beskikbaar.

Veertig jaar al werf en publiseer *The SA Philatelist* graag artikels oor temas wat versamel word of kan word.

Trouens, temaversamelaars is goed tuis in plaaslike seëlklubs en binne die geledere van 'gewone' landsversamelaars en andere, waar hulle ruim geleentheid het om te snuffel en hul eie tema-materiaal in die hande te kry.

Eerder as om ons op te hou met bogpraatjies, kan ons liewer fokus op versameling en só ons stokperdjie uitbou en geniet.

Joh Groenewald

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Introduced 1932

Distinguished Philatelists, who have made a significant contribution to philately in Southern 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:

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- Sir E H Lacam Gorges*
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1939 - William L Ashmead*
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- Percy C Bishop*
- Adrian Albert Jurgens*
- James Hunter Harvey Pirie*
- William M Redford*

(October)
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1963 - I H Charles Godfrey*
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1967 - Jack Emil Crewell*
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- Jesse Manfred Weinstein*

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1970 - Gustav Bülbring*
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- S J Vermaak (Fanie)*

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1974 - Rudi Jeidel*
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1977 - Dr Hasso Otto Herman Frederick Reisener*
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- Joh Groenewald

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- Richard Cave Knight*
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- Robson Lowe*

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1992 - Cedric Roché
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2007 - George Cafetzoglou
2008 - Emil Minnaar
- Patrick Flanagan

2009 - John A. Cheminais

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The Federation's Expert Committee inspects philatelic items submitted and expresses opinion as to authenticity, correct identification, condition etc. (Comment on commercial value will not be made). The Committee comprises a group of local philatelists, invited from professional and amateur ranks, who freely give their time and expertise to serve the stamp collecting community.

A photographic record is made of each item submitted and a duplicate of this image is put on a certificate provided to the owner at the end of the process.

Up to eight individuals may inspect a single item and each certificate will have a minimum of three signatures, including that of the Chairman. This important and sometimes exacting work can take time, especially as Committee members are spread country-wide and as previously mentioned, their work is honorary so their services are 'when available.' Circumstances permitting, every effort is made to keep the processing time to a minimum. Certificates are internationally recognised.

Fees and conditions applicable to the Expert Committee's operation are available on the Federation's website; are published occasionally in *The South African Philatelist*; and are available direct from the Committee Secretary (see editorial page). Submission forms are also available via the website or from the secretary. Monies accrued from this service fund the running of the Committee; additional funds being paid back to Federation for promotion of the hobby.

Michael Wigmore, RDPSA
PFSA Expert Committee Chairman

The South African Philatelist
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SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
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Future Articles

My favourite cover: **you** are invited to forward details of your favourite cover or stamp to the Editorial Board.

Mail Quarantined at Saldanha Bay
Andrew Briscoe

SA's forgotten Queens Heads
Jamie Smith

Poor Relations?
Chris Mobsby

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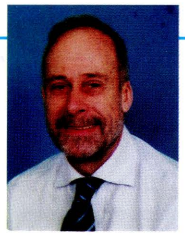
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My Favourite Cover. . .

The Bervie Ship Letter of 1798

by Andrew Briscoe, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

My main collecting interest is Cape maritime mail, letters carried by ship either to or from the Cape of Good Hope. Most of the letters in my collection are to or from the British Isles, and I therefore treasure my copy of Alan Robertson's pioneering study of *The Maritime Postal History of the British Isles*. Robertson catalogued 194 ports in Britain and Ireland at which maritime postal handstamps were known to have been used. Only 33 of these 194 ports are located in Scotland, and it is difficult to find letters from the Cape that were landed at Scottish ports. Most early letters from the Cape to Britain were carried by ships of the English East India Company, returning from India and the Far East. Virtually all these ships were destined for London and they invariably put in at ports along the southern coast of England so that safe arrival of ship and cargo could be reported at the first opportunity to agents of their owners and of Lloyds located in these ports. Post Office legislation required that all letters carried by ships from overseas should be handed to the nearest post office at the first port of call. As a result, ships bound for Scotland, which had already called at an English port before reaching their destination, landed their letters in England.

Although Robertson records 33 Scottish ports at which maritime postal markings were known to have been used, he made no reference to the tiny port of Inverbervie, located 25 miles south of Aberdeen on the north east coast. However, soon after Robertson's study was completed in 1964, two ship letters landed by the same ship at Inverbervie in 1798 were discovered, both bearing a manuscript BERVIE Ship Letter marking. This discovery was all the more remarkable because Inverbervie in 1798 was a small fishing village of less than 100 inhabitants, and of little maritime or postal significance. To this day, Inverbervie has remained a small village with a tiny harbour, and there is no record of any other ship letter ever being landed there. With only two examples recorded, the Bervie Ship Letter is regarded as one of the rarest of all Scottish maritime postal marks.

Surprisingly, one of these two letters originated in Cape Town. It was written in February 1798 by Robert Scott who had visited Cape Town as a 'midshipman' or apprentice on an East Indiaman from London bound for Bengal. Writing to his mother in Glasgow, Scott records that during the voyage he had become proficient in 'working the Lunars' (the lunar method of finding the longitude at sea), and visited a family friend, Mr. Graham, as soon as he was allowed to disembark.

In February 1798, there was no post office in Cape Town. The Dutch had established a 'post comptoir' at the Castle in 1791, but this office disappeared when the British seized control in 1795, and it was not until 6 March 1798 that a proclamation re-establishing a post office was signed by Governor Macartney. In the absence of an official to take charge of his letter, Robert Scott may have left it with Mr. Graham, so that he could hand it to the captain of the next Indiaman returning to Britain. Or, if there was such a ship in port, Scott may have given it personally to the captain.

In any event, four months elapsed before the letter finally reached British soil when it was landed at the small Scottish coastal village of Inverbervie. Here, the postmaster stamped the letter with the BERVIE handstamp intended for use on domestic mail, and added the words 'Ship Letter' in manuscript above the handstamp to indicate that the letter was to be charged as an incoming ship letter.



The British Postal Act of 1796 [37 Geo III Cap 18] authorised a charge of 4d on an incoming ship letter, plus 2d gratuity payable to the master of the ship which landed the mail. The Bervie postmaster therefore wrote '6' on the top right corner of the address panel. However, when the letter arrived in Glasgow, the post office failed to notice the handwritten 'Ship Letter', and assessed the letter as an item of domestic mail from Inverbervie, for which 9d was due from the recipient (9d being the Scottish rate for a single sheet letter carried over 150 miles; the distance from Aberdeen to Glasgow being 177 miles). The back of the letter bears a red Edinburgh bishop mark for June 14.

In order to understand why Robert Scott's letter was landed at Inverbervie, rather than at a port in southern England, I first had to identify the ship on which it was carried. On a trip to London last year, I visited the Guildhall Library which houses the records of Lloyd's marine insurers. The *Lloyd's List* is the newspaper in which shipping movements of ocean-going vessels were recorded, but I was disappointed to discover that the 1798 issues of *Lloyd's List* make no reference to any ship leaving Cape Town for British waters in either February or March. I therefore checked the issues for mid-June 1798, and discovered that the *List* issued on Friday June 15, 1798 records a vessel named the *Albion* under Captain John Parsons as having arrived on 14 June in Aberdeen from Bengal. Was this the ship that carried Robert Scott's letter?

The definitive work on East India Company ships is Anthony Farrington's *Catalogue of East India Company Ships' Journals and Logs, 1600-1834* which, records that the Company employed three ships with the name *Albion*, the third of which left London on 24 May 1797 bound for India, returning safely to Blackwall Dock on 19 June 1798. On its return voyage, this ship docked at Cape Town on 14 February 1798 and at St Helena on 4 March. Farrington describes the *Albion* as an 'extra ship', with a crew of 45. She was built in Newcastle in 1792, of pine, 'sheathed with copper over boards', with three decks and lightly armed. This description provides some clues as to why Scott's letter was landed on the northeast coast of Scotland, instead of at an English port on the south coast. During the 18th Century, the ships of the East India Company had increased in size to accommodate an increase in trade, particularly importing tea. In 1793, the Company decided that only two classes of

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 continued from page 803

ships would be chartered: thirty six ships of 1200 tons for the trade with China, and forty ships of 800 tons for the trade with India. When necessary, 'extra ships' of around 500 tons would be chartered for a single voyage with no guarantee of further employment. At 430 tons, the *Albion* was one of the smallest 'extra ships' to be chartered by the Company, and it was also lightly armed. The 1200 ton ships were required to have thirty-six 18 pounders and the 800 ton ships were to have thirty 18 pounders. With only twelve 6 pounders and two 4 pounders, the *Albion* carried a very small punch, and would have been little more than cannon-fodder for a hostile French warship which typically packed fifty-four 12 pounders on its main deck.

In 1798, Britain was in the middle of a nine year war with France. Five East Indiamen had been lost in the English Channel as a result of enemy action in the previous four years. A small lightly armed ship such as the *Albion* was especially vulnerable. It would therefore not be surprising if Captain Parsons decided not to risk sailing up the English Channel on the return voyage, and preferred instead to take a westerly path up the North Atlantic, past Ireland, before tacking northeast and around the northern tip of Scotland, finally heading south to London down the east coast of Britain.

Was this the route taken by the *Albion*? I found the answer to this question in the British Library at King's Cross, which houses the archives of the East India Company, including approximately 9,000 logs and accounting books of East Indiamen ships. The '*Log of the Albion*' is held at reference L/MAR/B/81F. Although the spine is split, the contents of the log are complete, written up in the copperplate script of Captain Parsons. The log confirms that the *Albion* docked at Cape Town on its return voyage, arriving on 14 February and departing on 21 February 1798. When the *Albion* left Cape Town, she sailed in a convoy with eight other ships, but lost contact with her companions soon after leaving St Helena on 4 March. Now sailing alone, the *Albion* set on a course which took her, by the end of May, well to the west of Ireland. In the first week of June, Captain Parsons records that gales and clouds persisted, preventing sight of the sun and moon which would enable him to fix his longitude. But on Thursday 7 June, he calculated longitude as 15.22 degrees west of Greenwich, and latitude as 58.02 degrees north. He then set the *Albion* on an easterly course.

The first sight of land came on Saturday 9 June, and on the following day, at 10 am, the Captain estimated they were 'abreast of Aberdeen distant off shore 5 or 6 miles'. At meridian (noon) "the *Lord Hood* armed ship brought us to – the Captain came on board & inspected our papers, he having then 23 sail of East Countrymen under his Convoy – bound to the northward."

The log has no further entry for that day, but on Monday 11 June, it reads as follows:

"Light airs & clear weather.

At 2 pm, Stood close in shore in order to land the Packet. At 4 pm hoisted the Pinnace out & sent her onshore with the Pacquet to Bervy under the charge of Capt Hargreave – stood off till 10 pm when the Pinnace returned, then hoisted her in & stowed her." (a '*pinnace*' was a small boat with oars, which all East India Ships were required to carry on their voyages).

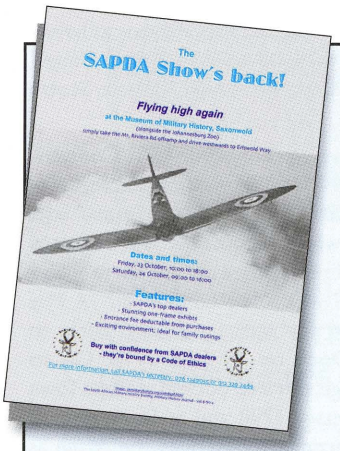
Although Captain Parsons' log confirms that the packet containing Robert Scott's letter was landed at Bervie, there remains some uncertainty regarding the date when this occurred. The log states that on the previous day, June 10, the *Albion* was inspected off Aberdeen by the Captain of the *Lord Hood*. However, *Lloyds List* records that the *Albion* arrived in Aberdeen on June 14. Bearing in mind that the bishop mark on the reverse of Scott's letter indicates its arrival in Edinburgh on June 14, it seems most likely that the *Albion's* pinnace landed the packet at Bervie soon after 4 pm on June 13th.

Discrepancies in the above dates are no doubt due to the fact that logs of long voyages were often unreliable as regards the date on which an event occurred.

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1. *Lloyd's List*, 1798
2. The Log of the *Albion*, 1798
3. A. Farrington, 1999, *Catalogue of East India Company Ships' Journals and Logs, 1600-1834*, The British Library, London
4. A.W. Robertson, 1955-64, *A History of the Ship Letters of the British Isles*, reprinted by James Bendon, Limassol, Cyprus, 1993

Editorial Comment : A case of 'Delivery whatever it takes', and for only '2d gratuity payable to the master of the ship which landed the mail ?!'

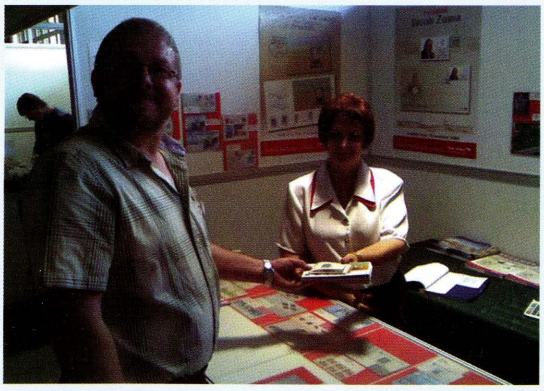


Museum of Military History - an ideal venue for the SAPDA show

The old 'Rosebank Show' had become a highlight on every collectors diary, and was sorely missed. Now with the new, accessible venue at the Museum of Military History, the Dealers Association will once again establish this successful annual event

Paul van Zeyl, SAPDA Secretary says "The SAPDA Show, which was previously held in the month of May, provided an opportunity to do some serious buying in anticipation of forthcoming Nationals. A relatively quiet period in Europe, facilitated the attendance of our British (stock rich!) members. We'll move back to this timing in future, but a start must be made, even if circumstances are not perfect."

The first of the South African Philatelic Dealers Shows at this venue, which took place in October, may not be the best time of the year to host the event, but the venue and the comments from visitors indicate that the location was ideal. According to Coen Slagt, President of SAPDA, the management at the Museum were more than helpful and supportive of this event. With this happy association, readers can look for details of next years SAPDA SHOW at the Museum of Military History in the next issue of the *SA Philatelist*.



Michael Wigmore at the recent SAPDA show at the War Museum in JHB, caught in the act of purchasing his 'fix' of First Day Covers from the Philatelic Services stand, 'manned' by Petro Swanepoel.
(photo submitted by Chris C Cordes)

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internet cautionary



The Internet is a truly wonderful tool and has certainly transformed the world of stamp collecting, giving instantaneous world-wide access to collectors, exhibits, dealers' stocks, auction houses etc. As with anything, however, knowledge is power and a helping of basic common sense doesn't hurt either.

This comment was prompted by a small but increasing number of collectors asking for opinion on material acquired via Internet transactions. A review of the initial notes I jotted down looked like a collection of 'buying related' idioms - too good to be true; one born every minute; don't buy a pig in a poke; a fool and his money are soon parted; no such thing as a bargain, and so on.

In most cases the material has been OK, but there have been some real 'howlers,' the worst involving material that cost many R1000s. One buyer observed he had been driven by greed when spotting an item that looked stunning and at a really low price, offered by a private individual. The scan of the item was at low resolution, not really in focus, and the buyer thought it was worth a chance on face value that the seller wasn't a stamp collector and didn't know what was in his hands. Having paid, it arrived and the bargain acquisition turned out to be indeed old, but a complete fake nontheless. The seller was contacted but claimed ignorance and 'you saw the picture - a deal's a deal.' In another case, the goods turned out to be pictures printed on a desk-top printer - probably 'cut-and-paste' from someone's on-line auction catalogue. In the same genre, currently on offer on the Internet, are 'classic proof forgeries' that, even on superficial inspection, can easily be seen to be copies of the black and white illustrations from a commercial catalogue. Contacted, the seller asserted no wrong doing as they are being openly offered as fakes - so a buyer is happily paying ± ZA R65 for a ± 16 x 22mm inkjet print or photocopy …

But this is not meant to cause panic or a loss of faith in your hobby. You may get a jaundiced view on philatelic forgery if you talk to me as I have a fascination in researching and identifying these miscreants. The number of duds on the market are but a small percentage (you may possibly not encounter any in a lifetime of collecting) but the advent of desktop publishing and the ability of the man in the street to easily produce something that may be mistaken for the real thing, allied to the Internet as a quick and impersonal way to sell the same, plays an undoubted role in their contemporary occurrence.

Basic common sense should rule the day. Exercise some judgement and assess any risk. If an item looks too good to be true, it probably is! Read all the small print. Does the seller have a trading history that can be reviewed and do they look as if they know what they are doing?

Ask them pertinent questions. Ask your SAPDA dealer or a collecting friend's opinion. Walk away if you're not sure, don't just look at the picture and start hitting buttons!



As a test case (and I'm not saying this stamp is necessarily 'bad') if you collected Transvaal, would this scarce £5 Telegraph stamp offered on the Internet tempt you at the asking price of US $95 (at time of writing ± ZA R750)? Comment invited to the Editor and I'll respond in a future edition …

Michael Wigmore RDPSA

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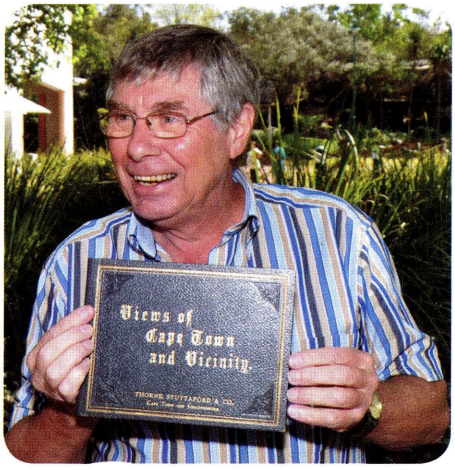
e-mail: paulvz@mweb.co.za; tel: 012 329-2464

*Stamps, postal history and stationery, postmarks, postcards, documents and literature

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Thorne, Stuttaford – a Cape pioneer postcard publisher.

by Bram Leeflang, FVZA Netherlands.



Bram with his copy of *'Views of Cape Town and Vicinity'*

The collectors of illustrated postal stationery postcards are familiar with the expression 'the early types' when they converse about the privately printed views on the postal stationery postcards of the Cape of Good Hope. The late Wilhelm Grütter, who was the honorary editor of *'The South African Philatelist'* for many years, generously offered his major survey of these Cape 'officials' to the South African Postcard Research Group in 1990 and used the expression 'early types' for the first time. The reason for this expression is the fact that we have no idea by whom these viewcards were published. Enthusiastic collectors have searched in vain to establish the publisher of these cards.

The views are found on the 1½d postcard issue of 1883, which were officially overprinted in 1897 with the words ONE PENNY and the original price obliterated by two thick curved bars separated by a thinner one. Those without a full stop after PENNY are categorised as H&G 10 (Higgins & Gage) or QJ P10 (Quik-Jonkers). Where a stop appears, these are listed as H&G 10a or QJ P10A. Some views are also noted on H&G 11 or QJ P11 where the original 1½d duty is obliterated by two thin bars. It is not known where these were overprinted, but it is safe to assume it was in Cape Town.

Five different 'early type' views appear to have been printed. Two of the five may be found with different captions for the same view. For instance: The House of Assembly, Cape Town or House of Assembly, Cape Town. The card may also be found with Table Mountain, Cape Town. All three have the same picture of the Houses of Parliament with Table Mountain as backdrop. The different captions for the same view indicate that some reprinting was done. A peculiar aspect is the fact that the cards were printed and issued in various mono-colours; dark blue, greyish-black, sepia-brown, pale green, brick red etc. Their individual printing numbers are unknown but must have been very small. All views are half-tone images. The Germans were the leading printers at the time and were experts in chromolithography and collotype printing but half-tone was hardly used for picture postcard production. The production of the cards in a half-tone, the varieties in caption and colour, strongly point towards local production in Cape Town.

The five cards were published in early 1898 and the earliest recorded usage for such a card stands at 26 January 1898. I have listed them with a short explanatory note of the view. The actual caption on the card is given after the listing number.

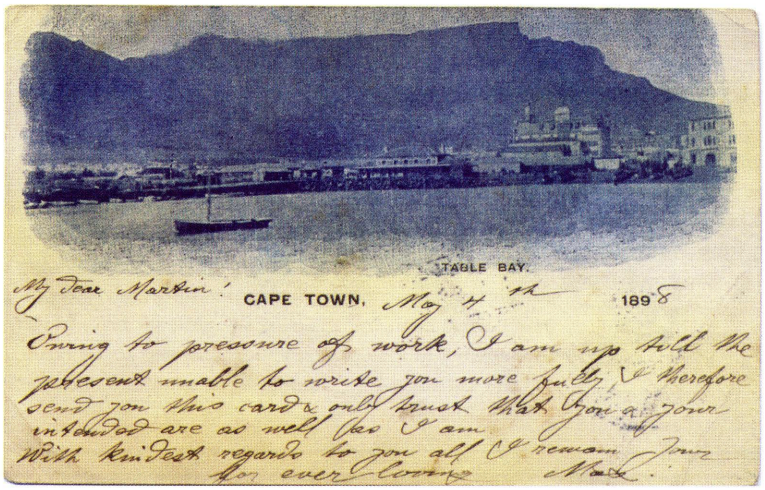


fig 1

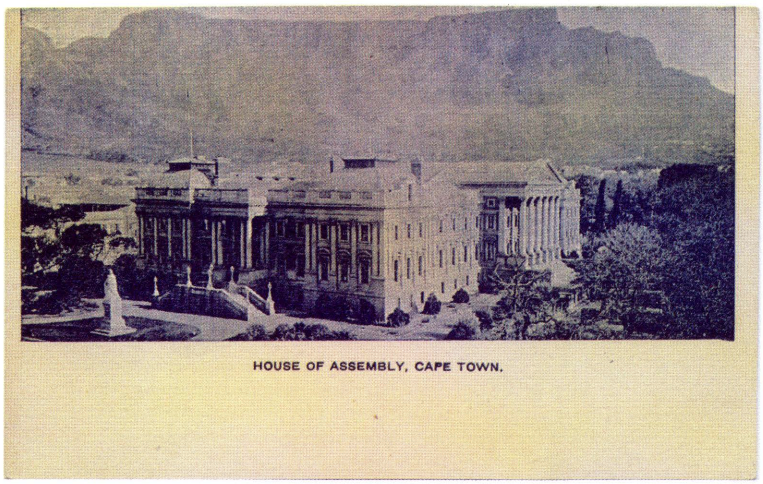


fig 2

A seafront view of Cape Town, Table Mountain in background.

1 Table Bay. Cape Town, (space for date) 189 *(a digit could be added to indicate year).*

1.1 also noted with caption: 'Table Mountain.'

Houses of Parliament with Table Mountain as backdrop.

2. The House of Assembly, Cape Town.

2.1 also with: House of Assembly, Cape Town.

2.2. also noted with caption: Table Mountain, Cape Town.

View from slopes of Signal Hill with palm trees in foreground.

3. Table Bay, Cape Town.

Thorne, Stuttaford department store left, Standard Bank at right.

4. Adderley Street, Cape Town.

5. The Docks, Cape Town.

Sailing ship spars prominent against backdrop of Table Mountain.

Recently I purchased a photographic album entitled *'Views of Cape Town and Vicinity'*. This album has an embossed front board with gold lettering and consists of 16 photographic plates. It is published by Thorne, Stuttaford & Co., Cape Town and Johannesburg. A handwritten message on the title page is dated 13 January 1898 and is a significant indication when these view albums were on sale. At the bottom of that same title page is neatly printed: Copyright G.W.Wilson & Co., Ltd. And indicates the business relation between Thorne, Stuttaford and the Scottish photographic firm G.W.Wilson.

The discovery of the album is an important breakthrough for the postcard collector. Of the sixteen photographic plates, three of the

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fig 3



fig 4

photographs were used on the 'early type' viewcards. These three are listed as card no.2, no.3 and no.5 of the list above.

Card no.4 is of particular interest. It shows prominently the department store of Thorne, Stuttaford. This view of the department store would not have been used if another Cape firm had been the publisher, they would simply have chosen a different view of Adderley Street.

Could G.W. Wilson be the possible publisher of the viewcards? It seems unlikely. George Wilson was a pioneering Scottish photographer and slide manufacturer. At the time of his death in 1893, his business had 40 employees in his Aberdeen firm, one of the largest publishers of photographic prints in the world. When photographic business declined, the company was wound up in 1902 and the sons John and Charles started a new company, Wilson Brothers, which continued trading in lantern slides, and a new company, under the old name of G.W.Wilson, to continue the photographic business. It is highly unlikely that G.W.Wilson was the publisher of those Cape viewcards in 1898. Their main production comprised sets of black and white photographs of landscapes, cities and countries, with accompanying lecture readings, and was not involved with picture postcards at the time.

The business association between Thorne, Stuttaford and Wilson may further indicate that the 'three-view cards', '*With kind regards and best wishes!*' (fig.6) and printed in indigo-blue with reddish brown lettering for the captions, may also have been published by them. These viewcards were produced in early 1899 (earliest recorded usage is 23 January 1899) and again on the postal stationery postcards of the Cape (H&G 15 or QJ P16). On many of the photographs, the minute initials G.W.W. of G.W.Wilson are included. Without further proof we may safely conclude that the 'early types' and the 'three-view' cards were published by that well-known Cape Town firm Thorne, Stuttaford & Co.

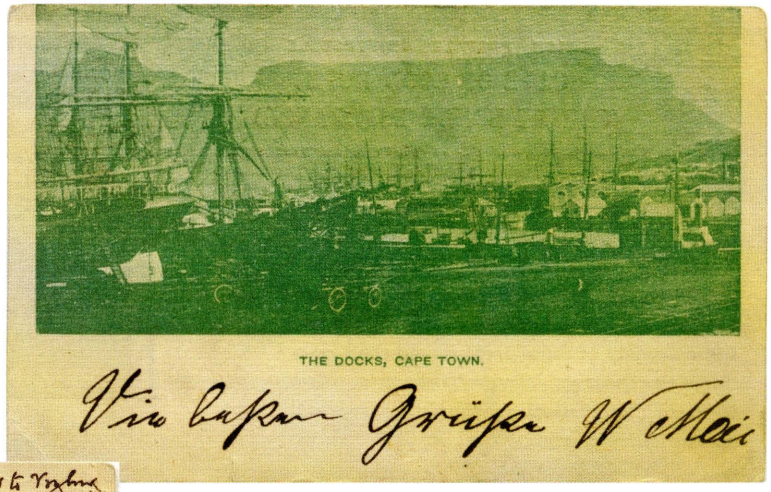
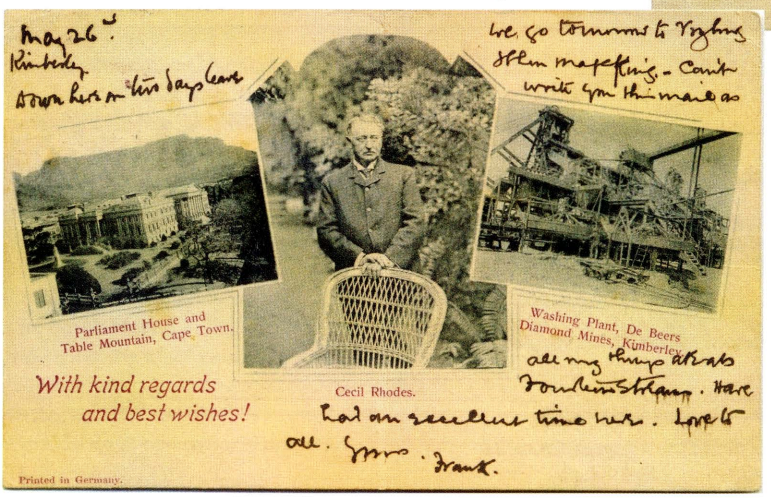


fig 5 (Collection W.J.Quik.)

fig 6 below



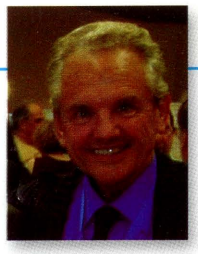
Ref.:

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Off the Beaten Track

by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL.
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.



Among the books that I have acquired of late is a *'Dictionary of English Idioms'*. In the index, I came across the word 'Cinderella' and immediately I checked the reference to see just what the authors made of the word. Imagine my chagrin on discovering that they interpreted it as "the least admired". On reflection, however, and with the popular children's pantomime in mind, I suppose that they did have some justification for such an interpretation. Remember, though, that the much-despised scullery maid did eventually 'rise from the ashes' and it seems that Cinderella Philately is beginning to emulate the fairy story. Nowadays, one is seeing the inclusion of more and more of this type of material in competitive entries at major exhibitions. Not only that, but auction prices are also reflecting the growing awareness of and interest in this branch of the hobby. At the time of writing this article, two copies of the *'Lady McLeod'* stamp, both on cover, were about to be auctioned with estimates of £10,000 each. Although listed in Stanley Gibbons as the No.1 of Trinidad, the stamps were undoubtedly of a 'local' nature, their use being limited, as it certainly was, to mail between Port of Spain and San Fernando. On a similar, although somewhat more modest scale, the stamps and postal history of the Treaty Ports of China have also grown in popularity since their comparatively recent inclusion in Stanley Gibbons. Long may the trend continue.

The Border Posts of China.

Some four years ago, in an article entitled *'Of a Lower Caste'*, I described how the Communists infiltrated the so-called Border Areas of China. These were areas close to provincial boundaries where, presumably, the Nationalist influence was less strongly entrenched. Being isolated from each other, some seventy of these areas issued their own distinctive postage stamps. While a number of these consisted of appropriate overprints on the current stamps of Nationalist China, others were specifically produced using whatever facilities were available. A number of these self-proclaimed local authorities were in north-eastern China in the region now known as Dongbei and formerly as Manchuria, the area that was nominally independent as the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo between 1931 and 1945. For the area of East Liao-Ning, stamps were

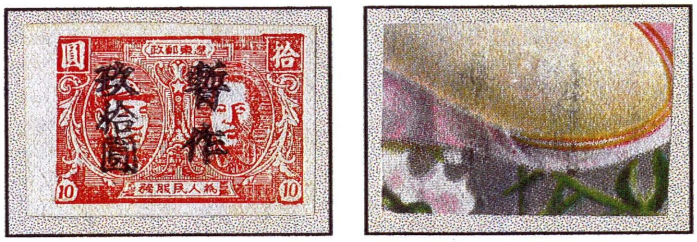


Fig 1 Front and back of a Chinese Border Post stamp (East Liao-Ning)

printed at Antung near the border of North Korea and, during 1947, made use of recycled Chinese calendars as shown in Fig.1. The 1948 overprint includes, at the left, a surcharge of $90 on the face value of $10.

Uruguay.

The first issue of Uruguay of 1856 was inscribed *'Diligencia'*, a word that would translate from the Spanish as 'care' or 'haste'. In this case, it indicated that the post was to be carried by a horse-drawn mail coach known as a 'diligence', a service that was run by Anastasio Lapido, the Postal Administrator. The fact that the stamps were issued for use on a limited route is seen as justification for including the 60-centavo value shown in Fig.2 as that of a local postal authority. In use, the stamps were either not cancelled at all or pen cancelled. As a result, the experts have difficulty in authenticating copies as being genuinely used. Stamps in a slightly modified design were issued in 1858, 1859 and 1860 but with a new inscription – *'Montevideo'* – giving rise to the universal nickname of the *'Montevideo Suns'*.



Fig.2

U.S.College Posts.

I am quite possibly cheating a little with the item that I have illustrated in Fig.3. There is no doubt that it is of a Cinderella nature. In fact it is doubly so as, in the first place, it was issued by a private entity and, secondly, it was used, in this instance anyway, in a fiscal capacity. The three 2-(cent) stamps are shown on a document in my collection and cancelled in manuscript with the date 28 November 1899. In it, the undertaking is made to pay a sum of $183 into the payee's account at the Peirce School Bank in Philadelphia by 4 December. Peirce School is an institution that is still in existence today. Springer's *'Handbook of North American Cinderella Stamps'* includes the item among the College Stamps of the United States and Canada together with the comment that it is *'Known to exist on promissory note'*, quite possibly the self-same one that I have displayed. However, the College Stamps of North America do not carry quite the same clout as those of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in Great Britain. Rather than for postal purposes, they were generally used as an aid to teaching in the classroom. In addition, many of the 'stamps' that appeared were completely spurious, the work of the notorious fabricator S. Allan Taylor. While the use on cover is noted in the handbook for at least one of the educational establishments listed, there is no such evidence at this stage to support a claim for similar status for the lone stamp of Peirce School.

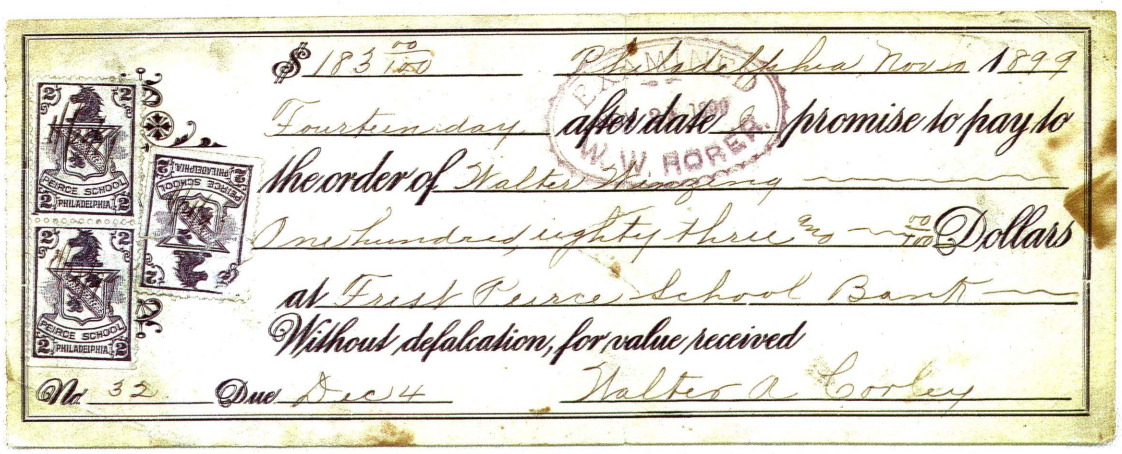


Fig.3

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Indian Feudatory States.

Regular readers of this column may well by now have come to accept the fact that I include the stamps of the Feudatory or Native States of India in my classification of local posts, this because their validity was limited to the boundaries of their state of origin. The term 'feudatory' is used to describe states that were not party to a postal convention with the Imperial Government. Bhor was a small mountainous state to the south-east of Bombay. The stamp shown in Fig.4 is from a sheet of 32 of the first *½-anna* issue and was first produced in 1879 by a series of hand-struck impressions on native paper without either gum or perforations. The design consists of two thick outer bands enclosing *Davangari* script. In this instance, the stamp is largely obliterated by the application of what would have been a wooden canceller. Imperial post offices were opened in Bhor in 1895 and the local service was no longer recognised although stamps of the type shown were used on official correspondence until 1901. The Republic suppressed the stamps of all of the Feudatory States, other than the '*Anchal*' stamps of Travancore-Cochin, in 1950.



Fig.4

British Railways.

The term 'British Railways' in this context is used not to describe the megalithic entity that absorbed the 'big four', the London and North Eastern, the Great Western, the London, Midland & Scottish, and the Southern Railway in 1948 but is rather expanded to include the host of 'minor' railways that were also signatories to the Railway Letter Agreements of 1891 or 1974. Among the four such smaller, private railways that were party to the earlier agreement were the Ravenglass & Eskdale Railway that was described in this journal in December 2006 and the Talyllyn Railway in North Wales. This latter company was incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1865 and was designed to serve the slate quarry at Bryn Eglwys. It carried passengers from 1867 and was the first line after World War II to start a letter service. The cover shown in Fig.5 was issued to mark the centenary of its existence. The one-shilling railway letter stamp covered the cost of postage from Abergynolwyn to Towyn while the QEII 3d Welsh regional definitive conveyed

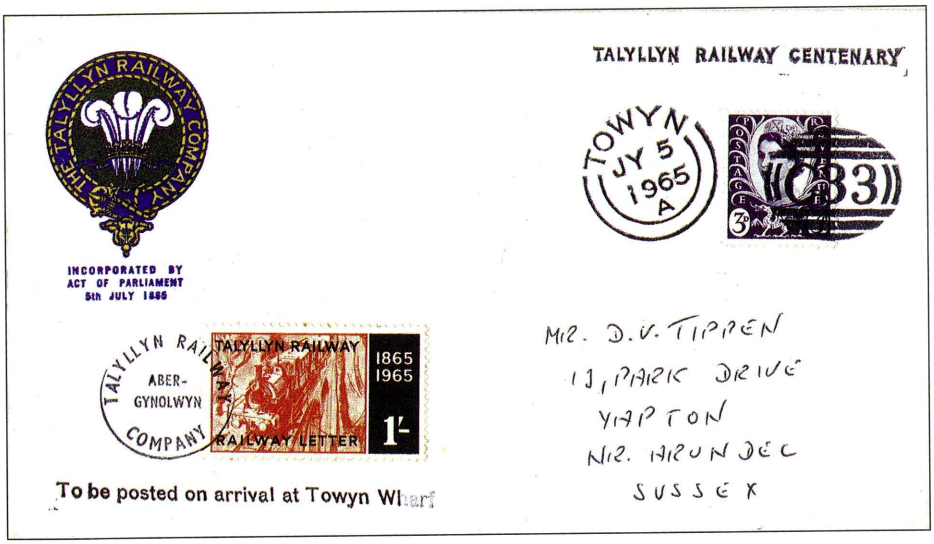


Fig.5

the item to its eventual destination in Sussex. Interestingly, this latter stamp is cancelled with a facsimile of the postmark that would have been used 100 years earlier.

GB Strike Posts.

Much has been written, in this series and elsewhere, about the '*Great British Postal Strike*' of 1971. There is no doubt that a large percentage of the stamps and covers produced were of a purely speculative nature. However, the cover from an organisation called the London Mail and addressed to the Manager of the Bank of Montreal, as shown in Fig.6, does carry an air of authenticity. The stamp itself displays, in a very small font, the inscriptions '*Emergency Postal Strike Service*' and '*Postmasters Approval Pending*' although further text reading '*Guaranteed 24 hour delivery in London. All post insured against loss*' has been deleted. The strike started on 20 January and both the black, circular Chelsea date stamp and an additional strike in red show 29 January so it is quite possible that the letter preceded the approval of the Postmaster, thereby justifying the further strike in violet, '*Pirate Post First Issue*'.

Nicaragua.

Between 1904 and 1912, the *peso* in the province of Zelaya, or Mosquito Coast as it was once known and where silver currency was in use, was worth approximately fifty cents compared with only 25 cents in the paper money of the rest of Nicaragua. To forestall currency speculation, suitably overprinted stamps were issued for the town of Bluefields and the district of Cabo Gracias a Dios. These were replaced early in 1912 by a set of stamps for the entire province. These stamps were revalued for the whole of Nicaragua when the gold *córdoba* was made the standard unit of currency and thus converted what had been a 'local' issue to one of national validity. This surcharge, with the wording '*VALE Cinco centavos de córdoba 1913*' is illustrated on the cover shown in Fig.7, a cover that includes, on the reverse, as well as the receiving mark of Chicago of the 27th a transit stamp for New Orleans of Christmas Day 1913!

Norwegian Local Posts.

The latter half of the 19th Century was the heyday of local stamps in Norway with issues

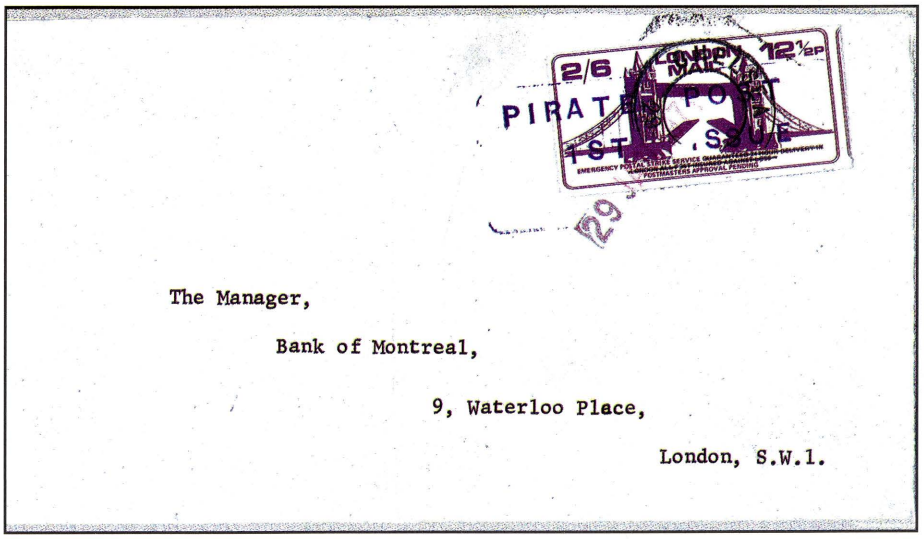


Fig.6

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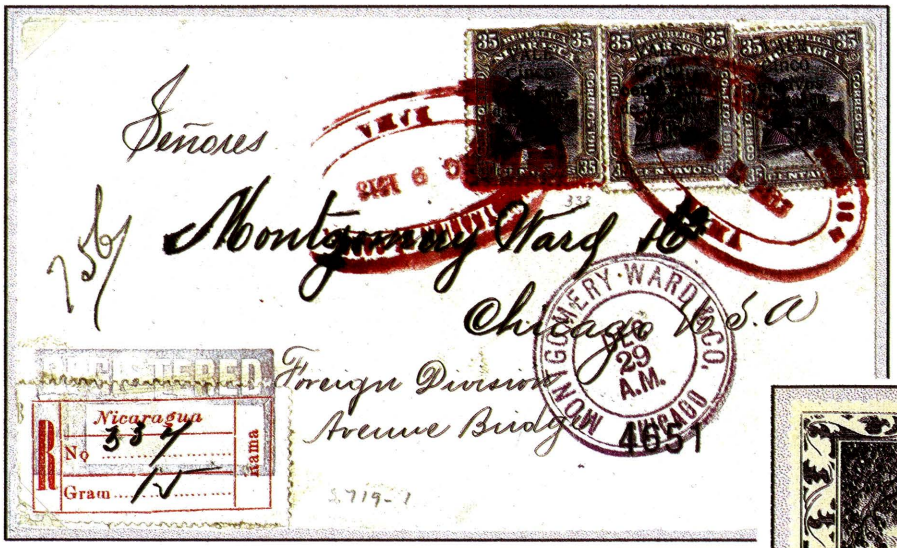


Fig.7

being made for numerous services in more than twenty different towns. Spitzbergen was in fact the Dutch name for a group of islands well inside the Arctic Circle and known locally as Svalbard. In 1901, the time of the postcard shown in Fig.8, the archipelago was in fact a no-man's land and was only annexed by Norway in 1921. Stamps that were valid for inter-island post were issued in 1896 and appeared in values of 10- and 20-*ore* but with a slightly different inscription - *Spidsbergen* - to that shown. There is some doubt, however, as to whether the 5-*ore* blue saw genuine postal usage or was merely a publicity or souvenir label. Interestingly though, a brief message on the picture side of the postcard states, in part, '*Here we are, near the North Pole*' and is signed by M.H.Longyear, presumably a relative of Fred Longyear who, in 1905, founded the major settlement in the islands - Longyearbyen. Posted from Norway on 19 July 1901, the card, which displays on the front a view of the mainland town of Trondheim, reached New York on 1 August and Ithaca, its ultimate destination on the following day.

Swiss Army Stamps.

It is perhaps a slight exaggeration to list such items as that shown as Fig.9 as local postage stamps. More correctly, they should be described as free franks. As such, they saved the responsible officer from the tedium of authorising each and every letter written by his troops and were recognised by the Post Office as exempting those letters from postal charges. Some forty units issued their own 'stamps' during the First World War. Included in this number was the regiment of the 4th Division that was stationed on the northern border in the canton of Aargau. The design of this particular stamp incorporated a surprisingly tranquil rural scene, perhaps a reflection of Switzerland's neutrality during the War. Stamps of a similar nature were issued by more than 600 different units during WWII.

Post-War Germany.

While the breakdown of normal postal arrangements in the wake of the Second World War gave rise to the production of numerous provisional stamps at various towns in the Soviet Zone, the practice was far less common in West Germany. Among the exceptions in this latter category was the town of Lauterbach where stamps of the type shown in Fig.10 were issued in July 1945. This particular pair exhibits an uncommon variety - the truncation of the '1' in the unit of value on the left side of the left-hand stamp.



Fig.9



Fig.10



Fig.8 .

Colombian Carriers' Posts.

The Andes mountain range presents a formidable barrier to communications between those towns situated on the coastal plain bordering on the Pacific Ocean and the major cities that enjoy a more agreeable climate at higher altitudes. It was this consideration that prompted the Colombian Government to allow private organisations to set up their own postal systems in the 1920s and 1930s. Some fifteen companies took advantage of this dispensation and many of them issued their own adhesive stamps. One such concessionaire was a certain J.G.Ribon who operated a service between Bogatá and Cali, at that time an important agricultural centre lying 300 kilometres to the southwest of the

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capital. Stamps were first issued for this *Expreso Ribon* in or around 1927 and were used initially, albeit briefly, on letters carried by aircraft between the two towns. Thereafter, the mails were transported by motorcar until 1937 when the services of all of the Express Companies were taken over by the Colombian Post Office.



Fig. 11

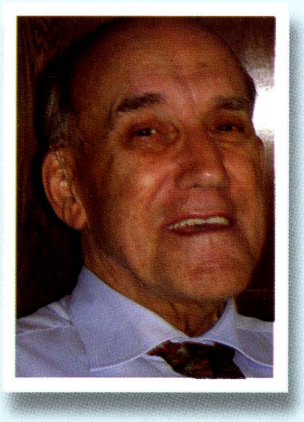
French Semi-Official Airmails.

Reference has been made previously in this series of articles to the various stamps that were issued in France between 1910 and the late 1930s, generally in conjunction with aviation meetings and always used in tandem with regular French stamps, hence the description 'semi-official airmails'. Until independence was achieved in 1962, Algeria was an overseas department of France and issued stamps that reflected this relationship. The centenary of the annexation of Algeria by the French was commemorated in 1930 with the issue of a set of six semi-official airmail stamps for use on mail carried on a flight between Algeria and Tunisia. The 2-franc value is depicted in Fig. 12. The monogram 'RF' (*Republique Française*) is included in the design but discretely so. Stamps of an identical format to that shown but with the inscription transposed, thus reading '*Tunis-Alger*', were prepared for the return flight but as they were never actually put into use they are relegated in my collection to a group under the sub-heading of '*Authorised but not Issued*'.



Fig. 12

Leo Crandel
die Suid-Afrika spesialis in Nederland



'n Man met 'n lewenslange liefde vir die filatelie van Suid-Afrika - en 'n oog vir die ongewone - is Leo Crandel (76) van Heemskerk, Nederland.

Hy is bekend as skrywer, uitstaller en internasionale jurielid. Wat min mense vandag weet, is dat hy sy grondslag in die filatelie as 'n lid van die West Rand Philatelic Society gekry het.

Leo het naamlik 'n aantal jare op Krugersdorp gewoon voordat hy in 1960 na sy geboorteland, Nederland, teruggekeer het.

Sy onlangse besoeke aan Suid-Afrika was in 1996, toe hy beoordeelaar by die nasionale uitstalling Bloemfontein 150 was, en in 1998 as die Nederlandse kommissaris vir Ilsapex 98. In 1999 het André Bezuidenhout die belangwekkende voordrag van Leo oor 'die Delagoabaai-storie' by die tweedaagse filatelie-simposium oor die Anglo-Boereoorlog aangebied (Oktober 1999, Bloemfontein). (Leo was op die tydstip internasionale jurielid in Bulgarye.)

Hierdie studie oor die twee Boere-republieke se gebruik van die hawe van Lourenço Marques in Delagoabaai as die pos-poort na en van die buiteland is uitgebrei en in boekvorm uitgegee as The Delagoa Bay Story.

Met die uitbreek van die Anglo-Boereoorlog in Oktober 1899 was die Kaapse en Durbanse hawens nie meer as deurgangspunte vir die Transvaalse en Vrystaatse republieke beskikbaar nie, en is reëlings met 'n Franse en 'n Duitse skeepsredery getref om 'n posdiens vanaf Delagoabaai na Europa te verskaf met skepe wat aan die ooskus van Afrika en deur die Suezkanaal vaar. Delagoabaai was 'n volle 11 maande lank die Boere se poort na en van die buiteland.

Leo het die volle besonderhede nagevors, asook die vaartroosters van die skepe, en dit in hierdie voortreflike studie gepubliseer.

Sy ander groot werk, wat twee bande beslaan, is Luchtpostgeschiedenis, KLM-vluchten naar Zuid-Afrika. Hierdie baanbrekervlugte, met ingang van die spesiale "Dingaansvlug" in 1938, het die imperiale monopolie op lugpos tussen Suid-Afrika en Europa beëindig.

Dit spreek vanself dat Leo versamelings oor hierdie onderwerpe byeen gebring het. Sy ander versamelings is van die seëls en posgeskiedenis van die Oranje-Vrystaat, Transvaal, en Suid-Afrika, met afsonderlike versamelings van die pospapier (poswaardestukke) van die Vrystaatse en Transvaalse republieke.

Sy versameling van Suid-Afrika Tweede Wêreldoorlog is vir die eerste keer in 1974 by 'n nasionale uitstalling in Suid-Afrika vertoon. Nog 'n spesialisversameling is van die koloniale seëls wat ná 1911 interprovinsiaal gebruik is tot die Unie van Suid-Afrika se eerste vaste reeks in 1913 verskyn het.

Internasionale bekronings sluit in groot vermeil vir Vrystaatse pospapier en vir Delagoabaai-storie en vermeil vir Transvaalse pospapier. Oor poswaardestukke van die Transvaalse republiek het Leo 'n reeks artikels in die Nederlandse maandblad Filatelie gepubliseer, en dit is vanaf Augustus 2001 in vier uitgawes van *The SA Philatelist* in Afrikaans gepubliseer. Hierdie studie is in Nederland met die Leon de Raay-medalje bekroon, en in Suid-Afrika met die Transvaal-toekenning (goud) van die filateliekongres.

In 1991 het hy internasionale jurielid geword vir lugpos, nadat hy reeds sedert 1980 'n nasionale beoordeelaar in Nederland was. In die tien jaar 1984-1993 was hy Nederlandse kommissaris vir 'n aantal internasionale filatelie-uitstallings in Europa en ook in Kanada, Japan en Nieu-Seeland. In 1986 was hy die sekretaris van die internasionale lugposuitstalling Aerophilex 86, en daarna filateliesekretaris en kommissaris-generaal vir die groot Europese uitstalling Fepa-Post '94.

Eerbewyse van die Nederlandse Bond van Filatelistevereenigings sluit in die silwer speld vir jeugwerk, die Bond se silwer medalje en die Bond se goue speld. Daarby kom die Orde van Oranje Nassau se eremedalje in goud.

Leo is erelid van sy tuisvereniging, die filatelistevereniging Castricum, waarvan hy 30 jaar bestuurslid was; en van die aerofilatelistevereniging *De Vliegende Hollander*, waarvan hy 18 jaar bestuurslid was.

Hoewel 'n gesondheidskwelling hom die afgelope paar jaar tuis hou, behou Leo 'n aktiewe belangstelling in veral Suid-Afrikaanse filatelie en bly hy lid van 'n tiental verenigings en studiegroepe - inderdaad 'n ware filatelis.

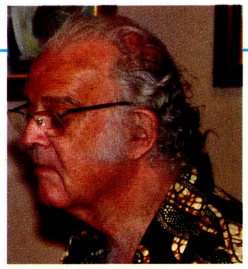
- JG

byskrif

Leo Crandel, die man met die oog vir die ongewone.

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Postal Services Provided by the Flying Boats



by Dr Angus Pringle, Highway Philatelic Society

The illustrations featured in this article are part of my pre-Independence Moçambique collection a section of which is a study of the early Moçambique airmail services, which officially commenced in 1935. Moçambique airmails are, however, recorded as having been carried as early as August 1929 by the Lourenço Marques Aero Club (*Refer May 1940 SA Philatelist, page 68*). When the Madagascar-Broken Hill service, which traversed Portuguese East Africa, was inaugurated with the flight from Madagascar on 31 July 1934, the necessary formalities for carrying mails from Mozambique, Quelimane and Tete had not been completed. The first despatch from these towns was not, therefore, until the service had been in operation for three weeks, viz., on 20 August 1934. *(Refer October 1934 SA Philatelist, page 158).*



fig.1 Imperial Airways Terminus in London

The 'All-Flying Boat' service from Southampton to Durban, via the coastal route, commenced on 2 June 1937 using Short S.23 Empire 'C' class planes. This service was operated by Imperial Airways and the first return flight left Durban on 6 June. In all there were 8 southbound and 7 northbound flights to and from Durban before the Empire Air Mail Scheme (E.A.M.S.) was introduced and the 6d airmail postage rate to the United Kingdom which had been effective from 27 November 1934 was reduced to 1½d on 1 July 1937. The postage rate to Europe remained at 7½d.

Fig. 1 shows a cover that was posted in Durban on the 4 July 1937 which was carried on the first Flying Boat to transport mails from South Africa under the E.A.M.S. The mails arrived at Southampton on 10 July and the cover has an Imperial Airways cachet indicating that it reached their London Terminus in London on 12 July 1937.

The Flying Boats stopped at a number of pre-selected places en route, all of which had a substantial stretch of calm water and where applicable a hotel where over night stopovers were scheduled. The postcard illustrated in Fig. 2 shows one such stopover at Brindisi in Southern Italy.

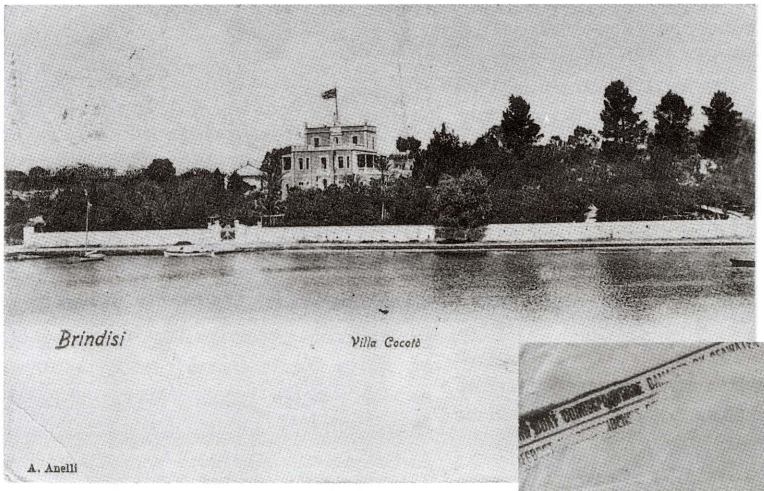


fig.2 Postcard showing stopover at Brindisi in southern Italy

My information is that intermediate landings en route between Southampton and Durban were made at the following places: Marseilles, Brindisi, Athens, Alexandria, Cairo, Wadi Halfa, (River Nile), Khartoum, Malakal, Port Bell, Kisumu (Lake Victoria), Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi, Moçambique Port, Quelimane, Beira and Lourenço Marques.

On 1 May 1939, the Flying Boat '*Challenger*' crashed on arrival at Lumbo Bay Moçambique as it attempted to land in the opposite direction to normal due to an unusual wind direction. The Flight Clerk was killed on impact and the Radio Officer drowned. The Commander, Acting Capt. F. D. Smith and one of the two First Officers were injured. The rest of the flight crew and passengers were rescued unhurt. The '*Challenger*' was carrying mail posted in Britain and other stops en route most of which was recovered and subsequently flown to Durban by the '*Canopus*' where it was processed at the Durban Post Office. Fig 3 illustrates a cover addressed to Messrs C. G. Smith & Co. Ltd., which had been posted in London on 24 April 1939. In Aerophilatelic terminology this is referred to as a 'Crash cover'.

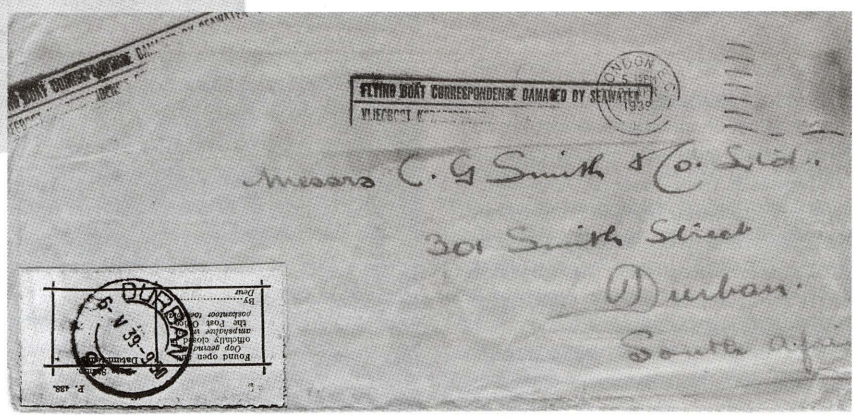


fig.3

The stamp on the top right corner of the envelope has been washed off and a boxed purple cachet has been applied by the postal authorities, which reads:

FLYING BOAT CORRESPONDENCE
DAMAGED BY SEA WATER

VLIEGBOOT KORRESPONDENSIE DEUR
SEEWATER BESKADIG

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THE IDLER

Let's fly high — with some aircraft ancient and modern

IN THE space of just 19 hours, I've met two women with a great interest in air travel, but with hugely different stories to tell. And because I like aircraft, too, today's column is rather flighty, so to speak.

First, here's Mrs Joyce Cameron, who kindly lent me the photograph on the right. What a contrast in travel styles — a tall-masted sailing ship, which probably saw its share of drunken sailors, and, for those days, a sleek flying boat, one of the Empress class of Imperial Airways, ancestor of British Overseas Airways, fore-runner of British Airways.

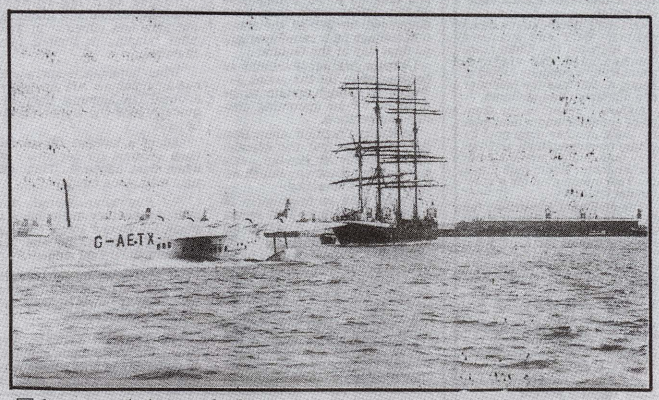
Mrs Cameron flew to Durban from Britain in such an airplane. It was, she says, quite an experience.

For a start, the flight was delayed, so some of the passengers discovered a double disadvantage of a flying boat. They were sea-sick on an aeroplane. Then when they took off, some were air-sick — on a boat! Now that's flexibility for you.

The trip to Durban took a week, with six stops on the way. Mrs Cameron said, however, nobody was quite sure exactly which of the splash-down points en route would be chosen — weather forecasts were erratic and where and when to stop-over was not a precise science.

Eventually, Mrs Cameron, who was flying to join her husband, aircraft mechanic Jock in Durban, got here via — wait for it while I find my notebook — Bordeaux, France; Brindisi, Italy; Alexandria, Egypt; Khartoum, Sudan; Nalvasha, Kenya; Somewhere, Mozambique and finally Durban.

Quite a flight. For the technically minded, the plane was one of 28 in the Imperial Airways fleet. It had four 4 740 hp engines, could cruise at 200mph, was 88 feet long, 31 feet high, with a wingspan of 114 feet.



A treasured picture of a flying boat taxi-ing near a tall ship in Durban Bay, in 1940. Two years before, passenger flights were still something of a novelty, as Mrs Joyce Cameron of Durban recalls today. See main item.

Fig., 5 illustrates an interesting cover addressed to Germany which was posted from Windhoek on 3 October 1939 (after the outbreak of WWII). It was opened by the Censor in Durban on 2 November, who applied a purple cachet 'Mail Service Suspended/ Posdiens Gestaak' and returned to Windhoek where it eventually arrived on 13 February 1940. An explanatory insert enclosed in the envelope is illustrated alongside Fig., 5. Other 'Crash Covers' in my collection include one salvaged from the Flying Boat accident at Pheleron Bay near Athens in Greece on 1 October 1937.

During the two years prior to the outbreak of WWII Imperial Airways had a fleet of 28 Flying Boats in service of which 8 either crashed or were written off during this period.

At the bottom left corner is a photocopy of a sticker applied to the back of the envelope which reads 'Found open and officially closed in the Post Office/ Oop gevind en ampshalwe in die Poskantoor toegemaak'.This is cancelled with a Durban canceller dated 6 May 1939.

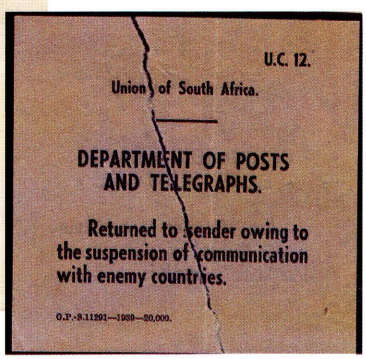
All SWA overseas airmails would have been carried by Imperial Airways via Kimberley and Johannesburg after they officially opened the South African route in 1931/32. When the Flying Boat service was introduced in 1937 SWA airmail correspondence for overseas destinations was routed via Durban. A letter addressed to the Straits Settlements, Malaya which was posted from Windhoek on 18 February 1938 and franked with the 1½d rate is illustrated in Fig. 4. This Cover would have connected at Cairo with Imperial Airways Eastern Service.

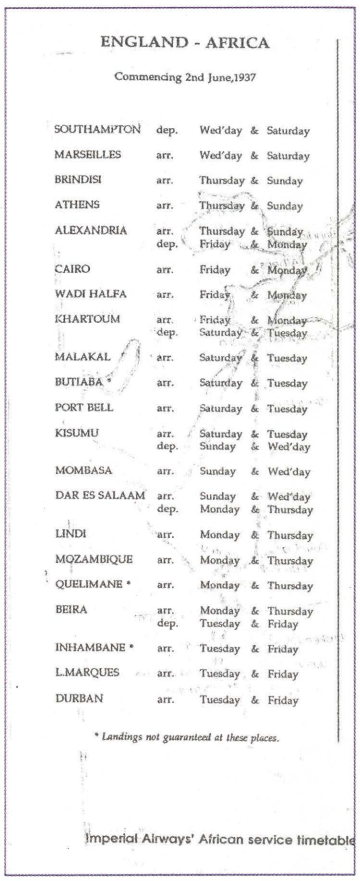


fig.5



fig.4 SWA 1½penny stamp posted in Windhoek





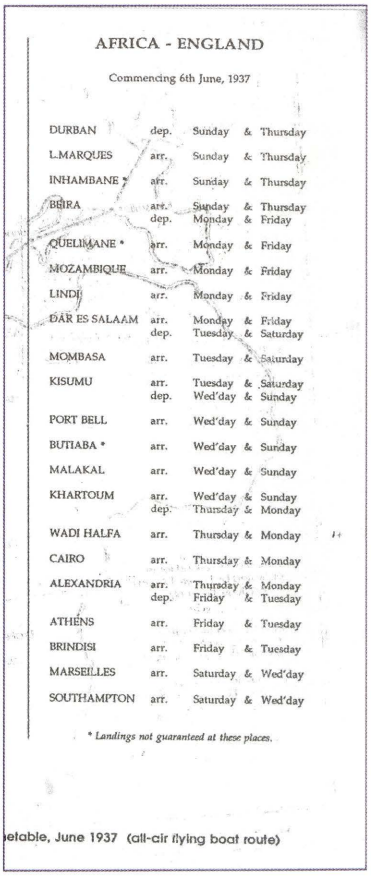
ENGLAND - AFRICA

Commencing 2nd June,1937

SOUTHAMPTON	dep.	Wed'day &	Saturday
MARSEILLES	arr.	Wed'day &	Saturday
BRINDISI	arr.	Thursday &	Sunday
ATHENS	arr.	Thursday &	Sunday
ALEXANDRIA	arr.	Thursday &	Sunday
	dep.	Friday &	Monday
CAIRO	arr.	Friday &	Monday
WADI HALFA	arr.	Friday &	Monday
KHARTOUM	arr.	Friday &	Monday
	dep.	Saturday &	Tuesday
MALAKAL	arr.	Saturday &	Tuesday
BUTIABA *	arr.	Saturday &	Tuesday
PORT BELL	arr.	Saturday &	Tuesday
KISUMU	arr.	Saturday &	Tuesday
	dep.	Sunday &	Wed'day
MOMBASA	arr.	Sunday &	Wed'day
DAR ES SALAAM	arr.	Sunday &	Wed'day
	dep.	Monday &	Thursday
LINDI	arr.	Monday &	Thursday
MOZAMBIQUE	arr.	Monday &	Thursday
QUELIMANE *	arr.	Monday &	Thursday
BEIRA	arr.	Monday &	Thursday
	dep.	Tuesday &	Friday
INHAMBANE *	arr.	Tuesday &	Friday
L.MARQUES	arr.	Tuesday &	Friday
DURBAN	arr.	Tuesday &	Friday

* Landings not guaranteed at these places.

Imperial Airways' African service timetable



AFRICA - ENGLAND

Commencing 6th June, 1937

DURBAN	dep.	Sunday &	Thursday
L.MARQUES	arr.	Sunday &	Thursday
INHAMBANE *	arr.	Sunday &	Thursday
BEIRA	arr.	Sunday &	Thursday
	dep.	Monday &	Friday
QUELIMANE *	arr.	Monday &	Friday
MOZAMBIQUE	arr.	Monday &	Friday
LINDI	arr.	Monday &	Friday
DAR ES SALAAM	arr.	Monday &	Friday
	dep.	Tuesday &	Saturday
MOMBASA	arr.	Tuesday &	Saturday
KISUMU	arr.	Tuesday &	Saturday
	dep.	Wed'day &	Sunday
PORT BELL	arr.	Wed'day &	Sunday
BUTIABA *	arr.	Wed'day &	Sunday
MALAKAL	arr.	Wed'day &	Sunday
KHARTOUM	arr.	Wed'day &	Sunday
	dep.	Thursday &	Monday
WADI HALFA	arr.	Thursday &	Monday
CAIRO	arr.	Thursday &	Monday
ALEXANDRIA	arr.	Thursday &	Monday
	dep.	Friday &	Tuesday
ATHENS	arr.	Friday &	Tuesday
BRINDISI	arr.	Friday &	Tuesday
MARSEILLES	arr.	Saturday &	Wed'day
SOUTHAMPTON	arr.	Saturday &	Wed'day

* Landings not guaranteed at these places.

...etable, June 1937 (all-air flying boat route)

The Imperial Airway's time-table, above, is shown here in two halves, due to the restriction of space

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THE HOUSE OF STAMPS

by Robert Goldblatt RDPSA,
The Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town





Strange as it may seem, but nevertheless true, the largest collection of the 1913 South African definitive issue of the 'Kings Heads' ever assembled, is not housed in the important collections of eminent South African philatelists like Louis Simenhoff, Len van de Kar, Stan Naylor and others. Neither has the collection shown at any exhibition – international, national or otherwise - but it deserves special mention because of the extent and time-consuming magnitude of arranging the presentation.

Believe it or not – the 'exhibit' was formed many years before the first serious 'Kings Head' collection was recorded and even more startling is the fact that many people, long prior to any such collection receiving philatelic acclamation, viewed this exhibit. Most important of all – the 'collection' is still extant today in Simonstown, Cape and herein lies a story...

It was during the 1950s that I decided to take my stamp collecting somewhat more seriously and received a suggestion that I visit a Cape Town stamp dealer, Mr. Schoenegevels. On doing so, I learned that there was to be a stamp auction held at 'Schoonies' that afternoon, and on enquiring as to what was being auctioned, was told that the material was housed in the 'Liptons tea tin on the table'. I examined the contents of the tin and noticed a number of early stamps and some old covers.

Bidders soon arrived, amongst whom were a number of senior philatelists I had met previously at the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town, including Sam Kaganson, a collector of Switzerland, Henry Berneaud, an expert on early German States and Danzig and Harry Beinart, the Olympic Games collector.

Others, who as I recall, also attended the auction, included 'Rubber-Neck' Wilson, of whom it was reputedly stated, that he was able to 'improve' a somewhat delinquent item and transform it into a superb looking specimen. It was also mentioned that his greatest delight was then to obtain a certificate of authenticity for the item from the expert committee of a reliably accepted philatelic source.

I also remember Mr. Gregory, an architect responsible for the tracing of the illustrations of the handstamps and postmarks in Adrian Jurgens' book on Cape Postal History. I had a 'soft-spot' for both Wilson and Gregory, as they seemed to take a paternalistic approach towards me. Wilson would whisper: "Don't buy the next lot – it's Gregory's" and shortly thereafter, Gregory would advise me to ignore the next item, "as it's Wilson's"!

The auction got underway and 'Schoonie', the auctioneer, was battling to obtain an increase on a bid of 10/- for an old Cape cover. I offered 12/6d and obtained my first Cape item, an early cover addressed to an official in the employ of the Dutch East India Company. Delighted with my purchase, I went off to the Cape Archives and found the research in respect of the cover's addressee most interesting.

I began to attend 'Schoonies' auctions regularly and one afternoon, caught a snatch of conversation in the auction room: "Is the 'House of Stamps' still there in Simonstown"? Gregory asked Wilson. "Why yes" was the reply. I enquired curiously about this 'House of Stamps' and was told there were rooms and passages decorated with postage stamps, which I decided was a big 'leg-pull,' and not to be taken seriously. I then forgot about the episode for the next 50 years.

Recently, I visited the Simonstown Toy Museum, organised and run by the M.O.T.H.s ex-servicemen's league. It is a magnificent museum devoted to an exhibition of toys used by boys (and their fathers), as well as the sisters, down the years. The exhibition features dolls and such 'oldies' of fond remembrance, notably the Hornby and Lionel model railways in action, mounted on landscaped settings and with the stations, bridges, level crossings etc and generally all things which gladden children's hearts – a must see if in Simonstown.

The 50 year lapse of time at 'Schoonies' flashed through my mind and I asked the museum attendant on duty if he had heard of a house fitting the description of the 'House of Stamps' in Simonstown. I was taken aback when he answered affirmatively and said he believed it to be in the Main Road, in close proximity to the toy museum. I returned to the Main Road and walking towards Cape Town, noted a building consisting of business premises on the ground floor at number 134 and what appeared to be residential or office space above. I spoke to the proprietor of one of the businesses and unbelievably 'I hit the jackpot' – he was an Estate Agent and took me upstairs to rooms that were being used as offices.

I was surprised to see that the walls, ceilings, and passage were completely covered in postage stamps arranged in decorative floral designs. It was quite evident that there was considerable artistic merit and charm in the work, which had been carefully planned and executed with a great deal of passion and zeal over a lengthy period. The stamps used were mainly low values of the 1913 South African issue of the 'Kings Head' definitive issue.

I considered as to how the massive work had been performed and thought that most likely, full-scale drawings had been made as templates, to sizes that matched the areas to be covered and the stamps arranged within the design, having regard to colours and shapes of the





design. Obviously, the wall surfaces must have been treated to prevent moisture and damp penetration and hence damage to the stamps. There appeared to be a light protective coating of varnish applied over the surface of the stamp wallpaper to prevent damage, but fortunately the varnish used, still allows the stamps to be seen in fairly good and recognizable colours considering the age, exposure and manner of fixation.

The realization now dawned on me that I was viewing the largest mounted exhibit of South African 'Kings Head' definitives ever seen. At a quick guess, I would think the stamps numbered many thousands. I was impressed to learn from the Estate Agent that the owner prohibited the hanging of pictures or anything that could cause damage to the wall surface and he suggested that I contact a Mr. Harry Moore residing in Fish Hoek for more information about the house.

Mr. Moore was able to provide background about the original homestead and the 'stamp wallpaper'. Bay View House, as the dwelling was known, was built in 1804 and has been witness to the growth and history of Simonstown over the years. Initially, the big rooms were utilised as storage facilities and large stables accommodated about sixty horses. Slaves were also held at the house in 1805. The house was thought to be 'jinxed' and associated with bad luck, as four of its early owners found themselves in financial straits and were forced to sell the house.

In 1820, Mr. John Ormond bought Bay View House, but he had a more utilitarian purpose in mind than the previous owners; he converted a portion of the home into a tavern, at which local residents and sailors could 'slake their thirst'. Its use as a tavern ceased however, when objections were made by naval doctors who complained that the rowdiness from the tavern caused disturbance to patients in the naval hospital, which was situated close by.

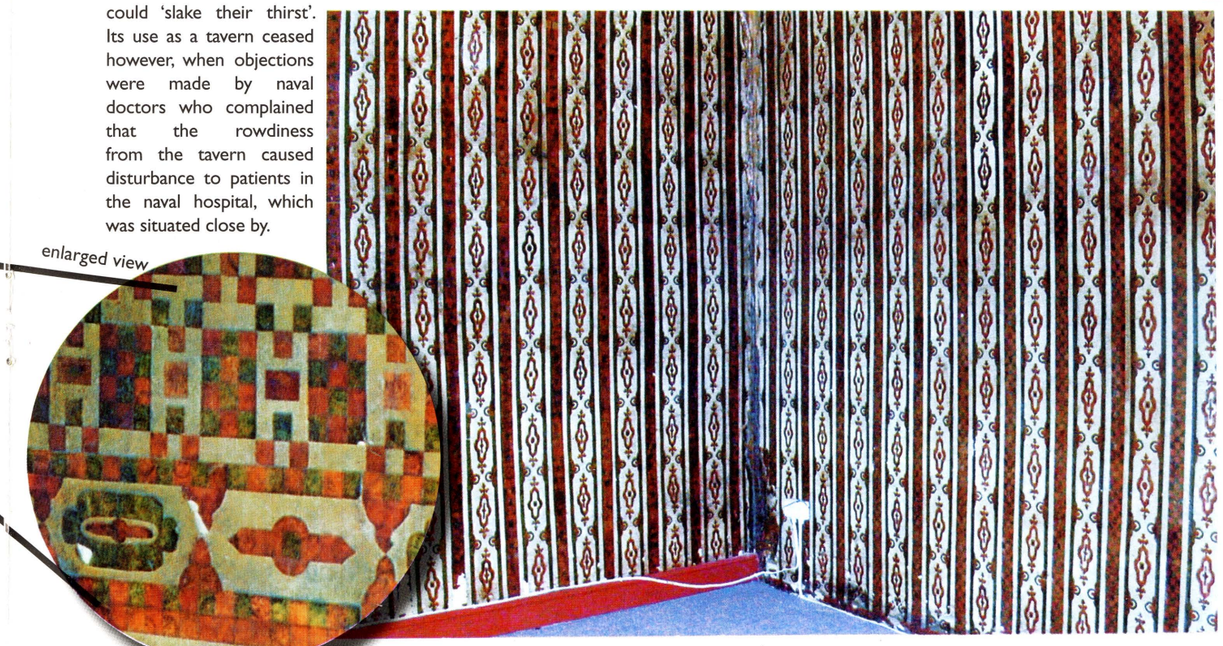
At one stage, the house served as the Port Residence of the harbour master in charge of the Roman Rock lighthouse, still operational at Simonstown today.

In the 1860s the house was bought and used as a family home, by relatives of the late Mrs. Moore and a relative of hers, a Mr. Thomas, was the person responsible for the 'stamp wallpaper' – a task that took about two years to complete. Apparently, Roman Catholic clergy in the area had collected the stamps used in the project.

The stamps used for making the wallpaper are virtually totally limited to the ½d and 1d 'Kings Heads'. Mr. Moore informed me that Cape Triangular stamps had also been used, but that these had unfortunately been pilfered, with resultant damage to the wallpaper. In determining when the wallpaper was actually made, it is obvious that it cannot pre-date the stamps, which form almost its entire contents. Mention of the loss of the triangular stamps leads me to suppose that it is highly unlikely the stamps used were in fact Cape Triangulars. They were much more likely to be the 1926 issue of the Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. South African triangular stamps available at the same time as the 1913 'Kings Heads' and easily mistaken by the layman for the Cape item. This leads me to believe that the 'wallpapering' was done about 1926 or thereabouts.

It is quite amazing that the 'stamp wall' has been in existence for what would appear to be almost a century and credit is due to Harry Moore, his late wife and their relations, for seeing to its preservation over the years, which has not been an easy task. Part of the wall was damaged by the Tulbagh earthquake on 23 September 1969.

The 'House of Stamps' is presently let to private occupants and is not available for inspection by the general public, and for this reason, I felt that its existence should be recorded for posterity.



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HANUKKA -



by Moira Bleazard, Society of Israel Philately

The Jewish holiday of Hanukka or Feast of Dedication takes place over eight days during the Hebrew month of Kislev (fig 1); this year it will fall between 12 and 19 December.

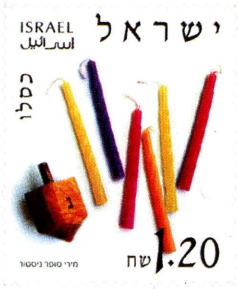


Fig 1.

Hebrew 'Months of the Year' stamp booklet, - Kislev depicts candles & spinning top.

It commemorates the re-dedication of the Temple in Jerusalem (fig 2) following the victory of the Jews in 164 BCE over Greek-Syrian forces, led by King Antiochus Epiphenes. Rebellion against Greek rule and the influence of Hellenism erupted after Antiochus tried to eradicate Judaism.



Fig 2

Hanukka lamp of a miniature synagogue, representing the 're-dedication of the Temple'

He forbade the keeping of the Sabbath (fig 3) and the practice of circumcision, while the Temple was desecrated by idol worship and pagan sacrifices.



Fig 3

"Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy"

The Jewish rebellion was led by a priest, Mattathias the Hasmonean (fig 4) and his five sons. After about three years of fierce battles, Jerusalem was liberated from the Greeks by Mattathias' son, Yehuda Maccabee (fig 5) and a miracle was discovered.



Fig 4. Impression of Mattathias the Hasmonean



Fig 5.Yehuda Maccabee

During the fighting, the Temple was cut off for eight days and when victory was achieved, the Temple had to be re-sanctified so worship could resume. Amongst the items to be purified was the seven-branched menorah in which the priests burned oil candles. The liberators found that a single cruse, containing a small amount of still-purified oil, barely enough for only one day of light, had in fact lasted for the entire eight days of the fighting. This was the miracle of Hanukka - celebrated today as a 'festival of joy and happiness'.

To commemorate the historic event, every year tiny lamps were placed side by side, each with its own portion of olive oil and a wick, these being early examples of the 'Hanukka Light' mentioned in the Talmud (fig 6).



Fig 6. Clay oil lamp, Talmudic Period

Over time, it has become customary to light an additional candle (fig 7) on each additional holiday eve, in a special eight-branched lamp and to place it in a prominent spot or near a window to publicise the miracle. The eight candles are lit with an extra candle called the shamash, or 'servant lamp' which sometimes features in the middle of the structure. This type of menorah is called a Hanukiah.

The lamp can be made from a range of materials – stone, pottery, metal or even more recently, recycled items (fig 8). It is often decorated with flowers, birds, animals or religious symbols.



Fig 8. Moroccan Hanukka lamp made from available materials – printed tin from sardine cans, pieces of cloth and recycled slivers of glass

The Hanukka holidays are a particular favourite with children because of the custom of eating doughnuts and potato latkes, fried in oil, to remember the oil in the Temple. They also play games (fig 9) and receive gifts and, because it is customary not to carry out normal household activities while the candles are still burning, children are given special toys to amuse them.



Fig 9. Jewish family playing chess during the holiday. Note the Hanukka Lamp in the window.



Fig 7. On each of the eight days an additional candle is lit

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The Festival Of Lights



Fig 10. Cubic copper 'savivon' or spinning-top

The most popular of these is the 'Savivon' a cube-shaped spinning top (fig 10). The 'Savivon' has its origins in ancient India where the four sides of the toy were marked with the points of the compass. During the Middle Ages, the game spread to Europe, particularly Germany, where the Yiddish names 'Dreidel' or 'Trandel' were used. The four sides of the Hanukka spinning top were inscribed with the Hebrew initials that indicated 'win','draw', 'lose' and 'win half'. These same initials stand for the Hebrew phrase - 'a great miracle occurred there' - referring to the long-lasting oil.

Even in the darkest hour of Jewish history, during the Nazi Holocaust, Hanukka was remembered. A miniature lamp, measuring only five by ten centimetres, was crafted in silver in 1944 in the Lodz Ghetto, Poland and dedicated to Mordechai Rumkowski, whom the Germans had chosen to head the 'Judenrat' or Jewish Council in the ghetto. From the outside, the folding menorah resembles a closed book (fig 11) but inside it contains tongs and



Fig 11. Folding miniature Hanukka lamp from Lodz Ghetto, Poland

nine small vessels for oil, to fulfill the religious ritual of lighting Hanukka candles even whilst travelling. It was found at the end of World War II, among the ruins of Rumkowski's home in the area of the former ghetto and is housed today at Yad Vashem Memorial in Jerusalem.

The lighting of Hanukka candles has become a symbol of the victory of light over darkness, of bravery, and the struggle for religious and political freedom (fig 12). The seven-branched lamp or menorah is today part of the national symbol of the State of Israel (fig 13).

Reference:
Information brochures by Israel Post Ltd.



Fig 12. Joint American-Israeli Hanukka issue - first Israeli self-adhesive stamp. Note spinning tops on tab.



Fig 13. The menorah - national symbol of the State of Israel

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; details of Journals listed under the Specialist Societies column on page 825.

1 - King George VI Coronation Stamps, by Brian Livingstone, *The London Philatelist*, Vol 118 no.1366, June 2009, p.165-178. Major article shows design aspects, essays and proofs for this 1937 Colonial Omnibus issue.

2 - Postcard from German East Africa to Moçambique, by Alan Drysdall, *The London Philatelist*, Vol 118 no.1368, September 2009, p.246-248. Illustrates and describes three postcards connected with that route.

3 - The Postal Service in Somalia 1990-1994, by Gavin Fryer, *The London Philatelist*, Vol 118 no.1368, September 2009, p.279-294. This paper illustrates postal history from a very troubled area in the Horn of Africa.

4 - Illustrated Postal Stationery Cards – 'The Late Crisis in Johannesburg', by Jeff Woolgar, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, vol 44 no.3, August 2009, p.52-56. Discusses and illustrates 5 cards in this series.

5 - The 'V.R.I.' overprint with the 'I' dropped by 0.75mm, by Andrew Higson, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, vol 44 no.3, September 2009, p57-59. Illustrates this variety on a 5/- duty unlisted by Mathews and wonders if it may also exist on the 10/- and inverted overprints.

6 - Chinese Covers to the Transvaal Goldmines, by E. Keith Lloyd, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, vol 44 no.3, September 2009,61-63. Discusses these covers in general and illustrates an unrecorded cover dated March/April 1906.

7- Notable Snow Fall in Johannesburg, August 1909, by Christopher Board, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, vol 44 no.3, September 2009, p.64-68. Discusses the meteorological conditions which caused this snow fall and illustrates with contemporary picture postcards.

8 - Observations on CGH Late Fees, by Robert Johnson, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.3, September 2009, p.91-93. Author analyses an illustrated example and quotes Regulations.

9 - Supposed souvenir stamps of Natal, by John Dickson, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.3, September 2009, p.98-101. Author notes that "it seems unlikely .... that they should pass for original Natal embossed stamps... but yet they may deceive".

10 - Natal Postal Regulations 1873 – Third Extract, by John Dixon, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.3, September 2009, p.103-106. Covers Postage rates by Mail packet to a multitude of destinations.

11 - Cape Colony Ocean Post Office and Taxed letters posted at sea, by Alan Drysdall and Dudley Blascheck, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.3, September 2009, p.110-113. Article covers the posting of letters and postcards at sea, from about 1910, and their subsequent treatment. Also includes an account of a mid-ocean mail delivery from one steamer to another in 1907.

12 - Kenilworth Castle: A New Salvage Cover, by Dudley Blascheck, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.3, September 2009, p.113-116. Describes and illustrates this Union Postal Stationery Registration Envelope, posted from Natal to Birmingham, which was insufficiently franked and routed via the Returned Letter Office, Natal, where additional franking was applied before the cover was carried on the Kenilworth Castle and subsequently 'Damaged by Sea Water' as denoted by the cachet applied.

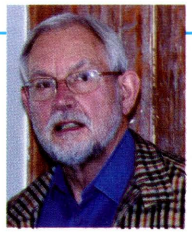
13 - Natal Soldiers' Letters Pre-1870, by Keith Klugman and John Dickson, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.3, September 2009, p.117-122. Illustrates a number of soldiers' letters and lists all British Line Regiments which were based at Fort Napier in Pietermaritzburg from 1843 to 1914.

14 - The Union Company's Atlantic Service, 1872 to 1876: Part 2, by John Dixon, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, vol 13 no.3, September 2009, p.131-137. Provides great detail about negotiations between shipping companies and involved Governments for mail carrying contracts between South Africa and the United Kingdom.

15 - The V.R.I.s – An Overview of the Printing Sequence, by Bob Allison, *The Orange Free State Bulletin*, Number 216, September 2009, p.3814-3819. An extract from the four frames of these overprints, part of Bob's International Gold Medal exhibit, well illustrated.

16 - 1962– 50th Anniversary of Volkspele in South Africa, and 1962 – Landing of 1820 Settlers, *The Springbok*, Vol 57 no.2, April/June 2009, p.50-55. These articles are re-prints of material published originally by the RSA Stamp Study Group.

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The Flower Standard Postage Stamps of South Africa.

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

When the colourful Seventh Definitive Series of South Africa was issued on 1 November 2000, the Antelope stamps were replaced by stamps depicting indigenous South African flowers. Like the Antelope stamps there were five different designs printed *se tenant* in sheets of 50 stamps. They were each in vertical format of size 26 x 36mm and were denominated R1.30, the domestic postage rate at that time. The decision not to inscribe the stamps 'Standard Postage' was presumably to discourage hoarding. They were inscribed 'South Africa' and were printed by the House of Questa in the United Kingdom (Fig 1).



fig.1 a) Botterblom b) Blue marguerite. c) Karoo violet. d) Tree pelargonium. e) Black eyed susy 7th Definitive Flower Stamps - and A) for checklist article on next page

On the same date self-adhesive stamps were issued in booklets and in rolls of 100 stamps, also denominated R1.30. Although similar in design to the sheet stamps there were now ten different stamps, as in addition to 'South Africa' they were each inscribed with the country name in one of the other official South African languages, there being 10 in addition to English. Each design appeared in two versions differing only in the additional language for the country name. The background colour of the booklet covers and roll cartons was turquoise. The self-adhesive stamps were smaller than the sheet stamps, being 24 x 30mm and were printed by Joh. Enschedé en Zonen of the Netherlands (Fig 2).

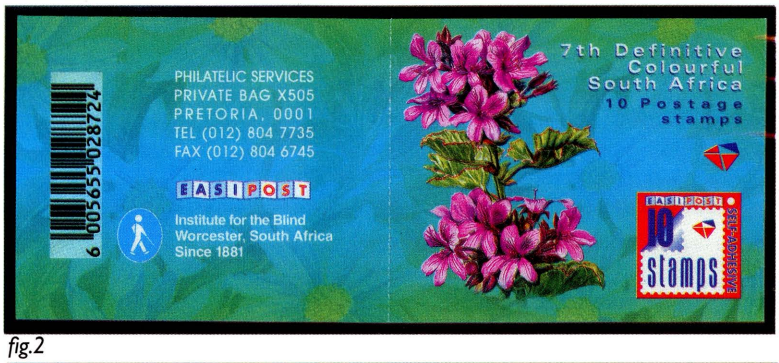


fig.2

In April 2001 the domestic postage rate was increased to R1.40. Accordingly the sheet stamps were reissued with a face value of R1.40 and the printer was changed to the French security printer Cartor. The self-adhesive stamps were also reprinted by Enschedé but inscribed 'Standard Postage'. The country name remained in the same languages as before but the background colour of the packaging for booklets and rolls was changed to pink (Fig 3).



fig.3

On 30 May 2001 the printing of the self-adhesive stamps was changed to Southern Colour Print of Dunedin, New Zealand. The designs were similar to the Enschedé printed stamps but 'Standard Postage' was now in a larger font (Fig 4). In addition phosphor tagging was in the form of a frame whereas previously all of the flower stamps were printed on phosphorised paper.



fig.4 - E) F) for checklist article on next page

In April 2002 the domestic postage rate was increased to R1.50 but the sheet flower stamps were not reprinted with the new face value as there seemed to be little demand for sheet stamps for the domestic rate, the use of self–adhesive stamps being favoured.

A reprint of the sheet stamps dated 15 September 2003 was inscribed 'Standard Postage'.

There have been numerous reprints of these flower stamps which are tabulated in Robbie Schmidt's check list which appears on page 819.

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7th Definitive Flower Stamps - Check list



by Robbie Schmidt, Southern Philatelic Society

To date there have been 85 distinct types of the 7th Definitive Flower Stamps. 15 from the sheets - types A), B) and C);
30 from the booklets - types D), E) and F.)
and 40 from the rolls -types G), H), I) and J)
The flowers depicted on the stamps are:-

a) Botterblom (*Gazania krebsiana*)
b) Blue marguerite (*Felicia amelloides*)
c) Karoo violet (*Aptosimum procumbens*)
d) Tree pelargonium (*Pelargonium cucullatum*)
e) Black eyed susy (*Thunbergia alata*)

B)



Breakdown as follows:

1) Stamps from Sheets (5 different) Printed in English Only

Type	Print date	Value	Cylinder Numbers	Perforation	Printer
A	01-11-2000	R 1.30	7064 - 7067	14¾x14¼	House of Questa
B	02-04-2001	R 1.40	7216 - 7219	13	Cartor, France
C	15-09-2003	Standard	7544 - 7547	13	Cartor, France
	Reprints as follows:				
C	08-06-2005	Standard	7931 - 7934	13	Cartor, France
C	12-09-2005	Standard	7979 - 7982	13	Cartor, France
C	28-02-2006	Standard	71087 - 71090	13	Cartor, France
C	03-07-2006	Standard	710151 -710154	13	Cartor, France
C	11-06-2007	Standard	710199- 710202	13	Cartor, France
C	02-08-2007	Standard	710275- 710278	13	Cartor, France
C	23-01-2008	Standard	710335- 710338	13	Cartor, France

A) illustrated on previous page - 818
B) illustrated above
C) illustrated below

A sheet of stamps consists of 50 stamps, and a control block of 10 stamps with the exception of the reprint dated 02-08-2007 where only 5 stamps are required for a control strip. All stamps are printed on phosphor-coated paper.

C)

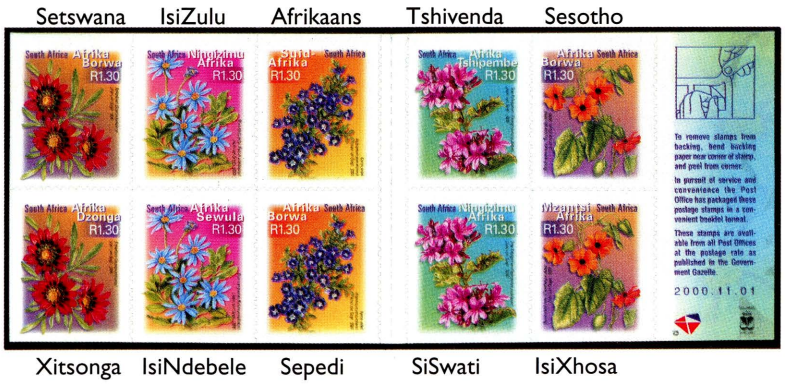


2) Stamps printed in Booklets (10 different) Printed in English Plus One Other Official Language

Perforation 2 or 3 sides only

Type	Print Date	Value	Paper/Phosphor	Simulated Perforations	Printed by:-
D	01-11-2000	R 1.30	phosphorescent paper	12¾ x 12½	Joh Enschedé, Holland
E	25-04-2001	Standard	phosphorescent paper	12¾ x 12½	Joh Enschedé, Holland
F	30-05-2001	Standard	phosphor bands all round	12¾ x 12½	Southern Colour Printers, N.Z.

D)



Reprints by Southern Colour Printers, New Zealand as follows:- 19-08-2002, 05-05-2003, 09-02-2004, 08-07-2004, 05-05-2006, 12-03-2007, 09-09-2007, 01-09-2008 and 02-05-2009 all identical except for the printing date which appears above the PO and printer's logos (as in fig 4 on page 818).

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3) Stamps Printed on Rolls (10 different) Printed in English Plus One Other of the Official Languages Each - Self adhesive die-cut perforations all round.



G)Enschedé



H) Enschedé



I) Southern Colour



J) Enschedé

Type	Print Date	Value	Paper/Phosphor	Perforation	Printed by:-
G	01-11-2000	R 1.30	phosphorescent paper	13¼	Joh Enschedé, Holland
H	25-04-2001	Standard	phosphorescent paper	13¼	Joh Enschedé, Holland
I	30-05-2001	Standard	phosphor bands all round	13¼x12¾	Southern Colour Printers, N.Z.
J	30-06-2008	Standard	phosphor bands all round	12½x13¾	Joh Enschedé, Holland

Reprints by Southern Colour Printers, New Zealand as follows:- 30-10-2001, 19-08-2002, 05-05-2003, 09-02-2004, 08-06-2004, 31-03-2005, 05-05-2006, 08-08-2006, 12-03-2007, 09-09-2007, 30-01-2008 and 01-09-2008 - all identical except for printing date on carton.

Apart from the paler colours, the main distinguishing feature between the Southern Colour (I) and latest Enschede (J) printings of the roll stamps is in the simulated perforations. This can be seen in the illustration below; the amplitude of the die-cut wavy line is much less in (J). The measured 'perforation gauge' differs as indicated in the tabulation.'



General notes:-

A) Stamps on the rolls and in the booklets are printed in all the official languages as follows:-

A) Botterblom (*Gazania krebsiana*)
South Africa - Afrika Borwa
South Africa - Afrika Dzonga

B) Blue Marguerite (*Felicia amelloides*)
South Africa - Ningizimu Afrika
South Africa - Afrika Sewula

C) Karoo Violet (*Aptosimum procumbens*)
Suid Afrika - South Africa
Afrika Borwa - South Africa

D) Tree Pelargonium (*Pelargonium cucullatum*)
South Africa - Afrika Tshipembe
South Africa - Ningizimu Afrika

E) Black eyed susy (*Thunbergia alata*)
Afrika Borwa - South Africa
Mzantsi Afrika - South Africa

The languages are as follows:-

English spelling		**in Spoken Language**
Afrika Borwa	Tswana	Setswana
Sepedi (*Northern Sotho*)		Sepedi
Sotho (*Southern Sotho*)		Sesotho
(South is spelt the same in Tswana, Nortern Sotho Southern Sotho)		
Afrika Dzonga	Tsonga	Xitsonga
Ningizimu Afrika	Zulu	isiZulu
Swati or Swazi		SiSwati
(South is spelt the same in Zulu and Swati)		
Afrika Sewula	Ndebele	isiNdebele
Afrika Tshipembe	Venda	Tshivenda
Mzantsi Afrika	Xhosa	isiXhosa
English	South Africa	South Africa
Afrikaans	Suid Afrika	Suid Afrika

Note:-

B) the date printed on the original and reprinted stamps, booklets and rolls, are all 2000. Except for the sheets, which date had been changed to 2003 on the stamps from the reprint of 15-09-2003 onwards.

Philatelic Youth Leaders

In recognition of the Youth Leaders of the Year Award

Youth Leader of the Year:

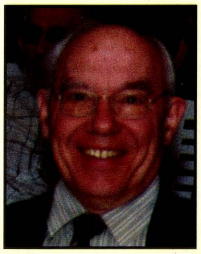
2005: Herwig Kussing, P.E.

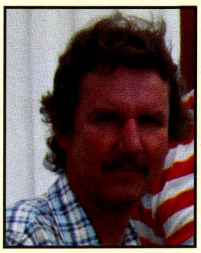
2006: Garry Osthoff, OFS

2007: Ann Southwood, Maritzburg

2008: David Sinclair, Penny Black, Cape Town (Sea Point)

2009: Garry Osthoff, OFS


2005: Herwig Kussing.

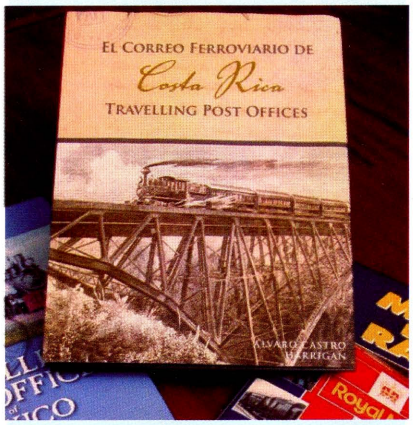

2006 and 2009: Garry Osthoff


2007: Ann Southwood


2008: David Sinclair

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Book Review



A new book on the travelling mail service of Costa Rica has been published.

'El Correo Ferroviario de Costa Rica' (Costa Rica Travelling Post Offices) has 180 pages, 8 x 11 inch full-color, bound, and is written in English and Spanish. It portrays the history of railways in Costa Rica, and comes illustrated with many photographs of the railway, landslides, bridges, banana and coffee farms, wagons, rivers, and mountains. The final chapter is a catalogue with all railway postmarks known since the nineteenth century until 1982, and multiple photographs of stamps and covers bearing such postmarks. If you collect Costa Rica postal history or railway mail, or if you are interested in old photographs from this country, trains and bridges, this book should be in your library.

Price with shipping included (registered airmail) for those who show interest now in buying it when ready:

America (all countries): $ 70
Europe (all countries): $ 75
Rest of the world (any country): $ 80

About the author:

Alvaro Castro-Harrigan is a collector and exhibitor of Costa Rica and Panama philately. He has won multiple Large Gold and Gold medals at international exhibitions. He is member of the Royal Philatelic Society London, American Philatelic Society, Costa Rica Revenue & Postage Society, and the Association Internationale des Journalistes Philatéliques.

Stanley Gibbons changes Pietersburg listing

Stanley Gibbons Catalogue has fundamentally changed the listing of the Pietersburg stamps, following the publication of *Die Pietersburg-seëls van die Anglo-Boereoorlog* by the Philatelic Federation.

The book illustrates the 15 printings of the six values of the stamps all in full sheets, making it easy to identify and locate errors (typesetting mistakes) and flaws (printing irregularities). The Pietersburg stamps were printed on a newspaper press and at a stage during production deliberate errors were made with various letters and figures, in order to create varieties.

The SG catalogue listing for Pietersburg now runs to 94 column-centimeters.

Carel Breedt of Hartbeesfontein, who won a gold award at the SA National Exhibition in 1995 with his Pietersburg collection showing the actual printing sequences, says the detail given in the new 2010 SG catalogue is praiseworthy.

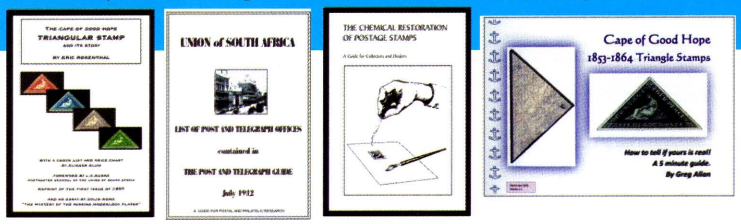
"Within all the detail a few minor incorrect statements have crept in but these are not serious as collectors can view the full sheets in the Pietersburg book," he says. He is the co-author of the book.

What he found strange, is a heading in the catalogue 'Second printing' with below it a statement "This printing was produced first".

The Stanley Gibbons 2010 Stamp Catalogue, Commonwealth and British Empire 1840-1970 now totals 618 large format pages of small print (3 columns to a page) and remains the most extensive basic work of reference on the stamps of the British realm. JG

Review of the New Philatelic Books of South Africa

by Robin Messenger, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.



Books published or distributed by Peninsula Publishers advertised on page 795 of October 2009 issue of *SA Philatelist*

1.) The Cape of Good Hope Triangular Stamp and its Story

By Eric Rosenthal with a check list and price chart by Eliezer Blum.

Reprint of the first issue of 1957. ISBN 978-1-919901-55-8 (53 pages).

The original of this small book is an Africana collector's item and approximately half of its text consists of a scholarly account of the events leading up to and the production of these iconic stamps. This section is of great historical interest and includes reproductions of correspondence and accounts.

The second half of the book is devoted to Eliezer Blum's 'check list' of the stamps themselves with a short section on forgeries. It must be stressed that this is not a catalogue and that the prices given are valuations of the time, 52 years ago. However much extra detail is included which does not normally appear in stamp catalogues. The ten stamp illustrations were photographically reproduced in colour and stuck on to the relevant page. These same illustrations also appeared on the dust cover of the original. They are the same size as the stamps.

This reprint is an exact facsimile reproduced photostatically and like the original, the stamp illustrations are stuck on to the pages. They are however slightly smaller than stamp size and have lost some of the original's clarity.

The book concludes with a short essay by C B Rowe entitled '*The Mystery of the Missing Woodblock Plates*'.

This reprint is recommended to those who have an interest in the Cape Triangulars and are not prepared to chase up a copy of the original.

2.) List of Post- and Telegraph Offices of the Union of South Africa

published in the Post- and Telegraph-Guide of 1912. ISBN 978-1-919901-56-6 (64 pages).

This is a reprint of Appendix I of the original 1912 guide and like the above is an exact facsimile. Postal Historians will find a wealth of valuable information in its pages.

3. The Chemical Restoration of Postage Stamps.

A Guide for Collectors and Dealers.
ISBN 978-1-919901-57-2 (40 pages).

This is a reprint of a booklet originally published in 1974 in the United States. It was intended for stamp dealers and was not available to the general public.

We, as collectors, all have stamps which would benefit from a degree of improvement. Such stamps are not common enough to be easily replaceable with a cleaner copy and I, for one, would welcome guidance on how to go about improving their appearance. This is such a booklet. The methods described are however highly technical and many of the chemicals mentioned may not be readily available.

....continues on page 830

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145a	*6d, bright chestnut*	*3,500*	
150	*10d, carmine*	*3,200*	
152a	*1s, purple-black*	*1,200*	
154a	*2s, purple-black*	*14,000*	
156a	*2/6s, bistre-brown*	*5,500*	*3,000*
158a	*3s, bright green*	*6,000*	
160b	*7/6s, carmine/pale blue*	*3,000*	
162	*7/6s, carmine/bright blue*	*12,500*	*5,000*
163	*10s, deep myrtle*	*3,000*	
164	*10s, blue-green*		*2,000*
165	*£1, carmine-red*	*5,500*	
166a	*£1, crimson*	*7,500*	*6,000*
171	*2d, perf 15*	*5,500*	
171b	*2d, perf 15 black/slate*	*5,000*	
179	*£1, perf 15 red/black*	*75,000*	*12,500*
183	*1d, perf 13½*		*10,000*

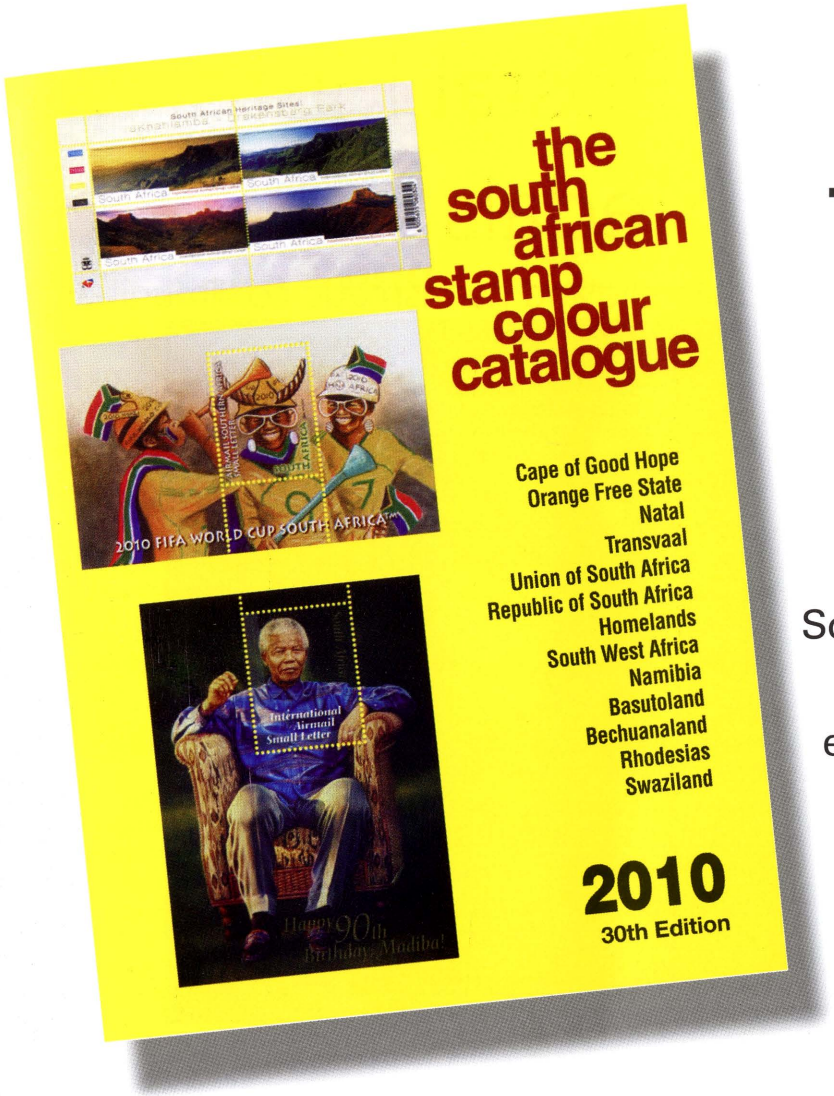


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The South African Colour Catalogue 2010

We wish to inform the South African Philatelists that the 30th Edition of the catalogue can be expected at the end of January 2010
The price will be **R499**

Philimpex Philately cc has been appointed as the sole distributor of the catalogue.

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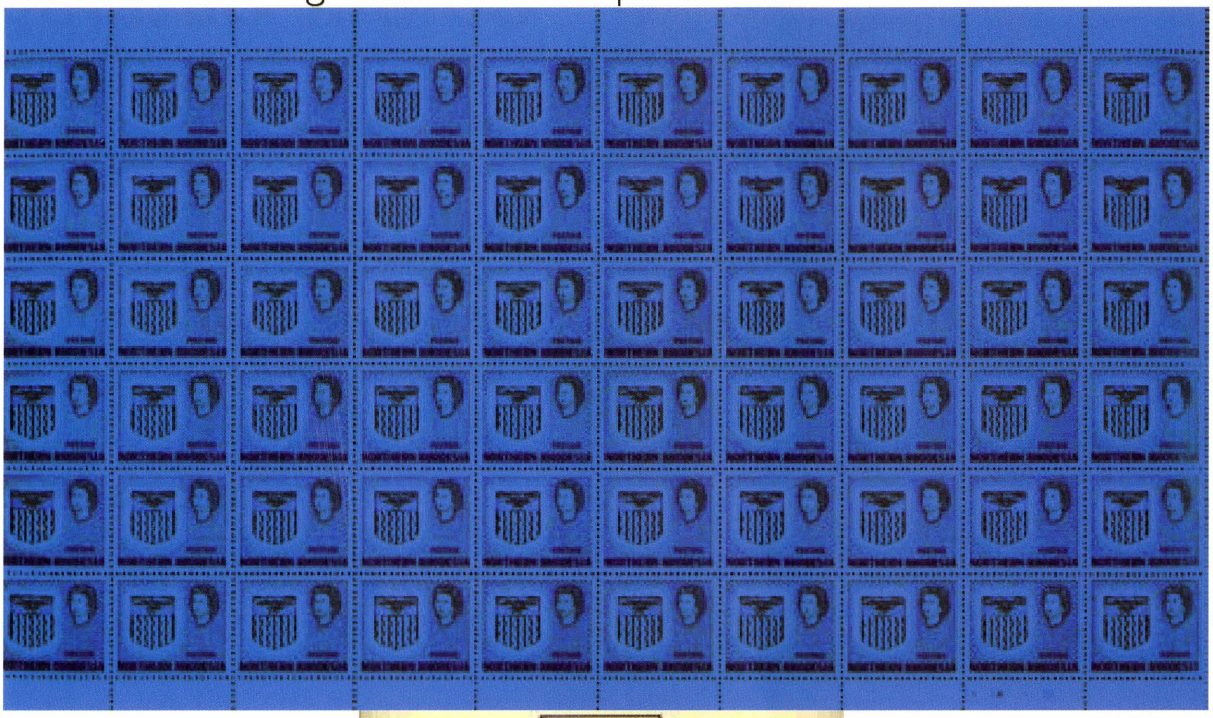
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Italia 2009 Rome 21-25 October.

SA Commissioner Richard Johnson has just returned from this exhibition where the following exhibitors participated:

• Neville Polakow RDPSA.	SA Airmails.	GOLD
• Herwig Kussing.	Germany 1923 Inflation.	VERMEIL
•Carel Welling.	Transvaal.	LARGE SILVER
One-Framers		
• Harry Birkhead RDPSA.	Rustenburg.	VERMEIL
• Lappe Laubscher.	SA/Italian POWs.	SILVER

He reports as follows: "My interaction with the quite superb management of **Italia2009** began in late 2008 with submission of provisional entries. The 2500 frame exhibition was oversubscribed by a factor of nearly 2, South Africa being limited to the five exhibitors detailed. **Italia2009** used a paperless web-based IEMS management system for all Commissioner/Exhibitor actions... simple to use for the Commissioners and yielding significant reduction of workload for the Organising Committee.

We arrived at Rome's Fiumicino Airport having successfully kept the exhibits in the aircraft with us as hand luggage from Johannesburg and via Zürich. A big stress relief for our exhibitors! Arrival processing through Italian customs reflected the massive influence of the Italian Post Office - *Poste Italiane* - handled smoothly and swiftly with limo and driver waiting to take us on to the exhibition hotel.

Checking our exhibits in with the Bin Room was thorough but effortless again thanks to the IEMS equipped with barcode scanners. The exhibition was mounted and dismounted by only eight pairs of volunteers which highlighted the efficacy of the IEMS as well as the sound design of the exhibition frames. Incidentally all the frames used are the property of *Poste Italiane* who manufactured them, store them and deploy them to whichever location they may be required.

Commissioners and Jurors enjoyed warm Italian hospitality with an outstanding dinner at the posh Villa Aurelia overlooking Rome, and an interesting outing to Hadrian's ruins.

Judging took place over the first two days of the exhibition with results publicised at the Palmares banquet (attended by more than 500 persons). Jurors made themselves available for detailed feedback on the final day.

Public interest in the exhibition was high with a constant stream of visitors primarily visiting the stands of the Vatican and Italian Post Offices. As South African Commissioner, I was very well received and a lot of interest was expressed in our Joburg 2010 Stampshow.



Herwig Kussing with his Vermeil medal.

Overall one gained an impression of a tremendously successful event which had been handled with high regard by all the stakeholders from the Collector's Federation, the Italian State itself, *Poste Italiane* and the Italian Stamp Dealers.

Departure formalities were swiftly handled and we were all too soon on our way back to South Africa bearing deluxe catalogues, the medals awarded and fond memories.

e Perfetto!"



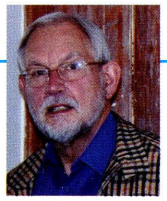
Specialist Societies

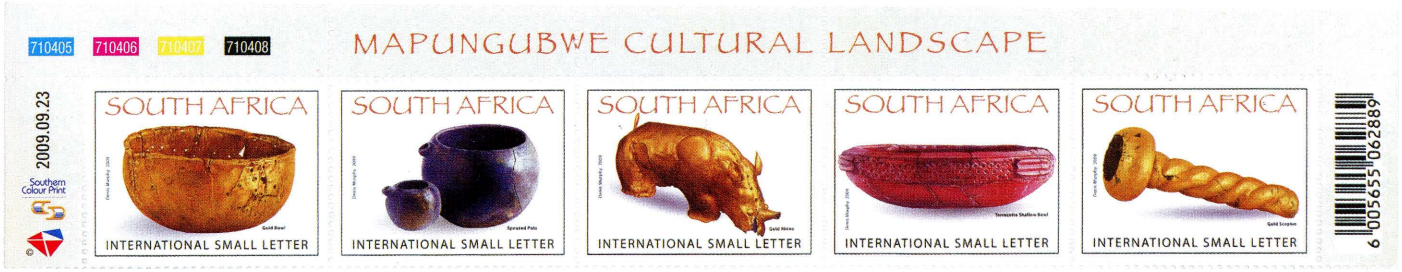
- **The Great Britain Philatelic Society of South Africa.** The SA representative is Malcolm Suttill. Tel 013 656 5932, 32 Amaryllis St, Witbank 1034. email: malcolms@lantic. net
- **Transvaal Study Circle,** based in the UK. Journal: *'The Transvaal Philatelist'*. The SA representative is Gawie van der Walt, email : cachetap@lantic.net
- **Cape & Natal Study Circle,** based in the UK. Journal: *'Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal'*. The SA representative is Roger Porter. email : rogport@kznwildlife.com
- **Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society.** Journal: *The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist.* The Secretary is N. P. Harris. email: mrnphboer@aon.com
- **The South African Collectors' Society,** based in the UK. Journal: *'The Springbok'*. Contact: Cedric Roché, email: croche@mweb.co.za
- **Orange Free State Study Circle.** based in the UK. Journal: *'OFS Bulletin'*. SA Representative John Cheminais, email: johnc2@telkomsa.net website: www.orangefreestatephilately.org.uk
- **The Royal Philatelic Society of London.** Journal: *'The London Philatelist'*. The SA representatives are Neville Polakow RDPSA FRPSL and Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL email: nevillep@telkomsa.net email: pflan@mweb.co.za
- **Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa,** based in the USA; Journal: *'Forerunners'*. SA representative is Dr Uli Bantz, email: ulib@mweb.co.za
- **Rhodesian Study Circle.** Journal: *'Journal of RSC'*. Contact: D Morton. email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
- **Bechuanaland and Botswana Society,** based in UK; Journal: *'The Runner Post'*. The SA representative is Alan MacGregor, email: alan@rhodesia.co.za
- **South African Stamp Study Circle;** Contact is Keith Perrow, email: keith. perrow@spx. com
- **The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa.** Contact: Jan Lessing. Pretoria, South Africa. email: jan.lessing@absamail.co.za

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New South African Stamp Issues – 2009 Part V

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.





23 September 2009 – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape

Denominations: 5 x International (Airmail) Small Letter (R5.40).

Designer: Denis Murphy, each stamp depicting a cultural object found at this World Heritage Site.

Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Process: Offset Lithography.

Stamp size: 37.5 x 28.7mm horizontal format.

Perforation: 14.3 x 14.5.

Paper: Tullis Russell.

Gum: PVA tropical, tasteless water-soluble.

Phosphor: 4mm yellow-green band along top and right margins of each stamp.

Sheetlet size: 212 x 81.5mm containing two strips of the five designs *se tenant*, one above the other.

Cylinder numbers: 710405 (blue), 710406 (red), 710407 (yellow) and 710408 (black).

Printing sheet size: 710 x 605mm comprising 18 sheetlets arranged in six rows of three.

Quantity: 150 000 sheetlets.

Commemorative cover: No. 7.153 of standard size (189 x 102mm), of which 4,000 were produced.

Canceller: No. 7.135 – MUSINA 23.09.2009.

9 October 2009 – Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show.

This issue also commemorates World Post Day.

Denominations: Standard Postage (R2.25) and International Airmail Small Letter (R5.40).

Designer: Thea Clemons. Standard Postage reproduces the 1910 Opening of Union Parliament commemorative 2½d stamp. International Airmail features the Exhibition logo.

Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands.

Process: Offset Lithography.

Format/Stamp size: 35mm square incorporated in miniature sheets of size 105 x 65mm.

Perforation: 13.5 extending to bottom margin.

Paper: Sopal Satimat approx. 110gsm.

Gum: PVA.

Phosphor: 4mm white band along top and right margins of each stamp.

Cylinder numbers: None.

Printing sheet size: 604 x 450mm comprising 16 miniature sheets arranged in 4 rows of 4. Each row has two Standard Postage followed by two International Airmail.

Quantity: 150 000 miniature sheets of each value.

Commemorative covers: No. 7.154 for Standard Postage and 7.155 for International Airmail, both of standard size of which 4000 were produced of each.

Canceller: No. 7.136 – 09.10.2009 / BLOEMFONTEIN.

15 October 2009 – Solomon Kalushi Mahlangu.

Denomination: Standard Postage (R2.25).

Designer: Thea Clemons, from a painting by unknown Zambian artist.

Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands.

Process: Offset Lithography.

Format/Stamp size: 29 x 38mm incorporated in miniature sheet of size 105 x 65mm.

Perforation: 13 x 13.6 extending to bottom margin.

Paper: Sopal Satimat 110gsm offset coated.

Gum: PVA.

Phosphor: 4mm yellow-green band along top and right margins of stamp.

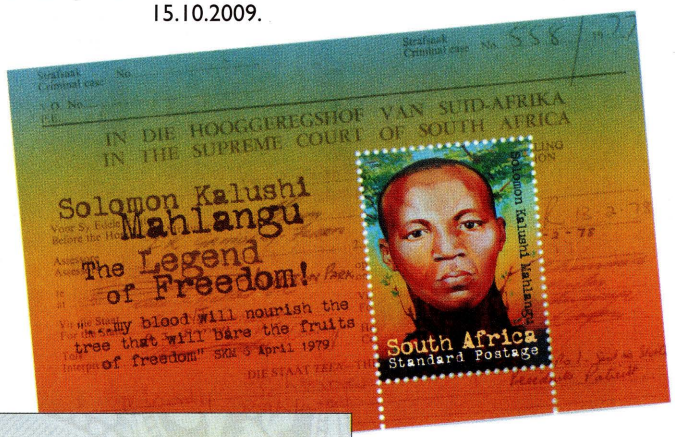
Cylinder numbers: None.

Printing sheet size: 456 x 612mm comprising 21 miniature sheets arranged in 7rows of 3.

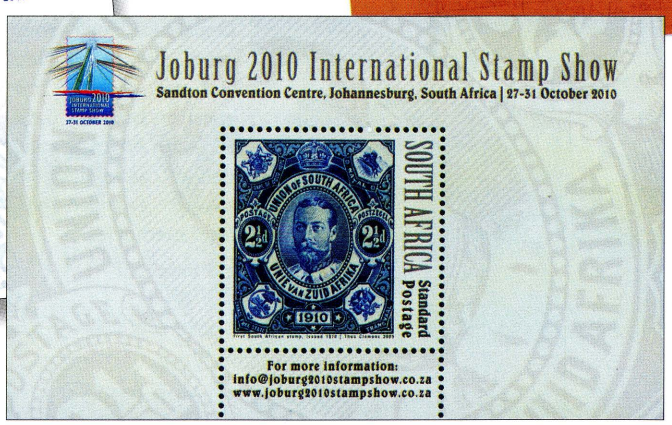
Quantity: 50 000 miniature sheets.

Commemorative cover: No. 7.159 of standard size of which 4 000 were produced.

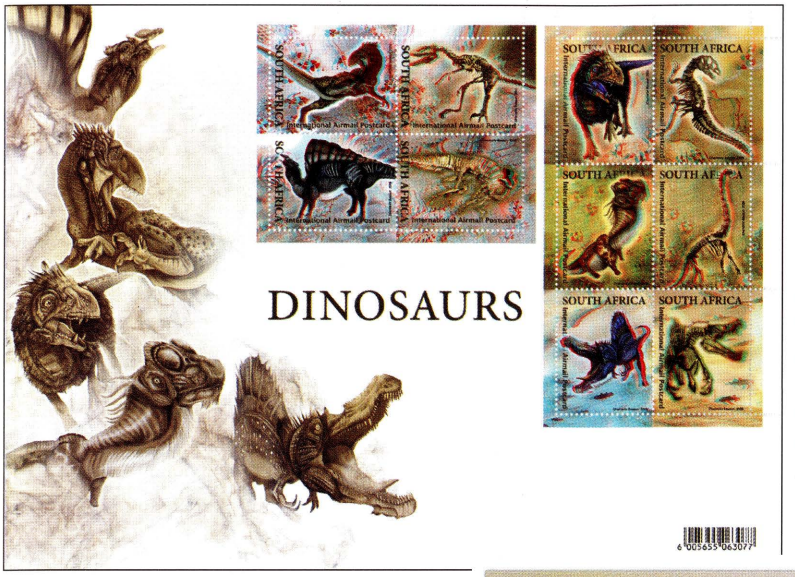
Canceller: No. 7.139 - MAMELODI - 15.10.2009.







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2 November 2009 – DINOSAURS.

Denomination: 10 x International Airmail Postcard (R4.60).

Designer: Chantelle Basson of the Open Window School of Visual Communication, Pretoria. Five of the stamps depict skeletons of different dinosaurs, while the other five stamps show images of what these creatures most probably looked like. The stamps are printed using the 'anaglyph' method to produce a 3-D effect when viewed with the special viewing glasses supplied.

Printer: Cartor Security Printers, France.

Process: Offset Lithography.

Stamp size: Four horizontal stamps 38 x 29mm and six vertical stamps 29 x 38mm.

Perforation: 13.0

Paper: Phosphor coated, 102gsm.

Gum: PVA.

Sheetlet size: 233 x 172mm with the horizontal stamps in a *se tenant*, block of four and the vertical stamps in a *se tenant* block of six as illustrated.

Cylinder numbers: None.

Printing sheet size: 596 x 478mm comprising, 4 sheetlets arranged in 2 rows of 2.

Quantity: 150 000 sheetlets.

Commemorative cover: No. 7.156 bearing the stamps showing artist's impressions and 7.157 bearing the stamps depicting skeletons. Both covers are of standard size and 4000 of each were produced.

Canceller: No. 7.137 - BEAUFORT WEST - 02.11.2009.

10 November 2009 – Jacob Zuma, Presidential Inauguration.

The inauguration took place on 9 May 2009.

Denomination: Standard Postage (R2.25).

Designer: Thea Clemons from a photograph supplied by Government Communications (GCIS).

Printer: Cartor Security Printers, France.

Process: Offset Lithography.

Stamp size: 48 x 30.5mm.

Perforation: 13.2 x 13.0

Paper: Phosphor coated, 102gsm.

Gum: PVA.

Sheetlet size: 126 x 182mm comprising 10 stamps arranged in five rows of two.

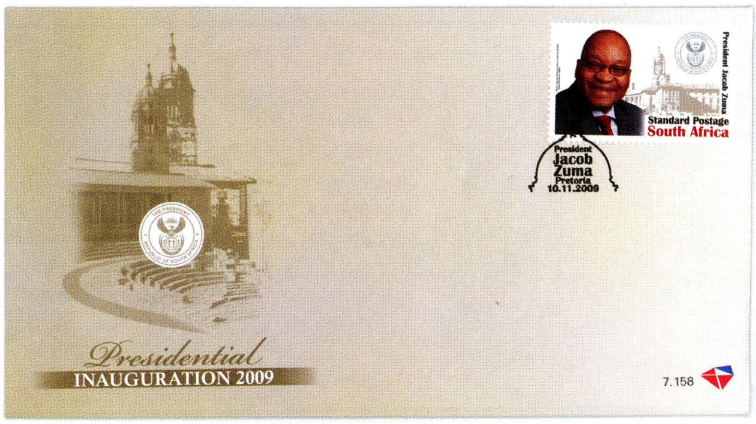
Cylinder numbers: 710409 (blue), 710410 (red), 710411 (yellow) & 710412 (black).

Printing sheet size: 581 x 476mm comprising 8 sheetlets arranged in 2 rows of 4.

Quantity: 200 000 sheetlets.

Commemorative cover: No. 7.158 of standard size of which 8 000 were produced.

Canceller: No. 7.138 - President / **Jacob / Zuma** / Pretoria / 10.11.2009.



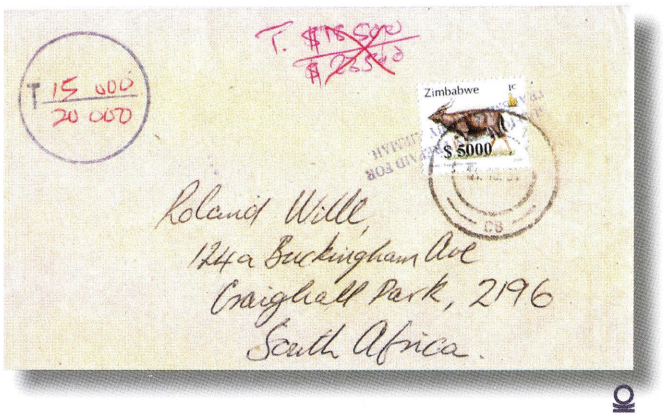
Acknowledgement: The above stamp information was collated from newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria and SETEMPE Vol 14 No. 3.



READERS QUESTIONS

Bogus Zimbabwe Provisional (another example)

Robin Messenger, Wits Philatelic Society



Further to my article in *the SA Philatelist* August 2009, page 752, another cover was received by Roland Wille, of Craighall Park, Johannesburg. Unlike the other examples seen, this is affixed to a small size buff envelope and addressed by hand. Again the cancellation is illegible but the letter was 'taxed', presumably in Zimbabwe and there is the cachet: '*Insufficiently prepaid for transmission by airmail*'. At that time the airmail rate to South Africa was Z$ 20,000. A shortfall of Z$ 15,000 is reflected in the tax cachet on the left. Nevertheless the letter was delivered without the tax being paid.

We are still no closer to understanding this 'bogus' stamp issue.

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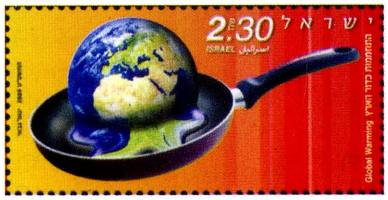
Thematically Yours

Get Collecting - it's fun!



Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

THEMES ON STAMPS

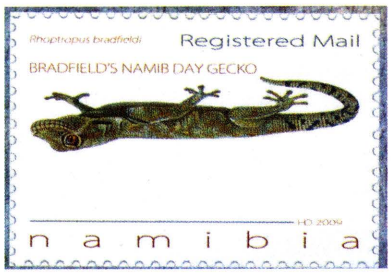


* The **global warming** phenomenon has attracted increasing attention among large numbers of the public in recent years. Global climate researchers have discovered that the earth's average temperature has risen by 0.75°C during the past century but there is disagreement as to the causes of this phenomenon. However, the view that humankind's activity has greatly contributed to accelerating global warming in recent years is widely accepted. The crux of the problem lies in the burning of fossil fuel materials, such as crude oil and coal, which emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, trapping heat close to the earth.

* From the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 to the death of Good Queen Bess in 1603, the age of **the House of Tudor** was forged in blood. Grasping the crown on the battlefield, Henry Tudor founded a dynasty that saw some of the best-known kings and queens sit upon the English throne. Did you know that during the reign of Elizabeth I, there was a tax placed on men's beards?!



* Ek is op kolle maar ietwat grilklerig vir **akkedisse** (geckos), maar hierdie een van Namibië lyk redelik veilig - dit hang dan aan die dak! Die Bradfield Namib Daggeitjie (*Rhoptropus bradfieldi*) is ietwat van 'n onderstebo diertjie. Met die suiers aan die kloue is dit geen probleem om selfs bo teen die dak rond te beweeg nie. Maar die ding moet net nie in die nag op my val nie....!



* Butterflies (*Lepidoptera*) are surely among people's best-loved creatures. With their characteristic rocking flight and carefree movement from one colourful bloom to another on those first warm spring days, they are harbingers of gentler and brighter times after the long dark days of winter. Although rigorously protected in Europe, since threatened with extinction, the Apollo Butterfly (*Parnassius apollo*) is still widespread in the Alpine area. It was declared 'Creature of the Year 1995' in Germany.



* **Roe deer** (*Capreolus capreolus*) are the smallest of Norway's deer. They are common throughout Europe and as far north as Finnmark. The male is called a buck and the female is a doe. Roe deer eat grass, herbs, leaves and berries. Their staple diet in winter consists of heather and sprigs from deciduous trees.



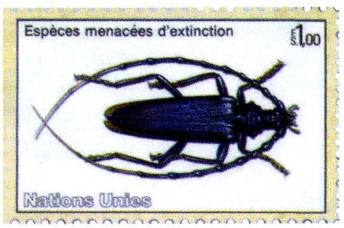
* The large and beautiful beetle ***Cerambyx longicorn*** has an elongated, thin body and long antennae. In males, these thread-like antennae are longer than the body, but in females, they are only as long as the hard wing cases (*elytra*). The legs and body are black. A saprotrophic species, this longhorn beetle lives in deadwood of living veteran oak trees, and occasionally chestnut trees. The *Cerambyx longicorn* is classified as vulnerable and is extinct in the United Kingdom.



* And now it is time to wish you all a **wonderful Christmas**. May you enjoy peace, love and goodwill with your family, loved-ones and friends. Spare a thought for those who are sick and in sorrow. I will spend this year's hot-summer-South African-Christmas at Tshipise in the Limpopo Province with my youngest son and long-time friends. God bless you all!

References

1. Israel Post Ltd via East Rand Stamps
2. Royal Mail, April to June 2009
3. NamPost, 2009
4. Liechtenstein Post, 2/2009
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6. Fascination (United Nations), 1/2009
7. New Zealand Post, October 2009





SA 2010 New Issue Programme.

2010 January 18 - Bridging the Digital Divide.
2010 January 29 - Taxi hand signs.
2010 February 19 - The life of Fisher Folk.
2010 March 12 - International year of Biodiversity.
2010 May 3 - 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa.
2010 May 28 Constitutional Hill Series: History of the Hill.
2010 July 16 - Joint issue with SAPOA.
2010 August 6 - SA Bird Series: Grassland Birds.
2010 September 23 - Heritage Sites: Richtersveld Cultural & Botanical Landscape.
2010 October 27 - 8th Definitive Series.
2010 October 29 - Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show.
2010 November 5 - South African Quiz.
2010 ***Date to be announced*** - South African Railways 150.

(As published in SETEMPE Vol 14 No 3 – September-December 2009).

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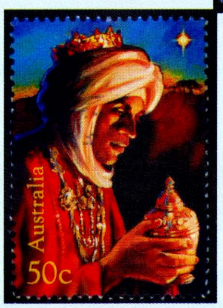
Die Drie Wyse Manne

Ds Cassie Carstens, Wierdapark, Centurion

"Jesus is in Betlehem in Judea gebore tydens die regering van koning Herodes. Na Jesus se geboorte het daar sterrekykers uit die Ooste in Jerusalem aangekom …." (Matteus 2:1). So begin die fassinerende kortverhaal binne 'n groot evangelie-verhaal – twaalf verse en 306 Afrikaanse woorde. Ons lees nêrens weer in die Bybel van hierdie sterrekykers (wyse manne) nie.











Volgens alle oorleweringe was dit slegs drie wyse manne - die Griekse term 'magoi' dui op toorkunstenaars, Oosterse geleerdes, en selfs konings. Dit word natuurlik logies toegeskryf aan die drie geskenke (goud, wierook en mirre). Dit kon wel minder of meer gewees het - daar is 'n legende van 'n vierde wyse man (*Propason*) wat die rendezvous-punt gemis het omdat hy kosbare pêrels (sy geskenk aan die koning) aan behoeftiges uitgedeel het.





Hulle presiese afkoms is onseker. Sommige meen (op grond van die geskenke) dat hulle vanuit Arabië gekom het, die woestynland suidoos van Palestina. Gedagtig egter dat hulle sterrewiggelaars was (vgl Jesaja 47:123 - Laat jou voorspellers nou optree, laat hulle jou help, hulle wat die hemel opdeel en die sterre bekyk, hulle wat elke maand bekend maak wat oor jou gaan kom), moet eerder aanvaar word dat hulle vanuit Babilonië of Persië afkomstig was.



Aangesien mens slegs hier in die Bybel (en nêrerns in ander literatuur van daardie tyd) van hulle lees, is dit moeilik (en eintlik onmoontlik) om te bepaal wie hierdie drie mense regtig was. Interessant is dat die een telkens bietjie donkerder as die ander twee (op seëls) uitgebeeld word - dalk afkomstig van Indië of selfs Afrika?

Daar is baie legendes oor die drie manne se moontlike name. Caspar - die oorsprong is uit Persië (huidige Iran) en beteken '*perderuiter*'. Balthasar - hierdie is die Griekse vorm van die waarskynlike Babiloniese of Persiese naam Beltsasar wat 'bewaarder van Bel' beteken; Bel was een van die (af)gode in die Babiloniese Ryk; in die tyd van die Joodse ballingskap het Aspenas, die paleisbeampte van koning Nebukadnesar, ook hierdie naam aan Daniël gegee (vgl Daniël 1:7). Melchior - die betekenis van hierdie naam is ongelukkig onbekend.

Watter ster was dit? "*Ons het sy ster sien opkom….* (Herodes) het noukeurig by hulle vasgestel wanneer die ster verskyn het…. En kyk, die ster wat hulle sien opkom het, het hulle gelei totdat dit gaan staan het bo die plek waar die Kindjie was." (Matteus 2:2b, 7b + 9b). Daar word verskeie verklarings voorgehou wat die spesifieke sterreverskynsel was: 'n eenmalige ster (nova), wat God by die geboorte van Jesus lig laat gee het; 'n komeet wat net tóé verskyn het enwaarvan die roei (stert) agter die huis in Betlehem waar Jesus in was, verdwyn het; 'n konjunksie - dit is 'n aantal planete wat gelyktydig deur die meridiaan gaan.



Die mees aanvaarbare verklaring is dat die planeet Jupiter (planeet van konings) en die planeet Saturnus (planeet van die Jode) in konjunksie gegaan het binne die sterrebeeld van die Visse – dit het skynbaar 3x gebeur tussen die jare 7-4vC. Hierdie wyse manne het vermoedelik deur middel van die profeet Daniël, wat eeue tevore tot hulle 'kring' behoort het, kennis gedra van die profesie van Bileam in Numeri 24:17 - "*Ek sien hom, maar hy kom nie nou al nie, ek kyk na hom, maar hy is nie naby nie, daar kom 'n ster uit Jakoib, daar staan 'n heerser* in Israel op." Hulle het hierdie wonderbaarlike verskynsel met die geboorte van 'n koning van die Jode - of altans 'n koning iewers in die weste - in verband gebring.



Eintlik was daar net twee opsies vir hulle om op te ry - kamele of perde. Dit word nêrens spesifiek omskryf nie, maar die mees aanvaarbare vervoermiddel waarmee hierdie manne gereis het, word (op seëls) gewoonlik uitgebeeld as die tipiese Oosterse kamele. Dit kon natuurlik ook perde gewees het - konings (die 'hoër klas') het dikwels op perde gery. Olifante klink natuurlik na 'n heel opwindende opsie, maar is dalk ietwat vergesog!

En so kom hulle uiteindelik in Betlehem aan. Hulle het in die huis ingegaan en die Kindjie saam met Maria, sy moeder, gesien en hulle het gekniel en aan Hom hulde bewys." (Matt 2:11a). Huis, herberg, stal – wat dit ook al was. Ons moet aanvaar dat hierdie besoek iewers in die eerste of tweede jaar van Jesus was (en nie die dag/nag van sy geboorte nie). Uitbeeldings van die wyse manne saam met die herders en engele in die stal is dus eintlik foutief.

"Daarna het hulle hulle reissakke oopgemaak en vir Hom geskenke uitgehaal: goud, wierook en mirre." (Matteus 2:11b). Die goud dui op die feit dat Hy 'n Koning is. Dit was waarskynlik afkomstig van Arabië. Die wierook bevestig dat Hy 'n God (hoër wese) is wat aanbid moet word. Wierook is 'n deurskynende gom uit die bas van Boswellia carteri – dit kom veral voor in Suid-Arabië. Wanneer dit brand, versprei dit 'n sterk, lieflike geur (aroma) soos parfuum. Mirre dui op Jesus se mensheid en dat Hy sou sterf (en sy liggaam met mirre gesalf sou word). Dit wys ook op sy lyding – Hy sou wyn met mirre gemeng aan die kruis moes drink (vgl Markus 15:23). Mirre was 'n besondere kosbare middel.

"En omdat God hulle in 'n droom gewaarsku het om nie na Herodes toe terug te gaan nie, het hulle met 'n ander pad na hulle land toe teruggegaan" (Matteus 2:12). So eindig die verhaal van die drie wyse manne. Ons lees nooit weer iets van hierdie nie-Jode nie, hulle wat heel eerste was om die ware Koning van die Jode te erken!

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Philatelic Federation of South Africa Expert Committee

P O Box 304. Montagu 6720
Fax 023 6142521
by Michael Wigmore RDPSA
PFSA Expert Committee Chairman

Expert Committee fees and conditions, from the 1 October 2009, will be as follows:

- For an opinion certifying an item as genuine the fee will be 2% of current catalogue value with a minimum charge of R80.
- For any other opinion the minimum charge will be R80. The charge will be solely at the discretion of the Committee.
- For an unquoted item, cover or postal stationery item the charge will be solely at the discretion of the Committee, with the minimum charge being R100.
- Members of Federation affiliated societies receive a discount of 25% on the above charges (for immediate settlement of accounts only).
- Certified copies of PFSA Expert Committee certificates, suitable for exhibition requirements, R30.
- A handling fee of R20 per item and postage (at cost) are additional to all charges.
- Any item submitted without an application form will be subject to a non-discountable additional charge of R20 per item.

PFSA certificates are internationally acknowledged and remain excellent value for money when compared with foreign expertisers.

Submitters are reminded of the following conditions on which the Committee accepts material for examination:

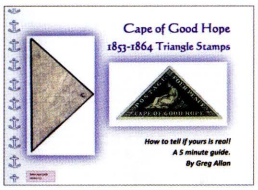
- Each item must be submitted with its own individual application form or explanatory letter detailing required information. Application forms available as a download from the PFSA website (http://www.philatelysa.co.za).
- Membership of a Federation affiliated society must be mentioned on submission for discount to be granted.
- Items may be submitted by post or by hand to the Secretary. (PO Box 304, Montagu, 6720). Items may not be handed to individual committee members.
- Specialized handling (e.g.no conveyance by post, delivery by hand) must be noted on submission and may result in delayed processing time.
- Required method of return dispatch must be mentioned on submission.
- Processing of items takes a minimum of 6 weeks. Items that require express processing must be pre-arranged and do not qualify for discount.
- All inquiries must be made, via the Secretary, by fax (023-614-2521), post (PO Box 304, Montagu, 6720), or email (dcrocker@lando.co.za) ONLY. No telephonic inquires to individual members of the Committee, please.
- Accounts must be settled within 30 days.
- All items submitted to the Expert Committee are accepted only at sender's risk throughout. Neither the Federation, nor any member of the Committee, nor any assistant to the Committee shall be liable to any person for any loss or damage to any item submitted, however caused, including any act or default of any Government or Postal Authority of this or any other country.
- The Expert Committee reserves the right to forward any item to any consultant for examination and observation.
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- The Committee reserves the right to decline to examine material.
- Submission of an item implies full acceptance of the above guidelines.

. . . continued from page 821

Review of the New Philatelic Books of South Africa

Most types of stain removal are covered but it must be stressed that extreme care is essential. Before attempting any of the procedures on items of significant value, it is advisable to experiment with common stamps of little value. Then if things go wrong the loss of the stamp will not be disastrous. Time is of the essence and one must not be impatient if the desired effect is not immediately apparent.

The availability of this booklet to collectors is welcomed but before embarking on 'do it yourself' stamp restoration, it is recommended that it is read through several times so that one is aware of the pitfalls. With more valuable items it may be advisable to use a professional document restorer.



4. Cape of Good Hope 1853-1864 Triangle Stamps.

How to tell if yours is real! A five minute guide. By Greg Allan (48 pages).

This is the only one of the four books which is not a reprint. It is produced in Australia by the author. At R195.00 some might consider it expensive but it is profusely illustrated in full colour showing the catalogued shade variations of all values.

Examples of forgeries are also illustrated and identifying features described. There are over 160 illustrations in all.

A novel feature is a set of ten, of what the author calls 'spacefiller' stamps, reproduced on a laser printer, making up a simplified set, including two shades of each value of the 'wood-block' printings. These facsimiles even show the anchor watermark on the reverse, where applicable. They are stamp size but each is defaced with a vertical black line and bear the author's logo on the reverse.

OBITUARIES

The Maritzburg Philatelic Society mourns the death of three stalwarts of their society who passed away during the last two months – Ricky West, Robin Castle and just recently, Alex Duigan. Alex was an avid historian, particularly of the Anglo-Boer War - collecting the postal history, cigarette cards and post cards of this period. Philately is the poorer for the loss of these gentlemen.

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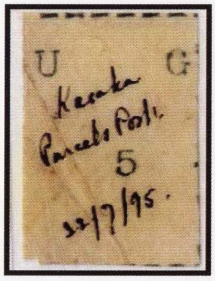




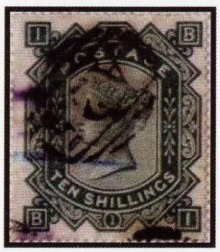


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Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can be inserted for two consecutive issues. Maximum 30 words. Material must be typed or printed for clarity, and the home society of the advertiser indicated. (Not 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.

FOR SALE: 213 issues Philatelic Bulletin - GPO/Royal Mail Journal Vol.6. 1969 to Vol. 31, 1994. Vols 17-25 plus 29 complete. R200 buyer must collect. Contact: A. Rose 011 816 1928/ email: roses@wol.co.za

FOR SALE: New Zealand, collection of approx. 550 mint/used stamps, starting with Victoria issue, mostly earlier material, including Xmas issues and several NZ 'official' stamps. Offers to Pieter Meyer 082 776 3348

FOR SALE: Album issued 28.03.1938 from United Tobacco Co., manufacturers of 'C to C' cigarettes. 200 pictures complete '*A Graphic Story of SA*' - past and present. Excellent condition. Offers to 082 776 3348

FOR SALE: Album circa 1920 from Universal Tobacco Co., Salt River, Cape Town. Collection of Universal Flag Series offered to smokers of Glider & Burger cigarettes. Only 10 cards missing out of approx. 500. Excellent condition, scarce. Offers to Pieter Meyer 082 776 3348

FOR SALE: 80 issues The Baton - Newsletter of GB Society Music Circle (now defunct) Nos 24 -113, 9 missing 1976-80. Ideal for Thematic Collector. R100 buyer must collect. Contact: A. Rose 011 816 1928. email: roses@wol.co.za

FOR SALE: Soccer Thematic with 2010 in mind. About 90 different stamps - various countries, plus picture card, FDC of Britain 1966 World Cup, Brazil World Cup Rosette, various World Cup entrance tickets, ideal for presentation. Offers to Pieter Meyer 082 776 3348

FOR SALE: Australian collection of approx. 660 used stamps, mostly earlier issues, including South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Queensland, N.S.W. Starts from SG no. 2 onwards, including some postage dues. Offers to 082 776 3348

WANTED: Exchange: I am looking for stamp exchange friends to swop 200 stamps from Africa for world stamps. Fanie Marais, 14 Aube Street, Lorraine, PE 6070, cell 083-365-4377 e.mail faniemarais@lantic.net.

WANTED: Exchange: South Africa very fine used wanted, offer in exchange Finland used and mint (Michel basis). Collect worldwide. Martti Vihanto, P. O. Box 34, 20521 Turku, Finland, martti.vihanto@tse.fi, www.ace-economics.fi/mvihanto.

WANTED: Back issues: I require the following back issues (*SA Philatelist*). 1989- Vol 65- No 6 & 2000- Vol 76 - No 1. I am willing to pay for these copies. Please contact Mr Jan la Grange on 082 888 3341, a member of Bellville Philatelic Society.

WANTED : VICTORIA FALLS - I am looking for interesting material relating to the Victoria Falls (not mint postcards unless they depict the environs). Details to Chris Cordes at belvadere@worldonline.co.za

WANTED : 1947 Royal Visit to Southern Africa. I am looking for interesting material relating to the 1947 Royal Visit to Southern Africa. Details to Chris Cordes at belvadere@worldonline.co.za.

WANTED : 1905 BRITISH ASSOCIATION VISIT. I am looking for interesting material relating to the 1905 British Association visit to Southern Africa. Details to Chris Cordes at belvadere@worldonline.co.za.



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

9 December 2009 President's Evening + Cocktail Party
11 January 2010 Annual General Meeting

For further information contact the President
Herbie Schaffler - 082 722 7604.

Societies that wish to publish forthcoming exhibitions or events are welcome to submit information

MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENTS

FEBRUARY 2010



Union Centenary Exhibition
South African Collectors' Society
Spring Stampex London
24 - 27 February 2010

MAY 2010



London 2010
FIP International World
Stamp Exhibition, London
8 - 15 May 2010
Commissioner:
Harry Birkhead RDPSA FRPSL
email: sylvia@icon.co.za
Apprentice Juror:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL Entries Closed

AUGUST 2010



Bangkok 25th Asian International
Stamp Exhibition
4-12 August 2010
Commissioner : Howard Green RDPSA
*email:Howard.*Green@mweb.co.za
Apprentice Juror: Emil Minnaar RDPSA

OCTOBER 2010



Lisbon 2010
FIP International World
Stamp Exhibition, Lisbon
1 - 10 October 2010
Commissioner: Andrew Fischer
email: andrewf@fischerassociates.co.za

OCTOBER 2010



Joburg 2010
26th Asian International
Stamp Exhibition,
Johannesburg
27 - 31 October 2010
Commissioner General:
Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL
email: pflan@mweb.co.za
email: info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za

LOCAL EVENTS

exhibition news invited for all future local events

STAMP FAIRS: Fairs, all featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area, and one in KZN. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for new member growth. Dates, locations & contact persons/detail are:

- **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR**: 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl at 076 1249055
- **TSHWANE**: Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria & Pretoria Philatelic Society, in cooperation with dealer Paul Van Zeyl :
- **THEMATIC FUN.** Open invitation.

Venue for all above events: Denis Adami Hall. Wren St, Queenswood. Pretoria. Convenor: Rev Cassie Carstens 012 653 2279

- **SANDTON STAMP FAIR**: 2nd Saturday of every month; Ernest Ullmann Recreation Centre, Alma St, Morningside, Sandton. Contact: Clinton Goslin at 083 2729367
- **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR**: Last Saturday of all months, except December; Impala Park. Community Hall, Elizabeth Rd, Impala Park. Contact: Jacques Kuun at 073 2590719
- **KZN STAMP FAIR:** Last Sunday of all months, except December; Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Anne Southwood at 033 3434803

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