February 2011

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

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THIS MONTH

- United Nations Emergency Forces Mail
- Special flight - 'The sky is full of new frontiers'
- Deel II - Versierde Poskantore en die Ceramic Studio
- Open Class - The History of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek

February 2011
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Vol 87:1 904

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JOHNSON PHILATELICS

DEALERS IN FINE STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY



Mauritius: Die Proof: R3950



Malta: Waterlow Master Die Proof for the KGV Headplate Vignette: R7250



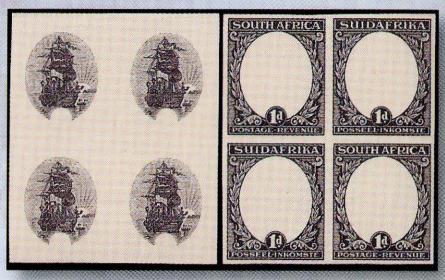
Somaliland: Die Proof for KEVII 5r: R6850



Cape: Rare 5/- Block SG54: R6250



Dominica: Specimen: R1800



SA: Pretoria Typo's Plate Proofs: R2950



Swaziland: 10/- Fawn. Rarity. Cert: R38 500



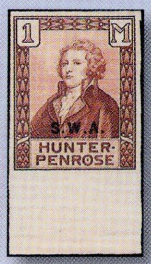
Transvaal: Viljoen Block of Four: R5750



SA: Umbrella Tree: R2950



KUT: Ovpt double: R2500



SWA: Hunter Penrose: R1600



Somaliland: No Stop After "M": R1950



Cape: Plate Proof: R4950



OFS: 1d Brown Error of Colour. Cert: R5250



Natal: Specimen: R1850



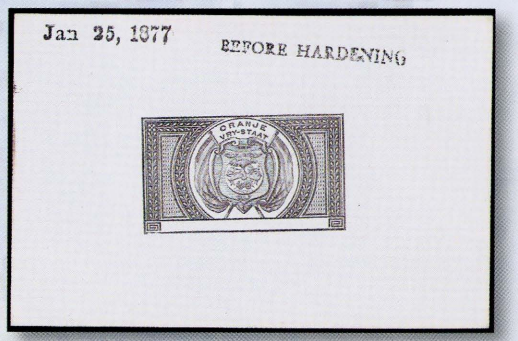
SA: "Colonias" Specimens from Goa Archive: R5750



GEA: 1905 Imperf from Berlin Archive: R6500



Natal: Die Proof: R7500



OFS: Revenue Die Proof: R5500



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The South African Philatelist

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

February 2011 Vol 87 No 1 Whole No 904

- 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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Contents

Daardie BBP Koeverte van 1966 - *Wilhelm J. Verwoed* 7
Obituary Notices - *Prof Okkie de Jager and Roland Wille* ..... 4&7
New RSA Stamp Issues 8th Definitive Series - *Robin Messenger* 8
Reader's Query - *Robbie Schmidt* 9
My favourite Stamp - *Volker Janssen* 10
The History of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek - *Paul van Zeyl* 11
Anglo Boer War Postal History - *Steve Catlin* 16
Birth of a Cover -1938 Centenary - *George Cafetzoglou* 18
UN Emergency Forces Mail - Sinai, Suez & Gaza 1956 - *Moira Bleazard* 20
Chinese Write Aways - *Alan Rose* 24
Society News 25
The Sky is Full of New Frontiers - *David Wigston* 26
Versierde Poskantore (Part 11) - *Pieter Maritz* 30

Regular Features

Publishing deadlines 3
From the Mailbox *(letters to the editor)* 4
Stamps that make us smile..- *Volker Janssen* 10
Specialist Societies 17
Phun with Postmarks - *Alex Visser* 29
Thematically Yours - *Rev Cassie Carstens* 32
Journal References 33
Future Events 34
Classifieds 34

Advertisers.

Johnson Philatelics 2
Doreen Royan 5
SAPDA 6
Sheaffer pens 10
East Rand Stamps 17
Peninsula Publishers 23
Rand Stamps 31
Wilson Bayly Holmes Ovcon Ltd 33
Auktionshaus Christoph Gärtner 35
Spink 36

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Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to David Wigston for his article
'The Sky is Full of New Frontiers'

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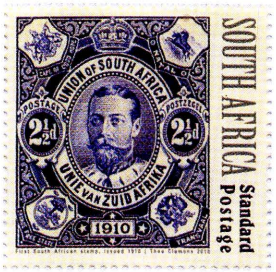
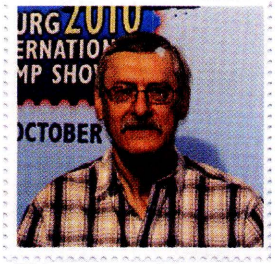
From the mailbox . . .

SA Personalised Stamps

Dear Robin

Your article on new SA stamp issues, Part IV, in the December 2010 SAP refers: In your article you state for the first SA personalised stamp, that the stamps were available "only at the Joburg 2010 Show". That statement is only partially true.





Before attending the show, I prepared a picture of myself together with a small logo which I put on a USB-stick. When arriving at the Philatelic Services stand at the show, I asked the two ladies in charge of the personalised stamp issue, if I could upload my own photograph from my USB-stick.

The ladies informed me nicely that they had no working USB port free, so I could not upload my own picture. This was possibly not completely true as I noticed several USB ports available and it was doubtful that they were all inoperable. Their refusal was probably caused by the simple virus-prevention procedure not to accept any 'alien' electronic input. Be that as it may, I mentioned that I preferred to have my own picture printed on the personalised sheetlet. The two ladies promised me that if I emailed them my picture, they would process it and produce a personalised stamp sheetlet from it using that specific picture. The costs were the same: R50 per sheetlet. I did have to pay there and then to prevent possible payment problems afterwards.

After obtaining their email address, I proceeded to have my photograph taken resulting in a personalised stamp with the Philatelic Services stand in the background. One week later I received the order with my own personalized stamps which they had adapted nicely to fit the square format of the personalised label. So, in conclusion, these person-alised stamps were (are?) also available directly from Philatelic Services.

Wobbe Vegter Bellville

I need assistance.

I am a Russia specialist and my primary interest is in the postal history of World War II. I have recently purchased three South African charity revenue stamps issued during World War II. But I do not know the year(s) they were issued. They are designated as 1e-514, 1e-515, and 1e-516. They all have to do with aid to Russia during the war, especially medical aid. I would be most grateful for any help you can give me.

Sincerely, William Moskoff, Editor
The Rossica Journal

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©



Fruits and Vegetables

This letter and the response first appeared in *TOPICAL TIME, Journal of Thematic Philately - American Topical Association.*

Why every country should put its fruits and vegetables on a set of commemorative postage stamps. Every country on the Earth that plants, waters, weeds, harvests, processes, sells, stores and ships agricultural produce should issue a set of postage stamps featuring their crops.

Each country's stamps in this series could reveal on the glossy paper-backing sheet, when removed, the plant's name, its Latin genus and species, and various production and export statistics. Such stamps, if denominated for standard letter postage, could re-kindle the world's interest in philately, while a stamp album designed just for this series plus a book featuring details of the stamps, would enhance the interest.

Exposing informed citizens to the wide range and variability of genetic crop diversity would also generate local interest in obtaining crops and seeds from around the world. *(Letter shortened).*

Raymond Avrutis P.O. Box 18231. Washington DC 20036. USA



Response from the Editor of TOPICAL TIME

Raymond, thank you very much for your thought-provoking letter. Unfortunately, your wonderful idea will only fit into the 'wishful thinking' category, but this type of worldwide series would likely have the effects you mentioned – both on the hobby and by raising the awareness of citizens worldwide to the necessity of the biodiversity of our agricultural products. The reasons why such a series will likely never happen include:

1. Cooperation. It is hard enough to get two countries to agree on joint issues, much less worldwide.

2. Production Costs. Again, while yours is a good idea, the costs (research, fact checking, designing and printing) would place these stamps out of the financial reach of many countries.

All this having been said, however, I like your idea, and the topical implications are staggering!

Editorial comment: We think the Editor of *Topical Time* has said it all.

- Late inclusion:

Professor Okkie de Jager

It is with deep regret that I have to advise of the passing away of Professor Okkie de Jager. He had been in hospital for the past two weeks and died from cancer on Tuesday, 14 December 2010. The funeral took place at the NG Kerk, Silver Street, Potchefstroom-North on Tuesday, 21 December 2010.

Okkie was a member of the Postmark Society and the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society. He was responsible for the publication of the Post Office Stone and was associated with the astronomical fraternity in Germany, South Africa and worldwide.

Okkie will be sadly missed by the philatelic community and all who knew him.

HS

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4	G.B. SG 485-490 plus 486a, 488a, 489a (Watermark Sideways set)	R400
5	G.B. SG 503-508 plus 504a, 505a, 506a, 507a (Watermark Sideways set)	R70
6	G.B. SG 509-512	R880
7	G.B. SG 509-512 blocks of 4	R3,600
8	Aden SG 16-27	R650
9	Aden SG 36-46	R550
10	Australia SG D119-D128 Postage Dues	R575
11	Australia / BCOF (Japan) SG J1-J7	R1,300
12	Bahamas SG 149-157a	R1,200
13	Bahamas SG 162-175a	R600
14	Bahamas SG 178-193	R600
15	Barbados SG 271-282	R350
16	Bechuanaland SG 118-128	R600
17	Bechuanaland SG 118-128 left marginal blocks of 4	R2,750
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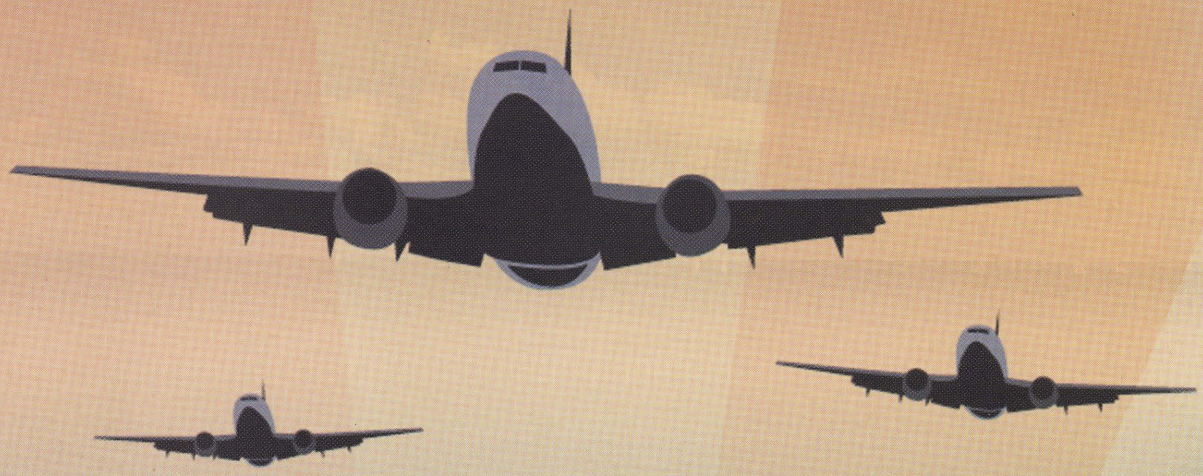
THE

SAPDA Show

Again Flies To Autumn Schedule!



Where

Museum of Military History, Saxonwold

(alongside the Johannesburg Zoo)

Simply take the M1, Riviera Rd Offramp and drive westwards to Erlswold Way

When

Sunday 1 May & Monday 2 May

10 am - 5 pm 10 am - 4 pm (public holiday)

What

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Daardie 'BBP'-Koeverte Van 1966

deur Wilhelm J. Verwoerd Stellenbosche Filatelievereniging



READERS QUESTION ...

Op 6 Desember 1966 het die Filatelieburo EDK no. 4 uitgereik ter herdenking van eerste minister H.F. Verwoerd. Benewens die oplaag van 70 000 gewone koeverte, is 'n beperkte aantal (250 volgens Reisener, *The Special & Commemorative Postmarks, Cachets & Covers of South Africa, 1978*) spesiale koeverte met 'n verhewe goudkleurige paneel aan die linkerkant gedruk vir verspreiding aan "Baie Belangrike Persone". Dit was die tweede poging van hierdie aard (vgl. EDK no. 3) en die praktyk het daarmee tot 'n einde gekom.

Ongelukkig is die koeverte in 'n omhulsel van sagte geriffelde plastiek (PVC) uitgereik wat vinnig met die goudverf gereageer het en selfs daaraan vasgesit en dit beskadig het. Tensy die koevert dadelik uitgehaal en in 'n suurvry omgewing (Hawid of Prinz) gebêre is, vertoon die paneel na al die jare 'n onegalige geel tot olyfgroen kleur. Reisener onderskei 5 kleur-variasies, maar ek wonder of dit nie maar aan onstabiliteit van die verf te wyte is nie.

Daar is egter nog 'n eienaardigheid wat, sover ek weet, nog nie gerapporteer is nie en moeilik verklaarbaar is. Al vier van hierdie koeverte in my besit vertoon 'n diagonale streep (soos in die illustrasie) waar die goudverf dunner is of ontbreek. As 'n mens die verstywerkaart uithaal en die koevert teen die lig hou, sien jy dat die diagonale streep saamval met een van die twee lymstroke van die agterflap. Blykbaar was daar nie net 'n reaksie met die plastiekomhulsel nie, maar ook dwarsdeur die papier van die koevert met die lym op die agterflap. Die verstywerkaart is ook nog tussen-in, en wys geen merk nie, maar dit kon dalk op een of ander stadium verwyder gewees het.

Dit sal interessant wees om by lesers te verneem of ander eksemplare ook hierdie eienaardigheid besit, en of daar 'n beter verklaring is as myne.

A limited number of FDCs issued in 1966 commemorating H.F. Verwoerd were prepared for VIPs showing a gold panel on the left of the envelope. The gold ink was affected by the protective sleeve, which came with the envelope, causing discolouration of the gold. Colour varieties noted by Reisener may well be due to this discolouration.



Obituaries



Roland Carl Wille
1 February 1920
- 27 November 2010

Rowland joined the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg in 1972, and was a very consistent attendee. His devotion to the hobby and his home-society, was expressed by his willingness to regularly take up posts on the executive committee. During the 2010 AGM, he was awarded the ultimate honour of the society; that of Honorary Life Member.

In all this time he was the quiet, gentle, unassuming and helpful person that distinguished him as the perfect gentleman. His passion for the hobby and sharing, was in keeping with his character, and made him a friend of one and all. His philatelic interests were varied, and ranged worldwide, forming many a collection to above average standard; but the most amazing thing, was his depth of knowledge that he attained through study and a very retaining mind. Rowland, with the total support of Ann, his wife and bridge partner, opened their home to philately, establishing the 'informal' Buckingham Study Circle, a general study group, as well as providing for many years a home for the South African Stamp Study Circle.

I was always aware of Rowland's other passion, bridge, but it was through the eulogy at St. Paul's Anglican Church in Parkhurst, that I learnt that he was as proficient at this, as in his philately.

We in the P.S. of Jhb., as well as philately at large, have lost a friend and a collector, but his memory will remain with us.

RIP

G.C.C.

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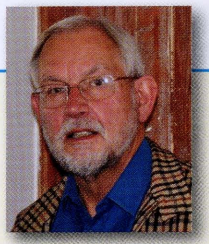
New South African Stamp issues - 8th Definitive Series



by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

27 October 2010 – 8th Definitive Series (sheet stamps).

Celebrating the luminous beauty of South African beadwork.

Denominations: 5c, 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, R1, R2, R3, R5, R10, R20, 5 x 'Standard Postage' (R2.40) *se tenant*, 'Airmail Postcard' (R4.90), 'International Small Letter' (R5.75), 'B4' (R6.00), 'B5' (R4.80), 'Registered letter small' (R16.90) and 'Registered letter medium' (R19.35).

Layout/Design: Thea Clemons from photographs by Sacha Lipka, featuring South African beadwork.

Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Process: Offset Lithography.

Stamp Size: Vertical Format, 26 x 36mm ('Standard Postage') or Horizontal Format, 36 x 26mm (others).

Perforation: 14.5. In addition, for security purposes, two perforation holes, 0.6mm apart, are punched midway along the top and bottom margins of the following value stamps: R10, R20, 'B4', 'B5', 'Registered letter small' and 'Registered letter medium'.

Sheet sizes: (a) 96 x 155 mm comprising ten stamps arranged in five rows of two – R10, R20, 'Registered letter small' and 'Registered letter medium' values;

(b) 284 x 204mm – 'Standard Postage' comprising 50 stamps arranged in five rows of ten (i.e. ten *se tenant* strips of five);

(c) 204 x 284mm comprising 50 stamps arranged in ten rows of five – all other values.

Phosphor: Printed on phosphor coated paper.

Cylinder numbers: 5c - 8000 (blue), 8001 (red), 8002 (yellow) and 8003 (black);
10c - 8004 (blue), 8005 (red), 8006 (yellow) & 8007 (black);
20c - 8008 (blue), 8009 (red), 8010 (yellow) & 8011 (black);
30c - 8012 (blue), 8013 (red), 8014 (yellow) & 8015 (black);
40c - 8016 (blue), 8017 (red), 8018 (yellow) & 8019 (black);
50c - 8020 (blue), 8021 (red), 8022 (yellow) & 8023 (black);
60c - 8024 (blue), 8025 (red), 8026 (yellow) & 8027 (black);
70c - 8028 (blue), 8029 (red), 8030 (yellow) & 8031 (black);
80c - 8032 (blue), 8033 (red), 8034 (yellow) & 8035 (black);
90c - 8036 (blue), 8037 (red), 8038 (yellow) & 8039 (black);
R1 - 8040 (blue), 8041 (red), 8042 (yellow) & 8043 (black);
R2 - 8072 (blue), 8073 (red), 8074 (yellow) & 8075 (black);
R3 - 8076 (blue), 8077 (red), 8078 (yellow) & 8079 (black);
R5 - 8080 (blue), 8081 (red), 8082 (yellow) & 8083 (black);
R10 - 8084 (blue), 8085 (red), 8086 (yellow) & 8087 (black);
R20 - 8088 (blue), 8089 (red), 8090 (yellow) & 8091 (black);
'Standard Postage' - 8068 (blue), 8069 (red), 8070 (yellow) and 8071 (black);
'Airmail Postcard' - 8044 (blue), 8045 (red), 8046 (yellow) and 8047 (black);
'International Small Letter' - 8048 (blue), 8049 (red), 8050 (yellow) and 8051 (black);
'B4' - 8052 (blue), 8053 (red), 8054 (yellow) & 8055 (black);
'B5' - 8056 (blue), 8057 (red), 8058 (yellow) & 8059 (black);
'Registered letter small' - 8060 (blue), 8061 (red), 8062 (yellow) and 8063 (black);
'Registered letter medium' - 8064 (blue), 8065 (red), 8066 (yellow) and 8067 (black).

Printing sheet size and layout: (a) 607 x 750mm comprising 20 sheetlets arranged in four rows of five. Row one contains five sheetlets of 'Registered letter small'; row two contains five sheetlets of 'Registered letter medium'; row three contains five sheetlets of R10; and row four contains five sheetlets of R20.

(b) 710 x 593mm comprising four sheets of 'Standard Postage' stamps arranged in two rows of two.

(c) 593 x 710mm comprising four sheets arranged in two rows of two, thus :

A B
C D

Different values were printed together, as listed below:

(i) A – 10c, B – 5c, C – 30c, D – 20c;
(ii) A – 50c, B – 40c, C – 70c, D – 60c;
(iii) A – 90c, B – 80c, C – R2, D – R1;
(iv) A – R5, B – R3, C – 'International Small Letter', D – 'Airmail Postcard'.

(d) 607 x 750mm comprising four sheets arranged in two rows of two as above.

A and B – 'B4', C and D – 'B5'.

Quantities: The initial order was for 2 000 sheets to be available for the launch on 27 October 2010 at the JOBURG 2010 INTERNATIONAL STAMP SHOW.

The following 'top-up' quantities are to be delivered shortly: R3 - 13 500 sheets, 'International Small Letter' - 5 000 sheets, 'Airmail Postcard' - 1 000 sheets, 'B4' - 12 500 sheets, 'B5' - 5 000 sheets, 'Registered letter small' - 10 000 sheets,
'Registered letter medium' - 10 000 sheets,
R10 – 40 500 sheets, R20 – 30 000 sheets.

First Day Covers: No. 8.1, bearing 5c, 10c, 20c and 30c values; No. 8.2, bearing 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c values;
No. 8.3, bearing 80c, 90c and R1 values; No. 8.4, bearing the five 'Standard Postage' stamps in a se tenant strip; No. 8.5, bearing stamps inscribed 'Airmail Postcard', 'International Small Letter' and 'B4'; No. 8.6, bearing stamps inscribed 'B5', 'Registered letter small' and 'Registered letter medium'; and No. 8.7, bearing R2, R3, R5, R10 and R20 values. All are of standard size, 180 x 102mm and 5000 of each were produced.

Cancellers: Four different cancellers were used on the First Day Covers: No. 8.1 on covers 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3; No.8.2 on cover 8.4; No. 8.3 on covers 8.5 and 8.6; and No.8.4 on cover 8.7. These cancellers were illustrated on page 17 of



5c – Ladybird;



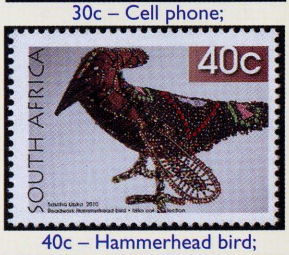
10c – Dove;



20c – Llama;



30c – Cell phone;



40c – Hammerhead bird;



50c – Aeroplane;



60c – Angel;



70c – Nguni cow;



80c – Boxer;



90c – Zebra;



R1 – Miner;

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R2 – Tsonga fertility figure; R3 – Ndebele married woman's apron; R5 – Mfengu tobacco bag;



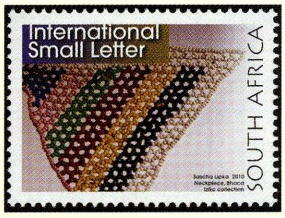
R10 – South Sotho ceremonial whisk;



R20 – Zulu neckpiece made of lion claws;

the brochure included in SETEMPE and reproduced alongside. It will be noted that these were all inscribed 'LESEDI' as the post office, however on the FDCs supplied at JOBURG 2010. 'LESEDI' had been replaced with 'SANDTON'.

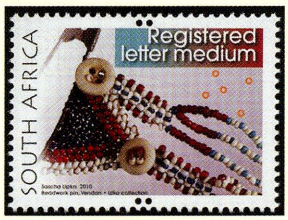
Security Features; In addition to the extra perforation holes found on six values, there were also overprints, only visible under UV light on four of the values: Registered letter small (RLS), Registered letter medium (RLM), R10 (R10) and R20 (R20). These can just be discerned as faint dark lines on the stamps. Also incorporated in each of these four



'International Small Letter' – Bhaca neckpiece;



'B4' – Bhaca neckpiece;



'Registered letter medium' – Venda beadwork pin;



'B5' – Tsonga neckpiece;

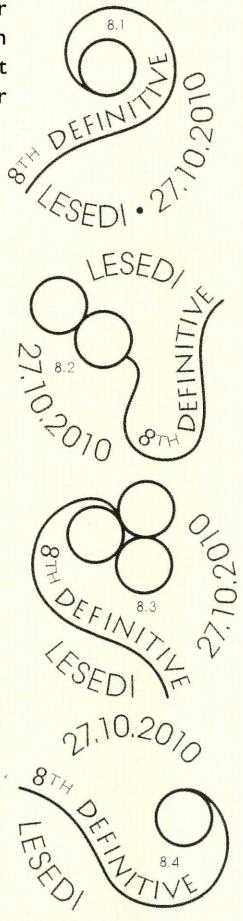


'Registered letter small' – Bhaca neckpiece;



'Airmail Postcard' – Zulu neckpieces.

Cancellers





'Standard Postage' – Zulu neckpiece; Ndebele neckpiece; Xhosa neckpiece; Swazi neckpiece; Tsonga love token pin;

7th Definitive



Unusual Standard Postage Flower Stamp.

- by Robbie Schmidt,
Edenvale Philatelic Society.

At a recent Philatelic Society meeting, one of the members brought, as an item of interest, an example of the self-adhesive 'Flower' Standard Postage stamp illustrated below in fig. 1. One immediately noticed that the simulated perforations are much coarser than normally found on these stamps. They measure 9.5 x 10 compared with 13.25 x 12.75 of the stamps normally found, see fig. 2.

As the stamp is perforated on all four sides, it came from a roll rather than a booklet, as flower stamps from booklets show at least one margin imperforate. Apart from the perforations the stamp is similar in all respects to the normal stamps printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin, New Zealand.

I contacted Southern Colour but they deny that it was printed by them as they only have one perforation die and any further comment would be in breach of client confidentiality.

So far only one example has been seen. Have any of our readers encountered any similar stamps?



fig 1

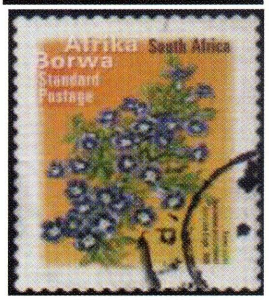


fig 2

designs is a group of five irregularly spaced 1mm diameter orange circles. These do not react to UV light.

Acknowledgement: Without the help of Connie Liebenberg, Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria , the above article could not have been compiled.

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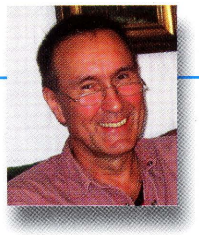
My Favourite Stamp



by Volker Janssen



For a South African Philatelist like myself, the stamps of Peru are usually not one of the favourite subjects to collect. It was more by accident that I found this stamp in an old box and suddenly got interested in its history. I'm talking about a 5 Centavo stamp, released in February 1871.

It exists in three different colours, scarlet, carmine and pale red and it shows the National Coat of Arms of Peru and a historical train on top.

The stamp has been printed at the National Printers in Lima and has no watermark or perforation. It is known that occasionally the printers had the problem of over-inking during the printing process with the result that some of the white (unprinted) letters had vanished by being covered by the blurring red colour. This can be easily seen at the bottom of the stamp where the value 'Cinco Centavos' is only partly visible and the last two letters 'os' are completely covered from the over-inking red colour, which even 'leaks' into the margins. Although this stamp and specially the margins are not in excellent philatelic condition as we can see, it is a very special and collectable stamp with a beautiful graphic design. It also shows the rare version of a vertical paper join at the middle of the stamp which caused the different shades of the red colour.

Apart from all that, this stamp holds **two records.** (!) It was the very first commemorative stamp worldwide when it was issued in 1871 for the 20th Anniversary of the first railway line in South America, linking Lima and Callao and it was also the first embossed stamp of South America.

- Comic Corner

Stamps that make us smile

...and here is the 7th episode of ***'Errors on Stamps'*** by Volker Janssen



The Postal Administration of the Norfolk Islands issued a commemorative set of stamps for the 100th Anniversary of the Islands on 14 October 1986.

The 90 cent stamp showed Governor Capt. Arthur Phillip meeting the *Home Secretary* in 1887. It was finally discovered after some time that the caption was '**Home Society**' in error.

The stamp was withdrawn and a new corrected printing was released two months later on 16 December 1986.



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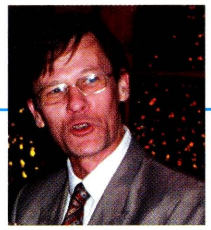

AN EXCITING SIX PART SERIES *to be featured in each issue of the 2011 publications*

The History of the Zuid - Afrikaansche Republiek / Transvaal to 1896

(Part 1) by Paul van Zeyl SAPDA

Forming the State, end-1830s to 1877

The Difaqane and the immigrant Voortrekkers

The *Difaqane* or Zulu wars of extermination and relocation, under their powerful leader Shaka, left the Transvaal tribes concentrated in a horseshoe shape on the region's edges in the early 1800s; the Tswana and Sotho in the west; the Venda in the north; the Pedi and Shangaans in the northeast; and the Tsongas and Swazis in the east. Mzilikazi, the leader of a Zulu-incorporated tribal grouping, relocated to the central Transvaal after a dispute, absorbed the Ndebele there and his tribe became known as the Matabele. When the Voortrekkers entered the Transvaal in 1836, Mzilikazi's Matabele were the first to attack them. Under Hendrik Potgieter, the Boers defeated the Matabele from a small laager at Vegkop, in the Orange Free State (fig 1), something of a Pyrrhic victory as they lost their wagon-drawing cattle. After receiving assistance from the Mzilikazi-displaced Barolong tribe at Thaba'Nchu, the Voortrekkers, now reinforced by Gerrit Maritz, attacked the Matabele again a year later, defeating them at Mosega and eGabeni. More Voortrekkers then crossed the Vaal River, as the Transvaal was now 'empty, open for settlement' (fig 2).

With patriarch Potgieter as leader, a town called Potchefstroom (the stream of 'Chief' Potgieter) was established along the banks of the Mooi River in December 1841. However, in 1845, the return from Natal of a group led by Andries Pretorius caused serious tensions, as they were more democratically orientated than the Potgieter group.

Meanwhile, Potgieter, with Potchefstroom's elders, drew up a Constitution for the Transvaal, established a Volksraad and appointed himself Head Commandant (April 1844). He assisted in the establishment



Fig 1. Trek Centenary cover addressed to an Afrikaner cultural leader, cancelled at Vegkop; and a contemporary postcard illustrating the Vegkop battle

Open class exhibiting and philately, a new fashion or a new future?

Last year's International Stamp Exhibition, Joburg 2010, brought to South Africa many of the world's top echelon collections; as many as 36 gold exhibits in fact. It also tested local collectors in the new exhibition field, namely 'Open Class' philately. They did well, generating much discussion from attendees. The South African Post Office's collection in the Court of Honour was written up in an Open Class format as well, giving a historical backdrop for all the segments - Transvaal, New Republic, Swaziland, the Union of South Africa and the Republic - in an integrated manner. It was well received and highlighted the importance of the archives held in trust by the Post Office.

Accordingly, *The SA Philatelist* has decided to serialise an Open Class exhibit, namely Paul van Zeyl's *The History of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek/Transvaal to 1896* in this year's issues for the edification of our readers. The exhibit's introduction spells out its objective: 'To reflect the stormy early history of the people in an area of Southern Africa which came to be known as the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) or the Transvaal'.

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of settlements at Zoutpansbergdorp in the northern region (August 1847) as well as Ohrigstad in the east (September 1849).

Bickering Factions

Towards the end of 1947, Pretorius assumed the leadership position of the absent Potgieter, in Potchefstroom. However, British colonisation ambitions had not ended with Natal's annexation. Pretorius' support for the Boer cause meant he assisted the Free State at the June 1848 *Battle of Boomplaats*, a British victory. But, internal Boer quarrels could not be resolved at a special 1851 Volksraad meeting at Krugerspos near Lydenburg (fig 3).

Ironically, these disputes were papered over by the British. At Sand River, Orange Free State, the British agreed to a Convention on 17 January 1852, guaranteeing the independence of the Boers north of the Vaal River. The Convention was unanimously accepted by the conflicting parties at newly established Rustenburg. However, by mid 1853, both Potgieter and Pretorius had died; and rival successors Piet Potgieter and Marthinus Wessel Pretorius came to the fore.

Spread over a harsh landscape were some 18 000 Boers, mostly farmers. All were rugged peasants, their way of life rural. They had unpretentious houses, tilled to some extent, kept cattle, hunted and were of the Protestant faith (fig 4). In 1855, Potchefstroom housed 2,000 people, Rustenburg 800, Lydenburg 400 and Zoutpansbergdorp 200.

Apart from the bickering which continued between the Potgieter and Pretorius factions, external problems arose when missionaries such as David Livingstone complained to the English-speaking world about the Boer treatment of Africans. In addition, tribal issues were far from settled. Following commando action against Batlou Chief Makhapane in 1874, Commandant-General Piet Potgieter was killed, and his replacement became an issue. Potgieter's widow married Stephanus, who now regarded himself as being one of the state's three Commandant-Generals (the other two being MW Pretorius and Piet Joubert).

Pretorius induced the Volksraad, which was dominated by his followers, to draft a new Constitution. It was proclaimed in January 1857, placing legislative power in the hands of an elected 5 year term Volksraad; establishing a President (Pretorius) and Executive Council with administrative authority; making the Commandant General answerable to the President (Schoeman); selecting a flag (the 'Vierkleur'); and making Potchefstroom the Transvaal's capital.

However, as the other groups had not been consulted, serious quarrels arose and the church split into three segments. Short-term goodwill facilitated the formal establishment of a united state in April 1860. Part of the agreement was that a new capital was to be established at Pretoria, centrally situated between the main bickering parties at Potchefstroom and Lydenburg. Prior to this (1858), Paul Kruger was appointed Commandant-General.

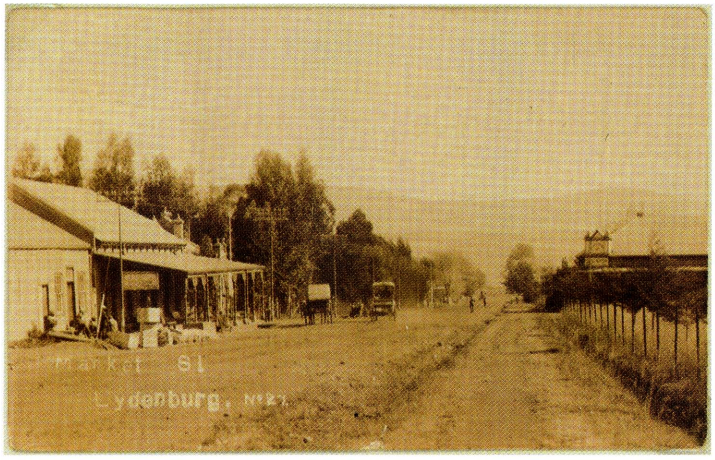
Nevertheless, the factional divisions eventually led to civil war (fig 5), ending when an election was finally concluded in 1864. Pretorius became President and Kruger was confirmed as Commandant-General. Although the civil war had ended, the ZAR was now bankrupt. There was no money to pay the administration, and traders were waiting for payments in respect of stocks commandeered by the various commandos. Despite early signs of mineral wealth, foreign investors had little confidence in the government's effectiveness. The uneasy situation was not lost on the tribal groupings.



Fig 2. Map of nascent Transvaal



Fig 3. Postcards of Boer families in the Soutpansberg area; and Lydenburg (cancelled at Lydenburg in 1912)



Developments at Zoutpansbergdorp reflect the outcome. Schoeman renamed the dorp Schoemansdal, after himself. Lawlessness prevailed and trade in ivory dominated exchanges. Despite government restrictions from 1858 on elephant hunting, traders continued to arm black hunters to augment yields and sometimes the elephant guns were not returned. The result

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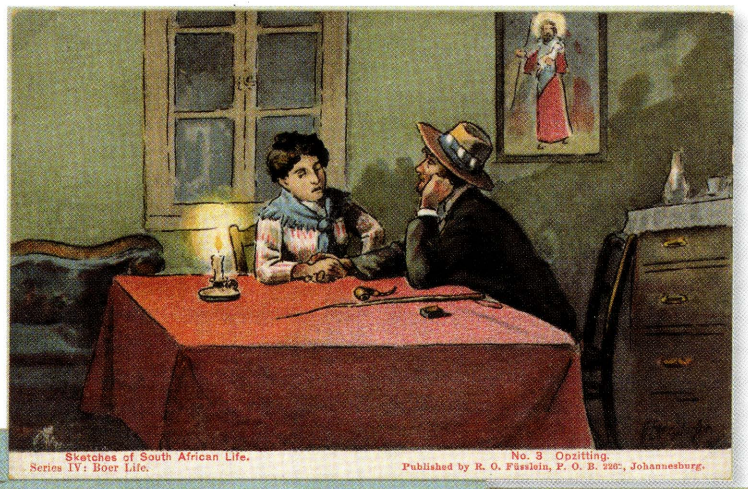

Fig 4. Reflecting the Boer way of life, note highlights of courtship and hunting

in the middle 1860s. A German trader, Heinrich Uëckermann purchased a portion of a farm in the Suikerboschrand district. He set up a trading store at the crossroads linking Potchefstroom to Natal, and Pretoria to the Free State. In 1865, he established the town of Heidelberg.

Relative to the need for arms and ammunition, it should be noted that traders such as McLaren (fig 7) were required to pay for an import permit. The charge was 5/- for 100 rifles, to be sent by return post ('keerende post'), reflecting the Treasury's urgent funding needs.



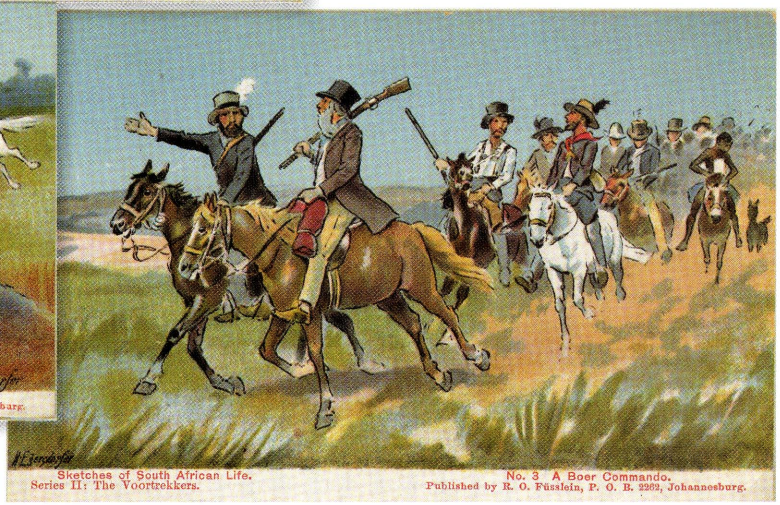

Fig 5. Egersdorfer postcard showing a Boer Commando, the latter reflecting the sadly-comical 1860s civil war

was that Venda tribes became well armed and their warriors proved good marksmen. Differences with the Boers, including their reckless environmental exploitation, provoked the Venda into military retaliation.

The Boer commandos sent to restore order around Schoemansdal in 1866/67 failed to do so because of lack of enthusiasm for the cause and limited supplies, especially of bullets. On 15 July 1867, the village's inhabitants were forced to abandon it, retiring southwards to a laager at Marabastad (near present-day Polokwane).

Rays of Hope

In 1864, a Scotsman named Alan McCorkindale made an offer to the Government to settle 300 Scotsmen near Lake Chrissie, in an area to be called New Scotland. He would establish a bank; lend money to the ZAR; import ammunition; and develop a tsetse-free export route through Swaziland via a barge service from Delagoa Bay (now Maputo) to the Usuthu River. He promptly received 200 farms (totaling 1.5 million acres) for £40 each. However, British investors were wary of the Transvaal, knowing little more than was negatively said of it by missionaries. Accordingly, he raised only enough money to buy 40 of the available farms.

The ZAR's postal system received some impetus with the installation of Herman Jeppe as postmaster of the state's capital around 1859. In the mid-1800s, mail for both the Cape and Natal routes was chiefly conveyed by runners from Potchefstroom via the Orange Free State (fig 6). A weekly post cart service to Kroonstad was introduced by WJ Dunn in February 1867 and later via Wakkerstroom for the Natal route. Little is known of the ZAR's postage rates at this time, or the means of transport used.

McCorkindale's optimism was shared by others



Fig 6. Evidence of 'weekly post' at Spelonken, reflecting a 'runner' postal system introduced by government from the 1850s; and early 'negative' seal used by postmasters to secure postal bags, the origin of this re-cancellation of HONDENRIVIER, Bronkhorstspruit clearly visible

Upgrading of the Postal System

Fredrich Heinrich Jeppe (fig 8) succeeded his brother Herman as Postmaster of Potchefstroom on 8 December 1866 and became Acting Postmaster-General (PMG) on 11 November 1867; a position he held until 1875. In 1869, Jeppe issued prepaid 6d postal stationery envelopes at Potchefstroom bearing the datestamps in use at the town. The value - all known examples bear a '6d' - was inserted in manuscript (fig 9). This can be regarded as the first step to upgrade the primitive postal system operating at the time. The next step was to introduce postage stamps.

Relevant postal regulations required postage stamps to bear the State's Coat of Arms. This was a challenge, as the

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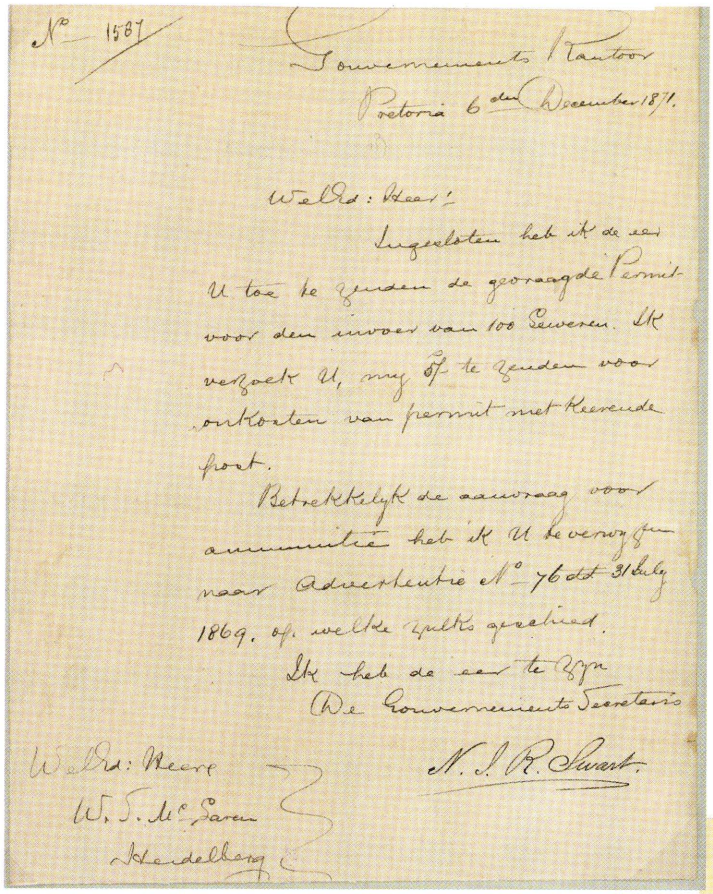


Nº 1587

Gouvernements Kantoor
Pretoria 6 den December 1871.

WelEd: Heer!

Ingesloten heb ik de eer U toe te zenden de gevraagde Permit voor den invoer van 100 Geweren. Ik verzoek U, my Sp te zenden voor onkosten van permit met Keerende post.

Betrekkelyk de aanvraag voor ammunitie heb ik U te verwyzen naar Advertentie Nº 76 dd 31 July 1869, op welke geen gevolg gegeven.

Ik heb de eer te zyn
De Gouvernements Secretaris
N. J. R. Swart.

WelEd: Heere
W. S. McLaren
Heidelberg

Fig 7. Letter from the new State Secretary, Nicholaas JR Swart, to traders WS McLaren at Heidelburg

actual design had not been formalised. As it turned out, the PMG was complimented on the design, namely a centre shield showing a lion couchant, a hunter (with a rifle) and a wagon, surmounted by an eagle's spread wings (fig 10).

Jeppe ordered the stamps from Adolph Otto, a German printer, who made plates for 1d, 6d and 1/- values and printed a quantity of each stamp (fig 11). The bill for the plates, stamps, a printing press, inks, gummed paper, a rouletting wheel and cancellers was £66 5/-. The ZAR's parlous finances forced Jeppe to authorise Otto's selling of some of the stamps to pay the account. Later, Otto also provided a plate for an 'improved' (dropped wings) eagle (fig 12).

The plates were handed to Treasurer MJ Viljoen who printed and supplied to the PMG against receipts. Viljoen's inexperience led to under and over inked stamps. Within a few months, the plates were handed to a Potchefstroom printer, Johannes P Borrius. His eagles were printed in good quality black (fig 13). By 1874, the printing contract had been transferred to the Natal firm of P. Davis & Sons, following their efforts to produce the ZAR's postal stationery. Under the supervision of a Stamp Commission, JF Cilliers, proprietor of *De Volksstem*, supplied stamps from 1875-1884, including the Annexation period.

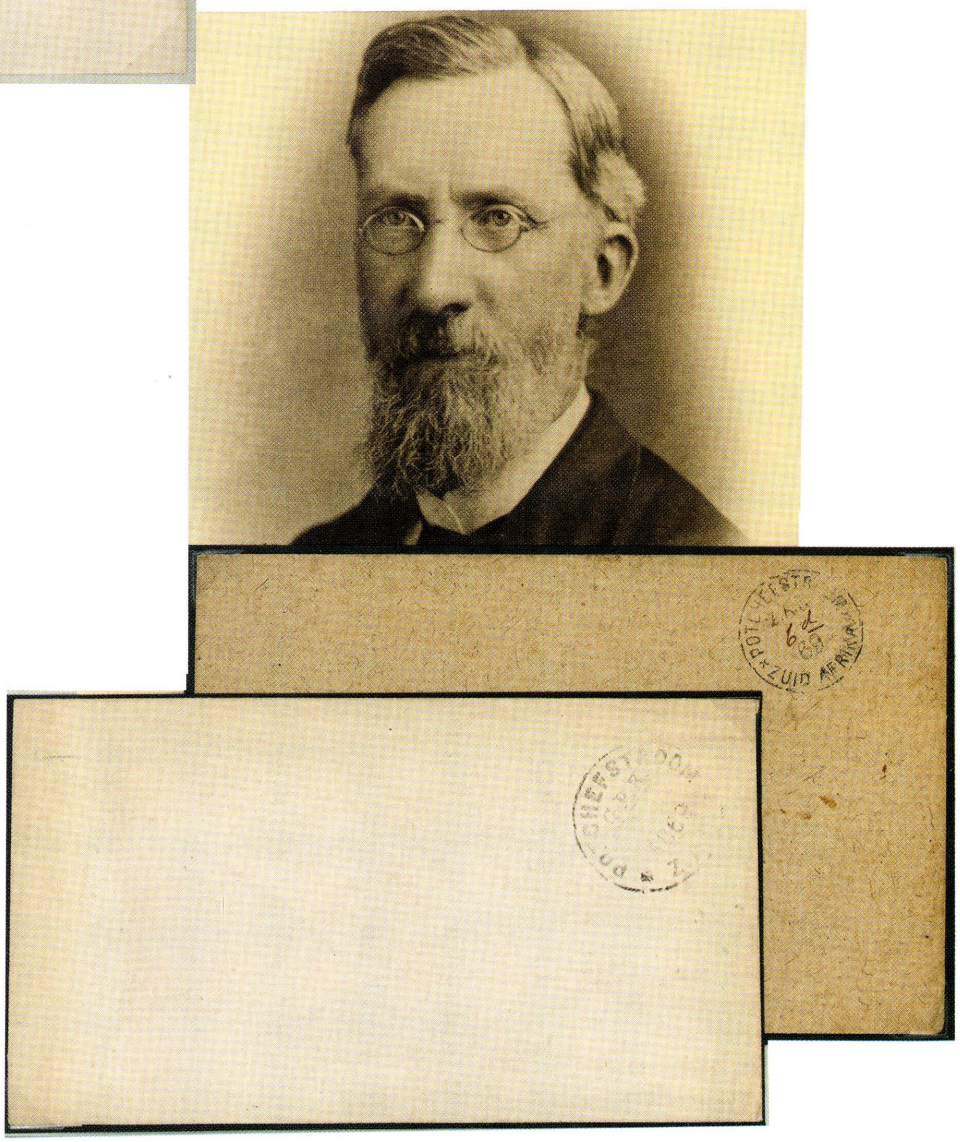
Fig 9. Two envelopes - white and coarse buff - with, respectively, 30mm and 24mm cancellers, the former without a value [perhaps a 'remainder']; While both envelopes have been rated as forgeries, the fact that both were issued by the PMG for Treasury's benefit point to their legitimacy;

Although Pretoria became the ZAR's capital in 1863, it only surpassed Potchefstroom as the main postal centre in the early 1870s, shortly after the first issue of postage stamps was approved by the Volksraad on 18 June 1869. From this date, postage was 6d per ½ ounce letter to external destinations (reduced to 1d per ½ ounce letter for local destination from 27 May 1875), while registration was an additional 6d. Postage for newspapers was 1d, and for parcels 3d per 4 ounces.

Hints of the state's mineral wealth were emerging. Following Carl Mauch's contention in 1867 that there were valuable minerals to be found in the north, gold was found near Marabastad on the farm *Eersteling*. Before this, a diamond rush had occurred along the Vaal River, centred in Christiana (fig 14), and further west (late1860s) as far as the Harts River, which included the town of Bloemhof. Numerous fortune seekers made their way to the diamond diggings at Kimberley/ New Rush by 1873. To provide for the increasing volume of mail between the ZAR and the 'Fields', government established a new service between Pretoria and Griqualand West via Potchefstroom and Christiana.

It should be noted that this period also saw controversy and changes in the ZAR's political leadership: President Martinus Wessel Pretorius was forced from the Volksraad in November 1871 following the debacle in finding himself on the wrong side of the Keate Award on the ownership of the diamond fields. On

Fig 8. Fred Jeppe. (Photo from Curle & Basden's book Transvaal Postage Stamps)



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1 July 1872, Thomas Francois Burgers, a young and enthusiastic but liberal and unbending Dutch Reformed minister, took over the reins of recalcitrant Pretoria. In latter regard, it should be noted that *De Volksstem* was established in August 1873, championing Burgers (fig 15).

In the next issue of The SA Philatelist:...

The Pretoria, which Burgers found on his arrival, was simple and almost rural, typical of the ZAR's towns. Clear water ran down roadsides, facilitating the irrigation of gardens with fruit trees and flowers. The Volksraad was a ramshackle, single storey thatched building. The Treasury had kept no records of transactions and other departments had not performed much better. Burgers solved the cash crisis by inducing the Cape Commercial Bank to lend the ZAR £60 000 on the strength of his personal credit.

However, there were several other problems...



Fig 11. First Otto (1869) printings: Imperforate and fine roulette 15½ - 16.

Fig 12. Otto 'improved eagle' "essay" (PFSA certificate) and trial printing (showing part blue canceller)

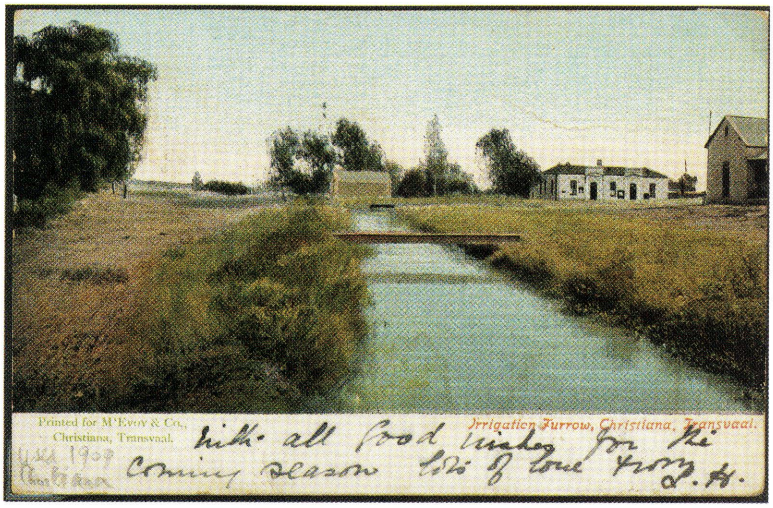

Fig 14 Postcard of Transvaal's diamond centre at Christiana



Fig 10. The Coat of Arms



Fig 15 Cinderella stamps commemorating 25th Anniversary of De Volksstem, in green (used) and multi-coloured (unused)





Fig 13. 1873 cover endorsed 'Via Fields' and cancelled Pretoria/'1' with the Borrius-printed 6d stamp added for the applicable rate; back-stamped 'De Beers/N.R';Wellington 23/10 receiver

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Anglo Boer War Postal History



by Steve Catlin, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

The Anglo Boer War POW cover shown in fig 1 was sent from Diyatalawa Camp in Ceylon by JG Opperman to PJ Schutte in Amsterdam on 15 May 1901.

The cover is franked with two Queen Victoria Ceylon 6c stamps cancelled with a Diyatalawa Camp CDS dated 15 May 1901. The cover has a large 'Passed Censor' cachet in purple. The back of the cover has a Colombo transit postmark dated 18 May 1901 and an Amsterdam arrival stamp dated 10 June 1901. There is also a small Dutch oval '250' cachet on the back, fig 2.

Research into the cover as well as that shown in fig 4, showed some interesting results. Paul Jacobus Schutte was a member of the ZAR's



Fig 1

Volksraad in Potchefstroom, fig 3, and had a close association with Paul Kruger. During the Anglo Boer war 1899-1902 he participated in the battles of Modderriver, 28 November 1899, Koedoespoort, 11 February 1900, and Paardeberg, 18 February 1900, after which he managed to escape. Schutte was appointed as escort to Paul Kruger when he left the ZAR for Holland.

Jacobus Gerhardus Opperman was captured by the British on 18 January

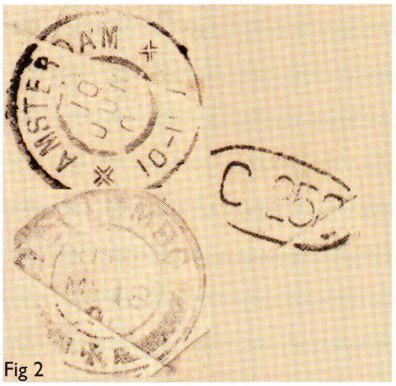

Fig 2



Fig 3

1900 and sent as a POW to Ceylon. According to the ABW Museum in Bloemfontein his POW number was 66. His first wife was Susara Magaretha Opperman, sister of Jacobus Opperman, hence the correspondence to Schutte.

The cover in fig 4 was addressed to Vrouw Schutte who could be Schutte's second wife, nee LJ van der Merwe. The cover was returned



Fig 4



Fig 6

from Holland with no apparent reason given, although it is known that Schutte's house was burned down by the British in September 1901 about the same time that the letter was sent, fig 5.

The cover is franked with two Queen Wilhelmina 5c and one 12c stamps cancelled by Amsterdam postmarks dated 04 August 1901. There is a registered R cachet and a registered label number 424. The back of the cover has a Cape Town 'registered letter' receiving cachet dated 3 September 1901,



Fig 5

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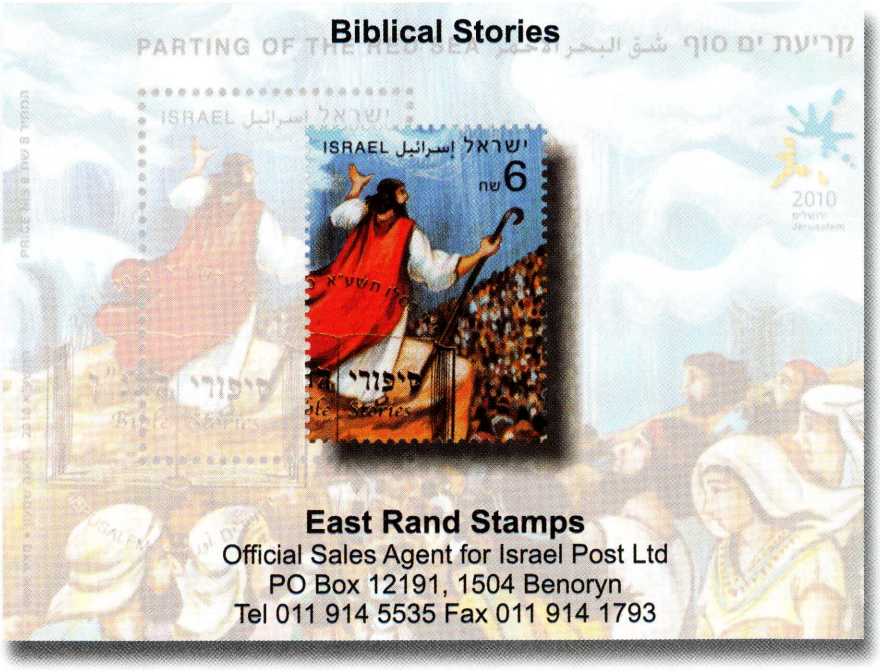
and receiving cachets from Johannesburg 08 September 1901 and Potchefstroom 10 September 1901, fig 6. The cover was opened under martial law and has a pink label affixed together with a Johannesburg 'Passed Press Censor' cachet on the front. Returning postmarks are from Potchefstroom 23 September 1901 and Amsterdam 19 October 1901.

The third cover, fig 7 , is interesting in that it was sent from Dortmund in Germany to PJ Schutte in Amsterdam. The cover was printed by an organization, "Centraal Propaganda – en Hulpe-Comite voor Z.- Afrika te Amsterdam". It has two 10 Reichpost stamps cancelled in Dortmund 26 February 1901. Apart from being addressed to Schutte it also contains the title " Lid E.V. Z.A. Rep' which would stand for Lid van die Erste Volkesraad Zuid Africa Republik. The Z.A.R. Coat of arms also features on the left hand side of the cover.



Fig 7



Specialist Societies

- **The Great Britain Philatelic Society of South Africa.** Contact 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 : roger.n.porter@gmail.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 www.orangefreestatephilately.org.uk
- **The Royal Philatelic Society London.** Journal: *'The London Philatelist'*. The SA representatives are Neville Polakow RDPSA FRPSL and Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL email: nevillep@intekom.co.za 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
- **South West Africa Stamp Study Group,** Contact: 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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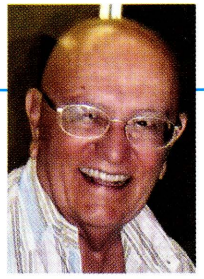
Birth of a Cover - 1938 Centenary

Part II

- by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



The corner-stone of the Voortrekker Monument was laid in 1939. Covers to commemorate the event, and also raise funds, were proposed by the Organising Committee, and local artists and designers were invited to submit their ideas and sketches (essays) for the cover. The already issued stamps of the 3-5-1933 Voortrekker Monument Fund (½d issued 16-1-1936), and the 14-12-38 Commemorative of the Voortrekker Centenary Memorial Fund (both sets of 4 stamps each), as well the 14-12-38 set of 2 Commemoration of the Voortrekkers, were to be used to service the covers. All of these issues had a 'surcharge' equal to the postage in each instance, this surcharge being to raise funds for the building of the Monument.

Fig.1 Essay of the envelope (23.1 x 15.3cm). hand-drawn, in an ink and watercolour design, by Fred G. Yates and signed by him. The reverse of the envelope, has only the registration blue-ink cross leaving the centre-piece (4.8 x 4.8cm) open i.e. the cross lines do not meet at the centre. Inside the flap of the envelope, there is in black ink the annotation 'No 2 of 15 total which is signed by Yates, the same as on the front of the cover. There must have thus been 15 essays, but in all my time, this is the only one that I have come across. If any of our readers have a copy, please supply particulars thereof so as to bring our philatelic knowledge up-to-date.

Fig.2 Comprises 2 covers being colour trial proofs of the accepted design, and bearing the artist's signature in the design above the bottom-right wagon.

a) 23.1 x 15.6cm, signed by the artist, W. H. Coetzer is in a shade similar to the issued cover but lighter.

b) 23.1 x 15.7cm, the shade of this trial is a very deep-blackish-brown and also signed as above.

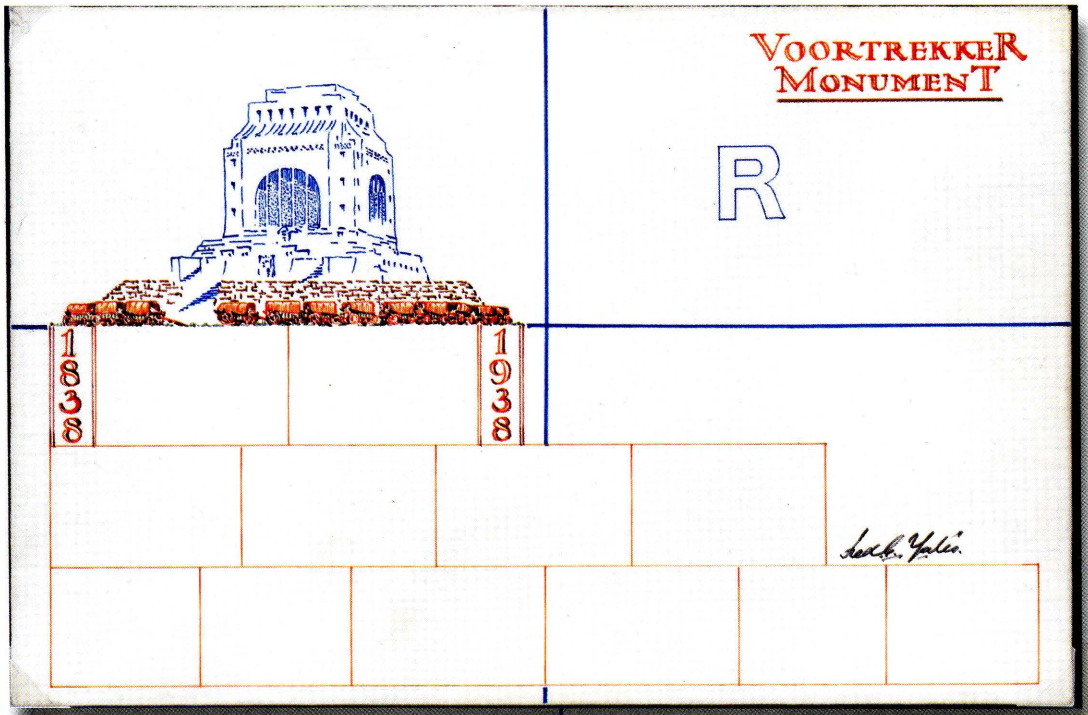
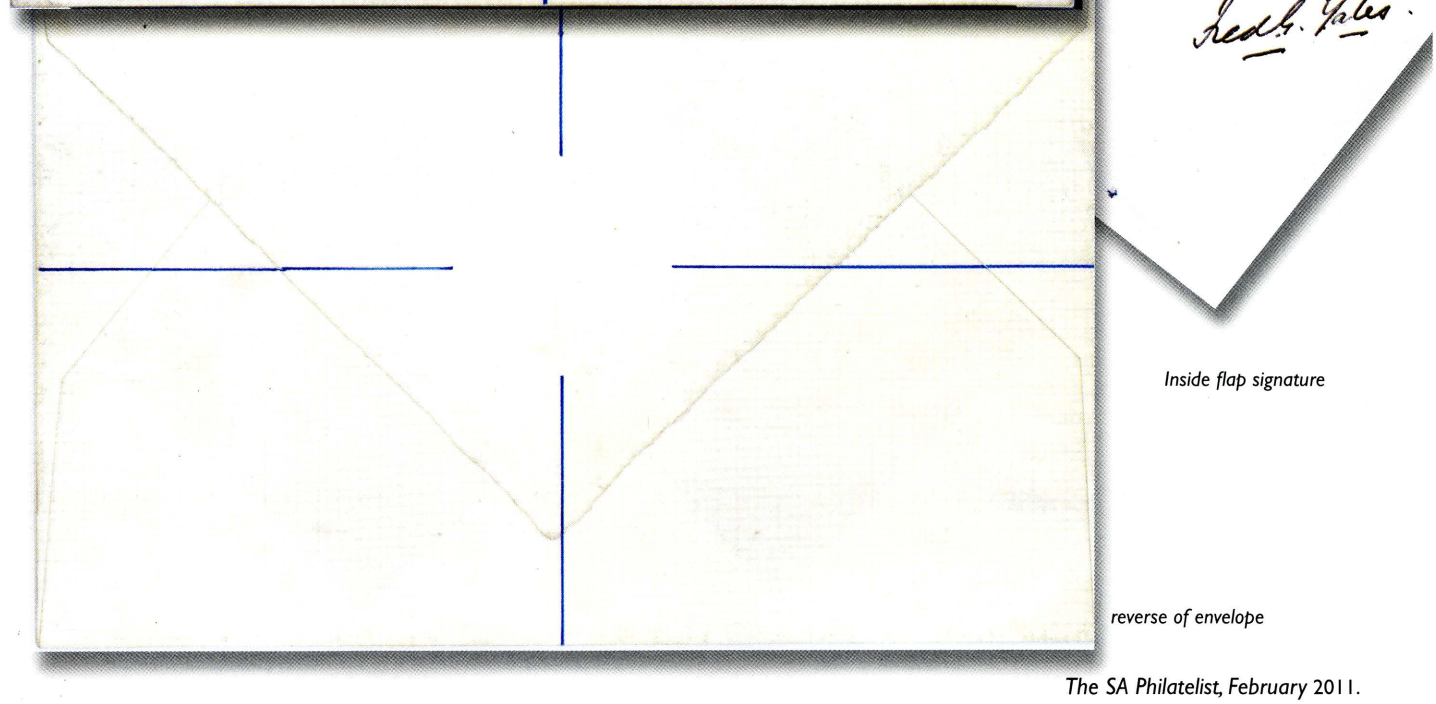


Fig. 1



Inside flap signature

reverse of envelope

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Both the covers are in pristine condition, and have no other markings than those on the face of the envelope.

Fig 3. 22.8 x 15.2cm is an issued and used cover at VEGKOP 1-11-38, bearing the 1933 Commemorative set of 4. This cover is interesting in that although it travelled on the ox-wagon, it is destined to a very unusual, and I assume, rare destination Suriname/ Dutch Guiana. Postmarks on the cover are, VEGKOP 1-11-38, Voortrekker Monument Pretoria (slogan-machine) 14-12-38, Georgetown / British Guiana 13-1-39 and Paramaribo / Suriname 16-1-39.

The brief history of this Centenary Trek started at Cape Town on 8-8-38 with two wagons carrying the mails (also from the many interim towns and cities) culminating in Pretoria on 14-12-38. Only covers carried on the ox-wagons have the Voortrekker Monument / Pretoria receiver-slogan-machine-cancel 14-12-38 - Centenary - Pretoria-1838/1938. Seven special postmarks were made for this trek and are as follows:

CAPE TOWN (Wagon-wheel) 8 August 1938

SLAGTERSNEK (near Cradock) double-circle, name and date (26 SEP. A. 38)

BULHOEK (near Burghersdorp, Cape), double-circle, name with bar MX bar and date (10 OCT. A 38)

VEGKOP, double-circle, name bar MX bar and date (-1 NOV A 38)

RETIEFKLIP, single-circle, name above, date 9. XI. 38 below, centre-square (head-stone) three line 'P.Retief-12 Nov-1837

BLOUKRANS, single-circle, Assegai and Spear pointing-down at the top, date 3.XII.38 and Bloukrans below.

DANSKRAAL, single-circle, Open Bible at the top, 7.XII.38 and Danskraal below.

It was a four month journey over tarmac roads and, in the worst instances graded-gravel roads, with bridges over the rivers, and the mountain passes all easily passable. This was in strong contrast to the pioneers who, under the worst possible conditions, made the journey and thus opened-up the sub-continent.

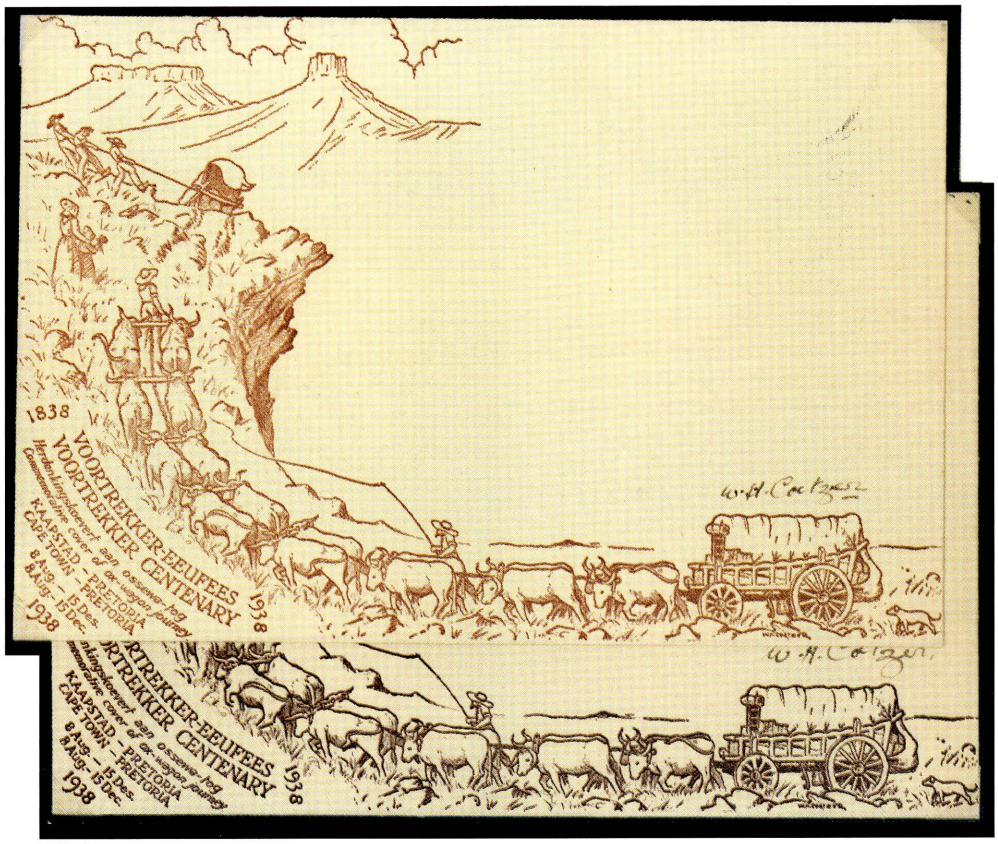
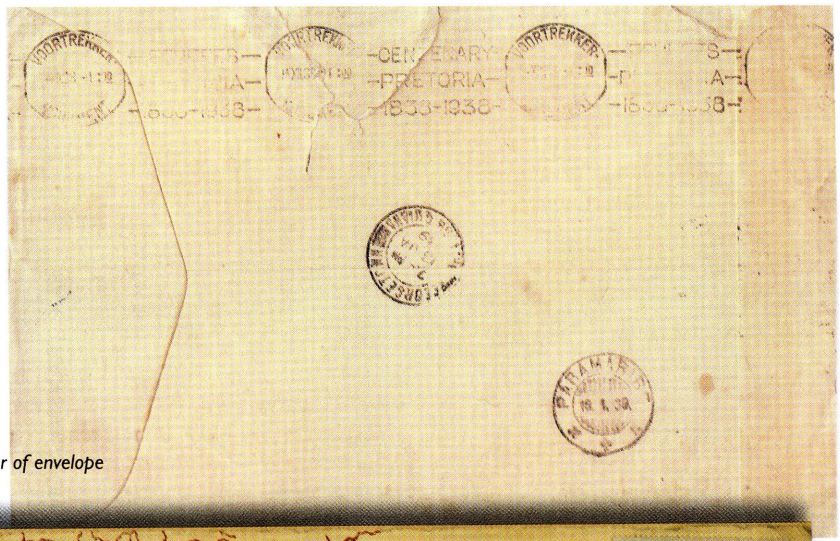


Fig 2.



rear of envelope



Fig 3.

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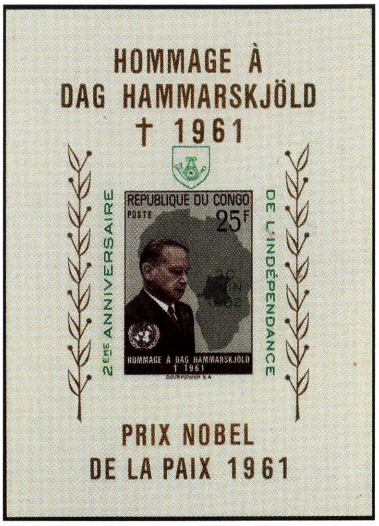
United Nations Emergency Forces Mail - Sinai, Suez & Gaza 1956-1967



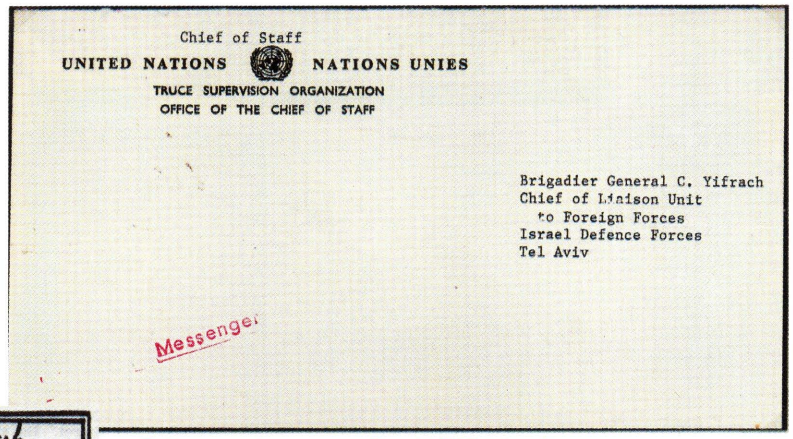
by Moira Bleazard Society of Israel Philately

In 1955, the Egyptian President, Gamal Abd-al-Nasser, nationalized the Suez Canal, prevented Israeli shipping from passing through the Straits of Tiran to their port of Eilat and vowed to 'reconquer' Palestine. This led to a pre-emptive strike by Israeli forces against Sinai and the Gaza Strip in October 1956, and the invasion of Egypt by British and French troops in early November. Their stay was short-lived however, as world opinion was outraged. Under the leadership of Dag Hammarskjöld (fig 1), the United Nations General Assembly forced the 'aggressors' to accept an immediate truce (fig 2), which came into being at midnight on 7 November and it was agreed that a UN peacekeeping mission would be sent to the conflict area.



1. UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld

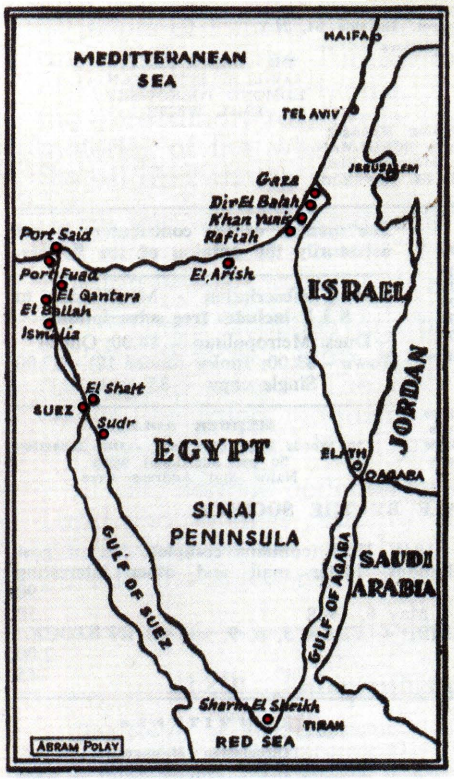
By 12 November 1956, permission had been obtained from the Egyptian government to allow for the deployment of peacekeepers in their country. A UN Force Commander and a team of military observers set up headquarters in Cairo to monitor the ceasefire and the withdrawal of Anglo-French troops from Port Said, which took until the end of December. To prevent any further incidents of hostility between Israeli and Egyptian forces, and later, to prevent illegal movement by potential infiltrators, peacekeepers were deployed in the Canal Zone, on the western side of the Egypt-Israel Armistice Demarcation Line in Gaza, along the international frontier in the south and in the Sharm el Sheikh area, Sinai Peninsula (fig 3). By March 1957, Israel had bowed to international pressure and agreed to evacuate the entire Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula, provided the United Nations assumed full control of the region. Israel also agreed to withdraw from the shore of the Gulf of Aqaba, allowing UNEF to move into the Straits of Tiran, thus ensuring freedom of navigation for Israeli shipping.


Chief of Staff
UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Brigadier General C. Yifrach
Chief of Liaison Unit
to Foreign Forces
Israel Defence Forces
Tel Aviv

Messenger

2. Cover sent by messenger from UNTSO to Israeli Foreign Forces Liaison Unit



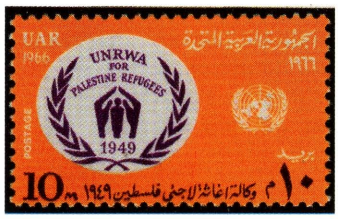
3. Deployment of UNEF units in Sinai, Suez and the Gaza Strip

The countries that volunteered their troops for this international peacekeeping mission included (at various times) Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia - totalling about 6,000 personnel - with Columbia, Finland and Indonesia only serving for a short period of time. It was known as the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in Palestine (fig 4). Offers of logistical support such as air and sea transportation, supplies and equipment, were also accepted from the United States, Italy and Switzerland. The officers and soldiers of each contingent wore their national uniforms, but with the United Nations insignia and blue berets or helmets. No military personnel from any of the permanent members of the Security Council or from any country that might have a special interest in the region were permitted to participate. The UN presence was maintained in the region for the next ten years and examples of military mail, (sometimes philatelically contrived), from some of these contingents, are illustrated in this article.



4. Commemorating UNEF peacekeepers

An advance party of Colombians, Danes and Norwegians were the first to arrive on 15 and 16 November 1956 and were dispatched to the Suez Canal region. Overall, about 400 Danish, 500 Norwegian and 300 Swedish troops were deployed. The Norwegians and Swedes were ordered to Ports Said and Fuad to serve as a police force during the Anglo-French evacuation and the DANOR contingent also monitored the withdrawal of the Israeli army from the Sinai Peninsula, being a buffer between them and the Egyptians. The peacekeepers saw service in Ismalia, the Mittla Pass on the other side of the Canal and at El Shatt at the southern end of the Canal. When the Israelis evacuated the Gaza Strip on 6 March 1957, the DANOR battalion stationed themselves in Gaza City and took control of the surrounding countryside, while the Colombians were headquartered at Khan Yunis. UNEF personnel worked closely with the United Nations World Relief and Works Agency (UNWRA) to meet the needs of the civilian population in Gaza (fig 5).



5. UN refugee assistance in Palestine

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DANOR letters went in sealed bags from their Field Post Office via Abu Suweir Airfield (the UNEF Communication Centre near Ismalia in Egypt) to the UNEF Base Office, Capodochino Airfield, in Naples. The mail was then handed over to the Italian Postal Authorities and, initially, UNEF letters had Italian stamps affixed to them at the expense of the United Nations and cancelled with the usual Italian postmarks (fig 6). Then on 10 December 1956, the UNEF Base P.O. in Naples issued special handstamps with



6. Italian postmarks seen on early UNEF mail

the inscription: UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCES plus the UN emblem and date (fig 7). The first UNEF mail with such cancels left Capodichino for Norway with 415 letters and post cards on board.

The use of country of origin stamps was also permitted, particularly when difficulties arose concerning letters that weighed more than the requisite 50g and with parcels. In March 1957, a special oblong rubber cachet was introduced at the Danish Field Post Office - Dansk FN-kommando UNEF (fig 8) and the mail was cancelled on its arrival in Copenhagen. The Swedes boasted their own Post Office and Swedish inland postage rates were used, or the mail went free of charge. Postcards and 'two-way' army envelopes were issued to the troops, the latter having an imprinted stamp on the front of the envelope and a second on the reverse, under the flap, to facilitate morale-boosting free mail back to the soldier (fig 9). A weekly aircraft transported the mail back to Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The Colombians did not have their own post office and their mail was sent via the Base Post Office in Naples. Five different violet-blue rubber stamps were used indicating the various Colombian Military Sections of Personnel, Intelligence, Operations and Logistics. The Colombians only spent about two years in the region and mail from their contingent is hard to find.

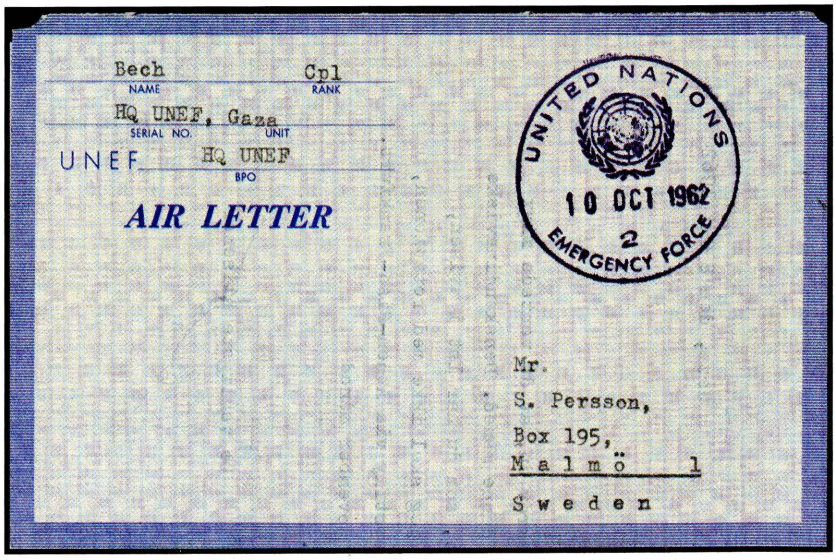


8. Danish inland letter rate. On arrival in Copenhagen, franked with 'bridge' cancel of OMK – Central Sorting Office

The extensive and difficult terrain covered by the UNEF required highly mobile reconnaissance and this need was supplied by the Yugoslavian contingent. Towards the end of November 1956, they dispatched a motorized infantry unit, which was stationed at El Arish and El Kantara in the Canal Zone. The balance of their troops arrived by ship in April 1957, totalling a force of 700. A unit was deployed to Gaza, but was subsequently withdrawn when the Yugoslav soldiers refused to carry out policing duties against the local Arabs. The Yugoslav troops were supplied with special decorative envelopes for their correspondence. Mail was sent free of charge and stamped with a straight-line rubber stamp - Poštarina placena paušalno - Postage Paid in Bulk. In Egypt, before dispatch back home, the Yugoslavian mail was marked with an undated circular Army stamp * VOJNA POŠTA Br. 6000 * Beograd. (fig 10).



9. 'Two-way' army envelope. Bottom caption reads A SWEDISH SOLDIER DOES NOT DISCLOSE WHAT HE KNOWS OF MILITARY DEFENCE



7. Five free air letters were distributed to each soldier per week. Airletter sheet with UNEF emblem, from Gaza H.Q. to MALMO 1 – collection centre for Swedish army post

The first Canadian units arrived during December 1956. They totalled about 1200 troops, including a fully equipped, light-armoured squadron, which was stationed at El Arish and Abu Suweir Airbases. The Canadians were responsible for the ordnance depot and engineering workshop and along with Norway, Canada also provided medical and dental

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10. Yugoslav pictorial envelope, with cancel POST UNIT YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY EGYPT-UNEF. Postage paid, but when it arrived in Belgrade, it was registered for onward delivery to Austria – hence stamps and reg. label affixed

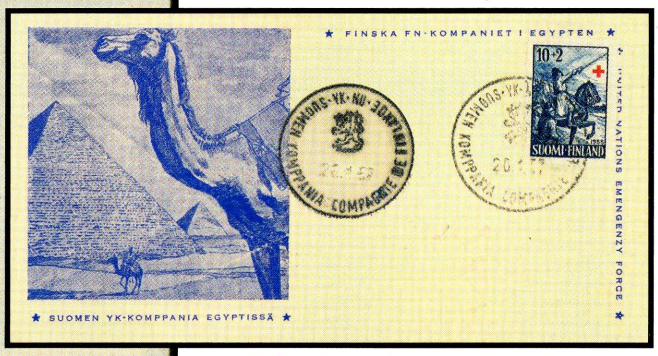
services. From March 1957, some Canadians replaced the withdrawing Israeli forces at Rafah in the Gaza Strip. The Canadian contingent maintained a complete post office and thus most mail is franked with Canadian stamps and postmarked CAPO or CFPO - Canadian Army Post or Field Post (fig 11). Their mail also went to Capodichino, where it was collected for onward transportation.



11. CAPO-5049 and CFPO-35

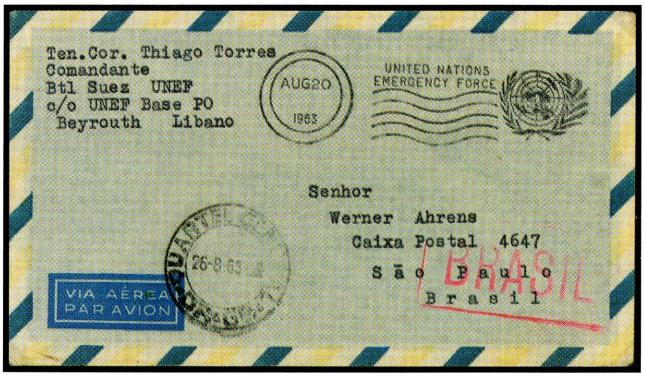
When the Finnish contingent arrived in Egypt, also in December 1956, it was dispatched down the coast to the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea. When the Israelis withdrew from Sharm-el-Sheikh, the southernmost point of the Sinai Peninsula, a Finnish unit took control of the area. The Finns also had their own post office using Finnish stamps, but mail to the home country was free. Pictorial envelopes depicting the pyramids were supplied to their troops and the cancellation used was a single ring steel obliterator (fig 12). Finland, which only agreed to participate in the Force for a limited period, withdrew its troops after a year.

Indonesia's stay in the region was also short-lived. About a hundred men, out of a total of six hundred, flew in on Christmas Eve dressed, rather unusually, in civilian clothes, with the balance arriving in January 1957. They were deployed on the shores of the Red Sea, where together with the Finns, they patrolled the area of Sharm-el-Sheikh after the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. Some units also saw service at Rafah in the Gaza Strip. Their mail was sent via Naples BPO with double ring, unit postmarks in red with the inscription * UNITED NATIONS FORCES * INDONESIAN CONTINGENT. The Indonesians left Port Said on 12 September 1957 by sea, and because of their short stay in the region, UNEF Indonesian mail is scarce.



12. Finnish pictorial army envelope with special cancel – SUOMEN YK KOMPPANIA EGYPTISSA

An infantry battalion of approximately 600 Brazilian troops arrived by sea in February 1957, and was stationed at Suez, Rafah and Gaza, patrolling the 'Security Line' between the Strip and Israel. Their mail, cancelled RAFAH, EGYPT, was sent every fortnight by air in a diplomatic pouch from the UNEF Base Post Office in Beirut, Lebanon to the Ministry of War, Rio de Janeiro. Stamps were not required if sent to 'Country of Origin' and the mail was then forwarded to its destination (fig 13). Brazil honoured their UNEF contingent with a postage stamp (fig 14).



13. Suez Battalion, via Beirut, Lebanon to Sao Paulo

About 950 Indian troops saw duty in Cairo and at El Arish, as well as Rafah and Deir el Balah in the Gaza Strip. The Indian contingent was

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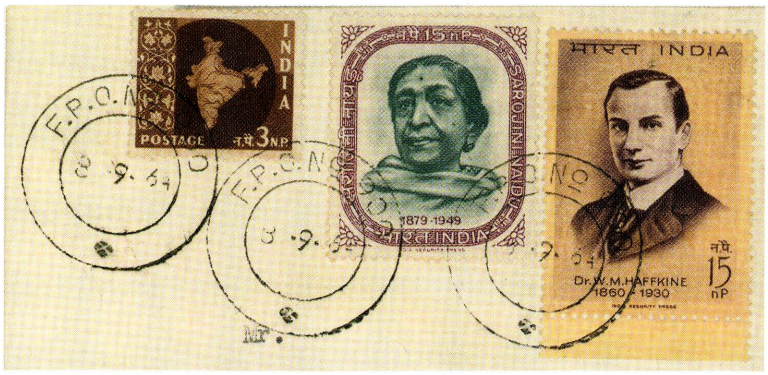
responsible for the supply depot and service institute. Along with Canada, India also provided transport units and signals (fig 15). Mail to the troops in the field was conveyed daily by an Indian Postal Mail Courier Service operating on the train between the Indian Section Base Post Office in Cairo, and Gaza. Mail to India was free, but to other destinations stamps were needed. To commemorate its contribution to the peacekeeping effort, India overprinted the Nehru medallion stamp with the letters UNEF (fig 16).



15. Indian Field Post Office No.900 – Signals Section

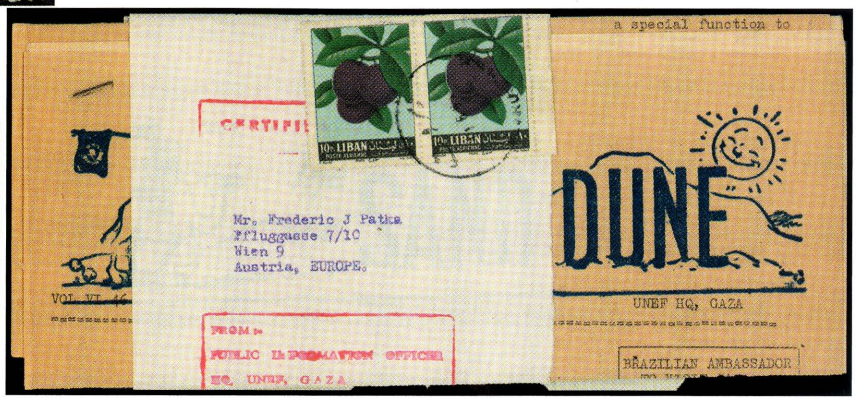


14. Brazilian soldier, UN emblem & map of Canal Zone

To break the monotony of peacekeeping duties, UNEF welfare officers issued newspapers for the troops. The *Sand Dune* was the best-known paper, but there were others such as the *Camel Courier* for the Canadian forces and the *Viking* for the Norwegians. The *Sand Dune* was dispatched from the Public Information Office at UN Headquarters, Gaza City, via Base Post Office, which later re-located from Naples to Beirut, in Lebanon (fig 17).



16. UNEF overprint



17. November 1962 copy of 'The Sand Dune' with Lebanese stamps posted from UN Base Post Office, Beirut

The United Nations Emergency Force maintained an uneasy calm in the Gaza Strip, Suez Canal Zone and the Sinai Peninsula until 1967, managing to prevent a full-scale war between Egypt and Israel for more than ten years. Poland honoured the 'blue helmets' for their valuable contribution to peacekeeping in this troubled region (fig 18).



18. The 'blue helmets'

The unit strength of the Force slowly dwindled over the years as the peace held and by the time the whole operation ended, there were only about 3,400 UNEF troops still in place. The UNEF deployment came to a halt in May 1967, when the Egyptian government instructed the United Nations to evacuate their peacekeeping force from Egyptian territory and the Gaza Strip. An appeal to Israel to accommodate the UNEF on their territory failed and the various participating governments began withdrawing their troops. Soon after the departure of UNEF, President Nasser again closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping and on 5 June 1967, the Six Day War erupted.

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War in the Holy Land - from Meggido to the West Bank, A. Duncan & M. Opatowski

The Holy Land Philatelist Magazine - Articles by:
John J. Smith *United Nations Emergency Forces and their Mail*

Bettty V. Miller *United Nations Emergency Forces*

Frederic J. Patka *United Nations Emergency Forces*

HYPERLINK "http://www.un.org/en/peacekeepingmissions"

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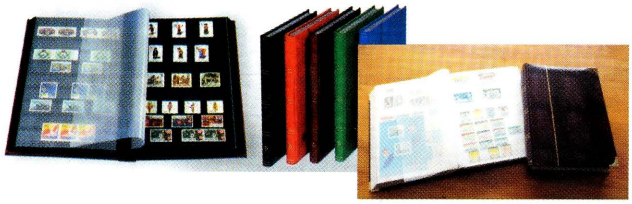

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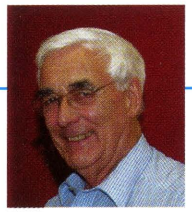
Chinese Write Aways

by Alan Rose, ERPS



The article by Dr Frescura on the employment of Chinese labourers in South African gold mines at the beginning of the last century (*The SA Philatelist* , October, 2010) was informative and comprehensive in its coverage. However, it cannot pass without comment on the section headed The Postcard Campaigns. Here the author shows a lack of understanding and a misinterpretation of the card he displays as fig 6, (here duplicated as fig (1), and leads us to an incorrect conclusion as to its use in a political campaign.

The card shown is an example of a *Write Away* card, a genre of comic cards issued by most publishers at the beginning of the 1900s. The format of these cards comprised a picture, usually amusing, with three or four related words commencing a sentence that the sender was expected to continue and complete. The words were definitely not a caption although they often had an oblique connection with the picture. The intention was for the sender to continue with a topic of his own. A completed card is shown in fig (2). In the case of the card in fig (1), the sentence could have continued with a comment pertinent to the morals of the day, e.g. "…that ladies are permitted to smoke in public", or "…that ladies should ride bicycles".

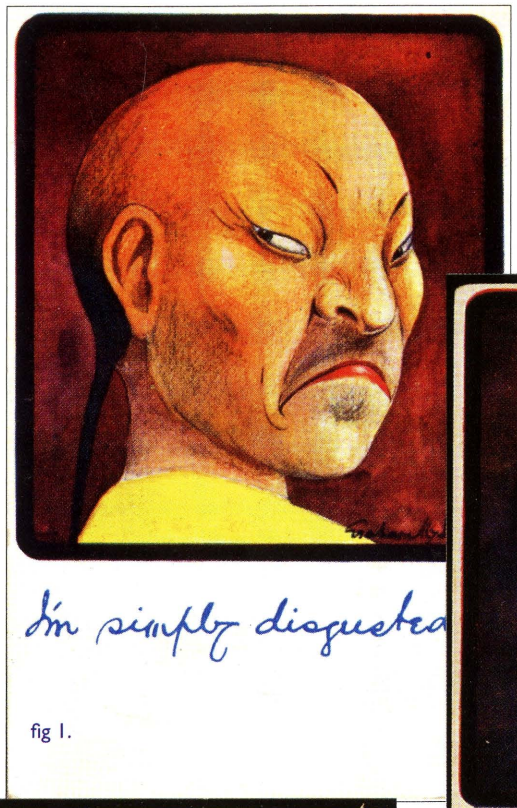


fig 1.



fig 2.

Frescura states that the card in his fig 6 is one of a series of five. This is unusual as cards were normally issued in sets of six. Figs (3) and (4) are other cards from this set. All are immediately recognisable as *Write Away* cards with wording based on emotions, and the illustrations provided by Chinese gentlemen with faces expressing the appropriate feeling. To describe these as 'grotesque grimaces' is too far fetched. Common sense tells us that these are caricatures with the facial expressions suited to the wording, i.e. a smiling face for pleasure, a yawn for fatigue and an unpleasant face for disgust. The use of caricatures perpetuates the comic nature of the cards.

The suggestion by Frescura that these cards were "probably the first blow struck in Britain against the use of Chinese labour" is without foundation. Further, his statement that Raphael Tuck's " intent to demonise the Chinese through a series of stereotype cannot be doubted," is again unacceptable and his attempt to link a set of comic cards with the Chinese labour problem is simply mischievous. The use of Chinese characters to illustrate these *Write Away* cards is fortuitous; the pictures could have depicted any nationality: Indian, Mexican, Russian etc. Additionally, apart from three sets of caricatures of local politicians, (F6138/9, F6144), Tuck has no history of choosing political subjects for their cards so this attempt to align them with a particular lobby is totally out of character.

Had Tuck had the intention to depict the Chinese as ogres they were in an ideal position to do this more explicitly and

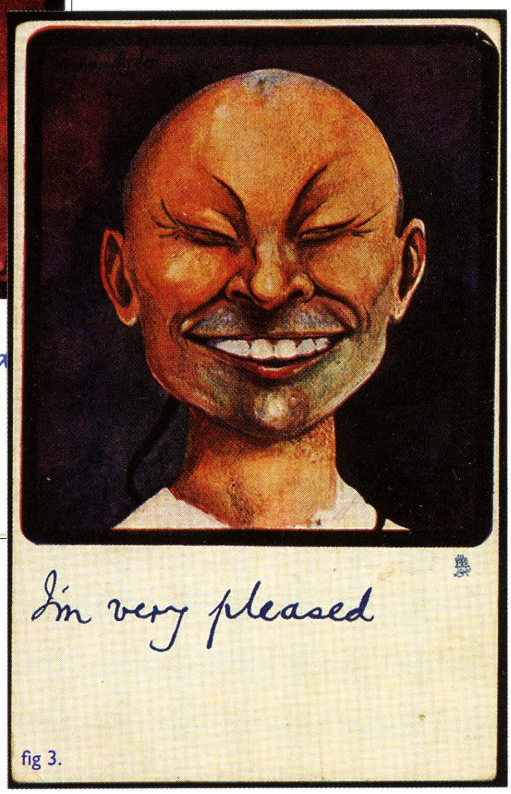


fig 3.



fig 4.

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fig 5.

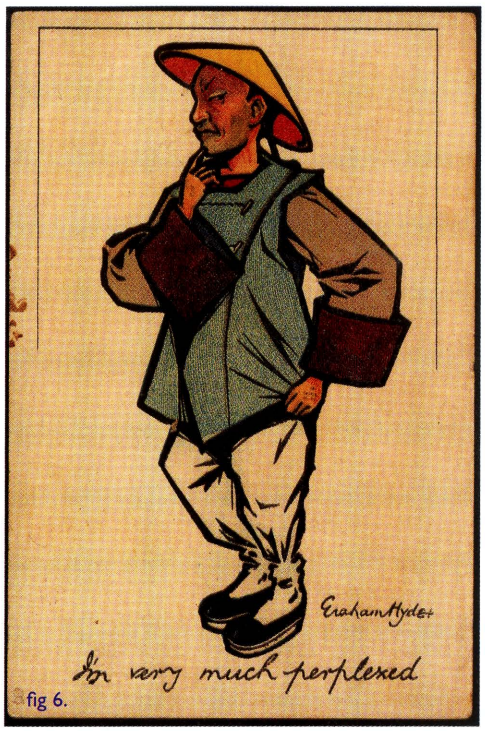

fig 6.

with much greater coverage. The fact that these cards were available on sale in the Union is irrelevant, as thousands of Tuck's cards were imported for sale here to supplement the growing local postcard industry.

It is believed that the author's use of this one card is totally out of context, and his lack of knowledge of the nature and use of *Write Away* cards has claimed a role for Tuck and their postcards which they never intended. That postcards could be used as political and propaganda tools was demonstrated, as he correctly states, during the South African War of 1899-1902. That they were used in connection with the labour problem he describes in his article is also evident. Fig (5) is an attempt by the anti-labour lobby to pressurize the government into taking action. As cartoonists, postcard artists were adept at using national stereotypes to get their point across.

This is shown in fig (5) as the cartoonist is lampooning the parties involved. It is not evident in figs (1), (3) and (4) as these are plain caricatures with no political content. As the fore runner of the modern political cartoon, postcards were used extensively, and no topic or politician was immune from their venom. Like the political cartoons of today the impact had to be immediate, topical and to the point, and they were certainly more factual than the leaflet shown as fig 7 in the original article which is pure political propaganda.

Divorced from the politics of the time, the choice of Chinese characters for these cards may have been influenced by the fact that in Europe there was at the turn of the century a general interest in things oriental: culture, fashion, art, literature etc. Postcard publishers, including Tuck, took advantage of this, producing many cards with oriental themes which were eagerly accepted by the public. Tuck's output included 'Real Japanese' (Connoisseur Series), 'Japanese at Home' (6463), 'Japanese Celebrities' (6466) and at least two other series of *Write Away* cards (1374/5), depicting Chinese characters, one of which is illustrated in fig (6); a caricature, certainly; a stereotype, maybe. Coincidentally, the artist for both sets of Tuck cards shown here is Graham Hyde, a Tuck artist noted particularly for his comic and humorous cards.

Society News

Visit the Western Cape Stamp Fairs

Stamp Fairs take place in the Western Cape every month in Durbanville (at the Public Library Hall) and every second month in Paarl (at St. Petri Lutheran Church Hall), opening to the public from 9:00 to 12:30.

Dates for 2011:

DURBANVILLE *(1st Saturday of the month unless otherwise stated):*

• 5 March. • 2 April. *(Live auction on this day, to be confirmed).*
• 7 May. • 4 June.
• 9 July *(NB:This is the 2nd Saturday of the month)*
• 6 August. • 3 September.
• 1 October. • 5 November and • 3 December.

PAARL *(on the 3rd Saturday every 2nd month):*

• 19 Feb. • 16 April.
• 18 June. • 20 August and • 15 October.

Entrance and parking - safe and free. Refreshments available.

Please direct any enquiries to Ken Joseph or Robert Harm (082 925 7103, robharm@mweb.co.za). Ken Joseph. Philatelic Friends cc (members of SAPDA, PTS & APS.) email: ken@philatelicfriends.com website: www.philatelicfriends.com (New material uploaded daily.)

NEW CONTACT DETAILS : Phone: 028 840 2160 Mobile: 072 597 1287 Fax2email: 086 612-3659 P.O. Box 390, Villiersdorp 6848 Physical address: 18 Main Road, Villiersdorp 6848

Transvaal Study Circle celebrating 45th Anniversary



The Transvaal Study Circle, founded 13 November 1965, is celebrating forty-five years of shared philatelic research. To commemorate this anniversary a Royal Mail 'Smilers' label attached to a first class 'Celebration' stamp was included in the November edition of *The Transvaal Philatelist*, in addition to being used for the postage of that edition. Altogether twenty sheets of twenty self-adhesive stamps were printed, with a face value of £1p. The Study Circle also published the fourth booklet in their Memoir series, *Early Covers from the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek / Transvaal, a census and analysis of the known covers 1870 - 1885* by Lars Jørgensen.

More information on the many aspects of Transvaal Philately can be found on the Study Circle's website: www.transvaal.org.uk or write to: Jeff Woolgar, Hon. Sec., PO Box 379, Gravesend, DA12 9EW England.

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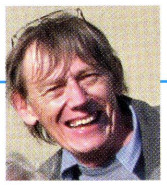
"The sky is full of new frontiers" *



**** Quote attributed to Charles F Blair Jr***

by David Wigston, Boksburg-Germiston Philatelic Society

While browsing through my collection recently, I rediscovered two covers, with a most unusual connection, acquired serendipitously twenty years apart. Apart from the obvious link of both being aerophilatelic, the connection is that both covers were flown as an effort to raise money for the Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation. Both events were unrelated, separated in time by a mere three years. Yet, in their time, both flights were remarkable undertakings given the technology of the period.

The first cover could be considered a blatant public relation exercise on the part of the Atlas Supply Company, then a division of Standard Oil, to expand their export business of automotive parts. But this was not the case.

When the Atlas Supply Company decided on a round-the-world flight to re-establish its export business, a few astute airmail collectors inquired if they could have souvenirs of the trip. Fritz Bedford, president of Atlas, thought this a good idea but did not want to accommodate only a few collectors as this, he felt, was being prejudicial. In October 1947 the American Air Mail Society was contacted to contrive a suitable souvenir. The brief to AAMS was that the project had to have negligible costs. Instead of ordinary envelopes, the AMMS decided to use 3500 10¢ airletter sheets, not only because they were lighter to carry, but also had a larger surface area to accommodate the various postmarks. The airletters were not to be sold but were to be used to raise funds for the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund. Thus the first 3000 generous donors would receive a cover on conclusion of the tour. Ernest A Kehr of AAMS took responsibility of arranging for the cancelling of the airletters at 31 of the 45 cities included on the tour. The project received added publicity via Walter Winchell's radio programmes (see sidebar) as he covered progress of the tour.

A war surplus DC-4 was acquired and converted into a flying showroom, aptly named *The Atlas Sky Merchant*. The DC-4 was a follow-on from the DC-3, both products of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, and was developed as a long range aircraft specifically for United Airlines. The DC-4 first took to the air on 7 June 1938, but before it could be put into commercial service, the outbreak of World War II meant that the DC-4 was pressed into military service as the C-54. Following the conclusion of World War II, some 500 C-54s were available as war surplus at the standard government price of $90 000 each (or about R65 000 at that time). The DC-4 had near trans-Atlantic range and had a maximum speed of 227 mph, (about 365 kph) could carry 44 passengers plus two pilots.

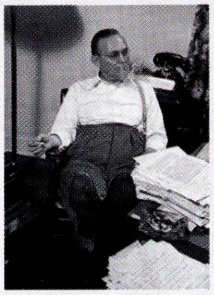
The flight began at Teterboro Airport, New Jersey on 5 January 1948. But the airletters were only taken on board at the first stop, Miami where they received the first postmark on 13 January 1948. The tour took in 30 countries on five continents over a period of 100 days. At each city, the cartons of air letters were the first items off the plane and were taken to the local post office for cancelling while the official party held scheduled receptions and a conference.

On arrival back in the United States, the airletters were confiscated by the US Post Office in San Francisco as carriage of these items was considered illegal, Atlas not having been granted a permit to convey mails. A call from Fritz Bedford to Walter Winchell and the threat of bad



Figure 1: Airletter used to commemorate the Atlas Supply Company's round-the-world flight showing the various arrival marks.

Alfred Damon Runyon 1880 - 1946



Perhaps better known for the Broadway smash hit musical *Guys and Dolls*, Damon Runyon was a journalist and a short story writer. Runyon grew up in a newspaper family, working initially for his father's newspaper in Pueblo, Colorado. He moved to New York City in 1910 and became a sports journalist for the New York American. While in New York, Runyon began writing short stories based on the social world of Brooklyn using his own unique style of writing which avoided using the past tense, being narrated in the first person by a protagonist using broad slang. A heavy drinker in his youth, Runyon quit the bottle when he married Ellen Egan, but he continued to be a heavy smoker. Runyon eventually succumbed to throat cancer at the age of 66.

Walter Winchell



Runyon's best friend, Walter Winchell, was a controversial journalist of note and an influential broadcaster with a nationwide audience of some 20-million during the 1940s. Winchell was renowned for his wit and is credited for creating the gossip-column in which he used to describe the doings of personalities of the day often resulting in numerous cases of defamation and slander. Following Runyon's death, Winchell used his popularity to broadcast an appeal for contributions to help fight cancer in the memory of Runyon. The response was overwhelming and led Winchell to establish the Damon Runyon Cancer Memorial Fund, today known as the Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation. Winchell led the fund by involving sports, stage and film celebrities such as Marlene Dietrich, Bob Hope, Milton Berle and Marilyn Monroe. Ironically Winchell also died of cancer in 1972, aged 74. Sixty-five years later the Foundation still provides essential funding for promising research in the fight against cancer having invested over $220-million to date.

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Figure 2: American Air Mail Society vice-president, John Heinmuller, presents a copy of the Damon Runyon Memorial Cancer Fund airletter to John Carter Vincent, United States ambassador to Switzerland. No mail was carried on the European tour.

publicity for the Post Office brought about a quick release of the airletters which could then complete the round-the-world journey in New York on 15 April 1948. However, no cancellation was applied in San Francisco as a result. The pilots for the trip were EM Harvey and LJ Van Mansaart, while Col Edwin Eugene Aldrin, the father of Col 'Buzz' Aldrin, second man to walk on the moon, was advisor. To coordinate fuel supplies, routing and flight schedules, Captain Ivan Smirnoff, renowned pilot with KLM, was employed.



Figure 3: A Douglas DC-4 depicted on an Indian 12 Annas stamp, issued in 1947 to commemorate India's independence. The inscription reads Long Live India.

Following the tour, the AAMS volunteered to handle the distribution of the airletter and Atlas made available a room for this purpose in its executive offices in the Rockefeller Centre, New York. An interesting aside, the Atlas Supply Company was established in 1929 and sold off by Standard Oil in 1997 but the new company was bankrupt within a year. The trademark was then bought by TeamTBA of Milwaukee in June 1998 and continues to this day.

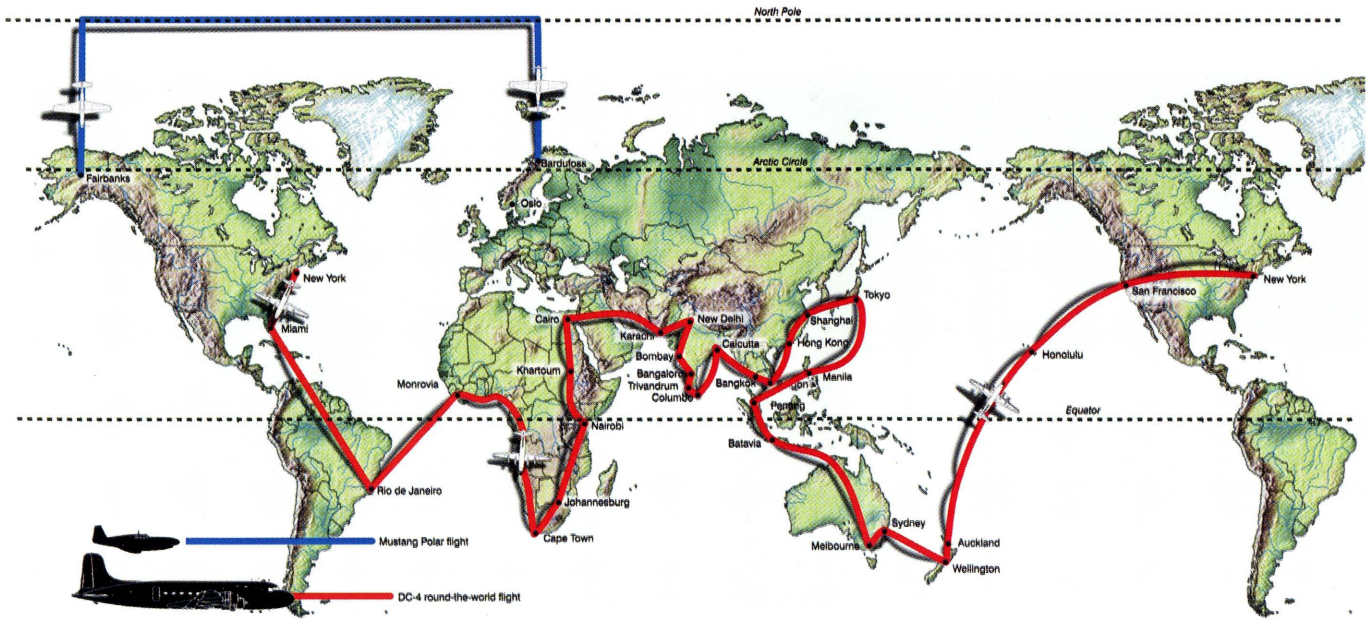
The second cover commemorates an intrepid one-man polar flight by Charles F Blair Jr (1909–1978); a USAF Brigadier General, US Navy pilot, test pilot, airline captain and airline owner. With more than 450 Atlantic crossings to his name, first as a Captain for American Overseas Airlines and then Pan American, Blair bought a 1943 army-surplus P-51 Mustang previously used by Paul Mantz to win the Bendix Trophy air race in 1946 and 1947. Re-engined, the aircraft was painted red and named *Excalibur III*, although unofficially it was known as the *Flying Gas Tank*. What started out as a shakedown flight on 31 January 1951 turned into Blair's first achievement - a record time for a flight from New York to London. With temperatures nearing zero and two winter storms over the Atlantic, Blair rode a jet stream to arrive in London in 7 hours and 48 minutes. Blair arrived in London with more than enough fuel in reserve, meaning that he had resolved the Mustang's notorious limited range. All this was achieved during a three-day lay over from his normal duties as a Captain of a Pan Am Stratocruiser.

The next challenge was navigation over the Polar region. While the Arctic region represents the shortest route between Europe and the West Coast of the United States and the Far East, by the early 1950s this was still very much a pipe-dream. The problem simply is that at the North Pole magnetic compasses do not work. In addition, aircraft are out of radio range and there are no conveniently located emergency landing strips. Blair's solution was to make use of the angle of the sun. By taking off at a fixed time, Blair calculated the angle of the sun at specific way points. A simple $12 compass and a bubble sextant were mounted in the Mustang cockpit. With these two instruments and a pre-plotted course, all Blair needed to do was to compare the actual angle of the sun with that which he had calculated. If they agreed, then he was on course.

Blair selected May for his attempt as Polar weather was normally at its best. On 29 May the sun and the moon would be at right angles at the North Pole, an added navigational aid. Dressed in tweeds and with no Arctic survival equipment, Blair arrived at Bardufoss at noon from Oslo for a scheduled take-off at 1500 GMT. All that was on board *Excalibur III* was a four-leafed clover and 3000 commemorative postcards to be auctioned off for the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund. Bardufoss was selected simply because the airfield lay adjacent to longitude 20°E, which Blair was intent on following up to the North Pole. For the duration of the flight, Blair would take a bearing every ten minutes in order to keep astride 20°E, double checking with the sextant every hour.

Blair estimated that it would take him approximately five hours to reach the North Pole with only a single radio check en route from Spitsbergen, the most northerly land

Figure 4 (below) : This route map was compiled using information provided by the postmarks on both covers. The DC-4 had a range of about 6800 km which meant that it was possible to fly, for example, non-stop from Miami to Rio de Janeiro. The map also shows the difficulty in representing a spherical surface on a flat map; the North Pole has become a straight line with the same apparent length as the equator.



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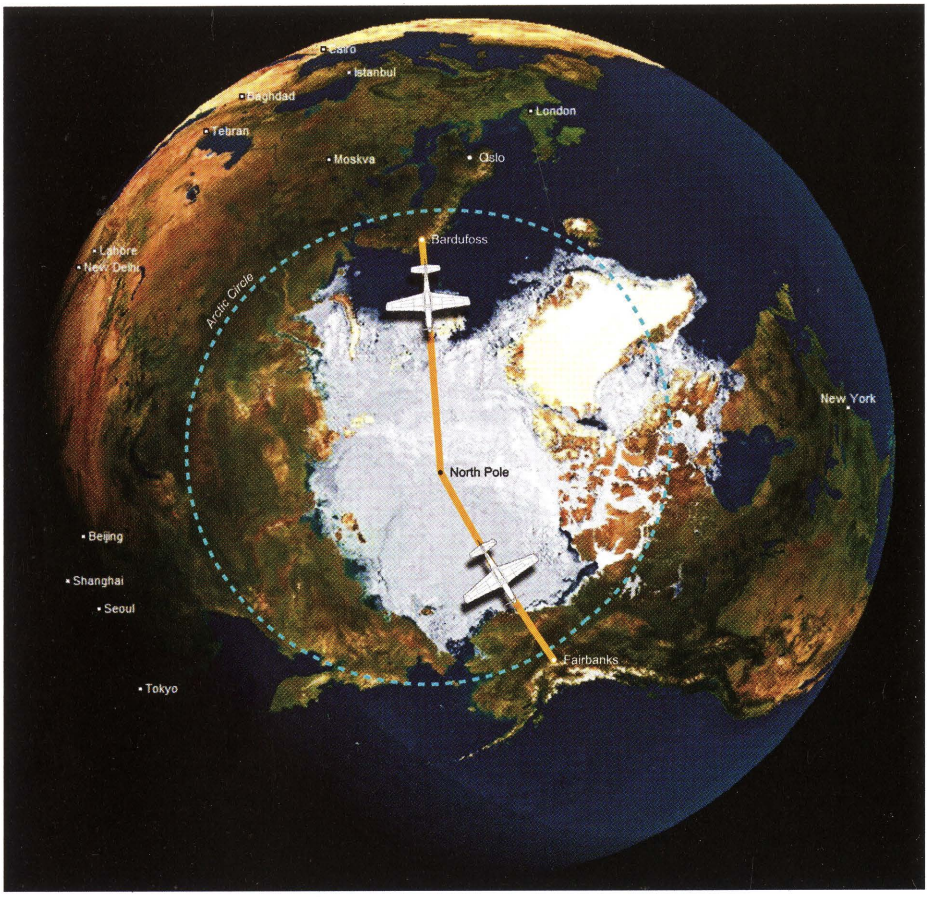

Figure 5:A more accurate representation of the route followed by Charles F Blair

with regular habitation. Fifteen minutes before crossing the North Pole Blair expected to see the moon on the starboard (right-hand) skyline - it should be one degree above the horizon at the Pole - but there was no moon. Had Blair miscalculated? It was then that Blair realised that the moon must be hidden by heavy mist.

In the five hours since setting out, the sun had moved from behind Blair's left shoulder to the bow of the Mustang, and in doing so created a haze that made it difficult to see in any direction. All Blair could do was wait for the Point Barrow radio signal to be received. When it did, Blair was one minute ahead of his flight plan. Two hours later he was in Anchorage overseeing the back-stamping of the commemorative postcards. Actual flying time was 10 hours 27 minutes over a distance of 5250 kilometres. Two days later Captain Charles Blair was back at Idlewild Airport setting out for another trans-Atlantic flight to London in command of a Pan American Stratocruiser. For his achievement, Blair was awarded the Harmon Trophy from President Truman and the Gold Medal of the Norwegian Aero Club. Blair retired from Pan American in 1969 and founded his own airline, Antilles Air Boats.

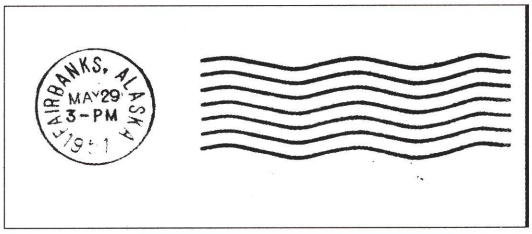

Figure 7:Arrival mark applied at Fairbanks on completion of Charles F Blair's solo Polar flight.

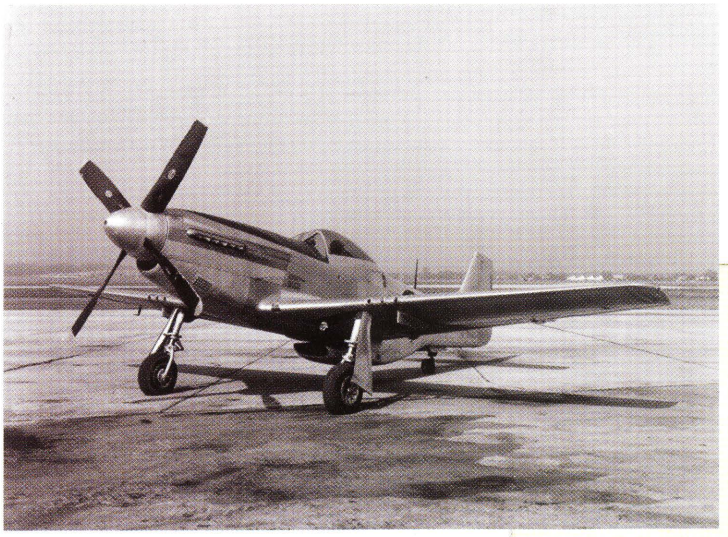

Figure 8: P-51 Mustang

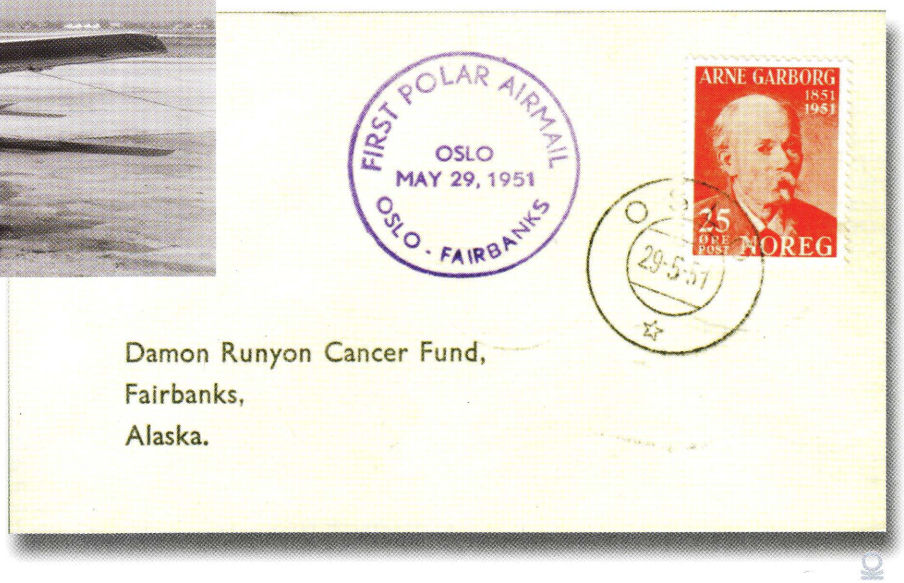

Figure 6 (right): Souvenir postcard of Charles F Blair's solo Polar flight, sold in aid of Damon Runyon Cancer Fund. The postcard is postmarked Oslo although the flight actually left from Bardufoss within the Arctic Circle.

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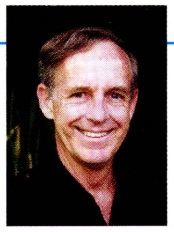
Phun with postmarks

And now the ZAR/Transvaal cancellers

by Alex Visser Email alex.visser@up.ac.za



Without a doubt the early postmarks of the ZAR (Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek)/Transvaal are by far the most elusive of the four pre-Union postal administrations. Perhaps an indication of the heritage destroyed during the wars, or little need for postal communication?

The earliest ZAR postal markings pre-dated the issue of adhesive stamps in 1869. The earliest Potchefstroom canceller was without date but it was used in 1859, deduced from the arrival date in Cape Town. Figure 1 shows an example of a later Potchefstroom date stamp. At the time Potchefstroom was the main post office. It served as a postage paid mark on postal stationery.

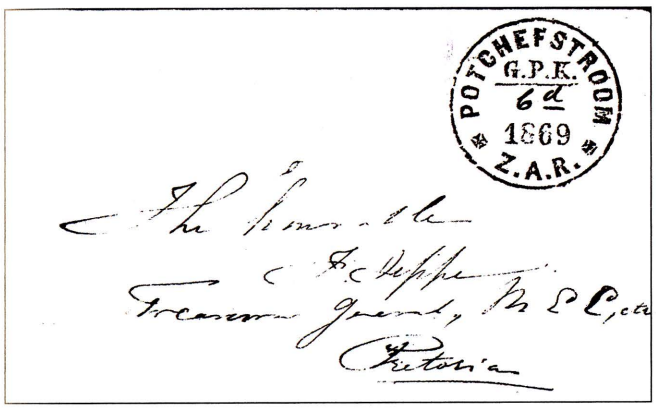


Figure 1. Cover with 1869 postmark from Potchefstroom addressed to the Hon. J Jeppe, Treasury General, Pretoria.

Dumb obliterators shown in Figure 2 and consisting of four concentric rings or variations thereof were used from 1869. Multi-ring numeral obliterators were introduced in 1874. A total of 46 were made, and their usage can be coupled to post offices. Potchefstroom was indignant that Pretoria received number 1, and refused to use its number 2, instead using the dumb obliterator. Number 2 is thus scarce. The ZAR stamps were not recognized outside its borders until about 1881, thus stocks of Cape, OFS and Natal stamps had to be held at post offices for use on mail abroad. Figure 3 shows an example of a Transvaal 6d and Cape 6d tied with the Middelburg number 12 multi-ring obliterator.



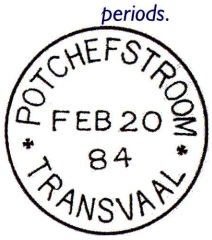


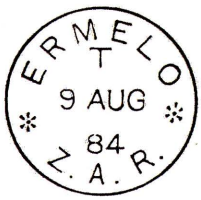
Figure 2 (left). Dumb obliterator used at Potchefstroom. Figure 3 (right) . Combination rate with Middelburg obliterator.

Before the first British occupation of 1877/81, date stamps were inscribed Zuid Afrika, as shown by the single circle date stamp of Pretoria in Figure 4. During the occupation date stamps were inscribed Transvaal (Potchefstroom in Figure 4) and these were even used after the occupation. After the occupation the date stamps were again inscribed Z.A.R., as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Single circle date stamps of different periods.







About 22 Barred Oval Numeral Cancellers were imported from the Cape, but the numbers were allotted randomly and not sequentially. These provide the same challenges of identification as noted under the Cape BONCs.



Figure 5. Germiston Hub Bulk Mail date stamp.

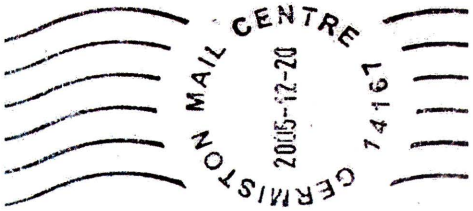
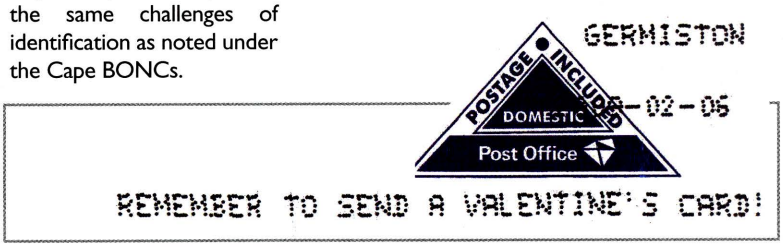


Figure 6. Germiston Mail Centre hand roller cancellation.

Figure 7 Germiston inkjet slogan cancellation.



What happened to the Germiston hub?

In the late 1990s the sorting of mail was centralized in a number of mail centres or hubs. Germiston was one of these. The earliest recorded use of a Germiston date stamp inscribed HUB or MAIL CENTRE was February 2001. An example of this date stamp is shown in Figure 5. Hand roller cancellers, one of which is shown in Figure 6 with an accountancy code, were also used.

Automatic sorting of mail also took place at the mail centre, and the typical inkjet slogan cancellation shown in Figure 7, was applied. Unexpectedly the inkjet slogans stopped, and the last one that I recorded was 9 February 2009. The date stamps and hand roller cancellers also mysteriously stopped, although a steel date stamp inscribed MAIL CENTRE was seen used in 2010 (unfortunately the impression is too poor for reproduction).

This leads to the question "What happened to the Germiston Hub?". Feedback would be greatly appreciated.

In hierdie rubriek begin ons met die ZAR/Transvaal stempels, sekerlik die skaarsste van die vier voor-Unie posadministrasies. Die eerste stempels was om vooruit betaalde posgeld aan te dui. Later het die datums bygekom. Die posstempels het ook die veranderde politieke status aangetoon.

Die Germiston Naaf het skynbaar vroeg in 2009 ophou bestaan, want daar is geen stempels sedertdien gesien nie. Wat het gebeur? Wie kan help?

Die poskantoor gebruik verskillende afkortings op stempels om funksies aan te toon. Die Germiston stempel getoon in Figuur 8 het my laat kopkrap. En tog is die betekenis eenvoudig. 'VP 1 IP' beteken Versekerde Pos, stempel 1, en Insured Post.

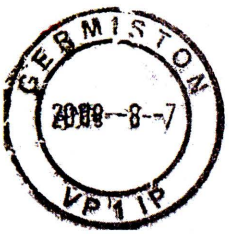


Figure 8. Germiston Insured Post date stamp.

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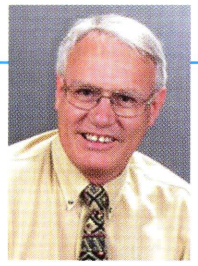
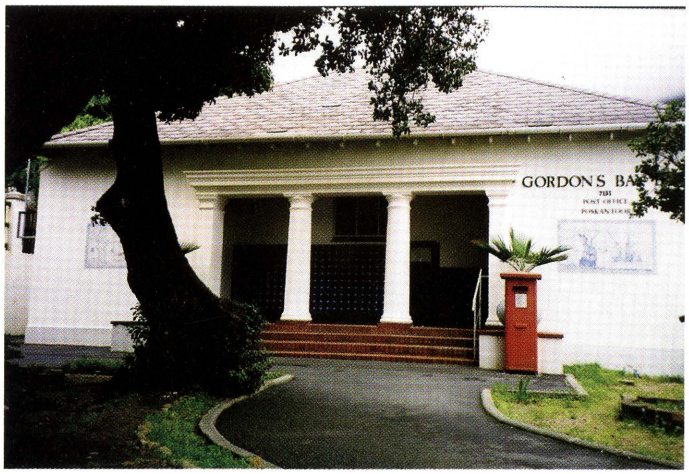


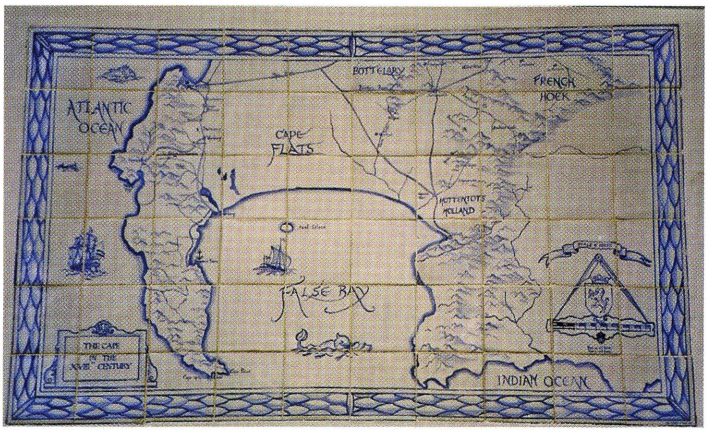
(Deel 2)

Versierde Poskantore *en die Ceramic Studio*

deur Pieter Maritz, Stellenbosch Filatelistevereniging.



Die Gordonsbaai Poskantoor in Beachweg



Die teëlpaneel links van die ingang van die Gordonsbaai Poskantoor



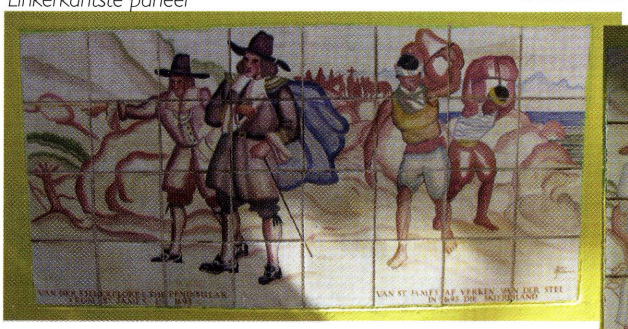
Die St James Poskantoor in Hoofweg is op 12 Julie 1937 geopen [5].

Die gebou is aan die westelike kant versier deur twee mooi teëlpanele deur Joyce Ordbrown. Die panele is in 1936 deur haar ontwerp. Die gebou huisves nou 'n restaurant, en die teëlpanele is effens versteek agter tafeltjies en potplante op die straatkant-stoepie, soos wat die foto onder toon.

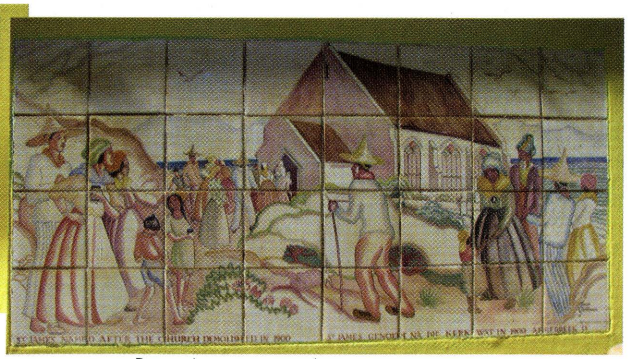


Die ou St James Poskantoor in Hoofweg

Linkerkantste paneel



Die linkerkanste paneel toon Simon van der Stel op sy verkenningstog van die skiereiland wat hy in 1693 vanaf die huidige St James af onderneem het, terwyl die regterkanste paneel die kerk toon wat in 1900 afgebreek is en waarna St James vernoem is.



Regterkanste paneel

Die naam Ceramic Studio is ná 1942 nie meer gebruik nie, en daarna is voortgegaan met Linnware, wat bekend was vir die massaproduksie van eetgerei. Gedurende die Tweede Wêreldoorlog moes hulle heelwat van hulle werkers aan die oorlog afstaan en ingevoerde klei en glasure het onbekombaar geword, veral dié wat vanaf Wenger ingevoer was. 'n Paar kunstenaars het aangebly om 'kunstige pottebakkery' te beoefen, maar daar is hoofsaaklik gestandaardiseerde eetgerei vervaardig. In Februarie 1943 het die Con-Rand-maatskappy die fabriek oorgeneem, en was dit onder beheer van R (Roly) V Cullinan en D (Dougie) C Cullinan, twee van Sir Thomas se seuns. Gladys Short was nie hiermee genoeë nie en het net voor die oorname afgetree. Linnware-pottebakkersware was nie baie oorspronklik nie, maar het deurgaans eetgerei van 'n hoë gehalte vervaardig. Joan Methley het Linnware vanaf 1942 tot 1952 bestuur. Met haar aftrede in 1952 was daar nie meer 'n kunstenaar by die onderneming betrokke nie. Volgens Heymans (sien [1, p.37]) is die produksie van Linnware in 1955 stopgesit, maar Nilant skryf egter dat kompetisie van ander Suid-Afrikaanse pottebakkerye 'n groot rol gespeel het in die sluiting van Linnware, maar eers in 1962 [9]. Die Cullinan broers en Conrand het ook 'n leidende rol gespeel in die vestiging van Johnson Tiles in die vroeë 1950's in Suid-Afrika. Hierdie maatskappy is sedert

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1979 een van die afdelings van Norcos SA, met hoofkantoor in Porcelainstraat, Olifantsfontein [10].

Dr Melanie Hillebrand skryf dat Thelma Newlands die Tafelbaai Poskantoor se teëlpanele in 1934-35 ontwerp het [1]. Geen rekord van 'n poskantoor met dié naam kon egter in Kaapstad opgespoor word nie. Personeel van die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Biblioteek in Kaapstad het verskeie bronne geraadpleeg, maar sonder sukses [11]. Die soektog na die Tafelbaai Poskantoor het na die huidige Hoofposkantoor van Kaapstad op die hoek van Parlement-, Darling- en Pleinstraat gelei. Hierdie gebou is in 1942 voltooi en die ingangsaal is versier met ses groot muurskilderye van Kaapse historiese tonele deur (twee panele elk) J H Amshewitz, G W Pilkington en Sydney Carter. Die skilderye kom ongelukkig nie tot hulle reg nie as gevolg van die handelsbedrywighede in hierdie lokaal. 'n Mens kan net die hoop uitspreek dat die kunswerke op poskantore (en ander staatsgeboue) só bewaar sal word dat die publiek dit kan raaksien en kan waardeer.

Bronne:

1] Dr Melanie Hillebrand: *The Women of Olifantsfontein* - South African Studio Ceramics *Die Vroue van Olifantsfontein* - Suid-Afrikaanse Ateljee-Keramiek, South African National Gallery, Cape Town, 1991;

2] E Basson: *Pottering around in Africa*: Erich Mayer's search for an indigenous South African style as exemplified in his ceramic designs, De Arte 74, 3-19, 2006;

3] Die Albert Boere Vriend, Burgersdorp: (a) 5 April 1929; (b) 21 Februarie 1930;

4] *The Frontier Post and Times*, Aliwal North, Tuesday, July 26, 1932;

5] R F Putzel: *Encyclopaedia of South African post offices and postal agencies*, including their forerunners in the Cape, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, etc, Volume 1 – Volume 4, Hale & Putzel, Cape Town, 1986;

6] E Berman: *Art & Artists of South Africa*, A A Balkema, Kaapstad, Rotterdam, 1983;

7] *The Story of Imhoff Farm*, in *'The Cape Odyssey'*, Februarie/Maart 2001, Volume 1(1), p.7;

8] *Nasionale Argiewe van Suid-Afrika, Kaapse Argiefbewaarplek*, Bron 3/CT, Volume no. 4/2/1/3/2102;

9] F G E Nilant: *Contemporary pottery in South Africa*, A A Balkema, Kaapstad, 1963;

10] *History of Johnson Tiles (Pty) Ltd South Africa*, dokument beskikbaar gestel deur Kate van Niekerk, Bemarkingsbestuurder Norcros SA;

11] Persoonlike kommunikasie met mnre Chris Nothnagel en Richard Stears van Stellenbosch, mnr Leon Herridge, posmeester op Groblershoop, mnr Robin Masuaby, Streekhoofbestuurder SA Poskantoor van die Sentrale Provinsies, mev Riana Heymans van Pretoria en Ronel Rogers van die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Biblioteek in Kaapstad.

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Future Articles

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An Invitation to Aspiring Authors

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Articles to be submitted, should 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 'text' 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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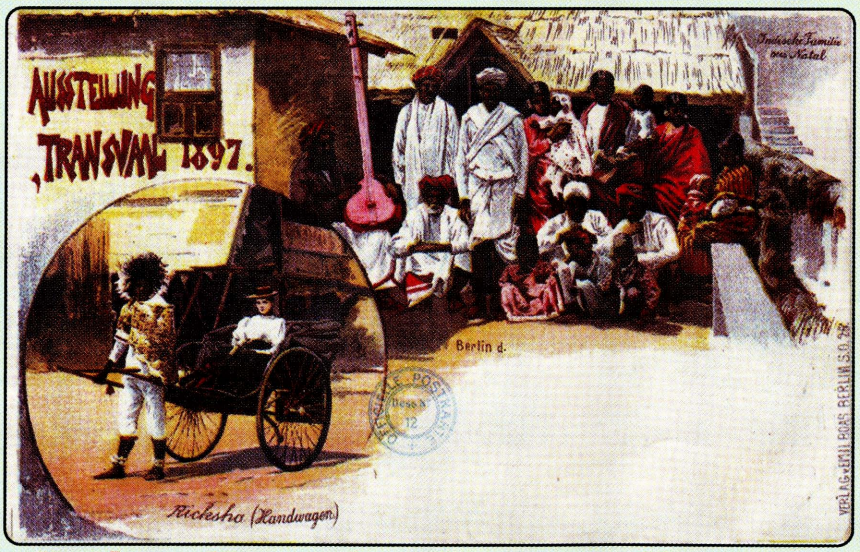

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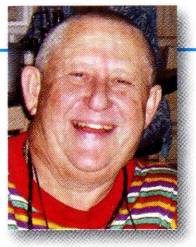


THEMES ON STAMPS -
Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria



* Greetings, all you rabbits born in 1999, 1987, 1975, 1963, 1951, 1939, 1927, 1915 (and perhaps the old-timer born in 1903. It is ***the Chinese lunar Year of the Rabbit*** 2011 (starting on 3 February). People born in the Year of the Rabbit are kind, loving, very hospitable and warm-hearted companions. They are also reserved, like to live easy lives, love arts and have a strong sense of justice. Famous people born under the Year of the Rabbit include Germaine Greer, Neil Sedaka, Francis Ford Coppola, Michael Jordan, Brad Pitt, Drew Barrymore and our own philatelic friend Howard Green RDPSA (chairperson JOBURG 2010).

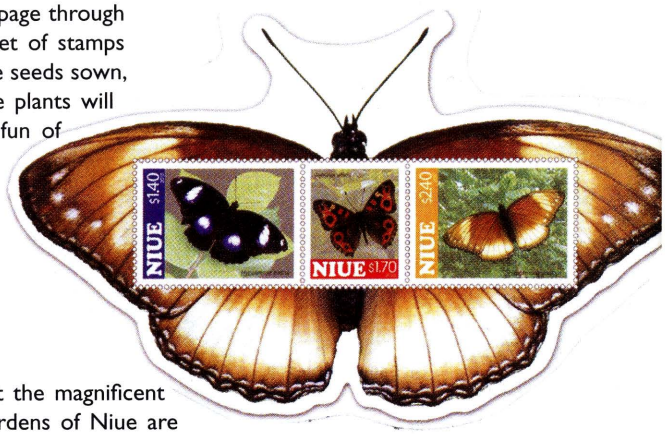




*What are your philatelic plans for 2011? Make one of your objectives to introduce our wonderful hobby of stamp collecting to some ***youngsters***. Show them an interesting exhibit, let them page through your albums, give them a packet of stamps with a magnifying glass. With the seeds sown, who knows when the the little plants will surface? Share with them the fun of stamp collecting!

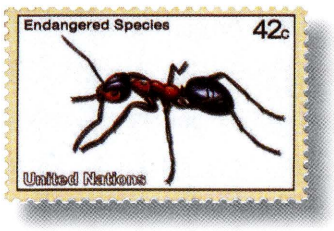
* Israel's own ***vuvuzela***? Very nearly so. The ***shofar*** is an ancient instrument that emits a loud, clear sound which may be heard from a great distance and it originally served to summon the army in case of emergency and to proclaim holidays and festivals. The Bible mentions the shofar more than 70 times, attesting to its significance in Jewish tradition. At the End of Days the sound of the shofar will herald the redemption of the Jewish people, and their return to the Land of Israel from the Diaspora. The shofar's significance is especially highlighted on the first day of Rosh Hashanah. The Jews of Yemen use a twisted shofar made from the horn of the African antelope, the Kudu.

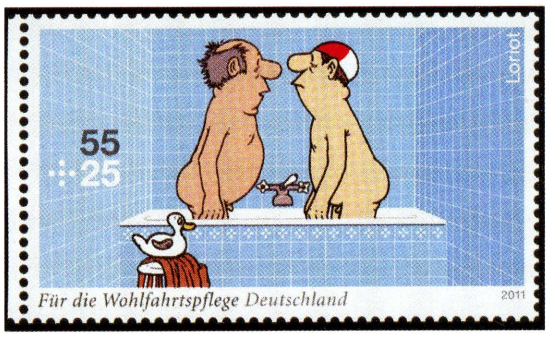




* Darting amongst the magnificent rainforests and gardens of Niue are kaleidoscopes of beautiful ***butterflies***. Featuring three of Niue's most eye-catching specimens, the issue includes a stunning miniature sheet with an innovative design that brings the butterfly theme to life.

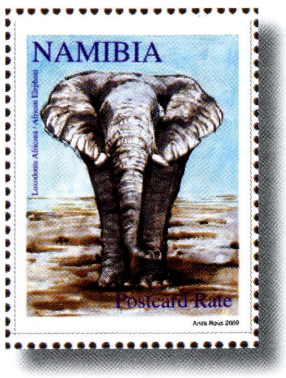
* ***Southern wood ants*** (*Formica rufa*) are commonly found throughout southern England, in both coniferous and broad leaf broken woodland and parkland. They are the largest native ant species of the British Isles, measuring 8-10mm in length, and they are all generally reddish in colour. A single colony can consist of more than 250,000 individual workers, which aggressively defend the territory. Studies have shown that around 60,000 food items are taken to the nest each day.





*What do you think these two philatelists are saying to each other? "Don't you dare wee-wee in the water - I'm soaking off stamps…!" (Never thought in my wildest dreams that this would be depicted on a stamp!)

* Namibië se ***Groot Vyf*** het op 28 Januarie 2011 verskyn - 45 000 seëls van elk en 1 500 EDK'e. Kunstenaar is Anita Roux. Al 5 uitbeeldings is pragtig eenvoudig en dit vang dadelik die oog. My persoonlike gunsteling is die olifant (*Loxodonta africana*), met die renoster 'n veilige tweede plek. Namibië se beplande uitgifte vir 2011 is werklik uniek - na my beskeie mening die Afrika-land met die mooiste seëls.



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1. New Zealand : Bulletin January 2011
2. Israel Philatelic Service, Tel-Aviv-Yafo via East Rand Stamps
3. United Nations: Fascination 1/2009 – Endangered Species
4. NamPost : Philately Brochure 2011
5/6. Postfila, Praha, Czech Republic : September 2010
7. FOCUS, New Zealand Post & Collectibles : October 2010 / Issue 50.
8. German Post : December 2010

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Journal References

This column highlights major articles (about 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 can be found under 'Specialist Philatelic Societies'.

Specialist Societies are listed on page 17

1 - Barotseland Revisited, by Alan Drysdall, Paul Peggie and Sean Burke, *The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle*, September 2010, p.110-115. Reports new Postal History finds which are discussed in the context of RSC Memoir 15 - The Early Postal History of Barotseland; the role of the Paris Missionaries in NW Rhodesia.

2 - Rhodesian Double Heads 100 years ago, by Colin Hoffman, *The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle*, September 2010, p.116-118. A display paper giving an overview of the background and history of these popular issues.

3 - The Halfpenny Double Head Revisited, by R.J. Looker, *The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle*, September 2010, p.119-123. A very detailed overview of the plates used, shades produced and flaws recorded.

4 - Rhodesia - John Michael - A Tribute, by RMG and CMH, The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle, September 2010, p.124-151. From 2000, John Michael listed all available information on the Double Heads issues which he circulated widely for comment, later extended to the Admirals, with the objective of submitting agreed listings to Stanley Gibbons. John has now passed on and the latest listings are published as a tribute to him.

5 - From Bechuanaland to the WW1 Battlefield, by Peter Thy, *Runner Post*, June 2010, p.1951-1953. Described by author as "a truly miserable cover" because of tattyness, a closer look yields a fascinating story of re-direction to find the addressee.

6 - Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series), Late Arrivals Section Part 2, Offices F to J, by team headed by Bruce Warrender and David Wall, *Runner Post*, June 2010, p.1955-1964.

7 - Some Official Free Frank Markings of the Orange Free State Military, by Tim Bartshe, Forerunners, no.66 February 2010, p.34-37. Discusses and illustrates primarily the cachet used by the Orange Vrijstaat Artillerie.

8 - Posted Out of Course Tax Markings, Part 1, by Jan Stolk, *Forerunners*, no.66 February 2010, p.41-46. Discusses and illustrates a range of these markings applied in South Africa.

9 - CGH: Did the Cape of Good Hope have a 2¼d rate?, by Johnny Barth, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, September 2010, p.85-88. This resulted from the 1 skilling rate in Dutch currency, which converted for a period into 2¼d in British currency, and can be found written on covers.

10 - Mail between CGH and the USA, by Mark Schwartz, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, September 2010, p.94-98. Initial article inviting details to be submitted on covers posted to the end of 1891 so as to contribute to a full article concerning mail over that route.

11 - The Union Company's Atlantic Service, 1872 to 1876: Part 6, by John Dickson, *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal*, September 2010, p.107-125. These are the Appendices for the previous 5 instalments on this subject and comprise App1: *Union Co. sailings to and from the Cape 1873 to 1876*, App 2: *Union Co. Atlantic Contract of 19 December 1872*, App 3: *Accounting Forms from 1 July 1876*, and App 4: *An early Press Release?*

12 - Dumb Cancellers of the Orange free State, by Kevin Price and Werner Seeba, *The Orange Free State Bulletin*, September 2010, p.3902-3910. This article brings together all available knowledge and attempts to put some common perspective into fully describing the many shapes and identifying the original places of use of these cancellations.



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MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENTS

FEBRUARY 2011



INDIPEX 2011
FIP World Philatelic Exhibition
February12 - 18
Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
India
Commissioner: Howard Green RDPSA
Entries Closed

JULY 2011



PHILANIPPON '11 Japan
FIP World Philatelic Exhibition.
July 28 - Aug 2, 2011
Yokohama, Japan
Commissioner: Herwig Kussing

The theme of PHILANIPPON 2011 is '*Stamps Link the World*'. It will be a rare opportunity for the first time in 10 years to promote philatelic culture in Japan, publicise Japanese stamps overseas, and nurture cultural exchange and international friendship through stamp collection. In Japan, the World Stamp Exhibition takes place once every ten years, held in 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001, and will also be held in 2011.
PHILANIPPON '11 - *Stamps Link the World*
Pacifico Yokohama Exhibition Hall
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Yokohama 220-0012, Japan

THAILAND has won the bid to host the World Philatelic Exhibition in 2013. The event was given the official name of **'Bangkok 2013 World Stamp Exhibition'**, which will be the fourth world-class stamp event hosted by Thailand.

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



WITWATERSRAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY

For further information contact the President
Herbie Schaffler - 082 722 7604.

Dates for Society Meetings for 2011

Wed 9 March 2011 - *Postal Stationery/Postcards*
Wed 13 April 2011 - *First Competitive Evening*
Wed 27 April 2011 - *Annual Dinner in PD 1, 2 & 3*
Wed 11 May 2011 - *One Page Evening*
Wed 8 June 2011 - *Grand Challenge Match*
Wed 13 July 2011 - *One Framers*
Wed 10 August 2011 - *Annual Auction*
Wed 14 September 2011 - *Foreign Exhibits*
Wed 12 October 2011 - *One Item Evening*
Wed 9 November 2011 - *Second Competitive Evening*
Wed 7 December 2011 - *President's Cocktail Party*

Eurocircle Stamp Study - on Wednesdays:

- 30 March 2011
- *No meeting in April*
- 25 May 2011
- 29 June 2011
- 27 July 2011
- 31 August 2011
- 28 September 2011
- 26 October 2011
- 30 November 2011

Smalls

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.

FOR SALE: Basutoland Postal Stationery Collection. FIP Large Vermeil award. Contact owner 083 230 5430.

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JUNIOR NEEDS SOME STAMPS - Could anyone with a batch of unwanted material please contact: Cogge Didier, No. 5 Rue Charles Ramaekers, 1020 Bruxelles, Belgique. He is looking for exchange material for his son who has become interested in philately.

WANTED: Valeriy Sidorov. Russia 196211 Sankt-Peterburg Basseinaya street 71-93. Forty year old has collected from childhood, wants to correspond and exchange postal labels and stamps

WANTED: Photos, documents, post cards and covers on Milner's *Kindergarten*; the Boers in Argentina; the National Scouts, especially in Kenya; Boers in Indonesia; Botha's Het Volk Party; and the National Convention. Offers to Paul van Zeyl at 012-3292464 or paulvz@mweb.co.za please.

STAMP EXCHANGE OFFER: An advanced stamp collector of Southern Africa mint stamps interested in establish exchange partnership with stamp collectors from SA. Regards from icy cold Warsaw/Poland
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WANTEDTO BUY: International Postage Due covers in and out of South Africa or colonies during the periods 1875-1907 and 1966-present. Interest is in postal markings. Please send images to wjvsnr@mweb.co.za or contact W.J. Verwoerd, 7 Transvalia Ave, Stellenbosch 7600 .

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 EXHIBITIONS:** Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact 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

- **ORANGE FREE STATE WEBSITE:** When last have you visited the SA Orange Free State Study Circle website? John Cheminais
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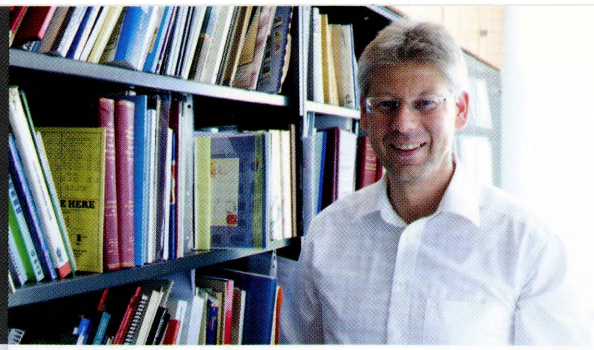

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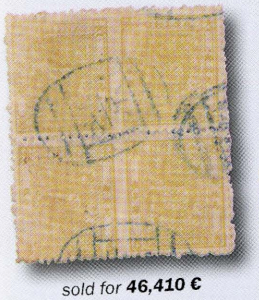
DATES 2011

17th AUCTION :: 7th - 12th of March 2011
7th of March // INDIA :: Special Auction
8th of March // ASIA :: Special Auction

18th AUCTION :: 6th - 10th of June 2011
Closing date for consignments: 8.04.2011

19th AUCTION :: 5th - 8th of September 2011
Closing date for consignments: 5.06.2011

20th AUCTION :: 21st - 24th of November 2011
Closing date for consignments: 30.09.2011



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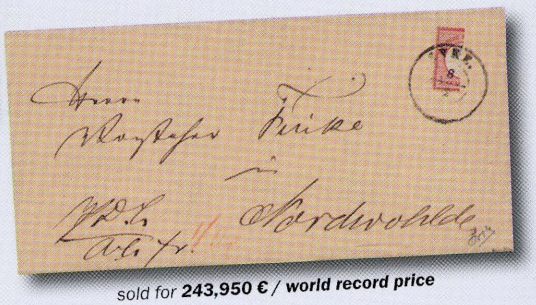

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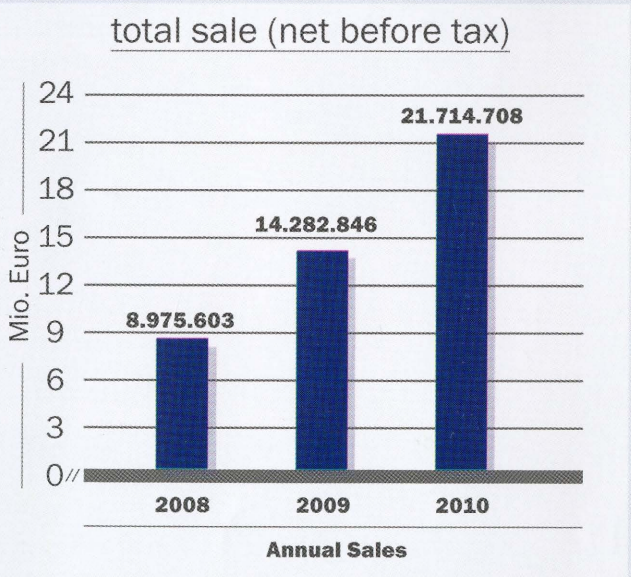

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INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

13 - 15TH October 2011

ENTRY FORM

(TO BE RECEIVED BEFORE 30 JUNE 2011)

SECTION "A" — PERSONAL DETAILS

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

SECTION "B" — PROVISIONAL ENTRY FORM

I wish to enter for "The National Stamp Exhibition Cape Town 2011" the exhibit described below. I agree to abide by the rules of the Stamp Exhibition and enclose the sum of R100.00 in payment of the exhibit-handling fee.

Signature _____ Date _____

This Entry Form must reach the Exhibits Organiser, Suit 39 Private Bag X6 7506 Panorama, not later than 30 June 2011. Or e mail to vmrogers@telkomsa.net

TITLE OF EXHIBIT:

CLASS	NUMBER OF FRAMES REQUIRED

PREVIOUS AWARDS received by this exhibit since 1st July 2006 at National level or higher

DATE	OCCASION	AWARD

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

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

Name and Signature of Society Chairman or Secretary:

Forms may by emailed to vmrogers@telkomsa.net

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NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
CAPE TOWN 2011
(Incorporating Junass 2011)

13TH – 15TH OCTOBER
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF CAPE TOWN CENTENARY

EXHIBITION DEADLINES:

SUBMIT FINAL ENTRY:	**30 JUNE 2011**
DELIVER EXHIBIT:	**10 Oct – TO COMMISONER**
OR:	**12 Oct – TO EXHIBITION**

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 organisations provided that any collection which has since 1 July 2008:

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 except in Group A; and Class 01 Group B.

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 is unfortunately unable to facilitate the clearing by Customs of exhibits brought in from outside the Rand Monetary Area.

2. SCOPE OF EXHIBITION

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

Group BCompetitive Philately.

Class 01Championship Class.
Exhibits that have gained a large Gold Award at any South African National or Special National Exhibition, or at any other recognised FIP affiliated Country or a Gold or Large Gold Award at any International Exhibition.

Class 02 Traditional Philately
- (a)South Africa, all periods
- (b) Great Britain and Commonwealth
- (c) Rest of the World

Class 03 Postal History, Historical and Historical / Social studies.
- (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 04 Thematic
Class 05 Aero philately, Maritime and Disaster Mails
Class 06 Revenues, Postal Stationery
Class 07 One Frame (See clause 11)
Class 08 Literature, including Electronic Media

Group C Competitive Philately
F.I.P Experimental Classes and other.

Class 09 Open Class (See clause 10)
Class 10 Modern Experimental Traditional Class. (See clause 12)
Class 11 First Day Covers, Cinderella's
Class 12 Picture Postcards

3. ENTRIES AND EXHIBITS

3.1 A charge of R100.00 per entry to cover handling costs will be due on submission of the Entry

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form. This fee is not refundable.

3.2 The fee per frame or per Literature entry will be determined once frame transport cost have been finilised. Fees are payable on submission of the Entry form. For each Literature entry, two copies shall be submitted which are non-returnable; one copy will be donated to the Royal Philatelic Society and the other to the PFSA library.

3.3 There is no maximum number of entries for each exhibitor, however if more than one 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 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 All awards gained in the previous three years must be listed on the exhibitor's entry form.

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

3.8 For each accepted exhibit the Exhibit Organiser must receive before 30 June 2011
(a) A Final Entry form and entry fee
(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 copy of the exhibit's introductory page outlining the concept of the exhibit, which may subsequently be amended (The fundamental concept of the exhibit may however not be changed). The submission of a introductory page is compulsory.
(e) a Synopsis page for guidance of the Jury to aid them in reaching a fair result.

3.9 Special envelopes for submission of the exhibit will be forwarded to all qualifying exhibitors

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

3.11 Exhibits must be received by the Commissioners in time for final delivery or must be delivered to the Exhibition by 12 October 2011, except for Literature (Class 08) where exhibits are required by 1 August 2010 for judging purposes; delivery instructions will be advised on the entry forms. The Jury reserves their right not to judge late literature entries.

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

4. EXHIBITION FRAMES

4.1 Exhibition Frames accommodate 16 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 4 horizontal rows of 4 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 not be accepted without exhibition covers.
Sheet numbers must be shown on the front at the bottom right corner. Numbering to be sequential within each exhibit, e.g. for a 4 frame exhibit the sheets shall be numbered from 1 to 64.

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

5. LIABILITY AND INSURANCE

5.1 Although every possible care will be taken of exhibits while in the custody of the Organising Committee, such exhibits shall at all times be at the owner's risk. Neither the Organising Committee nor the officers, members and employees of the sponsoring Societies arranging the 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 Organising 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 Juror/s shall have any vote in the jury's deliberations.

6.3 The deliberations 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

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class 2 (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 anyway 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 except for exhibitions entered in class 10.

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

6.10 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 Awards (except for Class 11 – see Clauses 11) will be presented on the following basis.

	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 55

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.

7.4 In the Championship class only a winner of the Class will be announced. All other exhibits will receive large gold medals. No other awards will be presented to this class.

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 2008 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 02 (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 of 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.

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 objective of the 'One frame' Class is 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.

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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
Silver	60 – 69
Bronze	50 – 59

Certificate of Participation: up to 49 points

11.5 Entries in the 'One Frame' Class will only be eligible for Special Awards and Trophies specifically designated for this Class. Certificates awarded shall state 'One Frame Class".

12. MODERN EXPERIMENTAL TRADITIONAL CLASS.

This exhibition will include an experimental traditional philately class in an endeavor to encourage more exhibits of modern material.
The class will follow the existing traditional philately rules except that exhibits will be restricted to stamp issues after 1 January 1961.
The marking system has been modified to exclude the criterion Importance. The 10 points previously allocated to this criterion have been equally redistributed to Presentation and Treatment. The revised points for the class are:

Presentation	10
Treatment	25
Philatelic & Related Knowledge, Personal Study & Research	35
Condition	10
Rarity and Difficulty of Acquisition	20
Total	100

There will be no transfers in or out of the Experimental Class. The exhibitor decides the class when he enters.
The FIP only allows 5 frames in an experimental class. For those exhibitors seeking to qualify for Australia 2013 (The first international to host this class) their exhibit should be limited to 5 frames.
As this is a national exhibit, there may be exhibitors who wish to enter the new class without wishing to exhibit internationally. For those exhibits the Organising Committee are prepared to accept entries in this class with 2 to 8 frames, subject to the normal rules of eligibility as set out in this prospectus.

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 from their Museum and Archive. This list was initially 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.
It is the responsibility of exhibitors to ensure they do not exhibit blacklisted material.

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 Organising 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 entry forms may be obtained from:

Verena Mary Rogers
Suite 39
Private Bag X6
7506 Panorama
Tel 072 946 1767
email vmrogers@telkomsa.net

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

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April 2011

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

- Material from the '*Museum voor Communicatie*' in The Hague donated to South Africa - see page 47
- QE2 Definitive issues of Bechuanaland Protectorate
- The SAPDA Executive 2011

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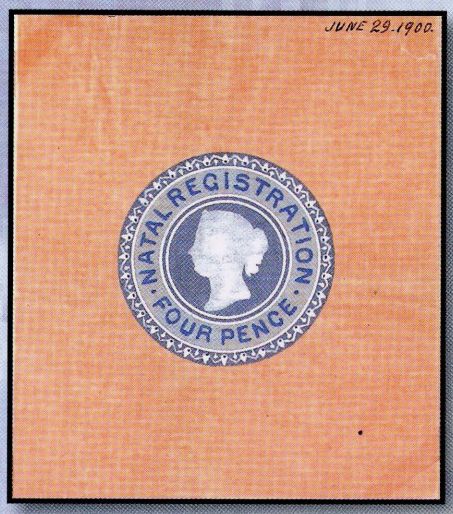
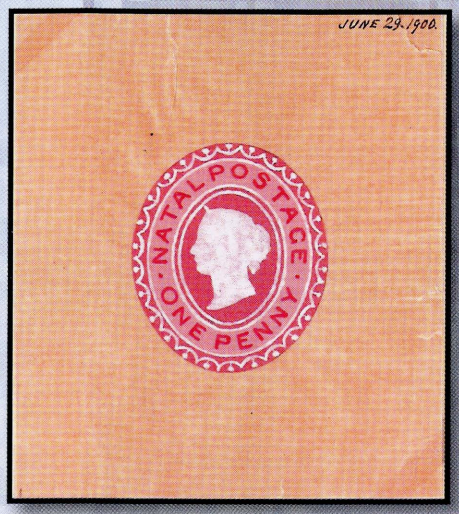
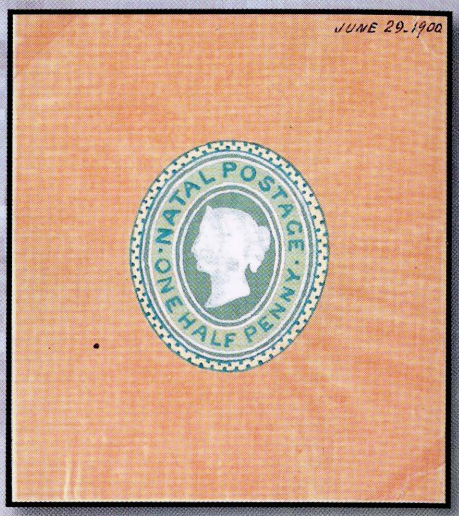
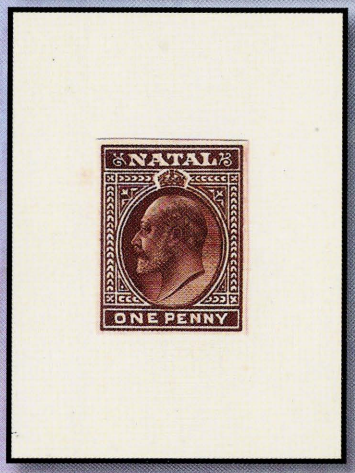
JOHNSON PHILATELICS

DEALERS IN FINE STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY



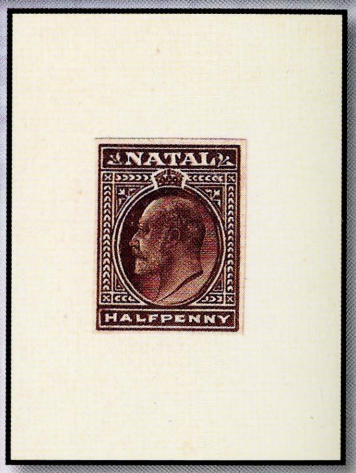




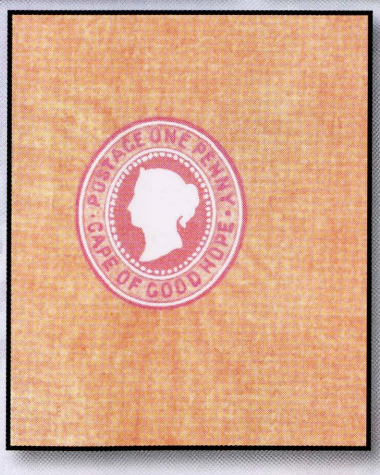


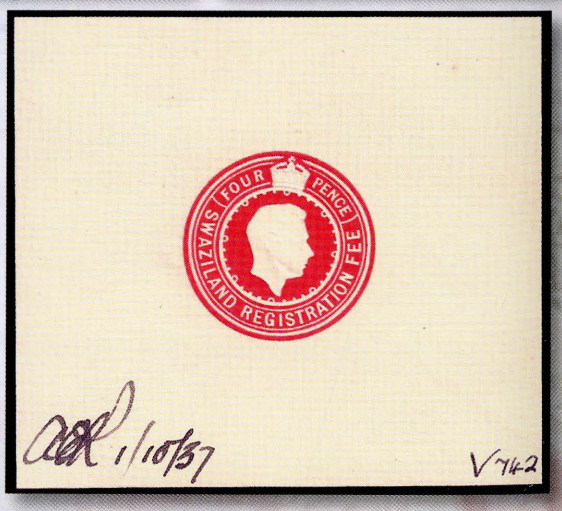














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SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

April 2011 Vol 87 No 2 Whole No 905

- 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,
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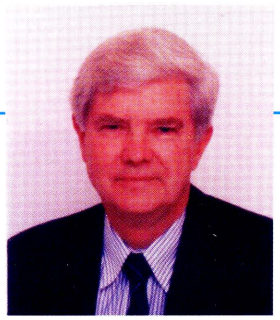

Leader Column

'Invited comment by an eminent Philatelist'

by Danny T. Swart RDPSA
Hon Life Vice President PFSA

The December 2010 edition of *The SA Philatelist* covered the 'Joburg 2010 International Stamp Exhibition' in some considerable depth and included praise from all quarters for a most successful showpiece. Having been involved with the organising of the previous two Internationals held in Johannesburg in 1986 (Centenary Year of the City of Johannesburg) and 1998, I can honestly say this show surpassed all expectations.

South Africans have on the strength of their latest showing, firmly established themselves as a force to be reckoned with in the realm of world philately. We have always been proud of the standard of collections and exhibitions in this country and on this occasion again, our individual showings notched up 10 International Gold or Large Gold Medals.

It does not of course only happen at the top rung of the ladder and the so-called ordinary 'stamp collector' need not be disillusioned by what he sees and hears, relative to awards achieved. He should rather be inspired by all the buzz surrounding his hobby to the extent that he sets about participating in Society meetings and so shares his own collecting interest with his fellows. This is when the real enjoyment sets in. Your hobby becomes more alive with long-term friendships being established.

It has always been the concern of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa that not enough is being done to encourage the more modern-period collector to partake in exhibiting and the latest steps taken by FIP to address this situation are most welcome. FIP has introduced what they term the 'Modern Experimental Traditional Class,' restricted to stamp issues after 1 January 1961. The first international exhibition to host this class will be Australia in 2013.

Your local Federation has wasted no time however and with the next National due in Cape Town 13 -15 October this year, has already included its own 'Experimental Class' in this prospectus. What wonderful

news! The marking system has been modified to exclude the criterion *Importance* and the 10 points previously allocated to this criterion have been equally redistributed to *Presentation* and *Treatment*.

The introduction of this new type of exhibiting brings to mind a piece of local philatelic history. For the record, South Africa introduced a class for the modern collection entitled 'The Last 25 Years,' way back in 1978. This generated a lot of interest and in 1980, a modern Rhodesian collection actually achieved a Gold Medal award. There was difficulty however in applying the 25-year rule, as the starting date had to be adjusted each year. This class title was later changed to 'Post World War II Philately' and functioned for a number of years thereafter, under this banner. Unfortunately, there was no progression for an exhibitor after a National Exhibition into the International arena, as no complementary class then existed and the category ultimately fell away. This new approach from FIP for a 'Modern Experimental Traditional Class' resuscitates, as it were, the initiative started in South Africa some 30 years ago.

Come on then, you first time modern collectors; you may enter between 2 and 8 frames and have until 30 June 2011 to send in those entries. (Prospectus and Entry Form were included with the February issue of *The SA Philatelist*). Good luck and enjoy your hobby.

NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
CAPE TOWN 2011
(Incorporating Junass 2011)

13TH – 15TH OCTOBER
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN CENTENARY

Entry Forms and more information relative to the Cape Town Exhibition may be obtained from:

Verena Mary Rogers. Suite 39, Private Bag X6.7506 Panorama.

Tel: 0729461767
Email: vmrogers@telkomsa.net

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SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

Contents

Comment by an Eminent Philatelist - *Danny Swart* 39
Reader's Feedback - *Dave Morton* 42
Report back - INDIPEX - *Howard Green* 42
Report back - Joburg 2010 - *Howard Green* 44
New RSA Stamp Issues Series - *Robin Messenger* 45
The English Royal Mail - from 1516 AD to the Present Day 46
Book Review: The Classic Stamps of Bokhara - *Chris Mobsby* 47
Donated Material from the *Museum voor Communicatie* in The Hague 47
Birth of a Stamp - Republic of SA series - *George Cafetzoglou* 48
Obituary Notice - Prof Okkie de Jager 49
A few of my favourites ... - *Jill Redmond* 50
Press Releases - WWF The Leopard and Raoul Wallenberg 51
The History of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek - *Paul van Zeyl* 52
Twenty - One Today - *Chris Mobsby* 56
The QE2 Definitive issues of Bechuanaland - *Peter van der Molen* 60
W Reginald Bray's letter to Komati Poort - *Steve Catlin* 68
SAPDA Executives 2011 70

Regular Features

Publishing deadlines 40
From the Mailbox *(letters to the editor)* ..... 41 &48
Phun with Postmarks - *Alex Visser* 59
Thematically Yours - *Rev Cassie Carstens* 66
Stamps that make us smile..- *Volker Janssen* 66
Future Events 67
Classifieds 67

Advertisers.

Johnson Philatelics 38
Doreen Royan & Associates 43
Sheaffer pens 44
East Rand Stamps 48
Rand Stamps - Paul Van Zeyl 49
Wilson Bayly Holmes Ovcon Ltd 65
Peninsula Publishers 66
R W Hisey & R T Bartshe 69
SAPDA 71
Spink 72

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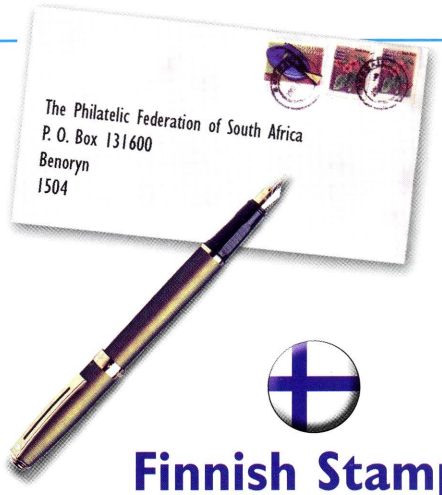
From the mailbox . . .

SHEAFFER
style for life.

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©



Youth Philately

Hello dear friends.
I live in the city of Kazan in Russia, where my friends and I are engaged in a children's philatelic club. We vary in age between 6 and 12 years and love the hobby of philately, collecting stamps on different topics like sport, fauna, flora, art and many more. Unfortunately, we can only find Russian stamps. Previously, we obtained stamps from other countries from their envelopes, but now the envelopes often arrive without stamps. Recently, my parents visited your country where they had some wonderful experiences and memories. Our club members would like to learn more about your country and its beautiful stamps and would be grateful to receive any philatelic material or information from South Africa.
Thanking you in advance.
My address: Karim Zagidullin, Botanicheskaya 9-68, Kazan, Russia, 420059
email: karzagid@gmail.com

EDITORIAL TEAM: Perhaps a youth leader out there would like to link up their club members with this Russian youth group, with a view to swopping stamps.

Kazan, Russia logo

Corresponding with France

My name is Georges and I work as a general practitioner in a city near Strasbourg (France).
I am looking for a correspondent in your country, who would be interested in exchanging one (or a couple of) letter(s) with multi-coloured franking: a franking with several different stamps (at least six) and, as far as possible, a pair or a block of four stamps.
As for me, I will send back a similar letter, for which I will emphasize the aesthetic quality and exceed the usual stamping. As far as I can, I can even send a stamped letter according to your wishes - you can choose the French stamps you want on these websites:
http://timbres.laposte.fr/rayon/timbres-collection/?page=1
http://timbres.laposte.fr/rayon/timbres-marianne/
If there are such websites, displaying the stamps available in your country, could you please give me the link of the website? Thank you.
Best regards,
Georges - email: georges.gaines@dbmail.com

Finnish Stamps

Kai Barnes, lives in Finland and collects stamps from countries of Southern Africa. She has emailed to say " It would be useful if I knew someone in S.A. who is or will be interested in collecting Finnish stamps, so we could simply exchange Finnish stamps for Southern Africa stamps.

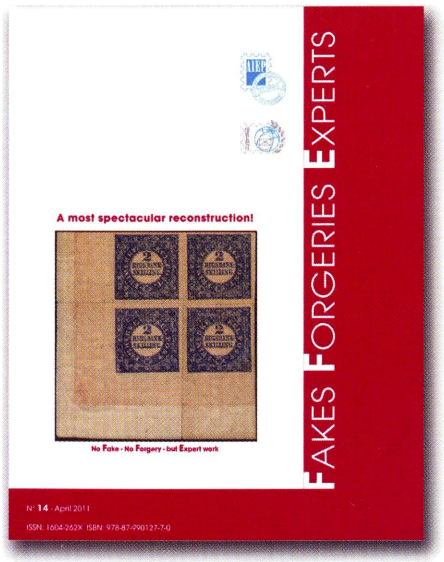
Please could you kindly publish my request to exchange stamps. I have a large variety of Finnish stamps. If further information is needed, please let me know." email addresses:
cliff@suomi24.fi - or kai@dlc.fi

editorial board's choice
Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Paul van Zeyl for his articles on *The History of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek*

Item of Interest

A most spectacular reunion!



In the 1850s a postmaster somewhere in Copenhagen was cutting a sheet of 2 Rigsbank Skilling (RBS) stamps apart to sell to his customers. Today, more than 150 years later the pieces in this puzzle have been reunited into a sensational mint 2 RBS block of four. The insurance value of this fantastic philatelic item is 600,000 Euro.

Fakes, Forgeries & Experts Journal, the magazine for advanced philately, reveals a fantastic story in their new issue. The story begins when Denmark, as one of the first countries, issued its first stamps in 1851, a 4 RBS for domestic use and a 2 RBS for local use. They were printed in sheets of 2x100 and the stamps were cut out to be sold individually.

In 2000 a previously unknown pair of 2 RBS was for sale at auction house Postiljonen in Sweden. There, Denmark's foremost stamp expert saw the pair and understood that this pair would fit together with two other single stamps that earlier were known to match each other. The pair was sold to the USA for 90,000 Euro including commission, but after ten years and several changes of ownership, now all three units are reunited. The block of four is the largest mint unit of 2 RBS with the margins intact and is probably the greatest crown jewel in Danish philately.

The general public gets the opportunity to view the block for the first time in Monte Carlo, 2-4 December, as one of the main attractions at the exhibition '*100 Worldwide Rarities*', MonacoPhil 2011.

The full story can be read in FFE #14, which was released at the end of March 2011.

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READERS FEEDBACK ...

Special Christmas Flight London/Cape Town 9 December 1931



Whilst the objectives outlined in the article by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA on the **'Special Christmas Flight London/Cape Town 9 December 1931'**,[published on pages 190 - 193 of the December 2010 edition] are clear, some incorrect assumptions have again been made with regard to this flight. It is unfortunate that no reference was made to the article published in the December 2005 edition of *The SA Philatelist* [Volume 81 No 6] where the facts concerning this 'special' flight were covered in much detail. Based on the findings in this article the point was made that '.....*it is difficult to understand how the reference to an earlier dispatch of the bulk mail came to be accepted as fact. It is also unclear as to where the numbers of what might be referred to as 'rare' covers i.e. those cancelled with either the Croydon Aerodrome or Wilton Road sub-Post Office postmarks, including the Pilot signed covers, come from'.*

In the latest article it has again been incorrectly assumed that:

"The bulk of the mails were sent to Paris on the evening of 8 December 1931 ....."

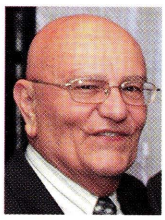
It is also no longer conclusively accepted that only:

"LATE MAILS *were received on 9 December ..... and are cancelled 9 December", and that ".... only 127 items were handled in total on this date; ....."*

Based on the information contained in the British G.P.O memo from the Post Office Archives, which was addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office on 9 December 1931 and quoted in full in the December 2005 article, the question of which mail was in fact flown from Croydon Aerodrome on 9 December 1931 must remain open for further investigation and discussion. The point was also made in the December 2005 article that '.... *although the opinions expressed remain inconclusive the scenario outlined did highlight the dangers of automatically accepting that whatever information has previously been published is always in fact authentic'.*

Reference to previous articles on similar subjects published in *The SA Philatelist* should always be made wherever possible and although the Editorial Board does refer articles submitted by authors for verification by Specialist Societies, it may be advisable that if there is insufficient time for the contents to be fully verified before publication, the article be preferably delayed until the next issue as this would avoid the possibility of perpetuating historic assumptions which have since been proven to be incorrect.

Dave Morton



In response:

- George Cafetzoglou RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg:

Mr. Dave Morton's article was in the December 2005 issue of *The SA Philatelist* and we recommend that Aerophilatelists read both articles in conjunction.

I had not read same, but have been in contact with Dave and will revise the article for publication in the *Aeroletter*.

Yes, we have a key in the door, we must now try to pursue on a broader basis the same research. I have received an item postmarked London FS 9 December and JHB receiver 21st, this the first-step to unravelling the puzzle.

We will liaise, and certainly require all input from any other collectors who may have pertinent material, and when we eventually re-publish will mention all participants, subject to their approval. We need to work together in order to achieve the objective.

I do not believe that the Editorial Board can be held responsible in any way for the present circumstances, as referral on articles would be impossible to achieve, and would make production of the magazine an impossible task.

Regards, G.C.C.

INDIPEX

Report Back

by Howard Green: Commissioner

The exhibition under the patronage of FIP and the auspices of FIAP was held at the Pragati Maidan Complex in New Delhi from 12 - 18 February 2011.

Sixty-one countries participated in the exhibition with representation from Asia, Europe and the Americas plus South Africa as the sole country representing Africa. I attended the exhibition as commissioner and juror, with only three exhibits under my control.

A total of 555 exhibits were judged, the overall standard being very high - altogether 41 Large Gold and 62 Gold medals were awarded. In addition there were exhibits in the Court of Honour. The Grand Prix International went to a postal history exhibit on Brazil and the Grand Prix D'Honneur to an exhibit on Bolivia 19th Century. The South African results were :-

Patrick Flanagan - *BSA Company to 1905* - 90 Gold
Emil Buhrmann - *Underfranked mail in Pre-Union South Africa* - 88 Large Vermeil
David Crocker - *Great Britain - The early line engraved* - 80 Vermeil

The exhibition was officially opened by the President of India with strict security in place, resulting in the jury not being able to judge any exhibits on the opening day. There were 97 trade booths, the majority being postal administrations and only a handful of dealers handling material other than modern issues.

A very long day trip was organised for jurors and commissioners to the Taj Mahal in Agra - an awesome experience to see the beauty of this world heritage site. The negative was the 12 hours spent in the bus travelling to and from Agra.

Unfortunately the overall organisation of the exhibition was poor, including insufficient frames to accommodate the exhibits (resulting in the judging of some exhibits on tables in the jury room), lack of punctuality in terms of the programme, poor, run-down exhibition venue with shoddy accommodation for jurors and commissioners, delay of four countries' exhibits at customs resulting in an unscheduled extra day of judging, five hour delay in collecting exhibits from bin room, etc.

However, the friendliness and hospitality of our hosts offset many of the problems and it was an unforgetable experience for me.



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King George VI

Collectors' Club



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Joburg 2010

by Howard Green RDPSA, Co-Chairman of the Organising Committee.



The seed for the *Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show* was planted way back in 2005 when the idea of holding another international stamp exhibition in South Africa was first mooted. The previous exhibition had been held at Gallagher Estate in Midrand in 1998. The initial investigations were positive and it was decided to go ahead with the project which was to be a collaborative venture between the South African Post Office and the Philatelic Federation of South Africa, under the patronage of the Federation of Inter-Asian Philately.

The Organising Committee included a number of prominent philatelists, many of whom had signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and who are successful businessmen in their own right. One of the Committee's initial tasks was to secure the booking of a venue and from very early on it was quite clear that there was only one place at which the Exhibition could take place and that was at the Sandton Convention Centre. The Convention Centre is conveniently located in close proximity to leading hotels and restaurants and the Gautrain and is adjacent to the most prestigious shopping centre in South Africa, Sandton City.

The two main sponsors, namely the South African Post Office and the Philatelic Foundation of South Africa, each committed a maximum of R2 million to the funding requirements of the Exhibition and any other income had to be raised by way of external fund raising. This campaign had limited success due in part to the economic collapse during 2008 but nevertheless a respectable sum of R352,000 was raised. The Committee appreciated that there had to be extremely tight control over expenditure if the Exhibition was to be conducted within the limits of the funds available to it and in this they were particularly successful. Not only was the full amount of the sponsors' funding not utilised but there was a significant cash balance left over at the end. The remaining money now becomes available to the Philatelic Federation for the further promotion of philatelic exhibitions and R300,000 is at present being transferred to their account. In addition to the cash portion there were some major sponsorships in kind such as that by Wilson Bayly Holmes-Ovcon for the frames and by Claude Neon for signage. The original budget had anticipated expenditure net of recoveries of some R5 million but the final actual figure is closer to R3 million, a saving of R2 million.

The actual exhibition, held from 27 to 31 October 2010, was very well accepted by the South African and the international philatelic communities. Many people were particularly complimentary about the Palmares banquet which was held at the Wanderers Club in Illovo; The South African Post Office sponsored this event. Overseas visitors were also most impressed with Maropeng, which the Commissioners and Jury members and their spouses visited on the Saturday. There is no doubt that the *Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show* put South Africa on the world map philatelically and we can be proud of this achievement.



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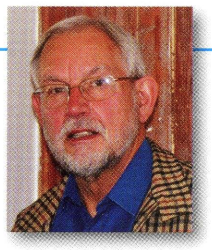
New South African Stamp issues 2011 Part 1

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.





4 February 2011 - Small African Wild Cats.

Denominations: 5 x *Africa Airmail (R4.30).
Designer: Annemarie Wessels., depicting, in clockwise order from left: African Wild Cat (large square design), Serval, Caracal, African Golden Cat and Black-footed Cat (small square designs) in a *se tenant* block, as illustrated above.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp sizes: Four 30 x 30mm and one 60 x 60mm.
Perforation: 13.2, extending through sheetlet selvedges. The large stamp is additionally perforated around the outline of the cat's head at the same gauge.
Paper: 102gsm gummed stamp paper coated with yellow-green phosphor.
Gum: PVA.
Sheetlet size: 150 x 150mm, comprising two blocks one above the other.
Quantity: 50,000 sheetlets.
Cylinder numbers: 8100 (blue), 8101 (red), 8102 (yellow) and 8103 (black).
Printing sheet size: 505 x 690mm comprising 12 sheetlets arranged in four rows of three.
First Day Cover: No. 8.13, of which 5000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.8 - 'Hluhluwe • 04.02.2011'

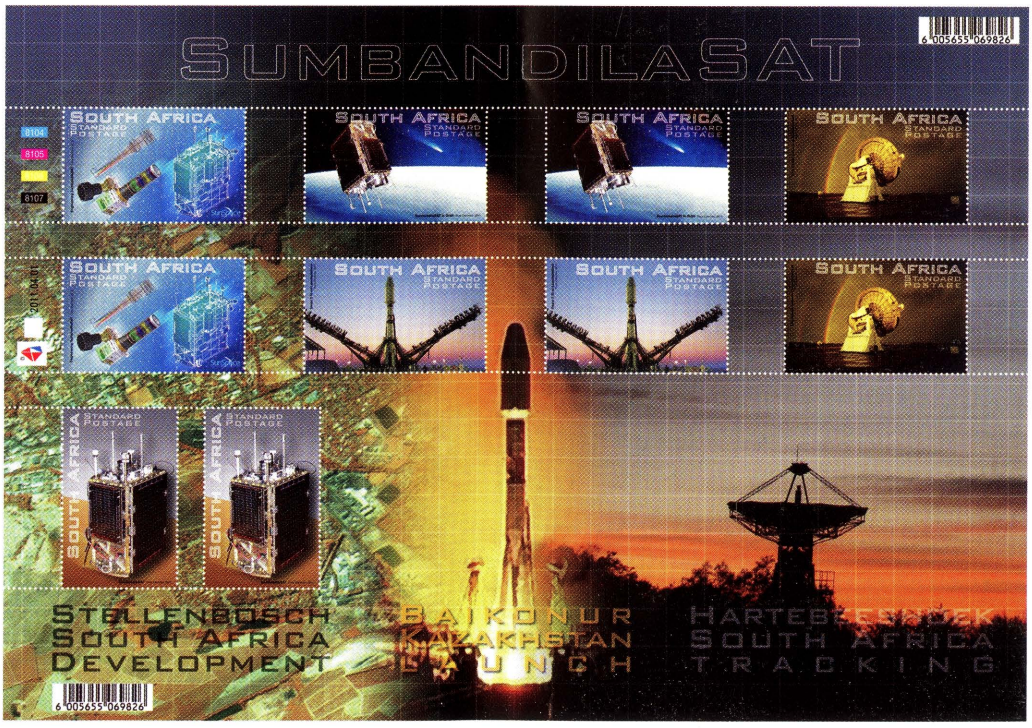
*Note: *This is misleading as this rate is only valid for Southern Africa, which is defined in the Rates Brochure as comprising: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Peoples Rep.), Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. i.e. countries of West and North Africa are not included.*

1 April 2011 - SumbandilaSAT.

SumbandilaSAT is the Venda name given to South Africa's second locally-built micro-satellite. Freely translated, 'Sumbandila' means 'pathfinder' in English. The satellite orbits about 500 km above the earth, carrying high-resolution cameras, which produce images used for the effective management of natural disasters, food security such as crop yield estimation, as well as safety and energy security. It also maps infrastructure and land use, measures the population and monitors water levels in dams and rivers. (Information courtesy of *Setempe*)
Denominations: 5 x **Standard Postage (R2.50).
Designer: Thea Clemons.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp sizes: Four 48 x 30.45mm (horizontal) and one 30.45 x 48mm (vertical).
Perforation: An example has not yet been seen for measurement. The illustration in SETEMPE shows perforations extending horizontally through sheetlet selvedges for the three horizontal stamps but only to the left margin for the vertical stamp.
Paper: 102gsm gummed stamp paper coated with yellow-green phosphor.
Gum: PVA.
Sheetlet size: 270 x 190mm, comprising two of each design separated by gutters (see illustration).
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets.
Cylinder numbers: 8104 (blue), 8105 (red), 8106 (yellow) and 8107 (black).
Printing sheet size: 570 x 520mm comprising four sheetlets arranged in two rows of two.
First Day Cover: No. 8.14, of which 5000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.9 - 'HARTEBEESPOORT / 01.04.2011'

** Note: In SETEMPE, the order form for this issue gives the cost of the sheetlet as R25.00, from which it is deduced that the Standard Postage tariff from 1 April 2011 will be R2.50.

Acknowledgement: Most of the above information was obtained from SETEMPE, Vol 16 No 1, dated January-April 2011. Additional information was supplied by Connie Liebenberg, Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group



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The English Royal Mail – from 1516 AD to the Present Day

The Royal Mail traces its history back to 1516, when Henry VIII appointed Sir Brian Tuke as Master of the Posts, a post that evolved into the office of Postmaster General. Since that time many changes have taken place in the national network for the transportation of mail, some for the better, others questionably, have not improved the service. By way of example, in the late 19th Century , there were between six and twelve mail deliveries per day in London, permitting correspondents to exchange multiple letters within a single day; this was reduced to one per day in 2004.

Royal Mail Time Line:

1516 - Sir Brian Tuke appointed Master of the Posts by Henry VIII.

1635 - King Charles I in a proclamation at Bagshot, July 31, allows the Royal Mail service to be used by the public with postage paid by the recipient.

1654 - Oliver Cromwell grants a monopoly over the service in England to the 'Office of Postage'.

1657 - Fixed postal rates introduced.

1660 - General Post Office officially established by Charles II.

1661 - January 16, Henry Bishop appointed as first Postmaster General; August 12, postal marking indicating the date of posting introduced: the Bishop Mark.

1712 - Newspaper tax stamp introduced.

1784 - The first mail coach run at the suggestion of John Palmer from Bristol, via Bath to London.

1793 - Uniformed delivery staff employed; Post Office Investigation Branch formed, claimed as the oldest, recognized criminal investigation authority in the world.

1830 - Mail carried, unofficially, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

1837 - Rowland Hill publishes Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability

1838 - January 20, first Travelling Post Office used - a converted horse box; November, official use of equipment for pick-up and drop-off of mail from a moving train; Post Office Money Order system introduced.

1839 – December 5, uniform 4d postage introduced.

1840 - January 10, uniform 1d postage introduced; first adhesive postage stamp (Penny Black).

1841 - January 6, Registered mail introduced; January 26, postal stationary envelopes with embossed stamps issued.

1848 - trial rouletting of stamps, conducted by Henry Archer

1850 - trial perforation of stamps by Henry Archer.

1852 - November 23. First Post Office pillar box erected, St Hellier, Jersey.

1853 - Post boxes erected on mainland; 1d light blue fiscal stamp issued inscribed 'Receipt One Penny'.

1854 - First Crown Post Offices opened; Penny Red and Twopenny Blues issued perforated

1857 - Trials of Pearson Hill's automatic cancelling machine.

1870 - ½d rate introduced for postcards and newspapers; also newspaper wrappers.

1878 - Registered envelopes introduced

1880 - Post delivered on bicycles in Coventry.

1882 - October 2, reply-paid postcards introduced.

1883 - Parcel Service and Parcel Post Labels introduced.

1885 - First stamp vending machine installed at Cannon Street Station, London.

1891 - Privately produced, but officially sanctioned booklets on sale.

1894 - First picture postcards allowed.

1897 - Steam- and petrol-driven Post Office vehicles used in London

1904 - March, Booklets sold by the Post Office, ½d over face value.

1906 - July, official trials of coil stamp vending machines.

1911 - Official airmail flights in Britain: Hendon-Windsor and return.

1912 - National telephone service opened by Post Office.

1914 - Postage Due stamps introduced.

1917 - December, first machine applied slogan postmarks.

1919 - International airmail service developed by RAF and RE (Postal Section)

1920 - Airmail stickers (By Air Mail) adopted.

1922 - September 5, Prudential Assurance uses first meter mark.

1927 – December 5, Post Office Underground Railway opened, Mount Pleasant to Paddington.

1930 – Airmail Post Boxes painted blue.

1936 - Mobile Post Office, GPO 1 registered

1941 - Pre-stamped air letter sheet issued for POW mail.; airgraph service to Cairo introduced, later to Canada, Africa and Australasia.

1943 - Air letter sheets introduced for general use.

1957 - Experiments with graphite lines for automatic sorting.

1958 - Regional/ country stamps introduced.

1960 - Definitives have phosphor bands.

1963 - Philatelic Bureau opens.

1966 - Cameo portrait of The Queen used; 'England Winners' stamp quoted on the Stock Exchange; first Christmas stamps

1968 - English/Welsh bilingual stamps issued; 1st and 2nd class letter service announced.

1969 - GPO reverts from government department to a nationalised industry; Prestige Stamp Books introduced.

1970 - Stamps inscribed in decimal currency.

1973 - First Royal wedding celebrated on stamps.

1974 - Use of postcodes extended to all UK.

1979 - 8p definitive printed by Enschedé - first use of an overseas printer for GB stamps.

1981 - Telecommunications services split into British Telecom and Post Office.

1984 - May 1, Frama type machines introduced.

1986 - Businesses of delivering letters, parcels and running post offices separated.

1989 - NVI stamps appear;

1990 - Royal Mail Parcels re-branded as Parcelforce.

1993 - March 2, £10, highest value definitive issued; self-adhesive stamps issued in booklets.

2000 - May 22, at The Stamp Show 2000 the first Smilers or customised stamps were offered.

2004 - deliveries reduced to one per day; TPOs removed from service; Smart Stamps introduced.

2006 - Royal Mail loses monopoly. Competitors can carry mail and pass to R Mail for delivery, i.e. Downstream access; Pricing in Proportion (PIP) introduced; Online postage allows payment of postage on the web avoiding the use of stamps.

2007 - Sunday collection from Pillar boxes ends.

2010 – Use of bicycles is phased out.

2011 – Will and Kate wedding stamps.

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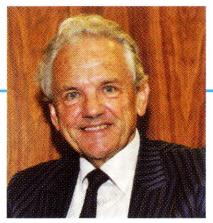
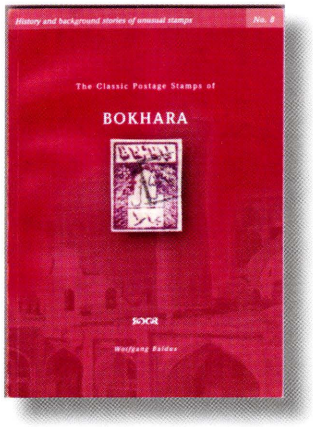
Book Review.

The Classic Postage Stamps of Bokhara by Wolfgang Baldus.



Reviewed by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL. Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.



While the three stamps supposedly issued in the name of Bokhara in 1886 are undoubtedly rare, there being, or so it is thought, fewer than thirty genuine copies in existence today, they do appear to lack the pedigree that is normally associated with such 'classic' stamps as the Penny Black or the Post Office Mauritius. However, in his latest booklet, Wolfgang Baldus has undertaken an enormous amount of research into the issue and lists amongst his sources of reference some twenty-three book titles dating from the 1880s up to the 21st Century. Although some of these have been consulted, for the most part, in the acquisition of geographical and political data, others relate, to some extent at least, to the bona fides of the stamps in question. Notable among these is *Phantom Philately* by Fred Melville that first appeared in 1923. In addition, Baldus has gone to great lengths in consulting some fifty or more articles that have appeared over the years in various philatelic publications and makes particular reference to the research of Norman Williams that was published in the *Cinderella Philatelist* in 1990 as well as reports in a number of German journals of the 1880s and 1890s.

Formerly in Russia, Bokhara, or Bukhara as it is more commonly spelt nowadays, is presently in Uzbekistan, to the north of Persia and Afghanistan, and is probably best known for its production of oriental rugs. Over the years, numerous writers have sought to establish the credentials of the town as a stamp issuing authority. Baldus has been able to illustrate two covers in the present work, one to Carlo Mottes in Teheran and the other to Sigmund Friedl in Vienna. Each was an eminent stamp dealer but with both earning the reputation of purveying, if not creating philatelic forgeries, an aura of doubt is cast over the authenticity of the covers in question. Certain other covers mentioned in the literature have proved untraceable. Of only five collections known to include genuine stamps, two are in the United States and three in Great Britain, the latter including the Tapling Collection in the British Museum.



ex coll. Geoff Rosamond

However, since the publication of the present book early in 2011, a further example has been reported from Sweden.

The stamps were produced in three denominations, an 11-poul red, a 22-poul green and, the rarest of the three with only three copies known, a 65-poul lilac as illustrated on the front cover of the book. The poul was the local currency of the day. The majority of stamps known to the author are illustrated in colour as are numerous forgeries. The 11-poul value alone is known to have been forged, the reasons for which are fully explained by the author. Baldus expounds on numerous arguments both supporting and denying the authentic usage of the stamps by a local postal service in the town of Bokhara. However, it does seem unlikely that such proof will ever be forthcoming. Even though there are undoubtedly both 'genuine' and 'forged' copies of the stamps in existence, they must both be classified, for the present at least, as being of a bogus issue.

The printing of the soft-covered, 92-page book is of a high standard and the text is complemented by numerous illustrations both in black-and-white and in full colour. The author may be contacted by email at artworkbaldus@smp-munich.de for details of the publication and for any contributions to the storehouse of knowledge about the stamps of Bokhara.

Dutch Embassy hand over of the ZAR proof material

On 10 February 2011, the Philatelic Heritage Committee in conjunction with PFSA, Foundation, SAPDA and the South African Post Office, coordinated a special evening to commemorate the handing over to South Africa of ZAR proof material from the *Museum voor Communicatie* in The Hague.

This generous donation of philatelic material was arranged by Titus Jocarini (Director) and Monique Erkelens of the *Museum voor Communicatie*. Arrangements for the material to be sent to South Africa were facilitated by Gawie van der Walt, Chairman of the Philatelic Heritage Committee, part of the PFSA.

Joan Wiegman, together with her colleague Malinda van den Berg, represented the Dutch Embassy for this hand over and Harry Birkhead, Hon Life President of PFSA, accepted the ZAR proof material on behalf of PFSA.

Special thanks go to the South African Post Office's Johan van Wyk, Senior Manager, Philatelic Services, assisted by Sandile Keswa, who hosted and sponsored the evening in Silverton, Pretoria.



Joan Wiegman, Harry Birkhead and Gawie van der Walt

Further details of this donated Dutch material will appear in future *SA Philatelist* issues. At present the material is being scanned and catalogued.

The front cover of this issue shows the Colour Trials by Enschedé for the 1885 ZAR stamp issue, which was part of the donation.

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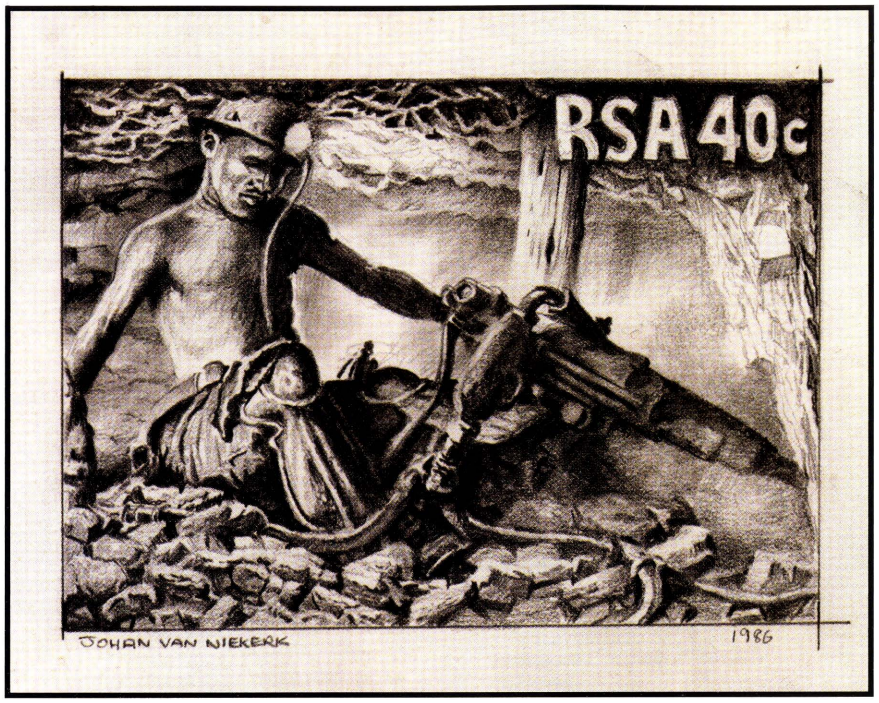
Birth of a Stamp :

Republic of South Africa Series

continued from SA Philatelist June 2009

by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



'Unadopted Essay' in pencil, on Art paper, by Johan van Niekerk. Its denomination 40c (local letter-rate) and depicts an 'African miner underground drilling the reef'.

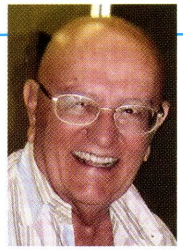
Overall paper size 150mm x 1210mm and the design 131mm x 940mm.

It is dated 1986 at the bottom right margin, and probably denotes an intended issue to commemorate the 'Centenary of Johannesburg and Underground Gold Mining of the City of Gold / Egoli'.

It is beautifully executed and could well have been used to produce the 'Helio-print' and printing cylinder.

Executed in a deep grey colour and charcoal - shades very appropriate and in keeping with underground lighting conditions and hues: true to life. Unfortunately, for reasons unknown, this commemorative issue was abandoned.





Awarding of points Open Class

In November 2010 I wrote the following letter, which was forwarded via Mrs. Jill Redmond to Mr. Emil Buhrmann, the Chairman of Federation's Judging & Ethics Committee, for his comments.

Mr. Buhrmann acknowledged receipt of my letter by email on 24 November 2010 and said he would respond over the next weekend.

After email follow ups in December 2010 and February 2011, I have not had any response from him.

As there are more Open Class Exhibitors interested in this matter I would appreciate if you could forward my letter to *The SA Philatelist* for comment.

Dear Sir,

When I exhibited my Open Class exhibit in October 2006 at the *StampEx 2006 National Exhibition* in Pretoria, my Jury Report was based on the following points schedule.

Knowledge & Personal Study - Max	30 points
Treatment and Originality	30 points
Condition and Rarity	20 points
Presentation, Write Up and Arrangement	20 points
Total	100 points

After this exhibition I consulted the FIP website in Switzerland and found the following specific points award schedule for Open Class, which differed from the schedule used in R.S.A.

Title, Idea and Creativity - Max	20 points
Plan and Development	20 points
Research and Knowledge of the Subject	20 points
Condition and Rarity	15 points
Intelligent use of variety of Non Phil.Material	10 points
Presentation	15 points
Total	100 points

In September 2009 I exhibited my revised Open Class exhibit at the National Exhibition in Bloemfontein and noticed to my surprise that the jury had still used the same specific South African points award schedule as in 2006.

My question is why do we in South Africa not use the FIP points award schedule for Open Class at National Exhibitions?

Please advise me on the above and also what points award system for the Open Class will be used at the National Exhibition in Cape Town later this year.

Many thanks,

Regards

Jan Burger, P.O.Box 2343, Knysna

Email: burgerj@iafrica.com

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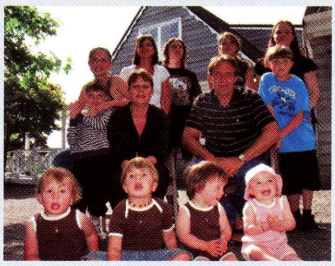
Travel through Stamps

A letter from Alexander Masterov, in which he says "Our large family lives in a small Ukrainian town, and we have eleven children!
Our family has long been fond of collecting stamps; the collection started with my grandfather. We always dreamed of travel, but it remains a dream. Following my grandfather's death, we don't want the collection to stop, and it has become a way for us to explore other countries.
If you have the chance, could you put a few stamps of your country in an envelope. This will be a wonderful addition to our collection.
Yours sincerely,
family Masterov."
Alexander Masterov. Vigonniu pereylok 9-A
Kupjansk. Ukraine. 63701
mailto:potert0@gmail.com
P.S. In the photo a small part of the collection, and our big, happy family.





PROF OKKIE DE JAGER

(9 April 1961 – 14 Desember 2010)



Suid-Afrika se "reus en pionier" in gammastraal-astrofisika, Prof. Okkie de Jager (49), het op 14 Desember 2010 ná 'n jare lange stryd teen kanker in Klerksdorp gesterf.

Prof. Okkie de Jager het die navorsingsleerstoel vir astrofisika en ruimtewetenskap aan die Noordwes-Universiteit (NWU) in Potchefstroom beklee en was Suid-Afrika se groepleier by die Hess-gammastraalteleskoop in Namibië. Sy werk by Nasa se Goddard-ruimtevlugsentrum het 'n nuwe veld in die studie van kosmiese horisonne oopgemaak, waar hoë-energie-gammastrale bestudeer is.

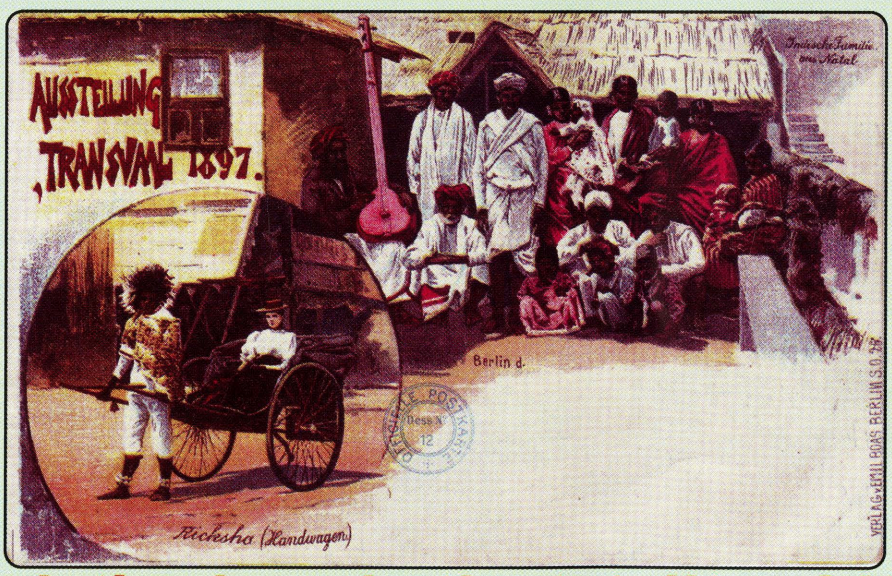
Op die gebied van filatelie sal hy onthou word vir sy goue-medalje versameling oor die postariewe en posroetes van die Unie van Suid-Afrika. Hy het die versameling nog onlangs by die "Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show" uitgestal.

In 2007 het hy die volgende publikasie die lig laat sien: "Introduction to the late fees of the Union of South Africa".

Okkie de Jager was ook betrokke by georganiseerde filatelie en was ook die redakteur van die *Post Office Stone* tydskrif. Verder sal hy onthou word vir die entoesiastiese en onbaatsugtige manier waarop hy mede-versamelaars gehelp het om hulle versamelings uit te bou.

De Jager word oorleef deur sy vrou, Estie, en dogter, Danél.

This is a glimpse of our BEAUTIFUL WORLD...



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

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

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A few of my Favourites . . .

by Jill Redmond RDPSA, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Sea Disaster near Luderitz

The steamship *City of Bardoa*, a passenger and cargo vessel, was built for Ellerman City Line Ltd by Barclay Curle & Co, Glasgow and launched on 26 June 1918. On about 11 March 1943 she left London for Trinidad, Colombo and Calcutta but was torpedoed by the U509 German submarine off Lüderitz, South West Africa on 2 April 1943. She was beached and broke in two. Some cargo and mail (about 40 covers) were salvaged before the vessel disappeared on 26 April 1943. A crew member and 13 passengers were lost. Dr Achi Frank pointed me in the right direction and the internet did the rest!



Albany Travelling Post Office



A *Brief Kaart* from Ladybrand to the Manager, The Bank of Africa Ltd, Grahamstown, postmarked 'LADYBRAND / OC 23 / 96 / O.V.S'. On the reverse, an OFS ½d stamp cancelled with the OFS Coat of Arms.

Route taken: 24 October 1896 Ladybrand to Bloemfontein, Bloemfontein to Naauwpoort then off-loaded. Thereafter postcard put on the Port Elizabeth Midland line and offloaded at Alicedale. The next day, 25 October 1896, it was loaded on to the Albany TPO branch line, running from Alicedale to Grahamstown. The Albany Travelling Post Office operated from about 14 October 1896 to January 1897.

The first TPO, Cape Town based, was introduced in 1882 and all SA TPOs were withdrawn in 1950 due to operational costs.

Ref: *Railway Postal History of SA* by HS Hagen & SP Naylor

Ham River Rail, SWA



Letter posted at Ham River Rail, South West Africa, on 31 July 1917, arriving on 4 August 1917 (backstamp) and censored. All SWA mail was censored whilst SWA was under military administration 1914 to 1920. Book Post saved ½d.

The rail line, passing Ham River, was built in 1915 by South African engineers advancing with the Union troops into SWA. Ham River Rail was opened late in 1916, operating until 8 February 1918. The line was re-opened mid 1923 as Ham River

Ref: *Railway Postal History of SA* by HS Hagen and SP Naylor.

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W.W.F. Endangered Species on Stamps - The Leopard

The extinction of wildlife has increased in the modern age and is currently 50-100 times the rate of natural extinction. Intensive development of open areas, pollution and illegal hunting are some of the factors contributing to the disappearance of many animals.

Israel was blessed with one of the most diverse array of wildlife in the world. According to various estimates, some 400 species of vertebrates live and procreate there, among them approximately 100 mammal species, 200 types of birds and 95 species of reptiles, in addition to thousands of insects. During the 20th Century, some of these have become extinct in Israel.

The leopard, a carnivore belonging to the family Felidae, belongs to the genus Panthera, which includes the four species of large cats that are able to roar: jaguar, tiger, lion and leopard. The global dispersion of leopards stretches over Asia and Africa, living in a wide range of habitats, where they prey on many species of herbivores.

The remains of a leopard dating back 1.7 million years were discovered in Israel and the leopard is mentioned six times in the Bible and the Talmud as a symbol of might and bravery. The leopard population of northern Israel was completely wiped out in the 1960s (probably by shepherds) and today, only a small number of leopards exist in southern Israel, in the Negev and Judean Deserts.

The leopards of Israel's desert population are relatively small (males weigh up to 40 kgs and females up to 32 kgs). Leopard sightings in southern Israel have decreased drastically during recent years and there is great concern that within a few years this noble predator might disappear from the region completely. A number of factors have contributed to their declining numbers:

Lack of Shelter – the leopard ambushes its prey, thus it cannot survive on open plains.

Food – the leopard preys mostly on large and medium sized mammals. When wildlife disappears, it preys on livestock and house pets.

Livestock – conflict between man and leopard has occurred in areas where goats and sheep are herded in natural open spaces.

Increasing Urban Areas – the decrease in suitable habitat has caused crowding among leopards and forced them to hunt pets, cats, dogs and fowl.

Firearms - the use of firearms increased the rate at which leopards are killed, among other things for their precious fur.

Information supplied by Yotam Timna, a Zoologist, who studied Judean Desert leopards from 1986-1990 as part of his M.Sc. studies at Tel-Aviv University. The International World Wildlife Fund (WWF) organization was a partner in this philatelic project. The panda symbol and WWF logo on the stamp appear with the consent of WWF, right holder to the WWF trademark, copyright 1986 ©

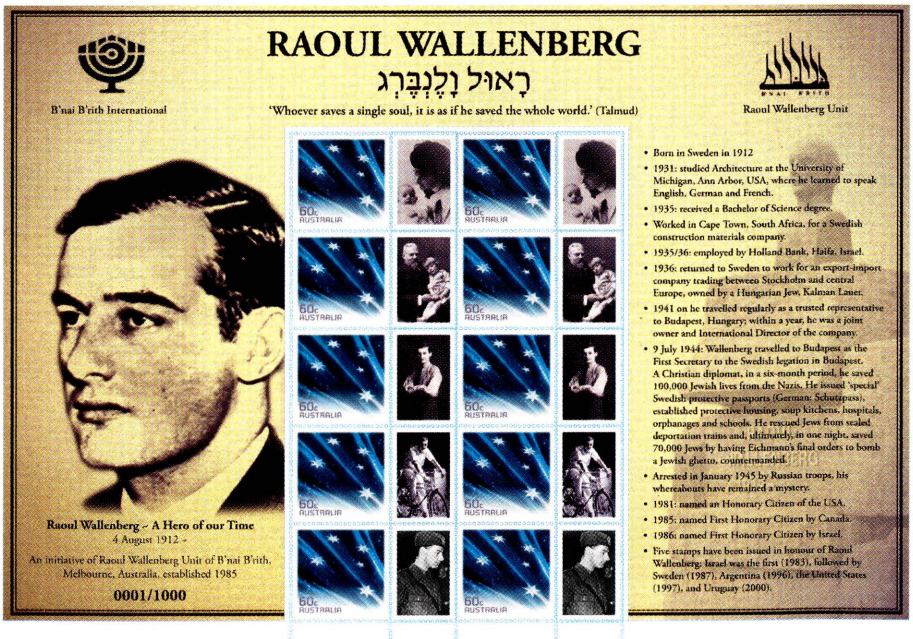
(Courtesy of the Israel Philatelic Service).



25th Anniversary Celebration of Raoul Wallenberg Unit of B'nai B'rith and Launch of The Raoul Wallenberg Stamp Sheet

Established in 1985, Raoul Wallenberg Unit of B'nai B'rith celebrated its 25th Anniversary on Sunday, 1 August 2010, with a celebratory dinner at Lincoln of Toorak.

A new, limited edition Stamp Sheet honouring Raoul Wallenberg was officially launched by Jan Anger, the son of Per Anger, a Swedish diplomat who worked with Raoul Wallenberg in saving Jewish lives in Budapest in 1944-45. After the war, Per Anger became head of Sweden's international aid program and served as Ambassador to Australia, Canada and the Bahamas.



In launching the Stamp Sheet, Jan Anger spoke in detail about the humanitarian work his father had engaged in in Budapest and later in other diplomatic postings throughout the world.

The new, limited edition Raoul Wallenberg Stamp Sheet has been released in conjunction with Australia Post and Max Stern & Co. One thousand sheets have been printed, each including ten 60 cent Australia Post stamps with tabs, featuring photos of Raoul Wallenberg from early childhood to adult soldier. A brief history of his life appears on the right of the stamps. The back of the special envelope depicts a Schutz-pass (protective passport) similar to those which saved the lives of thousands during the Second World War.

It is anticipated that the Stamp Sheet and Envelope set will become collectors' items.

The Raoul Wallenberg Stamp Sheet appears to be the first of its kind in the world.

Further information: Judi Schiff +61 (0)3 9816 9414; judi@judischiffphotography.com

Raoul Wallenberg Unit, B'nai B'rith House, 99 Hotham Street, Balaclava 3183, Australia

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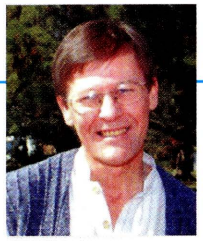

PART TWO

The History of the Zuid - Afrikaansche Republiek / Transvaal to 1896

(Part 2 of 6) by Paul van Zeyl, SAPDA

The 1st British Occupation

President Burgers beaten by both Boers and British

President Burgers' policy of liberal advance in the ZAR/Transvaal, as reflected in his opposition to doctrinal religious teaching at schools; his desire to change both the state's flag (the Vierkleur) and Coat of Arms; and even the proposed strategic railway outlet to Portuguese-controlled Lourenço Marques/ Maputo, soon became serious provocations for the partisan residents. When Burgers minted the first ZAR coin - the Burgerspond - in 1874, there was further Volksraad anger as they regarded as it as profanity and egocentric behaviour (fig 1).



Fig 1. 1974 stamp issue commemorating the Centenary of the minting of the 'Burgerspond'

One of Burgers' plans was to build a railway line from Delagoa Bay (Maputo) through Swaziland and Pretoria to the northern mining areas amongst the Pedi tribes. He travelled to Europe in 1875 to raise £300 000 (fig 2).

When the Sekhukhune/Pedi tribal uprising started in May 1876, President Burgers' found himself with project difficulties and without the services of Commandant-General Paul Kruger. So he led some 300 men against minor Pedi Chief Mathebe (an insignificant victory); watched as Swazi mercenaries under military induna Mataffin's command (supplied in terms of an 1875 agreement with King Mbandeni on his accession to the Swazi throne) defeated Chief Dinkwayane; and then failed to dislodge Sekhukhune at his fortress on Mosego Mountain.

Burgers' difficulties had set the stage for British involvement in the fledging state. Petitions were sent from the goldfields clamoring for British assistance. Because Britain's politicians saw merit in uniting Southern Africa under their flag, Theophilus Shepstone, the Natal Native Commissioner, was dispatched to the ZAR with a small staff escort and mounted policemen. The environment of anarchy and further rumblings from Sekhukhune played into Shepstone's hands: on 12 April 1877, he promulgated the ZAR's annexation as a British colony, calling it Transvaal. Burgers' government collapsed, with the Volksraad finally waking up to the threat, which should have united them earlier.

Transvaal's independence squandered, Burgers returned to his Cape farm. The 'softness' of the annexation resulted in administrative government staff who agreed to sign the Oath of Allegiance to Queen Victoria retaining their positions. This appears to have applied to Stamp Commission members as well (fig 3).



Fig 3. 1875/77 'VR' revenue stamps, overprinted via the Stamp Commission



Since the first discovery of gold at Eersteling, several significant discoveries had been made. For example, the Burgerspond mintings had come from 300 ounces which had been panned at the Pilgrims Rest alluvial goldfield. The Struben brothers, Harry and Fred, played a significant role in the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand. Harry had also developed The Willows into a model farm and, at the time of first British/Shepstone annexation of the Transvaal, he was a member of the Volksraad for Pretoria East. Despite some sentiments expressed, he became a Justice of the Peace in the Shepstone government two months after the annexation.

While the Boers were stunned by developments, the English-speaking segment was celebrating. Former civil servants resumed their previous positions. A High Court of the Transvaal was formed with John Kotze, a young advocate Burgers had drawn from the Cape, installed as first judge. JR Lys (the first English member of the ZAR's Volksraad in 1865), stayed on as Magistrate for the Shepstone/ Lanyon government (fig 4).

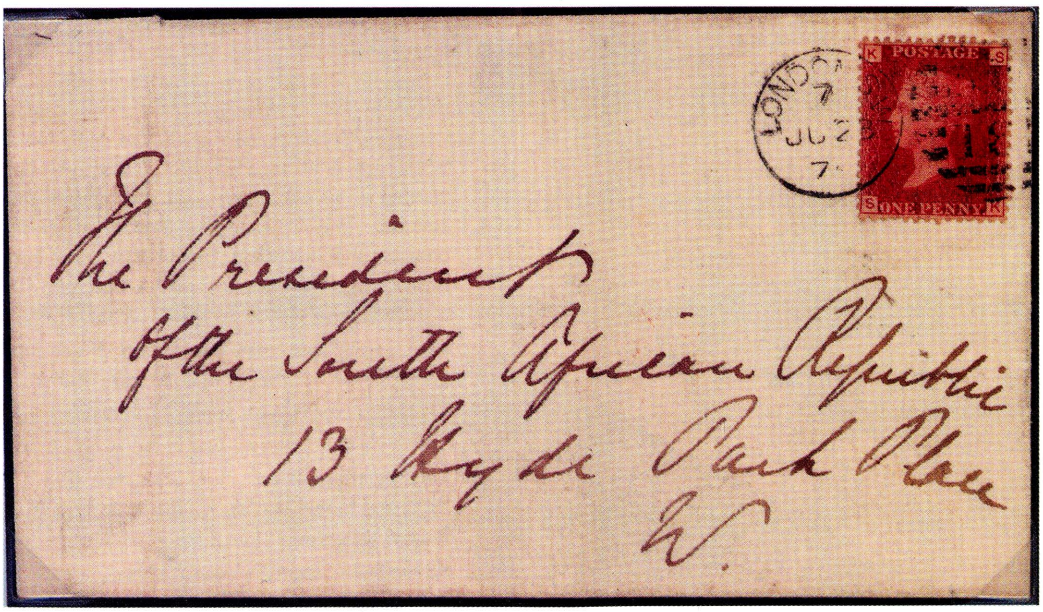

Fig 2. 1875 cover from London addressed to Burgers as '*The President of the South African Republic*' whilst resident there, during his European railway fund-raising tour

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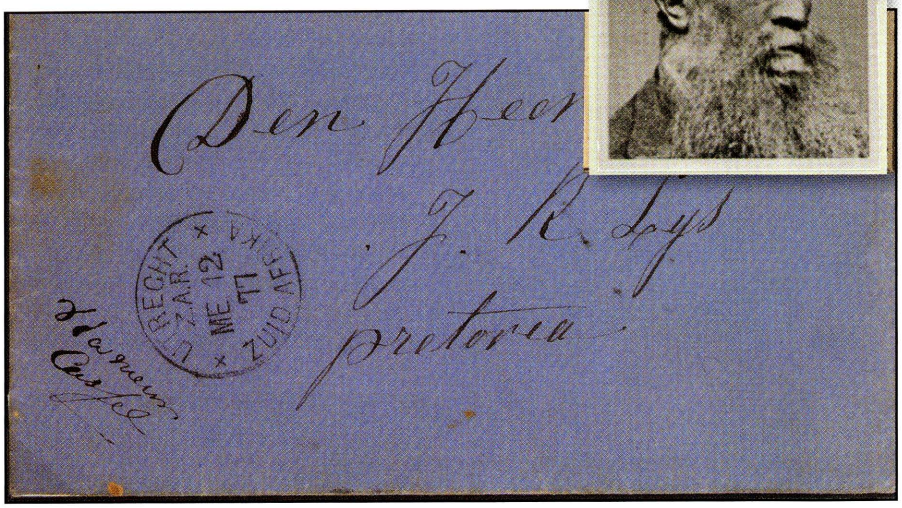
Occupiers operate the postal system



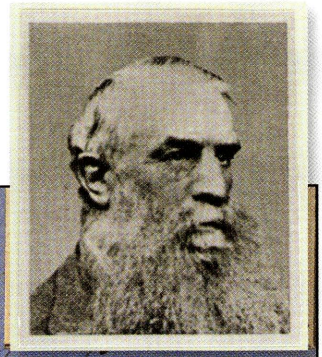


Fig 4. 1877 letter sent by JJ Spies from Utrecht on 12/05 with Pietermaritzburg, Natal (GPO, 16/05) transit mark addressed to Lys (see pic inset) in Pretoria, in which he expressed his concerns at the British occupation.

At the time of the annexation, the PMG was Mr. Jan Adam Vogel. Given the difficult financial conditions, he was required to serve as Pretoria's postmaster as well.

Soon after annexation, the Republican stamps were overprinted 'VR' (Victoria Regina) in three types (fig 5). The overprinting was done in Pretoria by Celliers through the Stamp Commission, whose members were Messrs NJR Swart (Treasurer), HC Bergsma (Auditor), A Bageman (Distributor of Stamps) and CJ Juta. It continued to function until the early 1880s.

The postal system's basis for the occupying forces appears to have been the Cape Post Office Ordinance of 1826. Privates "in His Majesty's army on service" were entitled to a postage rate of 1d per ounce, "Provided that such letter be superscribed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment etc to which such private belongs, together with the name of the writer and the Corps to which he belongs". A 1846 Ordinance added:"In respect of letters addressed to any seaman or soldier and posted within the Colony, the postage of 1d shall be paid … an additional charge of 1d shall be made on such letter sent or received from parts beyond the seas" (fig 6).



Fig 5. Type A 'capitals' overprints in red; known imperforate, fine roulette (15½-16) & wide roulette (6½); various white papers



Type B 'Transvaal' in upper/lower case; coloured papers



Type C showing a small 'VR' overprint

Stamps featuring Queen Victoria's head had been ordered from London printers, Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co and the first printings arrived on 24 July 1878 (fig 7).



Fig 7. Bradbury, Wilkinson printing of the 2/- top value, perforated 14-14½. The majority of the 2/- stamps were used for receipting telegrams, facilitated by a service installed by the British military

Postal records of 13 May 1878 show that the ZAR's internal postage rate had become 3d per ½ ounce (fig 8 illustrated on the next page). The need for 1d stamps by the troops had been underestimated when the Queen's Head order was placed. This was rectified in April 1879 by Celliers surcharging the plentiful supply of 6d stamps received from Britain at the Government Gazette offices (fig 9 illustrated on the next page).

The postal records also indicated that the United Kingdom postage rate was calculated on a dual basis, as follows:

* a Transvaal rate of 6d per ½ ounce on letters, payable in Transvaal stamps; and

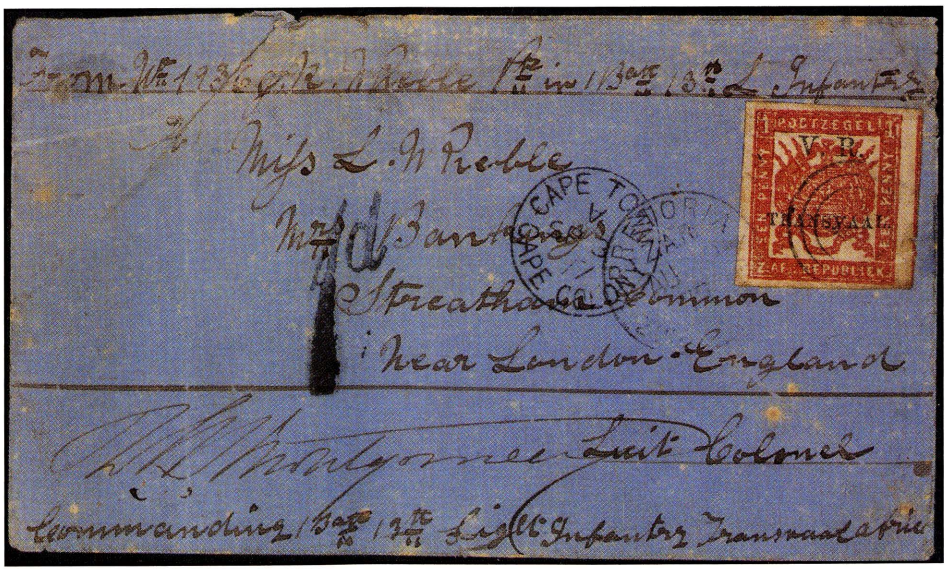


Fig 6. 1877 cover from 'No 1936 JRN Preble Pte. In Batt. 13th L. Infantry' showing correct rate, carries the Commanding Officer's endorsement & sender's details; posted from Pretoria on 20/08, transitted at Cape Town on 3/09 where the '1d' accountancy mark was applied, & with a London 1/10 receiver on its reverse; Commanding Officer Lt Col RB Montgomery also functioned as Commander at Headquarters, Pretoria until late 1877

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Fig 8. 1880 cover addressed to Lys as Magistrate with 3d Queen's Head stamp tied by an indistinct concentric circle handstamp; and backstamped with a Pretoria receiving mark



Fig 9. Celliers surcharges in black & red in three printings; some major types are shown



Fig 10. 1878 combination cover addressed to Britain & endorsed 'Via Diamond Fields' with applicable 6d rate in stamps of both Transvaal & Cape, cancelled at Pretoria/'1' on 6 May, Cape Town on 17 May (over Cape stamps) & backstamped Taunton (UK) on 13 June

* a Cape Colony overseas rate of 6d per ½ ounce on letters, payable in Cape stamps (fig 10).

It appears that increased administrative efficiency made it possible to jettison the onerous requirement of holding Cape and Natal stamps (for the two separate routes) at Transvaal post offices. With effect from 1 April 1880 it was only necessary to purchase Transvaal stamps for franking purposes, that is a total of 1/-, being the rate for both legs of the journey (fig 11).

Regarding registered letters on foreign routes via Cape Town and Durban, the following rates applied from 1878:

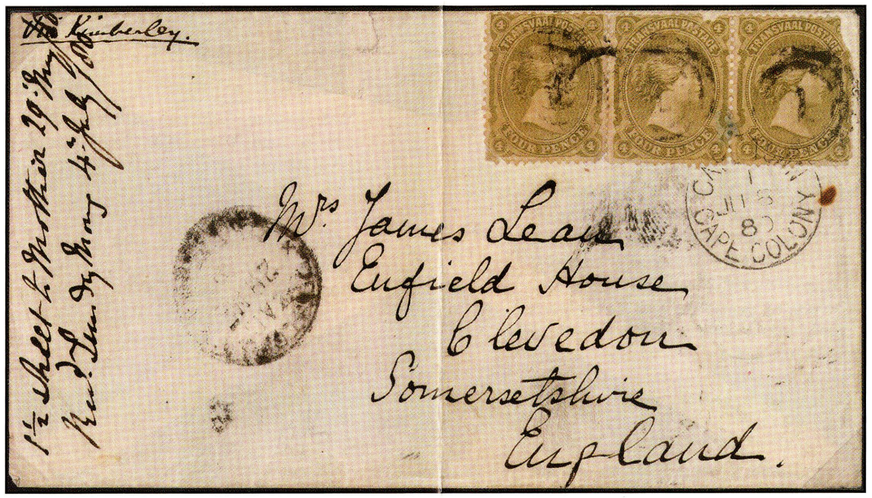

Fig 11. 1880 combination cover addressed to Britain and endorsed 'Via Kimberley' with applicable total rate of 1/- comprising 3 x 4d Queen's Head stamps, cancelled Pretoria 29 May/'1',Cape Town on 6 June, & Bristol 3 July, Clevedon 4 July

* a Transvaal rate of 6d payable in Transvaal stamps

* a Cape/Natal rate of 4d payable in Cape/ Natal stamps.

From 1 April 1880, Transvaal stamps could also prepay the registration fee for both the Cape and Natal routes, 10d in total.

Boer patience rewarded

Shepstone's honeymoon relationship with Pretoria's residents was short-lived. By April 1878, almost 6 600 of the Transvaal's 8 000 voters had signed a protest memorandum and subscribed £3 000 for Kruger and Gen Piet Joubert to plead the case for independence in Britain. Signs of nationhood were finally stirring in the state.

A new Administrator, William Owen Lanyon, arrived in Pretoria in March 1879. Some 4000 Boers encamped at Kleinfontein along the Pretoria - Bronkhorstspruit road (near Diamond Hill/Donkerhoek) in March/April to discuss their independence with him (fig 12). However, it was to no avail, as Lanyon did not have authority in this matter.

With the Anglo-Zulu War won, British troops arrived in Pretoria to augment those already prepared for Sekhukhune's 4 000 Pedi warriors (fig 13). They totalled more than 2 000 men under Sir Garnet Wolseley. Swaziland's King Mbandeni supplied a further 8 000 warriors under

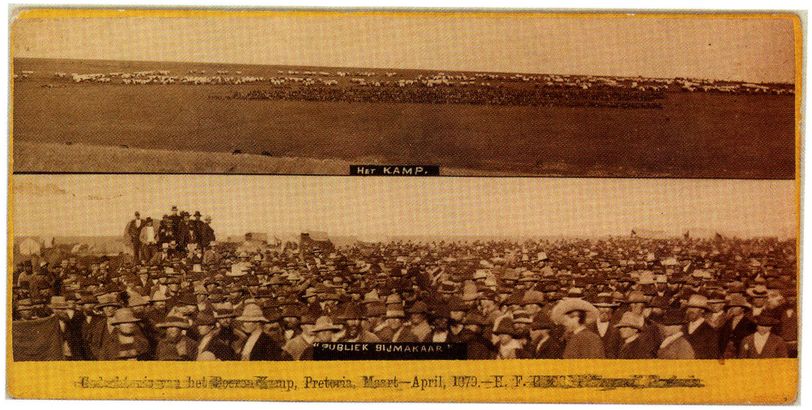

Fig 12. HF Gros photo card: "*Gedachtenis van Buren Kamp, Maart - April 1879*" at Kleinfontein

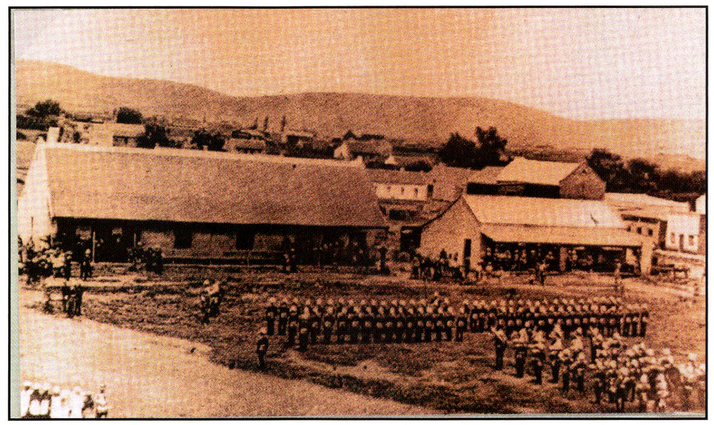

Fig 13. Photo of first formal raising of the British flag in front of the Raadzaal, Church Square on 24 May, the Queen's birthday (showing European Hotel to right)



Fig 14 Photo of Chief Sekhukhune and family in captivity

Mataffin. The experienced Wolseley had been sent to South Africa to give impetus to military action, arriving nine days after the first telegraph link from Transvaal to the outside world had been completed.

The major onslaught against Sekhukhune took place on 28 November 1879. The Chief was caught at Mamatarnageng cave after three days of heavy fighting. Sekhukhune (then 65 years old), his wife and her baby, a child and some indunas and generals were imprisoned in Pretoria (fig 14).

Wolseley's challenges did not end here. Appointing himself Governor of the Transvaal, he now faced the Boers. At a gathering at Wonderfontein on 10 December, a decision was taken to repudiate British control. They waited for the outcome of the British general election since Gladstone's Liberal Party opposition had never expressed itself in favour of Transvaal's annexation. Wolseley meanwhile returned to Britain, to influence the election-winning Liberals to back the occupation, leaving Natal and Transvaal affairs in the hands of Sir George Pomeroy Colley.

. . . Part Three: The ZAR's Second Republic - The Empire is humbled

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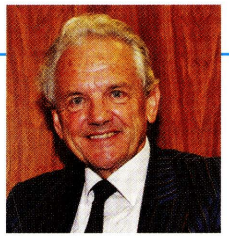
Cinderellas

"Twenty-One Today!"



by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL.
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

Sadly, no, the title of this episode in my irregular run of articles on the local stamps and postal services of the world does not refer to the age of the author but rather to the fact that this is the twenty-first episode in the series. This is certainly more than I envisaged when the first part was published under the title of "**My Favourite Local**" in *The SA Philatelist* in June, 2004. Now, however, and despite the fact that I am a self-confessed addict to the field of 'locals', I must admit that I am concerned that I might start repeating myself, if not with the actual stamps or covers described but possibly with such groupings as the Chinese Treaty Ports, Russian Zemstvos or U.S.Carriers. Nevertheless, I do hope that in the selection of items that I have chosen for this month's offering, there will be something of interest to at least a few of you, the readers and subscribers to this journal.

Transylvanian Hotel Posts.

This may well be a case in point. Way back in August, 2004, I described the hotel post at the "*Kurhaus auf der Hohen Rinne*" in Transylvania, then in eastern Hungary but an area that was ceded to Romania in 1919. This I was able to illustrate with a picture postcard of the hotel bearing, on the face, a copy of the stamp issued in 1910 to cover the cost of conveying guests' mail to the nearest post office.

However, the Hohen Rinne was not alone among the hostelries of the Carpathian Mountains in issuing its own stamps. In 1903, the state-run resort of Magura, near the town of Cluj, introduced a service to transport mail to the nearest village of Josikatelep. Cluj, incidentally, was to claim a degree of postal autonomy when, in 1919, Hungarian stamps were surcharged there in order to change their face value from filler and korona to the Romanian bani and leu or lei. Stamps for the resort, in values of 2- and 4-fillers for postcards and letters respectively, were produced, one by one, on a press that



Fig.1

applied colour, bright blue-green for the lower value and rose for the higher, to the background and embossed the inscriptions in colourless, or albino, relief. What appears to be coloured rouletting, or "*percé en arc*", was, in fact, something of an extravagance as, with the stamps being punched out individually, there was no need for any type of perforation. Sadly, the increase in the amount of mail, generated largely by philatelists using this new and novel stamp, prompted the post office at Cluj to forbid the use of this first issue even before the 1903 summer season was out. It is not known whether, in due course, Magura defied the order or whether, perhaps, the post office itself relaxed the ban but stamps did reappear in 1911. They were produced in a similar manner although on this occasion both values were in shades of light green and the 'rouletting' was increased from a gauge of 11 to one of 16. The mail was now delivered via the post office at Reketó but usage of the stamps was again a short-lived affair, the date stamp of the Reketó Postal Agency of October 23 1911 and used to cancel the copy of the 4-fillers together with the Hungarian 10-fillers and shown in Fig.1, may well have marked the last



Fig.2

day of use of these locals. In similar vein, there was no government postal service linking the health resort of Bistra with the outside world but visitors were allowed to send their mail via the proprietor's horse and cart that made the journey to the nearby town of Szasz Sebes every Tuesday and Friday. For this service, 2 hellers was charged for newspapers and 6 hellers for letters and postcards. The appropriate stamps were produced in 1909, both printed in brown but with the lower value on yellow and the higher on white paper. There is, in fact, considerable doubt as to whether the 2-heller, as shown in Fig.2, was ever actually, postally used. In 1912, the Hungarian Post Office became aware of and took exception to the inscription 'Bistra-Post' and confiscated all of the stamps then on hand, these consisting for the most part of the 2-heller value. Subsequently, management submitted a claim for compensation in respect of the loss of revenue involved and a sum of 150 kronen was granted and paid in 1913. This turned out to be a one-off payment due to the outbreak of the war for which purpose the Government commandeered the horses and vehicles belonging to the hotel.

Italian Occupation of Meran.

The town of Merano, formerly Meran, is in that part of Austria that was ceded to Italy after the First World War. With the collapse of Austria towards the end of 1918, postal arrangements at the town became completely chaotic and the local Chamber of Commerce applied to the occupying forces for permission to establish a mail service in the district. This was granted and a set of three stamps was printed in the town and issued on 5 October 1918. The stamps, the design of which consisted of the figure of value surrounded by an inscription in German, were printed in black on glazed paper of which the surface alone was coloured and consisted of a 2-heller rose for use on



Fig.3

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newspapers, a 5-heller bright green for postcards and a 10-heller royal blue for letters. On 10 November, stamps of a somewhat more ambitious design featuring the coat-of-arms of Merano were to supersede the original set. On this occasion, the stamps were again printed in black but on paper that was coloured right through, light green, light blue and brick-red respectively. The 2-heller black on light green from this later set is featured in Fig.3 where it is shown used in conjunction with a contemporary 2-centesimi stamp of Italy on a makeshift newspaper wrapper, itself manufactured from newsprint, and addressed to Messrs Josef Theis of Vinschgau. As will be seen, the newspaper was posted from Algund, the town known as Lagundo to the Italians, on 22 November 1918, shortly before the resumption of normal postal services on 20 December. At this point in time, the local stamps surrendered their validity.

'British' Railways.

Previous reference has been made in this series of articles to the Railway Letter Service of Great Britain that competed with and, in fact, outdid the Post Office as far as express mail deliveries were concerned. These services extended beyond England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland into the Irish republic as witness such lines as those of Cavan & Leitrim, Waterford & Tramore and Cork & Macroom, names that, incidentally, I find evocative of the poetry of the late John Betjeman. In common with the majority of British railway lines that issued their own stamps between 1891 and 1971, these all bore the inscription "*Fee for the conveyance of single post letters by railway*". In addition, a number of railway companies were responsible for issuing parcel labels. On the cover shown in Fig.4, a four-penny label of the Clogher Valley Railway in Northern Ireland was used to pay the express rail fee from Tynan to Maguiresbridge for onward transmission to Orpington in Kent via London. Despite an apparent over payment of one penny, the 'express' part of the delivery still took three days, possibly because of the exigencies of World War II. The recipient of this particular letter, John E. Moss, was one of a small band of enthusiasts who built up a collection of railway covers by touring the country, especially during World War II, and posting letters to themselves from each and every station that they came across.

Italian Semi-Official Airmail.

The stamp shown in Fig.5 was issued in Italy in April 1926 for use on an expedition that reached the North Pole in the airship '*Norge*'. Credit is given in the design to Roald Amundsen the Norwegian leader, Umberto Nobile of Italy, commander of the dirigible and to the American financier, Lincoln Ellsworth. Amundsen claimed to be the leader of the flight and although Nobile had designed the aircraft, Norway refused Italy's demand of



Fig.4

payment for it. They did go as far as allowing the name of the builder and pilot of the airship to be included in the title of the venture which thus became the '*Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile Trans Polar Expedition*'. The three-day flight from King's Bay in Canada to Teller in Alaska flew over the Pole on 12 May 1926. The '*Norge*' was later to be preserved in the Spitzbergen Airship Museum. The stamp was overprinted in 1928 for use on a second dirigible, the '*Italia*',



Fig.5

in which Nobile had hoped to reach the Pole to the glory of his own country. This attempt, however, ended in disaster when the airship crashed en route although the pilot himself was only to die fifty years later at the age of ninety-three.

French Courier.

Although my philatelic interests have been concentrated on the field of local posts for nearly forty years, I had never, until last year, come across the stamp issued by a Parisian service called Poney's Post. However, I was lucky enough to acquire a copy when it cropped up in a Cinderella Stamp Club postal auction in September, 2010. The service was apparently established in 1893 in order to convey urgent letters by pony and cart from the tobacconists', where they had been 'posted', to railway stations in order to catch the night mail. Stamps as shown in Fig.6 represented the cost of 10 centimes per letter although the word '*Abonnement*' in the design would presumably translate as 'Subscription" It is known that batches of ten letters with similar addresses were charged a transmission fee of only 50 centimes. A separate stamp was issued for this service with the pony's head within a star and bearing the initials S.C.S.C.D. Any reader who might have further information about this private postal service is welcome to communicate such knowledge to the *S.A.Philatelist*.



Fig.6

Ugandan Locals.

Claims may be made for the 'local' status of both the primitive, typewritten 'missionaries' of Uganda of 1895 and for their successors, the almost equally crude, typeset series that was issued for the Protectorate as a whole in 1896. All seven values of this latter set are, in fact, known with the overprint 'L', indicating local use in Kampala. However, the only private local post to have been authorised in Uganda, as far as I am aware, was that of the German firm of Schülke & Mayr that, in 1891, established a mail link between Dar-es-Salaam in Tanganyika and Lake Victoria. Stamps as illustrated in Fig.7 were printed for this *Afrikanishe-Seeen-Post* (i.e. African Lake Post, note the triple 'e' in '*Seeen*') in 1892 but the contract was not renewed with the result that they were, apparently, never put to use. A case of 'authorised but not issued'.

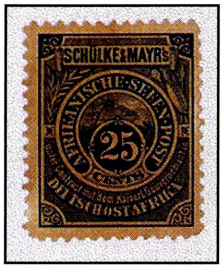

Fig.7

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The U.S.Sanitary Commission.

With the approval of President Lincoln, a commission was established in 1861 to attend to the welfare of Union troops during the Civil War. At certain fund-raising fairs, including the Metropolitan Fair in New York in April, 1864, stamps were issued at temporary post offices for use on local mail. Justifying the inclusion of these labels in the present series of articles, Scott's catalogue states of the genre that "*they occupy a position midway between U.S. semi-official carrier stamps and the private local posts*". The design of the eagle as seen in Fig.8 appears to have been copied from the U.S.Official Carriers' stamp of 1851.

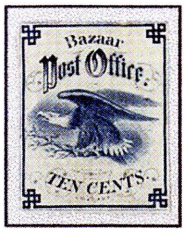

Fig.8

Argentinian Provincial Posts.

Three Argentinian provinces are credited with the issue of their own postage stamps in the 1850s, each reflecting a lack of support for moves towards the establishment of a centralised government. That for Cordoba was discussed in this column in April 2007 while for Buenos Aires, the celebrated '*barquitos*' design of 1858 is one of the classics in the world of local postage stamps. Pre-dating both of these with its issue of 1856 was Corrientes. In Fig.9, the 1861 entire from Yaguarete Cora to Goya bears the 1-Real M.C. as first issued in 1856. 'M.C.' stood for *Moneda Corriente* and converted at the rate of 12½ centimes to the real. The stamp is 'tied' to the front of the entire, albeit only just, by a manuscript cancellation. The stamps, which were typographed at the State Printing office in the remote north-eastern province, were a very obvious plagiarism of the 1849 'Ceres' issue of France. After many years of financial instability, this being reflected in changes in the currency and in the colour of the stamps, the issues were eventually suppressed in September 1880.



Fig.9



Fig.10



Fig.11

Belgium at War.

The stamp on the cover in Fig.10 and cancelled at the internment camp at the Dutch town of Zeist on 7 February 1918 was made available in 1916 for the use of Belgian internees in the Netherlands. The stamps sold at two for one cent and each inmate was allowed two letters per month. This particular envelope bears both 'post free' and 'return to sender' cachets. The Germans, it is said, were concerned that a stamp of such large dimensions (4,9 cm x 3,3 cm) could be used to conceal a secret message of military significance, hence the reason for non-delivery! In 1941, stamps were issued for the pro-German Flemish Legion in Belgium. The unit was a part of the Waffen SS operating largely against the Russians on the Eastern Front. One of the 1941 set was subjected to four different overprints, each of military aircraft, and released in 1943. An example is shown in Fig.11. Although the majority of the 3680 sets were sold in aid of charity, their actual postal use has been recorded.

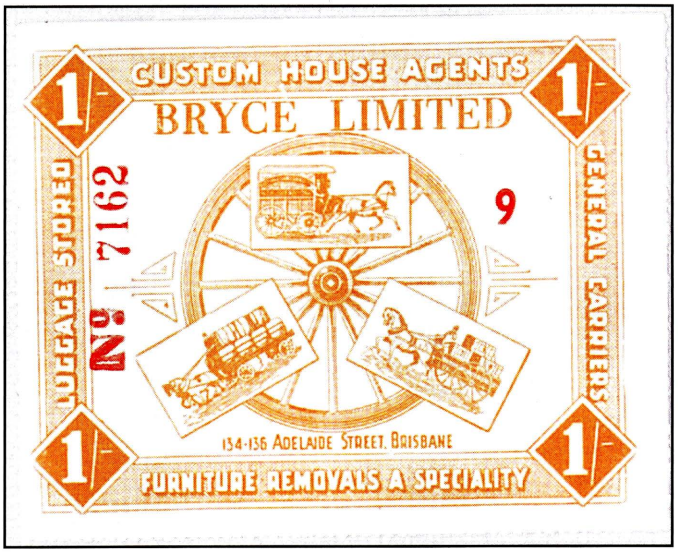

Fig.12

Australian Carriers' Posts.

To give it its full, original name, the City and Suburban Parcel Delivery Bryce Limited is known to have operated a carriage company in Brisbane, capital of the state of Queensland, from the early years of the 19th Century. Certainly, it is known that the company issued stamps in 1910 in values of three-, four-, six- and nine-pence in order to cover the cost of freight on parcels carried. In 1954, the company condensed its name to Bryce Limited and issued a further three stamps – six-pence, nine-pence and one shilling, the last of which is illustrated in Fig.12. Other than the title of the company and the face values, the stamps are in a similar design and of the same large size, 7 cm x 8,5 cm, as the original version. The figure '9' in the copy shown refers, it is believed to the position of the stamp in the sheet while '7162' is a serial number making it, apparently, the very stamp used by Bill Hornadge to illustrate the issue in his authoritative '*Local Stamps of Australia*' published in 1982.

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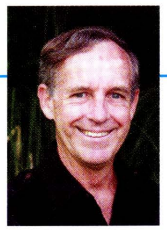
Phun with postmarks



ZAR / Transvaal cancellers continued

by Alex Visser Email alex.visser@up.ac.za

The Numbered Triangular Obliterators had Z, A and R in the three corners, and a numeral in the middle, as shown in Figure 1. Numbers run from 1 to 90, and no number, and they were introduced in 1889. The numbers do not necessarily correspond with the multi-ring numeral obliterators discussed in the previous column. The problem with these obliterators was that they needed an additional date stamp, and thus double work by the post office staff.

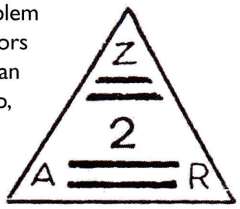


Figure 1. The scarce Potchefstroom numeral 2 Triangular Obliterator.

From the early 1890s Squared Octagonal and Squared Circle date stamps were introduced.
A variety of these date stamps exist, as shown in Figure 2. Some were without 'Z.A.R.' at base. With wear many of the finer details of the design were lost.



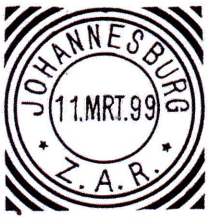




Figure 2. A range of Squared Octagonal and Squared Circle date stamps.

Several Truncated Double Circle date stamps were introduced to the ZAR at the same time as in the Cape. Figure 3 shows an example of Krugersdorp.

In 1894 the most common double circle canceller was introduced to nearly all post offices. It had been ordered from Germany. The design consisted of two concentric circles, the place name at the top, and 'Z.A.R.' at the base, and an ornament on either side. It had a single date line. Figure 4 shows an example from Braamfontein. These had a relatively short life of about 6 years, as during the Boer War occupation the canceller was either mutilated with the 'Z.A.R.' removed, or replaced.

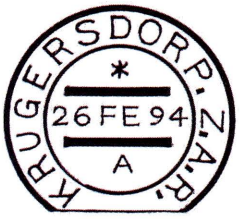


Figure 3. Truncated Double Circle of Krugersdorp.



Figure 4. Double circle of Braamfontein.

This date stamp was also extensively forged to provide collectors with superb used copies, and is readily identifiable by wide spacing of 'Z.A.R.', or very shiny black ink.

Strike mail

Many of us will remember the major postal strike in the UK in the early 1970s. Not so long ago we also suffered a postal strike in August/September 2009. Since the resolution of the strike was expected at any moment, no general special or private postal arrangements were made. In fact, few reminders of the strike remain. Figure 5 shows a cachet indicating hand delivery of an account, and the request for an E-mail address for future accounts. Should readers have other items, copies or scans would be appreciated.

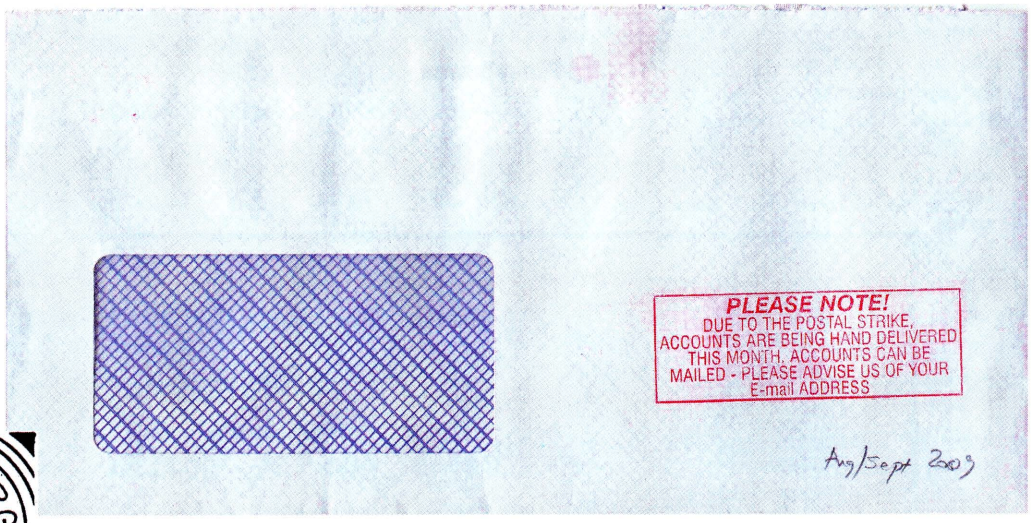
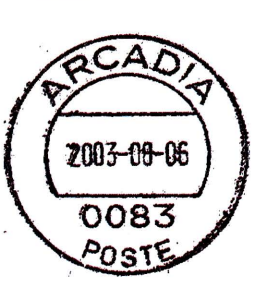


Figure 5. South African strike mail, 2009.

Nog verdere ZAR datumstempels is getoon. Die stempels sluit in driehoekstempels, asook vierkantige stempels, behalwe die afgesnyde of gewone ronde datumstempel. Gelukkig is ons ernstige possstakings in die verlede gespaar, maar die posstaking van Augustus/ September 2009 het ernstige ontwrigting veroorsaak. Alternatiewe posreëlings is selde gebruik, en stakingpos is ongewoon. 'n Interessante voorbeeld van gebruik in Pretoria is getoon, en lesers word aangemoedig om inligting aangaande stakingpos te meld.

Die Arcadia datumstempel met die onderskrif POSTE, getoon in Figuur 6, het my lank laat wonder oor die betekenis. 'n Superintendent stempel van Booysens, ook getoon in Figuur 6, gee die betekenis. Poste is blykbaar die meervoud van Pos. Skynbaar het iemand in Natal anders geweet, want in Durban word slegs MAIL/POS gebruik



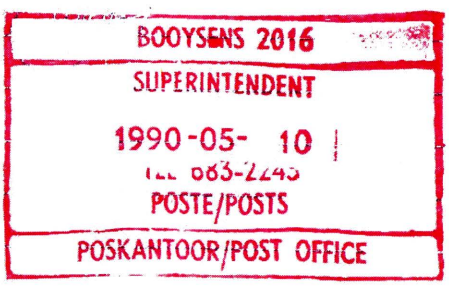




Figure 6. Several variations of MAILS/POSTE.

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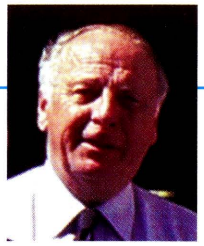
THE QE2 DEFINITIVE ISSUES OF BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE- PART 1



by Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL, East Rand Philatelic Society.

1 - Introduction

In a series of articles, I will attempt to show that the 'modern' QEII Definitive issues of Bechuanaland Protectorate have much to offer, allow a challenging and interesting collection to be formed and should not be neglected in favour of the older issues of the territory. Whilst the Commemoratives of the QEII period are common as stamps, a definite challenge would be to collect those on commercially used covers, and highlight with single stamp usages the rates for which those stamps were issued. In these articles, stamps are shown at actual size and covers at 70%, unless otherwise indicated.

2 - The QEII Definitive Stamp Issue

The unexpected death of King George VI on 6 February 1952 and the succession by his eldest daughter Elizabeth initiated much activity to change stamps, currency, etc to portray the image of the new monarch; it was inevitable that the smaller colonial territories would find themselves at the back of the queue. Although it had been decided to retain the traditional 'cattle under baobab tree' design which had served the preceding two reigns, it took nearly three years before the QEII Definitive was put on sale on 3 January 1955. In the meantime there were posthumous reprints on eight duties of the KGVI definitives[1] to keep the Post Office functioning.

The QEII issue, SG143-153, comprised six single coloured stamps for the lower denominations and five two-colour duties from 1/- to 10/-, as shown on a First Day Cover in fig 1. There were also Revenue duties of £1 and £5 shown in fig 2; the KGV and KGVI series had only a £1 stamp.

From 1 July 1956, Swaziland and Basutoland introduced a 4d letter rate[3]. Possibly Bechuanaland expected to follow suit and ordered a supply of 4d stamps (SG146b) which were delivered in August 1958 and put on sale on 1 December 1958 as shown in fig 3. However, Bechuanaland only introduced a 4d letter rate from 1 May 1959 [4]. It is interesting to note that neither Basutoland nor Swaziland felt a need to issue a 4d duty in their current series, and also that by this time postage rates in the 'Protectorates' were not always uniform.

2.1 - Stamp design and printing aspects

A copy of each generation of the 'cattle drinking under baobab tree' design is shown in fig 4, which were all recess printed by Waterlow & Sons Ltd of London. The original artist's drawing, based on a photograph taken by the then Resident Commissioner of Ngamiland, is held in the Royal Philatelic Collection.

Fig 4 shows that the width of the stamp's frame was increased by nearly 1mm for the KGVI series. The reason seems to be that the fit of the vignette print within the border frame was rather tight, causing registration problems - by widening the frame and increasing the 'hatching' on the inside frame of the border die, a greater tolerance for mis-registration was achieved. The width increase was also applied to the lower duties printed in single colours.

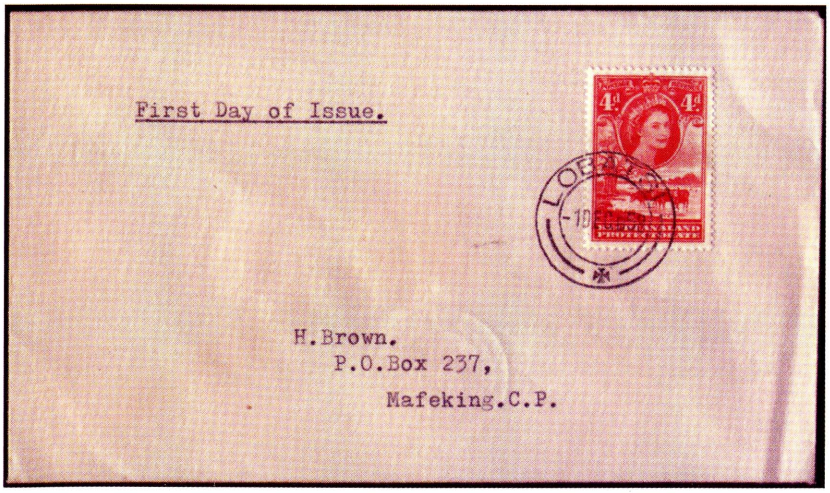
For the QEII series, the frame was further marginally widened, probably to accommodate the Comb perf which was used in lieu of the Line perf applied to the KGV and KGVI issues - the dies had to be re-engraved anyway to change the Crown above the portrait. But the original 1932 engraving for the vignette was used again, as noted in the Crown Agents' 'Register of Dies'[6] which records the retention of the Vignette Die and Transfer Roller, both designated 'Cattle'. The details of the KGV and KGVI dies made were listed by Colin Fraser and Robson Lowe[7], which also includes the QEII



Fig 1 – First Day Cover at 70% with complete set cancelled 'LOBATSI 3 I 55'. A 4d duty was added in 1958.



Fig 2 –The two Revenue duties[2]



AT RIGHT: Fig 3 – First Day Cover at 70% with a 4d duty cancelled 'LOBATSI 1 DEC 58'- Stanley Gibbons lists issued on 11 December 1958.

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issue where the head die is numbered 19703, also used for the Fiji 1954 and the Jamaica 1953 2d Royal Visit.

2.2 - Printing plate configurations

The printing plate configurations for the QEII issue are stated in the Crown Agents' 'Register of Dies':

a) for the 7 lower duties (incl. 4d), the S.W. (Single Working) plates are listed as '120 set', meaning that the printed sheet would contain 2 panes of 60 stamps in the format 6 wide by 10 down, as shown in fig 5.

b) for the 1/- and 1/3d duties, the Border Duty plates are listed as '120 set'.

c) for the 2/6d, 5/-,10/-, £1 and £5 duties the Border Duty plates are listed as '60 set'.

d) for the Vignette plate depicting 'cattle' the size is stated as '120 set' in the Postage and Revenue stamp section, but with the Revenue plates, a 'Common Vignette Plate' is listed which may be a cross reference to the 120 set plate rather than indicating a separate 60 set plate.

All plate numbers are marked as '1', on both panes and also on the Vignette plate, except for the 2d duty where a plate is marked '2'. A mishap may have occurred since the Register contains the note '2d No.1 destroyed 18.10.55' and '2d No.2 deposited 18.10.55'

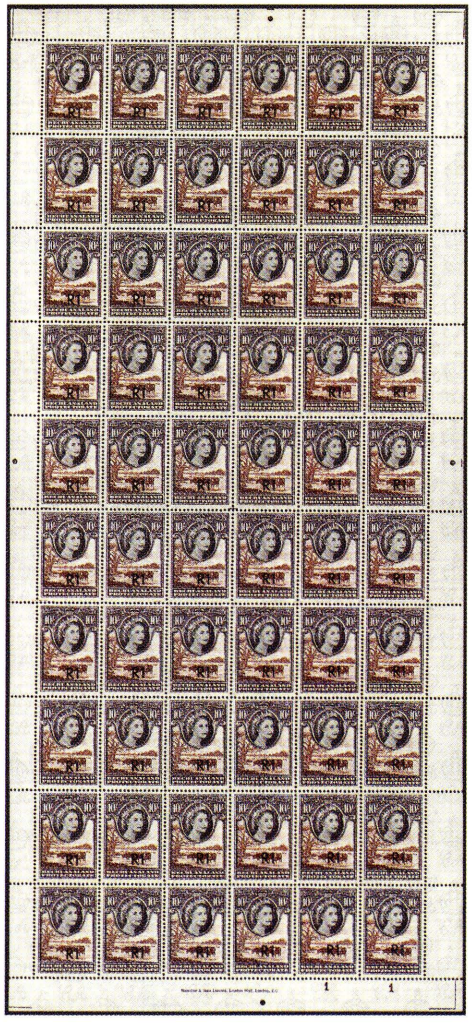

Fig 5 - Complete sheet, at 36%, of the 10/- duty, surcharged in 1961 with 'R1' Type II. These sheets are an awkward size (170x370mm) and are difficult to handle.



Fig 4 – Three generations of the design [5]

For the printing of the higher duties, from 2/6d to £5, it would appear that the vignettes would be printed first with the 120 set plate, and then the Border Duty plates of 60 set would be printed either on the Vignette sheets trimmed to a single pane, or printed in two passes on the Vignette sheets printed at 120 set.

2.3 - Perforating

The QEII stamps were comb perforated 13½ x 14 in two different ways:

a) Those duties printed 120 set, i.e. 2 panes side by side, were perforated by a comb perforating three sides of (6 stamps + gutter + 6 stamps) per stroke, not perforating through the bottom edge or the LH and RH edges of the combined panes, but perfing through the central gutter and the top edge of the panes. The later issued 4d duty however appears to be printed 120 set, but was perforated as 60 set.

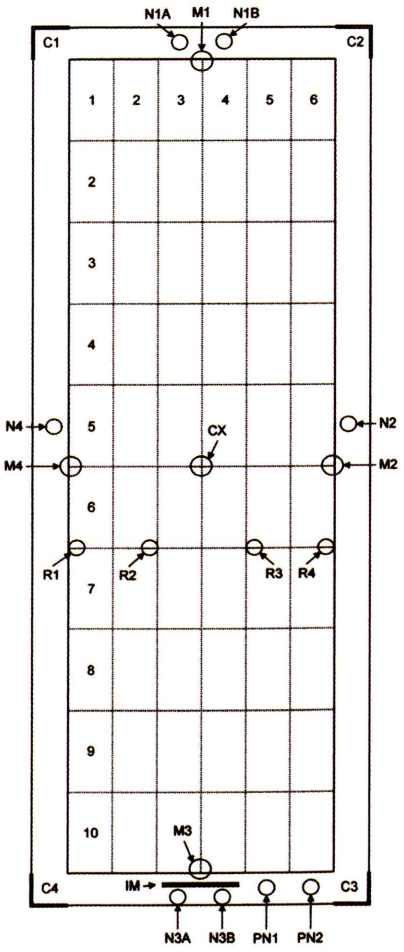

Fig 6 - Position of Printers' Marks on a pane

b) Those duties printed 60 set, i.e. in a single pane, which were the 2/6d, 5/-, 10/- and also the 4d duty printed 120 set, all appear to be perforated through the LH, RH and top margins of each pane, as illustrated in fig 5. The same would probably apply to the £1 and £5 Revenues but I have not seen any sheets or portions to confirm this.

2.4 - Printers' plate markings

Waterlows added different markings for different purposes to their printing plates. An overview of such markings is given, but details can vary from plate to plate and may be worthy of further study. A Waterlow Study Circle has published an analysis of these markings on some KGVI issues but the QEII period may not have been studied. A diagram where these marks may be found is shown as fig 6.

The markings can be classified as follows:

- C1 to C4: corner trimming marks
- N1 to N4: 'needing targets' to position sheet on perforator bed
- M1 to M4: 'mid' column/row marks
- CX: centre cross mark
- IM: imprint position
- R1 to R4: registration guide mark, only on vignette plate in vignette colour.
- PN1: plate number position for single colour duty, or for border plate for two colour printing
- PN2: vignette plate number for two colour printing

2.5 - Errors and varieties

In this QEII series, there are no reported perforation or printing errors, nor errors in the Mult CA Script watermarked paper. There are some minor shade differences between some printings, the strongest is the 3d duty where the bright ultramarine shade of the second printing is much deeper than on the first and is listed as SG 146a.

There is one printing variety which is a small re-entry curve over the LH top of the Crown on the 1/3d duty, in row 7 no.6, of the RH pane i.e. not perforated through the RH margin, as shown in fig 7. This re-entry is fortuitously present on the FDC shown in fig 1.

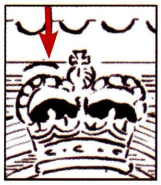

Fig 7 – Re-entry

2.6 - Stamp quantities printed

The quantities recorded by the Crown Agents have been tabulated on the next page. Considering that these stamps were also used for fiscal purposes, as in fig 8, and for telegraph purposes as in fig 9, with the balance then surcharged at decimalisation, the quantities involved in postal use were quite small. Telegraph usage would also have been modest; during 1959 in Bechuanaland the revenue from Telegraphs was only 5.7% of the Post Office's total revenue [8].

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Fig 8 – Fiscal usage



Fig 9 – Telegraph usage

BECHUANALAND QEII DEFINS EXTRACTS FROM C.A. REQUISITION BOOKS [9] IN SHEETS OF 60

Req:	1913/2	2202/1	2305/1	2358/1	2387/1	2420/1	2515/1	2525/1	2812/1	Total Number Prints Each Duty	Total sheets printed for each duty
Req Book:	1952 p.177	1954 P.212	1954 p.229	1954 p.235	1954 p.236	1954 p.240	1957 p.210	1957 p.212	1960 p.232		
Shipped:	02.04.54	8.11.55to 23.3.56	see below	11.12 to 20.12.56	No Date	26.8.57	7.8.58	20.10.58	21.4.61		
Duty											
½d SG143	4,398T 5,500B	-	-	-	500T 8,000B	-	-	-	-	2	18,398
1d SG144	9,950T 3,000B	5,000T (1,753X)	-	18,700T 2,000B (2,256X)	-	-	-	10,650T (1,965X)	-	4	49,300
2d SG145	25,956T 3,000B to 12.05.54	59,780T (1,817X)	-	-	-	-	-	20,6850T (1,318X)	-	3	109,421
3d SG146	3,250T 3,000B	-	28,460T 24.9 to 29.10.56 (543X) (1,667X) *5.6.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	34,710
4d SG146b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200T 4,000B		1	6,200
4½d SG147	2,554T 2,000B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4,554
6d SG148	2,676T 2,000B 12.05.54	-	-	-	-	3,020T (1,335X)	-	-	-	2	7,696
1/- SG149	2,528T 1,500B	-	-	-	-	3,300T (842x)	-	-	-	2	7,328
1/3d SG150	2,489T 1,500B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,989
2/6d SG151	550T 700B 12.05.54	-	-	-	-	1,740T (405X) 26.9.57	-	-	-	2	2,990
5/- SG152	550T 638B	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,000T (362X)	-	2	2,188
10/- SG153	285T 450B 25.05.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000T	2	1,735
£1 Rev.	200T 12.05.54	-	-	-	-	220T 26.9.57	-	-	--	2	420
£5 Rev.	50T 12.05.54	-	-	275T 20.12.56	-	-	-	-	-	2	325

Notes to the table of printings:

1 - All quantities are in sheets of 60 stamps.

2 - The shipping Date in row 3 applies to all entries in the column unless otherwise stated.

3 - 'T' denotes sheets shipped to Territory, 'B' denotes sheets delivered to the C.A. Stamp Bureau in London for sale to dealers, 'X' denotes sheets Exchanged with the Stamp Bureau which are bracketed to exclude from the total printed.

4 - The Bureau Exchange scheme was instituted in July 1944 so that the Bureau would always have stamps of the most recent printing available. As an example, for the 1d duty initially 3000 sheets were supplied. When the second printing became available, the bureau still had 1,753 sheets left – those were exchanged for 1,753 sheets of the second printing and the shipment to the territory then comprised 5,000 - 1,753= 3,247 sheets of the second printing, plus 1,753 sheets of the

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first printing. Ideally in the receiving territory's store the earliest printing should be distributed to Post Offices first, but that depended on the professionalism of the stores controller. Then with the third printing of 18,700 sheets, there is an additional 2,000 sheet top-up for the Bureau, but an exchange of 2,256 sheets of the third printing for the second printing was not possible – they only received 1,753 previously and some would have been sold since, so they probably adjusted the actual exchange to the quantity remaining of the previous printing.

5 - In March 1993, John Inglefield-Watson queried[10] the printing quantities quoted by Holmes in his book *The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands*. Holmes and Criddle had taken the view that Bureau requirements were in addition to the quantities shipped, but the Crown Agents later confirmed that a territory's requisition for stamps would be increased by the C.A. with their Bureau requirements, and the resultant quantity would be ordered from the printers. Holmes and Criddle thus inflated the printed quantities by the amount required for the Bureau., and where sometimes the Bureau's requirements exceeded the territory's, the error could be significant. The table above has been compiled from the C.A. Requisition Books to correct the information listed by Holmes on page 149, and two other items have also been corrected:

* for the 3d duty, the shipment of 1,667 sheets on 5 June 1956 was not a separate printing, but a 'loan' from the Bureau which was 'repaid' from the 28,460 sheets of the second printing, with a further 543 sheets exchanged.

** for the 5/- duty, the second printing required 1,000 sheets but the C.A. Requisition Book records a shipment of 11,000 sheets which looks like an error; this is confirmed by the entry in the C.A. Paper Issue Book[11] which records paper issued to print only 1,000 sheets of that duty.

6 - The 1,000 sheets of the 10/- duty printed under Req 2812/1 was an 'emergency' printing to be surcharged by the S.A. Government Printer in Pretoria with 'R1' because of a shortage of that duty; see fig 5. These 10/- stamps were never available in an unsurcharged state.

7 - Not listed in the above table are two Requisitions, 2592/2 and 2592/4, which called for the shipment of residual Bureau stocks to the territory for surcharging with Decimal Currency equivalents in 1961, which will be covered in a later section.

8 - Although the first consignment of all duties was despatched on 2 April 1954, some 9 months elapsed before they were put on sale on 3 January 1955 - perhaps a frugal Administration wanted to sell most of the stock of KGVI stamps first.

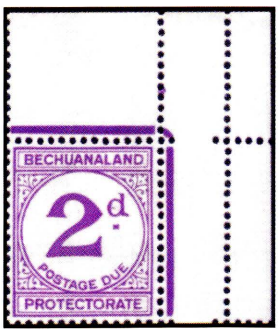
3 - The Postage Due Issues

The Postage Due stamps issued in the QEII period were the 1d and 2d duties as in figs 10 and 11 which were printed by De La Rue in two operations in sheets of 6 x 10, viz. with a border die which carried the territory's designation, and with a generic 'duty' plate for the denomination; the C.A. Register of Dies is annotated "Trinidad Duty Plates used". These stamps were printed on a Chalk Coated paper, to improve print quality, which was much 'whiter' in appearance than the uncoated papers used previously. There were no varieties in the 1d duty, but the duty plate used for the 2d stamps exhibited an 'elongated serif' to the foot of the 'd' in Row 1 no.6, as in fig 11 (listed as SG D6cb); the 'thick d' found in Row 9 no.6 and Row 10 no.6 shown in fig 12 are listed as SG D6ca.

There was one printing of each duty in this period as recorded against C.A. Requisition 2525/3 in the 1957 Requisition Book on p.37, where 1,525 sheets of the 1d and of the 2d duty were supplied, and for each a quantity of 1,000 sheets were 'exchanged' at the C.A. Stamp Bureau. The shipment made on 15 October 1958 thus comprised of 525 sheets printed on the Chalk Coated paper, together with 1,000 sheets from earlier printing(s), for each of the 1d and 2d duties. The stamps on Coated paper were put on sale on 27 November, 1958[12]; Holmes this time understates the quantities involved by about the 'exchanged' amounts.



Fig 10 - The 1d duty



At Left: Fig 11 - The 2d duty with elongated serif to foot of 'd'

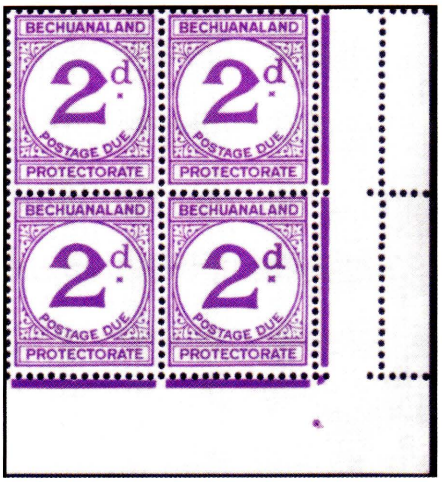


Fig 12 – The 2d duty showing 'thick d' in R9,6 and R10,6

4 - The Postal Stationery Issues

4.1 - The Postcard

The postcard rate was 1½d and since no duty of that value was current (the KGVI series had such a duty), Waterlows used the 1d and ½d duties in their respective colours. This resulted in an attractive and rare modern case of 'compound stamping' shown in fig 13. These cards were printed from a copper die, '2 set held at W&S' according to the 'Register of Dies etc.'

There were two printings, viz.

- Req 2069/2 - 4,320 shipped 6.1.56
- Req 2420/1 - 11,520 shipped 30.7.57

Total shipped: 15, 840

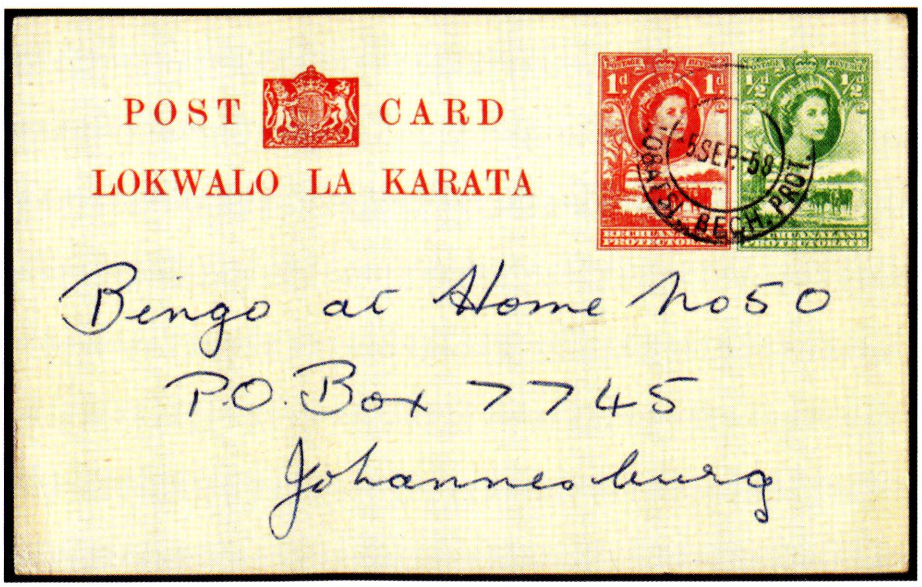


Fig 13 – Postcard cancelled 'LOBATSI 5 SEP 58'

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4.2 - The Aerogramme

Bechuanaland's first definitive aerogramme was printed by Bradbury Wilkinson. Denominated 6d, it used an image of that duty in the current series, complete with simulated perforations (although the corner perfs are 'wrong'). There was only one printing of 96,000 sheets against Requisition 2414/1; shipping date not noted but it was issued on 1 December 1958 as shown in fig 14. According to the 'Register of Dies etc', these aerogrammes were litho printed, with the 3 working plates (stamp & text, border tint, background) all configured at '6 set'.

The paper used was supplied by Wiggins Teape Ltd and featured a prominent watermark depicted in fig 15, known as the 'Gateway' watermark, which included a code to denote year of paper manufacture.



Fig 14 – Aerogramme CTO date of issue 1 December 1958

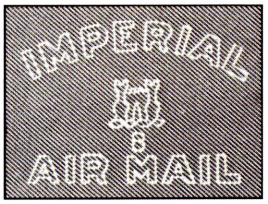

Fig 15 – The Aerogramme was printed on 'Gateway' watermarked paper, orientated sideways. Year code letters 'K' (1957) and 'L' (1958) are known; 'I' has been proven to be a damaged 'L' code.

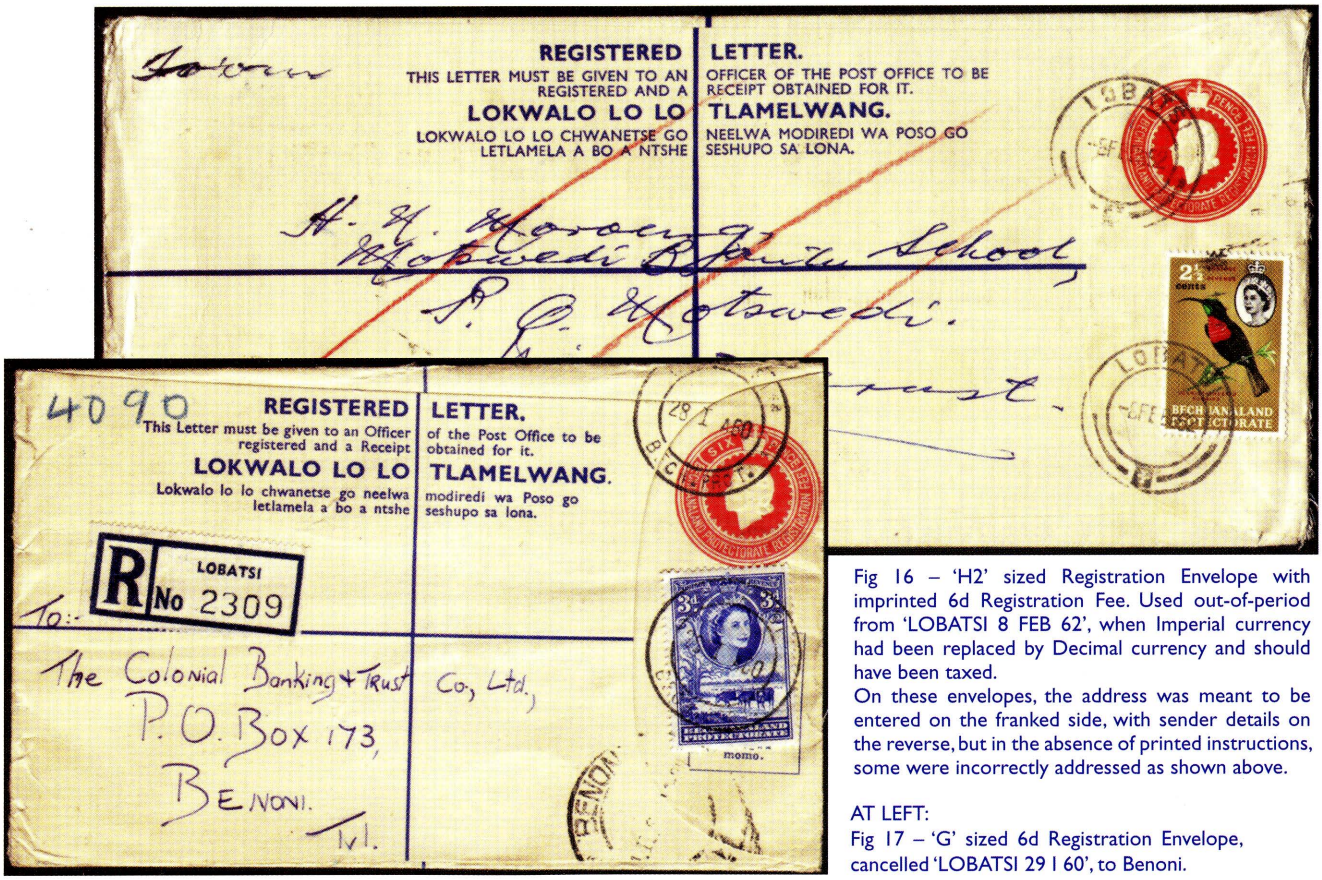

Fig 16 – 'H2' sized Registration Envelope with imprinted 6d Registration Fee. Used out-of-period from 'LOBATSI 8 FEB 62', when Imperial currency had been replaced by Decimal currency and should have been taxed.
On these envelopes, the address was meant to be entered on the franked side, with sender details on the reverse, but in the absence of printed instructions, some were incorrectly addressed as shown above.

AT LEFT:
Fig 17 – 'G' sized 6d Registration Envelope, cancelled 'LOBATSI 29 I 60', to Benoni.

4.3 The Registration Envelopes

These were produced by De La Rue, according to their patented design[13] of an inner jaconette 'envelope', encased in an outer paper envelope in such a way that all joints are opposite another except at the opening flap.

There were a total of 4 printings of the 'G' size and 5 printings of the 'H2' size, as tabulated below:

Req Book	Requisition	'G' Size	'H2' Size	Shipped
1954 p. 1	2069/1	7,313	6,541	13.4.55
1954 p.82	2316/1	12,720	9,756	31.8.56
1954 p.111	2420/2	12,612	7,884	27.8.57
1957 p.37	2525/2	15,360	7,872	24.9.58
1957 p.94	2665/1	-	36,000	31.12.59
	TOTAL	48,005	68,053	

As from 1 January 1960, both sizes of Registration Envelopes were sold at 10d each[14]

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5 - Bibliography, Notes and References – Part 1

5.1 - Bibliography

A - Holmes, HR - *The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands*, The Royal Philatelic Society, London 1971.

B - Thy, P & Inglefield-Watson, J - *The Postal Stationery of the Bechuanalands and Botswana*, The British Philatelic Trust, London, 2004

5.2 - Notes and References

1 - Holmes, p.140-142

2 - Image of £1 duty courtesy of Alan MacGregor, South Africa

3 - Published in the *Gazette of the High Commissioner, High Commissioner's* Notice no.71, effective from 1 July 1956 in Basutoland and Swaziland, amongst other changes, the Airmail Letter rate to African Postal Union destinations was increased to 4d for first ounce (from 3d) with 2½d per additional ounce (was 2d). For Bechuanaland, the old rates remained valid.

4 - High Commissioner's Notice no.24 of 1959, applicable to Bechuanaland Protectorate only, revised postage rates (amongst others) for Airmail letters to African Postal Union destinations to 4d for first ounce with 2d per additional ounce; also the Surface letter rate for first ounce to Commonwealth and British Possessions (other than APU) was set at 4d with 2d for each additional ounce.

5 - Illustrations courtesy of Harry Birkhead, South Africa

6 - The full title is *Register of Dies, Plates, Formes, etc. in the Custody of the Colonial Stamp Branch* which was a Register kept by the Crown Agents and is now in the Crown Agents Security Printing Archive housed at the British Library, London.

7 - See p.11-12 in Part 1 of *The Die Proofs of Waterlow & Sons*, by Colin Fraser and Robson Lowe, Christie's Robson Lowe, London 1985

8 - *Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa etc*, No.30 - 1960 - p.668

9 - The Crown Agents *Requisition Books*, each covering a certain period, were split into sections for each printer, in which were recorded the requisitions placed on that supplier with details of quantities required, to which were added the details of despatch. These *Requisition Books* are now held in the Crown Agents Archive at the British Library, London.

10 - In the Journal of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society, *The Runner Post*, March 1993, p.606

11 - The Crown Agents *Paper Issue Books*, split in sections for each printer, recorded the issue of C.A. watermarked paper by grade, size and quantity, against each Requisition placed. These *Paper Issue Books* are now held in the Crown Agents Archive at the British Library, London.

12 - Holmes, p.153

13 – Patent application dated 20 October 1881, allocated number 4597, for an invention of "Improvements in Safety Envelopes".

14 – High Commisioners Notice No.3 of 1960, applicable to Betchuanaland Protectorate only.

Note: these articles are being co-published in '*Runner Post*', the journal of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society. Society details are listed in the column 'Specialist Societies'.



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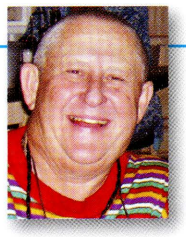


THEMES ON STAMPS -

Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

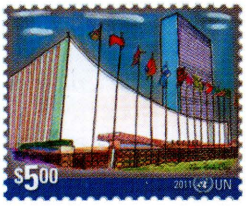
Get Collecting - it's fun!

Some very diverse stamps and themes this month! British Royalty (2 stamps), Germany on the four major elements, the United Nations (New York) and a Jacaranda in Australia!

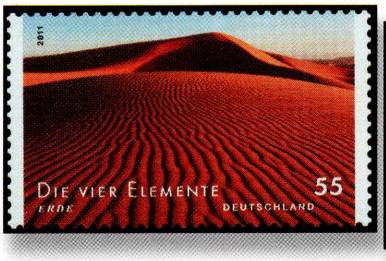
* On the 21 April HM **Queen** Elizabeth will celebrate her 85th birthday - and she is still going strong! What a wonderful queen, what an inspiring example, what a grand lady! We salute her, and pray for good health and lots of fun with her grandchildren.



* Have you ever been to the **United Nations** in New York? I stopped by in 1998, and it really was a special experience. The thing I liked most is to watch all the different flags - and to see the familiar, colourful South African flag waving. Makes one proud!



* *Erde* (Earth), *Wasser* (Water), *Luft* (Air) and *Feuer* (Fire) - the four major **elements** of our universe - beautifully depicted on German stamps. Each one is a thematic gem - I could not make a choice.

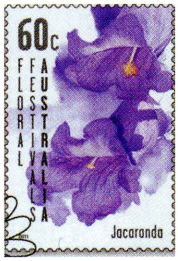


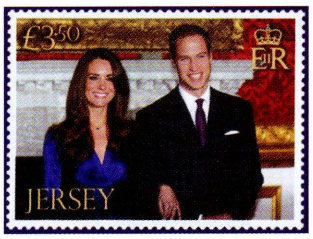






* A **jacaranda** in Australia? You won't believe it! The Jacaranda Festival has been held annually in Grafton since 1935, making it Australia's longest-running floral festival. Many of Grafton's streets are fringed with plantings of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* established from the 1930s, thus making the tree the obvious botanical emblem for the towns' floral festival. (More jacarandas than in Pretoria, or even Johannesburg?!)





* And now, the **wedding** of the year - HRH Prince William of Wales and Miss Catherine Middleton. You better book Friday 29 April in your diary and start fighting for the best seat at the TV, with lots of eats and drinks because it is not going to be over in 30 minutes! In fact, you had better take a whole day's leave! Oooh. I can't wait for all the British pomp and ceremony! I love it! We wish them the Lord's blessing on their marriage – may it be joyful and fruitful.

References

1. Jersey Post, May 2011
2. Fascination : UN - Vol 327-1.2011
3 - 6. German Post, March 2011
7. Australian Stamp Bulletin : No 309 - Mar - April 2011
8. Jersey Post, May 2011

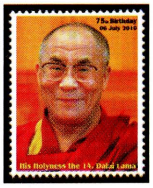
PERSONAL STAMPS

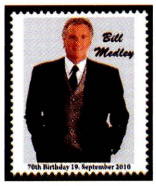
Essays designed by Volker Janssen













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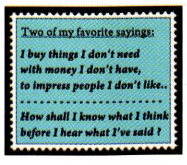

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- Comic Corner

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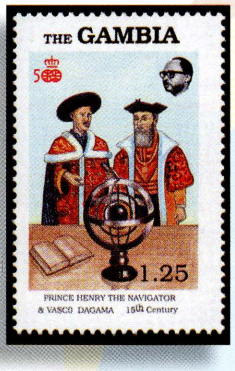
Here another episode of "**Errors on Stamps**" by Volker Janssen:



This stamp of The GAMBIA was issued for the 500th Anniversary of the discovery of America. It shows Vasco da Gama (1469 - 1524) with beard and Prince Henry the Navigator (1394 - 1460) standing next to each other in front of a book and a globe in a busy conversation. The postal administration totally ignored that Vasco da Gama had already passed away nine years before da Gama was born.

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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/details are:

• **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR**: 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl at 076 1249055

• **TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:** Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall,Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact 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; venue :Ashbury School. Corner of Orchards Road and von Broembsen Road, Crystal Park, Benoni.
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

MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENTS



JULY 2011
PHILANIPPON '11 Japan
FIP World Philatelic Exhibition.
July 28 - Aug 2, 2011
Yokohama, Japan
Commissioner: Herwig Kussing

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



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

For further information contact the President
Herbie Schaffler - 082 722 7604.

Dates of Society Meetings for 2011

Wed 13 Apr 2011 - *First Competitive Evening*
Wed 27 Apr 2011 - *Annual Dinner*
Wed 11 May 2011 - *One Page Evening*
Wed 8 Jun 2011 - *Grand Challenge Match*
Wed 13 Jul 2011 - *One Framers*
Wed 10 Aug 2011 - *Annual Auction*
Wed 14 Sep 2011 - *Foreign Exhibits*
Wed 12 Oct 2011 - *One Item Evening*
Wed 9 Nov 2011 - *2nd Competitive Evening*
Wed 7 Dec 2011 - *President's Cocktail Party*

Eurocircle Stamp Study - on Wednesdays:

• *No meeting in April*
• 25 May 2011 • 29 June 2011
• 27 July 2011 • 31 August 2011
• 28 Sep 2011 • 26 October 2011
• 30 Nov 2011

Western Cape Stamp Fairs

Every month in **Durbanville** (Public Library Hall) and every second month in **Paarl** (at St. Petri Lutheran Church Hall), open to the public from 9:00 to 12:30.

DURBANVILLE : dates for 2011:
(1st Saturday each month unless otherwise stated):
• 7 May. • 4 June. • 9 July *(NB: 2nd Saturday)*
• 6 August. • 3 September. • 1 October.
• 5 November and • 3 December.

PAARL *(3rd Saturday every 2nd month):*
• 19 Feb. • 16 April. • 18 June.
• 20 August and • 15 October.

Entrance and parking - safe and free.
Refreshments available. Enquiries to Ken Joseph or Robert Harm (082 925 7103, robharm@mweb.co.za). Ken Joseph. Philatelic Friends cc (members of SAPDA, PTS & APS.)
email: ken@philatelicfriends.com
website: www.philatelicfriends.com
(New material uploaded daily.)
CONTACT DETAILS : Phone: 028 840 2160
Mobile: 072 597 1287 Fax2email: 086 612 3659
P.O. Box 390,Villiersdorp 6848
Address: 18 Main Road,Villiersdorp 6848

Smalls

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.

FOR SALE: Basutoland Postal Stationery Collection. FIP Large Vermeil award. Contact owner 083 230 5430.

FOR SALE: Stamp Albums. 20 x Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Binder with slip case. Can be sold individually. Price R200 each. Contact owner 083 230 5430.

JUNIOR NEEDS SOME STAMPS:Could anyone with a batch of unwanted material please contact: Cogge Didier, No. 5 Rue Charles Ramaekers, 1020 Bruxelles, Belgique. He is looking for exchange material for his son who has become interested in philately.

WANTED: Picture Postcards depicting anything about SWAZILAND up to about 1970, mint or used. Please email scan to molens@pixie.co.za or snailmail copy to P. van der Molen. P.O. Box 12508, Benoryn 1504.

WANTED: Photos, documents, post cards and covers on Milner's Kindergarten; Boers in Argentina; the National Scouts, especially in Kenya; Boers in Indonesia; Botha's Het Volk Party; and the National Convention. Contact Paul van Zeyl at 012-3292464 or paulvz@mweb.co.za

STAMP EXCHANGE OFFER: An advanced stamp collector of Southern Africa mint stamps interested in establishing exchange partnership with stamp collectors from SA. Regards from icy cold Warsaw/Poland. Sender: Krzysztof Marciniak. mailto: kiko58@poczta.onet.pl PS. I can offer Polish and ww stamps and postal stationery in exchange.

WANTED TO BUY: International Postage Due covers in and out of South Africa or colonies during the periods 1875-1907 and 1966-present. Interest is in postal markings. Please send images to wjvsnr@mweb.co.za or contact W.J. Verwoerd, 7 Transvalia Ave, Stellenbosch 7600 .

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

My favourite cover :
you are invited to forward details of your favourite **cover** or **stamp** to the Editorial Board for consideration.

Future Articles

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 Committee.

Articles to be submitted, should 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 'text' 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.*

Back Issues of the *South African Philatelist* can be obtained by writing to: *The SA Philatelist*, P.O. Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

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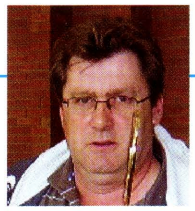
W Reginald Bray's Letter to Komati Poort

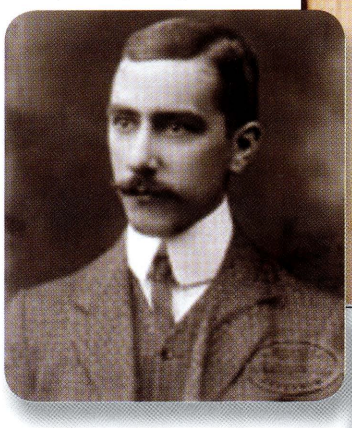


by Steve Catlin, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Having lived from birth and for most of his life, 1879 to 1938, in Forest Hill, Kent, W Reginald Bray moved to Croydon where he passed away in 1939.

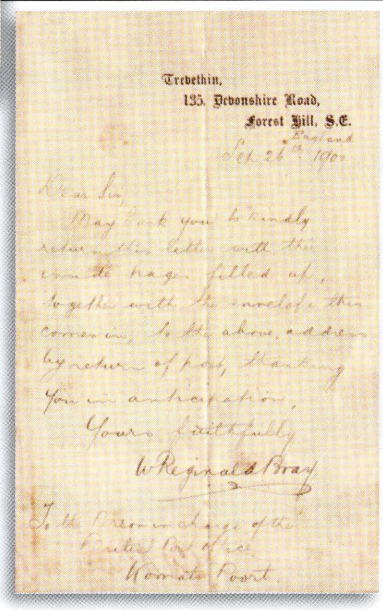
His lifelong passion was to send items through the post that, in one form or other, challenged the Postal system.

He even had himself 'delivered' on more than one occasion having paid the requisite postage. After experimenting with a number of postal curios his main focus was on the collection of autographs through the post. He sent out thousands of cards to all types of people, ranging from the Pope to the local Station Master, asking them to return the relevant item duly autographed. *(this information taken from the Bray website)*

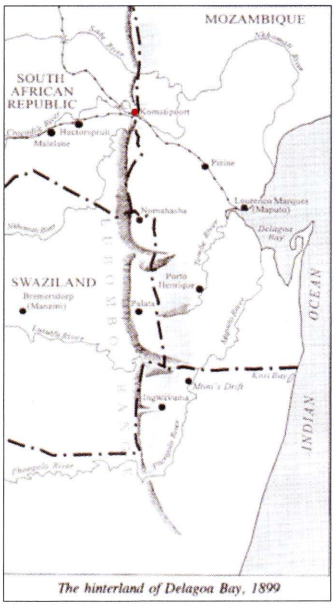


This particular letter was addressed to 'The person in charge of the British Post Office, Komati Poort, occupied by the British, Sep 23rd 1900, Field Forces, South Africa'. The cover is franked with two Queen Victoria ½d stamps cancelled by Bournemouth postmarks dated 27 September 1900.





The questionnaire that Bray sent to the British Post Office in Komati Poort.

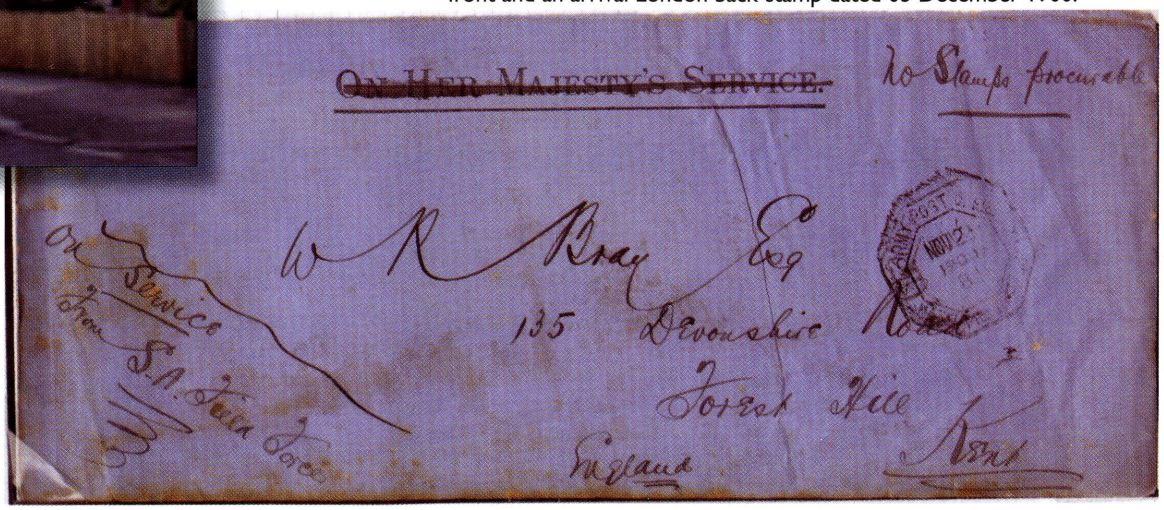


The hinterland of Delagoa Bay, 1899

The envelope, in which Lt Price returned the completed questionnaire to W Reginald Bray. The cover is sent without stamps, 'On Active Service'. There is an Army Post Office postmark dated 23 November 1900 on the front and an arrival London back-stamp dated 03 December 1900.



Conveniently, a post box right outside Bray's house



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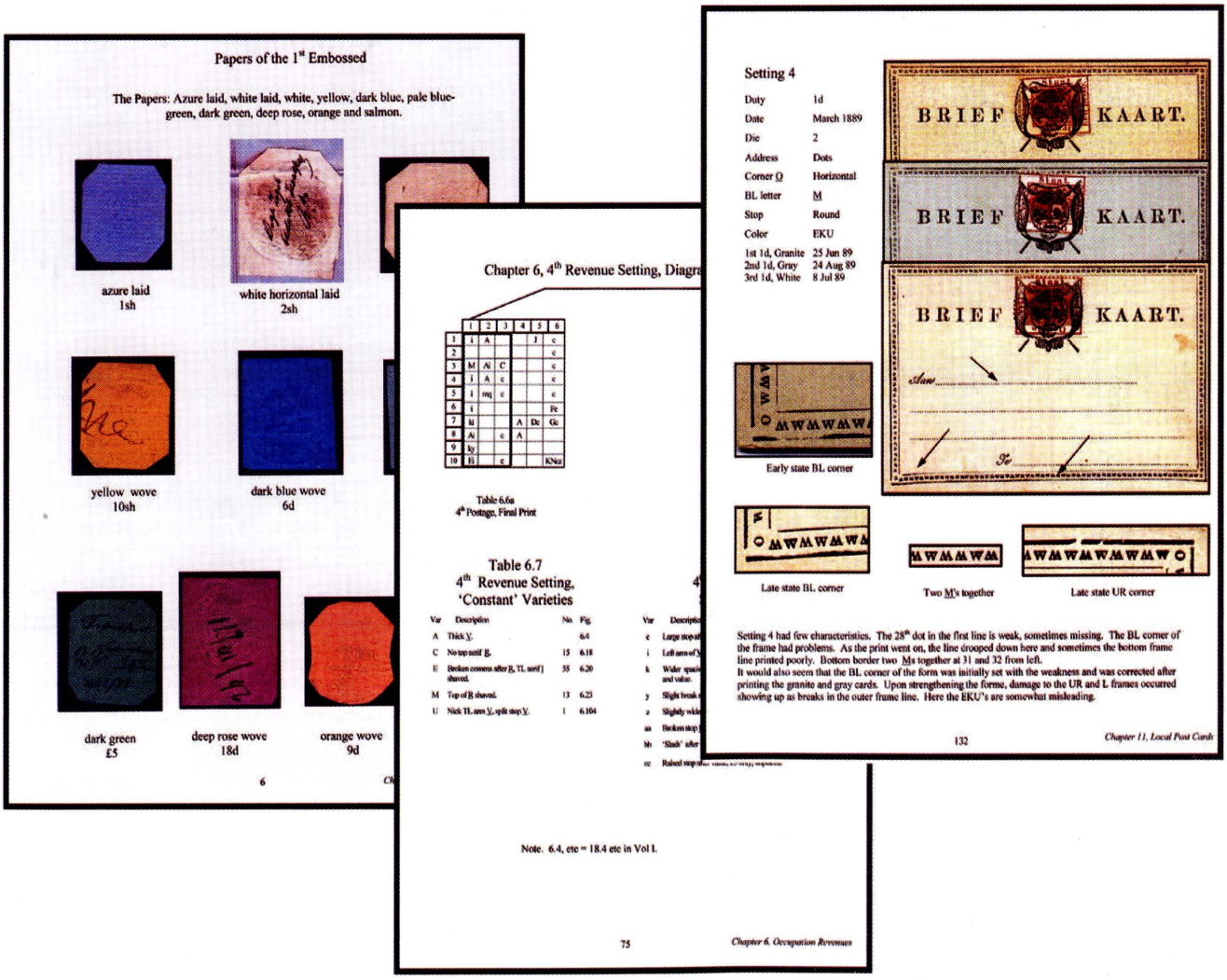

Price each volume is $35 plus s/h of $5 in the US and $10 elsewhere.
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SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION

SAPDA is pleased to report renewed activity and a growth in member numbers. We particularly welcome to our membership colleagues from the UK and USA who enjoyed our hospitality last year for the JOBURG 2010 exhibition. Clearly they had a good time and did sufficient business at the exhibition to warrant that many of them are returning again this year as standholders for our National exhibition in Cape Town during October.

2011 began with a fresh SAPDA initiative of 9 members visiting Bloemfontein in January and running a Fair at the Anglo-Boer War Museum. Apart from some exciting moments freeing vehicles stuck in mud due to heavy rains a great time was had! Enough business was done to ensure that we visit the City annually. Similarly on the cards for regional visits are that the same group mobilize a visit to augment Ken Joseph and Robbie Harm's Durbanville fair in the Western Cape.

In February, SAPDA elected a new committee rich in new talent and ideas. We look forward to consolidating our Association and progressing to develop growth sectors such as Fair and Internet dealers in the coming months.

Always of interest to collectors is how a Trade association such as SAPDA resolves instances of problematic dealing. Reassuringly in South Africa such complaints are actually infrequent. Certainly so compared to other business types. This reflects well upon a generally high ethical standard within our Trade. However there does emerge a pattern from the complaints that we do receive:

Reviewing the 10 complaints received by our association over a three-year period: One was against an association member amicably settled; 3 against an Association member subsequently expelled and 6 against a single non-member (who had never been a member). Happily a very small sample but it does indicate in which direction the problems lie...This is not to imply that all dealers existing outside of SAPDA are necessarily a source of problem transactions; to the contrary, many have distinguished track records of fine businesses. However the fact of the matter is that SAPDA membership does imply a level of professional behaviour by the member that is acceptable to his peer group which is his professional association much as the institutes of Accountants or Architects provide regulation to those disciplines. Furthermore SAPDA does offer a means of mediation without the necessity of seeking redress in Law.

Some of the aforementioned complaint cases could have been avoided entirely with just a modicum of circumspection. The last-mentioned with the non-member were all substantial deals in excess of R100 000 each. The cost of a phone call to take up a reference would have saved months of angst and indeed the financial loss occasioned by non-payment or non-delivery. The complaints are additionally sometimes compromised by poor record-keeping. Because so much of our hobby proceeds perfectly on simple trust at face value, necessary receipts, copies of collections, written quotes and correspondence seem superfluous. Until there is a problem!

We encourage you to work closely with your SAPDA dealer in building your collection; should your preferred dealer not be a SAPDA member, encourage him or her to join the Association to contribute to its positive further development.

Visit us on www.sapda.co.za

THE SAPDA EXECUTIVE 2011

SAPDA Correspondence: secretary@sapda.co.za



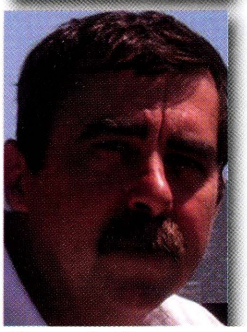
President – Richard Johnson RDPSA

30 years experience as professional philatelist. Richard has special expertise in *British Africa* as well as *Commonwealth Proofs and Specimens*. An exhibitor of *Cape of Good Hope* (various collections) to Large Gold level and an active Philatelic Judge. Currently President of SAPDA and since 2007 a Board member of the International Federation of Stamp Dealers Associations (IFSDA).



Secretary – Steve Catlin

Steve has been a serious collector for nine years. Collecting areas include *The Anglo Boer War 1899-1900* and *The Railways in South Africa pre 1913*. Steve is an active Dealer at the Boksburg fair and on Bid or Buy where a wide range of material is on offer. Steve is the current Secretary of SAPDA, a member of The Witwatersrand Philatelic Society, The Anglo Boer War Philatelic Society and The American First Day Cover Society.



Additional Member – Jacques Kunn

Jacques Kuun has been a stamp dealer since 1989, professional dealer since 1997. Jacques has special expertise in *Union of South Africa*, *Railways stamps of South Africa* and *SWA* archival material. He is also the organiser of the monthly East Rand Stamp Fair.



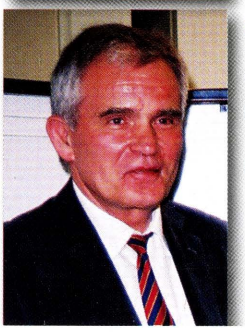
Vice President & Treasurer – Kenny Napier

Kenny has been a collector for 35 years, with emphasis on Edward VIII and the German inflation period. He has been dealing for 5 years within the Gauteng philatelic fraternity as well as overseas on various websites. Whilst he subscribes to the practice "I buy and sell anything", his strengths are in Western Europe and Commonwealth postal history. Kenny is currently the SAPDA Vice President/Treasurer.



Web Administrator – Steven van den Hurk

"As a youngster I entered my RSA exhibit 33 years ago at Potch 78. Career and family life did not leave much time for stamp collecting until some years ago I discovered the link of philately and the Internet. In 2009 I started buying and selling on the Internet and this has developed and grown into a full time business today. EDENSTAMPS is a prominent, top-rated Ebay dealer with 100% positive feedback."



Additional Member – Wolfgang Meiss

Wolfgang Meiss has been a professional Philatelist for many years and established his first stamp business in 1968 in Germany and launched his first auction in 1972. In 1997, Philimpex was established in South Africa.

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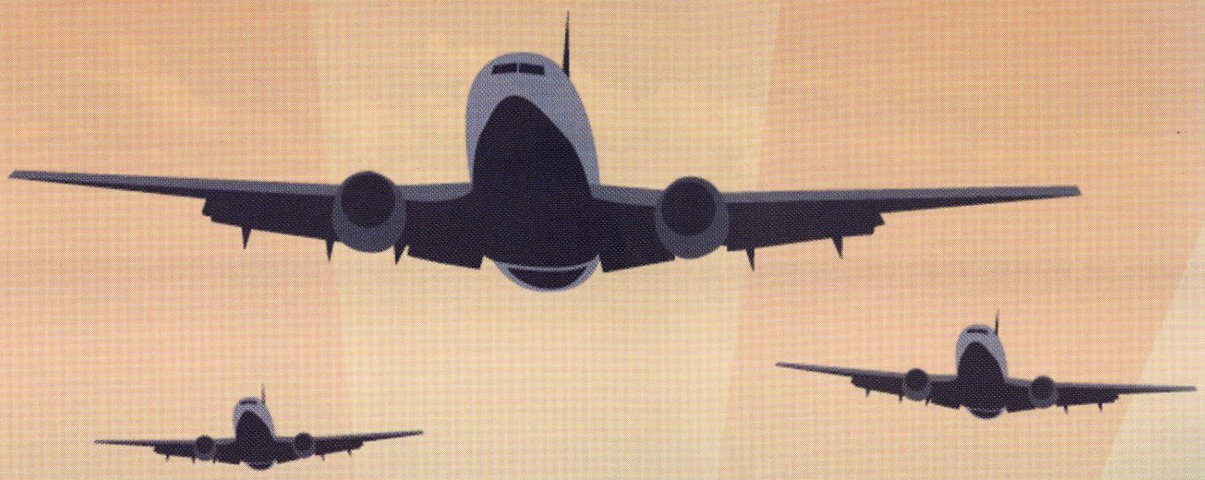
THE

SAPDA Show

Again Flies To Autumn Schedule!



Where

Museum of Military History, Saxonwold

(alongside the Johannesburg Zoo)

Simply take the M1, Riviera Rd Offramp and drive westwards to Erlswold Way

When

Sunday 1 May & Monday 2 May

10 am - 5 pm 10 am - 4 pm (public holiday)

What

Special Collectors' Auction on Monday Afternoon
Top South African and Foreign Dealers
Information on Cape Town National Stamp Exhibition

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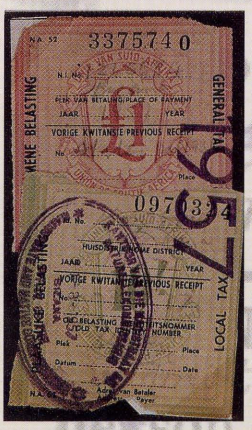



ORIGINAL RESEARCH - NEVER BEFORE BEEN PUBLISHED

THIS MONTH

- The Story of Native Taxation in South Africa and S.W.A.
- Part 3 - The History of Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.
- Die FVZA, Suid-Afrikaanse fokuspunt in Nederland, vier twee dekades.

June 2011
R38. 00 VAT incl.
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Vol 87:3 906

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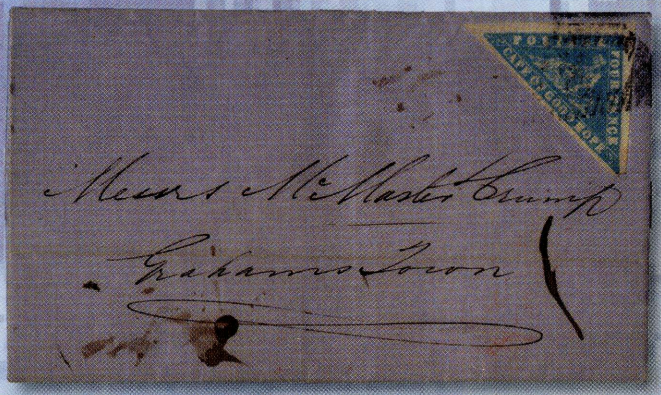
JOHNSON PHILATELICS

DEALERS IN FINE STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE



1861 Entire with 4d Woodblock. Amongst the finest existing.
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SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

June 2011 Vol 87 No 3 Whole No 906

- 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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Contents

Readers Question - *Chris Cordes* 79
The History of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek - *Paul van Zeyl* 80
Native Tax Stamps & Labels used in South Africa and S WA 1910-1961 - *Gerhard Kamffer and Cedric Roché* 84
My favourite ... - *Volker Janssen* 92
New Postal Rates - *Robin Messenger* 93
Society News ..... 94,95 &105
Die FVZA, Suid-Afrikaanse fokuspunt in Nederland, - *Joh Groenewald* 96
Earthquakes - *Chris Mobsby* 99
Ballon Monté - Forerunner of the Airgraph Service - *Jill Redmond* 104

Regular Features

Publishing deadlines 75
From the Mailbox *(letters to the editor)* ..... 76 & 97
Stamps that make us smile..- *Volker Janssen* 96
Phun with Postmarks - *Alex Visser* 98
Specialist Societies 102
Journal References 102
Thematically Yours - *Rev Cassie Carstens* 103
Future Events 106
Classifieds 106

Advertisers.

Johnson Philatelics 74
Doreen Royan 77
R W Hisey and R T Bartshe 78
East Rand Stamps 79
Wilson Bayly Holmes Ovcon Ltd 93
Peninsula Publishers 94
Sheaffer pens 100
Rand Stamps 101
SAPDA 107
Spink 108

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editorial board's choice
Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Gerhard Kamffer for his article '*Native Tax Stamps and Labels used in South Africa and S.W.A. (Part 1)*'

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Closing dates for future issues

August issue	Vol.	87: 4.	907 : 7 July 2011
October issue	Vol.	87: 5.	908 : 6 September 2011
December issue	Vol.	87: 6.	909 : 11 November 2011

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From the mailbox . . .



SHEAFFER
style for life.

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©

The Joburg 2010 Exhibition

Die Redakteur
i/s 2010 INTERNASIONALE UITSTALLING
- JOHANNESBURG

Hierdie uitstalling het gekom en gegaan en almal wat uitgestal het is baie dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat ons gehad het om op internasionale vlak te kon tentoon stel.

Wat egter pla is dat ons nog geen indikasie gekry het van hoe die punte toegeken is deur die beoordeelaars nie en dat ons geen beoordelaar kommentaar gehad het nie.

Daar word wel gese dat ons sulke kommentaar plaaslik kon gekry het, maar wat dan van diegene wat nie self die uitstalling kon bywoon nie.

Graag wil ek vra dat U sal toesien dat ons almal 'n uiteensetting kry van die punte toekenning en 'n beoordelaars-verslag.

Byvoorbaat dankie.

Dr.NJ Zerbst

Reply from Howard Green RDPSA: It is normal practice for no breakdown of points to be given at an International Exhibition and no written comments are provided. It is the duty of the exhibitor to attend a critique at the frames together with the judges of that class or if the exhibitor is not present, it is the duty of the commissioner for that country or area to attend. The commissioner for your area of the Cape should have asked the jurors for their comments and points breakdown by attending the meeting at the frames.

Kidaphilex

I found your very nice website and this address and hope you don't mind me writing to you with a question.

On a Philatelic forum of which I am a member, a couple of covers have been shown from South Africa of which I am very curious.

They look like privately made covers by the King David High School in Linksfield although I am not certain. However, the title is for the **Kidaphilex** in either 1982 or 1992 as the cancel does not seem clear. It is for the 27th Anniversary of the school but their website does not give any history so I have no dates of when the school was founded.

So my question is, do you know of any Exhibition called Kidaphilex, or maybe it was an Exhibition within an Exhibition? Or something totally private to the school?

Any help would be greatly appreciated or a pointer in the right direction. If not, then I thank you for your time.

Fellow collector from Israel.

Michael Hide

mailto:londonbus1@yahoo.com

Dear Michael

Thank you for an interesting enquiry. I am copying this to a member of the Society of Israel Philately and hope he will be able to assist. Or hopefully, a reader will be able to give an answer.

The 1934 Chosen Postal Route to Europe

by Dave Young, Fishhoek Philatelic Society.

I recently came across this postcard and did some research on the said postal route - hence my write up. Whilst of no South African links, I believe it is of interest, as I have not seen any other postal items out of Chosen.



The Korean Peninsula lies in the middle of a triangle between Russia, China and Japan, which explains why this rugged mountainous country, 925km long and average 240km in width, has been a focal point of rivalry between these powers, more especially China and Japan. Following the war between China and Japan from 1894 to 1895, the independence of Korea was recognised. However in 1905 Japan defeated Russia in a conflict and proclaimed Korea a protectorate formally annexing the country in 1910, thereby terminating Korea's brief independence. Korea was renamed Chosen by Japan, a name that appears on Atlases from 1910 and for the following 35 years. Until 1945 Koreans were totally subjugated by Japan who forced them to contribute towards Japan's agricultural and industrial requirements. All key posts were held by Japanese denying opportunities and benefits to Koreans. Schools were forbidden to teach the Korean language.

Mail from Japan / Chosen to Europe either took the sea route around Asia by way of the European Shipping Lines or across the Pacific to the USA, by rail to the Eastern seaboard and then to Europe. The time taken for the first option was 40 days and the second option 30 days.

Japanese mail was therefore forwarded by the steam ship lines linking the Dalny, Fort Arthur and Vladivostok terminals of the Trans Siberian Railway with the ports of Nagasaki and Tsuruga. The sailing time was one or two days. Maritime services between Dairen (Dalny) and Nagasaki, which were performed by Japanese mail ships, assured the link between Japan and the Trans Manchurian/Siberian Railway.

The item illustrated was posted from Fusan, Chosen, now Pusan in South Korea, on 10 May 1934. Addressed to Berlin, the card is further annotated **via Siberia**. Mail from Japan and more uncommonly Chosen, in the 1934 period, were franked mainly with 6 Sen postage. A most unusual postal history item.

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RARITIES ERRORS & VARIETIES

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Philately of the Orange Free State by R.W. Hisey & R.T. Bartshe

Vol. 3. THE REVENUES AND POSTAL STATIONERY

2009. A history and study of the revenues, military and police franks and postal stationery of the Orange Free State and its occupation. New updated treatment of the subject.
In full color, hardbound, 205 pages.

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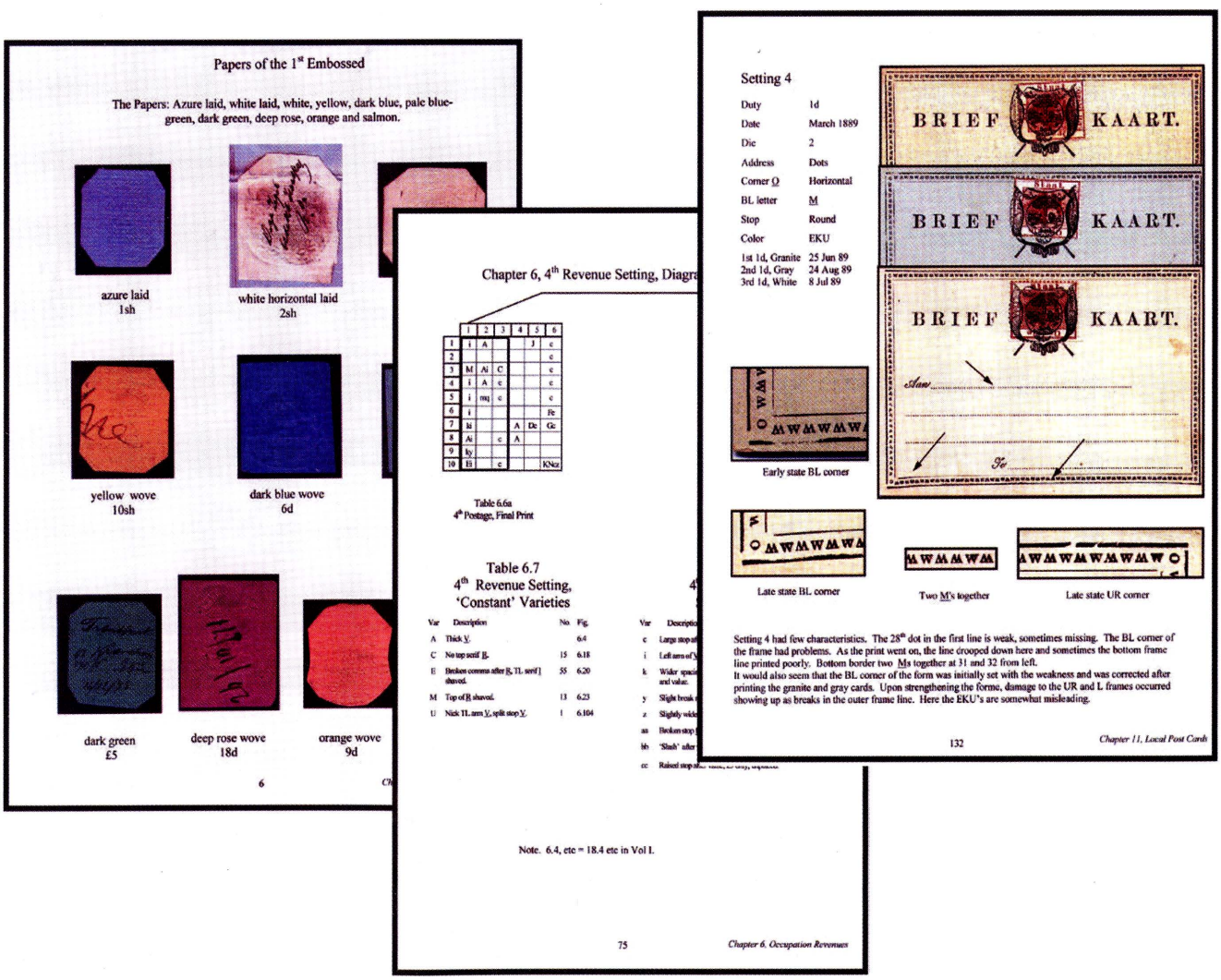

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All publications payable by US or UK checks made out to R. W. Hisey, US cash, or PayPal to bobhisey@comcast.net
Ordered from and paid directly to Bob Hisey, 7227 Sparta Rd., Sebring, FL 33875; bobhisey@comcast.net.

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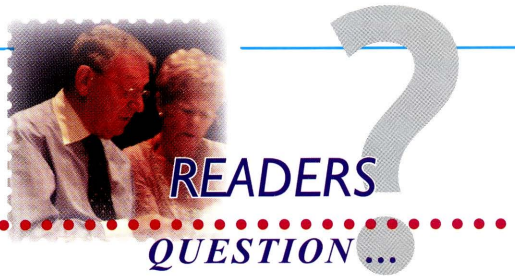
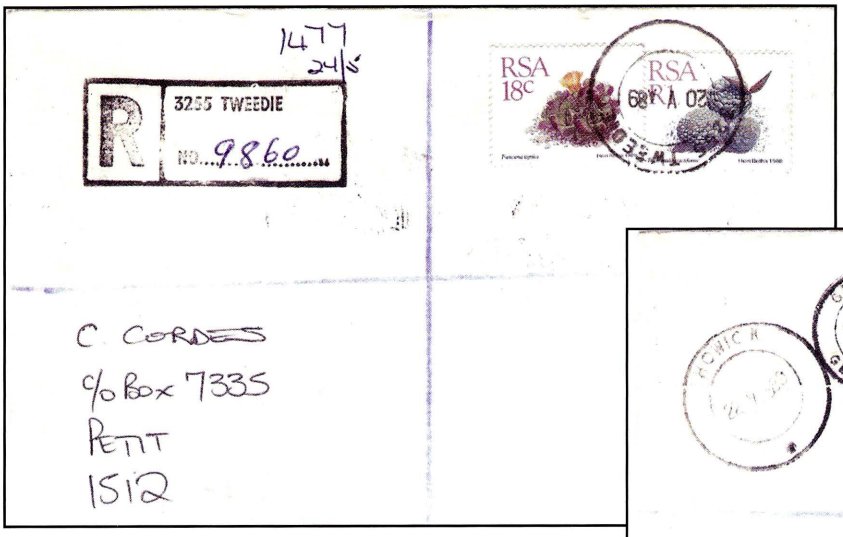
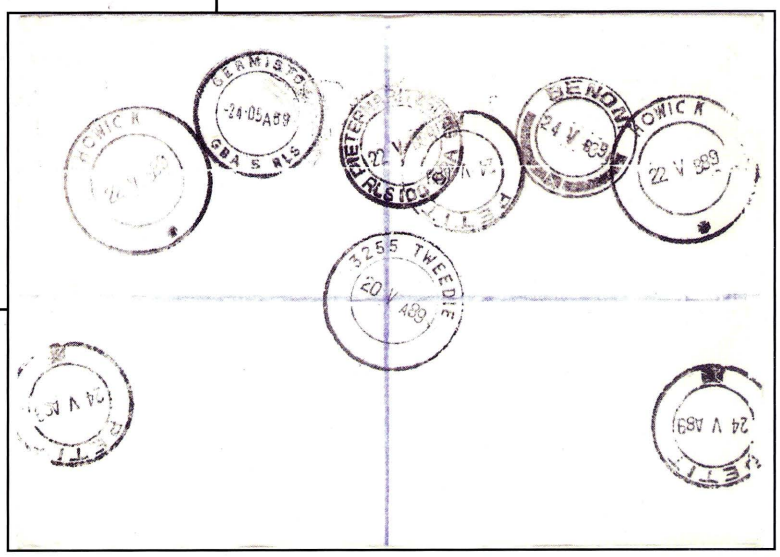
Tweedie... ....where and why?



by Chris Cordes
Philatelic Society of Johannesburg





The first question is easy to answer. It is west of Howick, KZN Natal, and North of Midmar Dam. The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, Pasadena, USA gives its reference coordinates as 36JTN2526935118.

The second question is more complex. The aforementioned N.G-I.A. indicates that the only item of interest in the town is a Railway Station. However, we stamp collectors know better! There is also a Post Office, and has been since 1904 (with a short break between 1924 and 1932), either at the station or in the town. It is currently an agency housed in the Midmar Trading Company premises.

So, to answer the second question more appropriately, we have the front and back of a registered envelope sent from Tweedie to the author at Petit in the days when the routing of registered mail could be tracked via the comprehensive postal markings. The table lists the markings shown on the front and reverse of the envelope.

Of special note is that the cover passed through three East Rand offices on 24 May 1989. Sadly, this form of transit marking is no longer the practice of the Post Office in South Africa, and indeed, this comment applies to most of the rest of the world. We now have to be satisfied with a computer printout which tracks the progress of such mail.

The likes of Tamsen would be devastated! Who else I wonder, mourns the loss of this avenue of creative philately?

References:

1 - Putzel Encyclopaedia of SAPO's Vol 3
2 - Private Correspondence J Kruger Communication Division SAPO

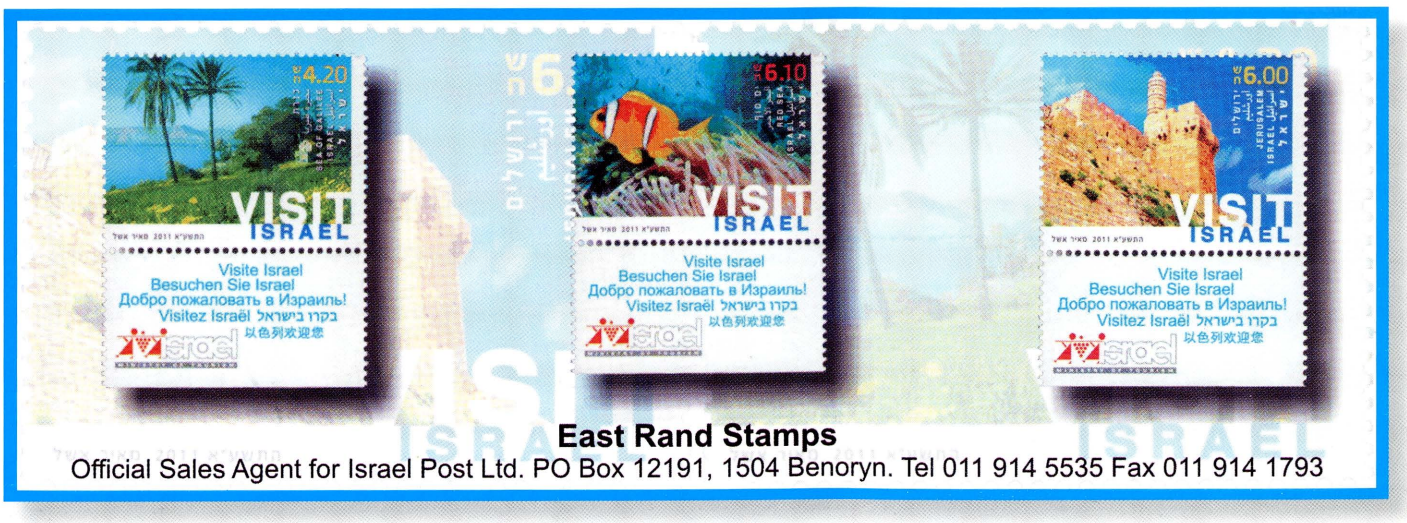
Tweedie : Postal markings

Front

1) Tweedie - 20 May 1989
2) Tweedie Registration Handstamp Cachet with Postal Code, not in Putzel

Reverse

1) Tweedie - 20 May 1989
2) Howick - 22 May 1989 (twice)
3) Pietermaritzburg RLS 100 GBA - 22 May 1989
4) Germiston GBA 5 RLS - 24 May 1989
5) Benoni - 24 May 1989
6) Petit - 24 May 1989 (three times)



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

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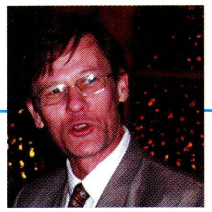

AN EXCITING SIX PART SERIES *to be featured in each issue of the 2011 publications*

The History of the Zuid - Afrikaansche Republiek / Transvaal to 1896

(Part 3 of 6) by Paul van Zeyl SAPDA

Forging the ZAR's Second Republic

The Empire humbled

At an emotional mass rally at Paardekraal (near Krugersdorp) on 8 December 1879, about 5 000 burgers entrusted a provisional government, comprising the Triumvirate of Paul Kruger, MW Pretorius and Piet Joubert, with the rebirth of their Republic (fig 1). The first shots of the War were fired at Potchefstroom. The Boers also besieged the British garrisons at Marabastad, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, Standerton and Wakkerstroom.

Lt - Col PR Anstruther with some 250 men marched from Lydenburg in their red and blue uniforms to Pretoria. At Honde River near Bronkhorstspruit, they encountered a similar sized group of armed and hunting-trained Boers under Commandant Frans Joubert. They were told to turn around but in the ensuing battle, 77 British soldiers were killed, as were two Boers. The news of the British defeat at Bronkhorstspruit induced Col W Bellairs, who commanded Transvaal's British troops, to move Pretoria's entire civilian population at two nearby locations, namely the military camp and the Convent Redoubt (fig 2). However, the expected Boer onslaught never materialised.

There were even greater British disasters at Laingsnek, Schuinshoogte and, finally, Majuba, where the Boers humiliatingly routed Colley's 'relief and retribution' Redcoats on 27 February 1881 (fig 3). Colley's successor, Sir Evelyn Wood, met General Joubert, signing a provisional armistice (fig 4). In Pretoria, European and African loyalists protested vigorously, fearing reprisals but these were not forthcoming.

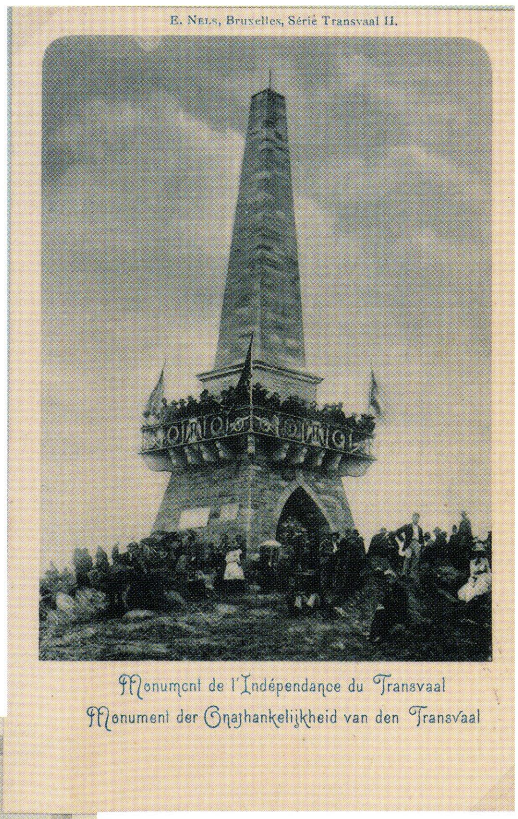



Fig 1. Ed Nels (Brussels) postcard of the unveiling of the Paardekraal monument in 1899; and an early Dalmeijer (Amsterdam) postcard showing Boer troops.

Despite concerns about British acceptance of the armistice, the Pretoria Convention in August confirmed the peace terms, yielding Boer self-government as well as some real unity. The tide had effectively turned for the Transvaal Boers: their feared tribal opposition had been beaten, and British troops were returning home. Sir Garnet Wolseley's 'General Orders' (Pretoria, 26 December 1879) spelled out the return process and expectations:

"The 80th Regiment will march to-day from Pretoria to embark for England. The General Commanding cannot allow this Regiment to enter upon its homeward march without expressing to them his high sense of its soldier-like bearing and conduct; it has now served three years in South Africa, during which time it has taken part in the Zulu War and the two expeditions against Sekukuni, and has borne the fatigue of very long marches; yet, after this varied and trying service, its appearance and discipline would do credit to any Regiment in Her Majesty's Service. The General Commanding is well assured that, in the march now before it, the 80th Regiment under Lieut-Col Tucker will show to the inhabitants of the Transvaal, Griqualand West, and the Cape Colony, an example of what a British regiment should be, not only in marching power, but in loyalty, discipline, and orderly conduct" (fig 5).

Meanwhile, the discovery of gold continued to attract prospectors, claim concessions now becoming a meaningful income source for the government. Further, some industrial activity came to the fore. A Hungarian industrialist, AH Nellmapius, established an industrial zone, Eerste Fabrieken, near Pretoria where sugar refining was undertaken and cheap liquor was produced from maize for a receptive market.

On 8 August 1881, the Boer government formally took over the affairs of the State again. The newly elected Volksraad ratified the peace terms in October. It re-opened negotiations with the British government for more favourable peace terms, and on 27 February 1884, the London Convention was signed. It acknowledged the State's independence and restored its name (fig 6). On the postal side, De Vogel regained his Postmaster General post.

Niewe Republiek adventurers

The tasks of rebuilding government and gold prospecting soon proceeded apace in the Transvaal. In Zululand, however, the defects of Wolseley's partitioning of Zululand into thirteen kingdoms at the end of the Anglo-Zulu War, namely internal unrest, was becoming clear. After King Cetshwayo's poisoning in February 1884, his son-heir, Dinizulu, (fig 7) accepted support from Transvaal Boers to overcome his late father's dangerous rival, Chief Usibebu.

After Usibebu was routed, Dinizulu had to cede a sizeable portion of Zululand to the Boers. In Dinizulu's presence, it was proclaimed an independent state on 16 August 1884, centred on Vryheid and simply called 'Nieuwe Republiek - New Republic'. Predictably, the British only recognised the new state after they had annexed that part of the land giving Nieuwe Republiek access to St Lucia Bay.

Nieuwe Republiek stamps for both postage and revenue purposes were made by hand stamping a value and, from January 1886 to

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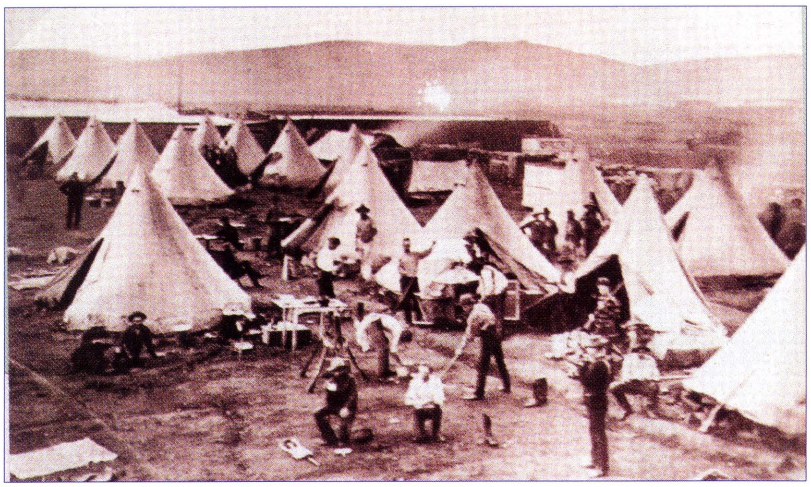

Fig 2. Tents of No 2 & No 3 Companies at the Convent Redoubt

January 1887, a date in purple, on portions of either cream or grey-blue granite gummed paper, both on occasion being additionally embossed by the new state's Arms (Fig 8). These papers were supplied by Pietermaritzburg printers, P Davis & Sons. However, the new state failed to get off the ground and on 21 July 1888, fewer than four years after its establishment, the New Republic's Volksraad voted for union with the Transvaal.

Swaziland concessions

Relations between the Swazi and the Boers were remarkably cordial. Chief Mswati had ceded his raiding area from the Crocodile to the Oliphants Rivers to the Ohrigstad Boers in July 1846. The Lydenburg Boers were ceded a tract of land to the south of Swaziland along the Pongolo River for their railway line ambitions. In turn, the Swazis expected to receive Boer protection from other tribes and diverse European adventurers.

Steynsdorp (fig 9) had become a gateway for Transvaal Boers into the alluring Swazi Kingdom and a reflection of the mines such as Forbes Reef, which were to be exploited within Swaziland itself. Steynsdorp lay in a valley at the foot of Swaziland's mountains.



Fig 3. Illustration from an early Boer publication of Colley's Majuba death; note respect accorded him

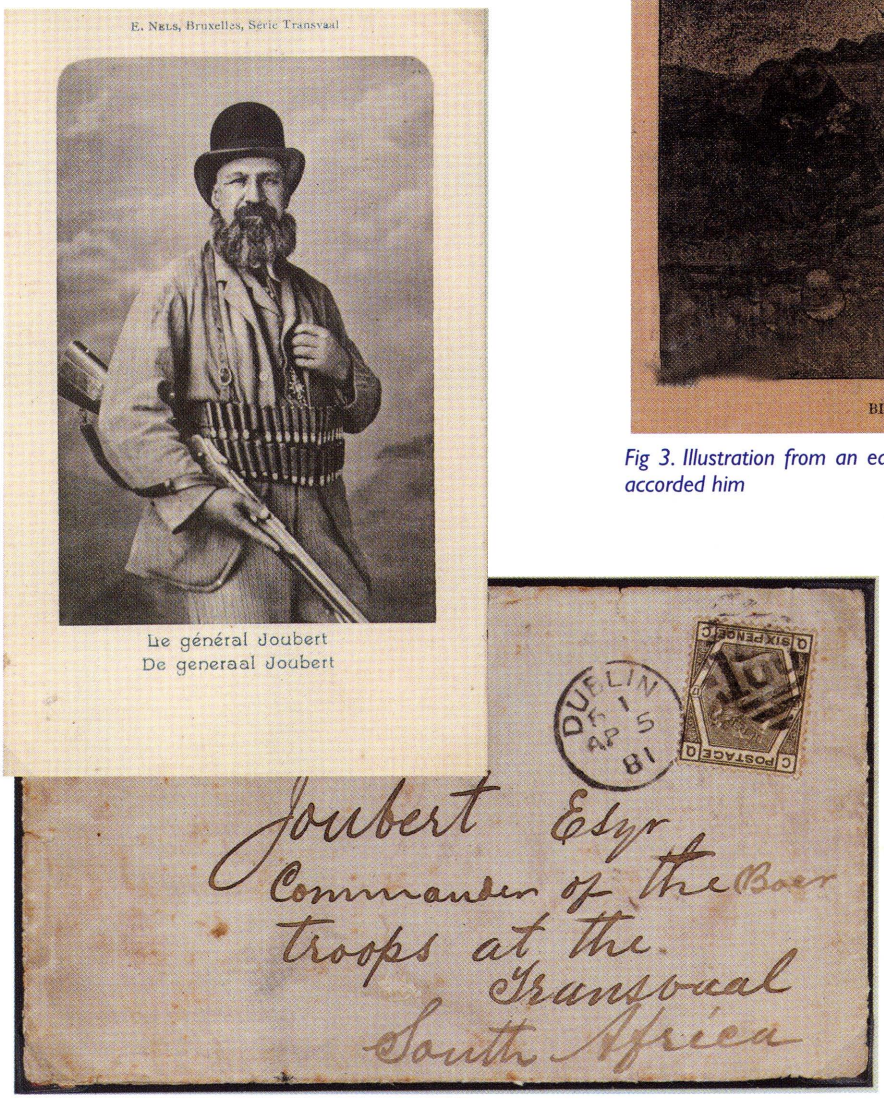

Fig 4. Entire letter cancelled Dublin 5//04//1881 addressed to Joubert warning him to not trust the British - "Perhaps better wait after the Royal Commission is over as you might have to go to war again."; and Ed Nels postcard of Gen Joubert.

In July 1885, gold had just been discovered. A boisterous mining-camp arose in the centre of these goldfields, proclaimed on 21 February 1887 as New Paarl goldfields. At its peak, it housed some 3 000 miners and mineworkers. However, the reefs consisted almost entirely of low-grade ore, so the fortune seekers soon left for the newly discovered Witwatersrand goldfields.

The Eastern Transvaal miners also trudged into Swaziland to find their fortunes as concession hunters. Swazi King Mbandeni had given the first prospecting concession in 1880 to Tom McLachlan and Walter Carter. The concession seekers were of three types: seekers after grazing and agricultural rights (mostly Transvaal farmers); seekers of mineral rights; and seekers of commercial monopolies (mostly Europeans).

Rivalries between the seekers of concessions from King Mbandeni required both the Transvaal and British governments to establish a tripartite committee to exercise control over the European interest groups. DJ Esselen (Transvaal representative); Colonel Richard Martin (British

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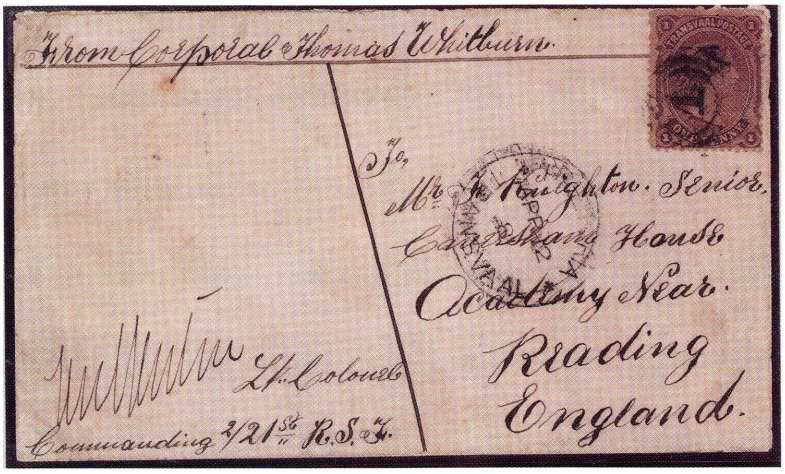
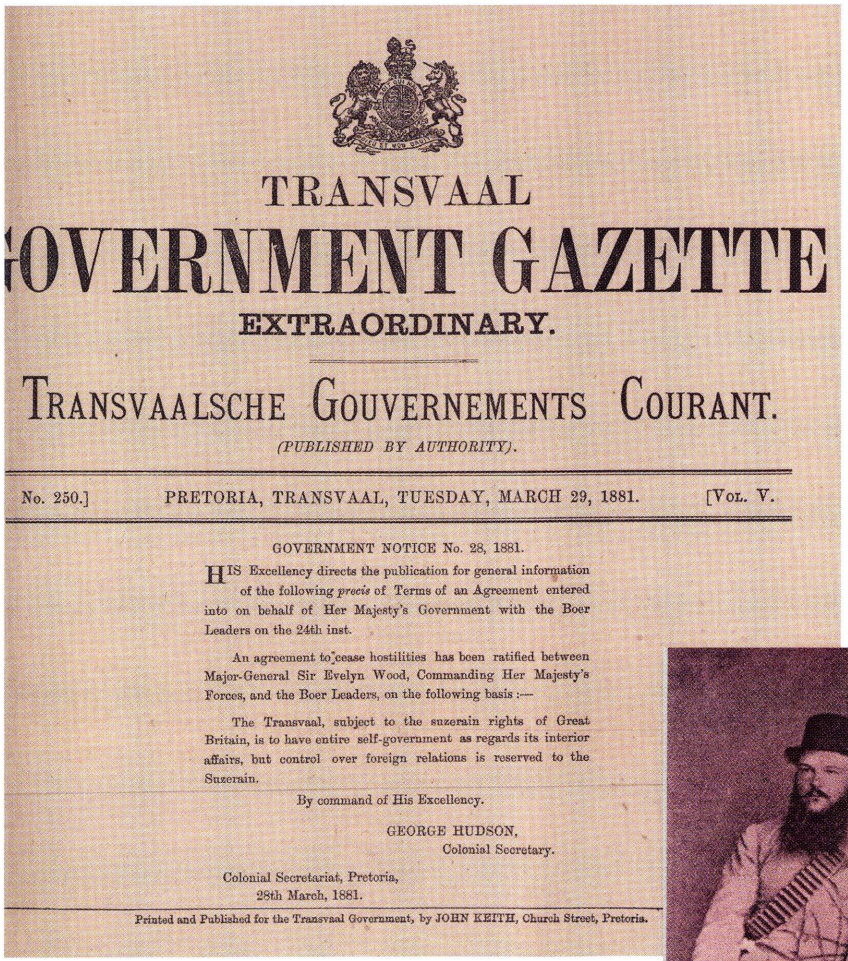


Fig 5. 1881 soldier's cover reflecting 1d postage rate for 'soldiers rate', suitably countersigned, stamped, cancelled Pretoria/'1' on 12/04, backstamped Cape Town 3/05 and Reading 25/05; the lateness of this cover points to the writer being attached to a service section such as telegraphs, the transfer of which to the Boers still had to be completed.

interests); and Theophilus Shepstone, Jnr (Swazi adviser) were appointed in December 1889, two months after Mbandeni's death, giving support for the Queen Regent (fig 10) to the fourteen-year-old heir Bhunu (later King Ngwane V).

The Transvaal government had purchased the concession to run the postal service, to which the British consented in 1889. Accordingly, PMG Isaac van Alphen supplied suitably overprinted ZAR stamps for use at the post offices of Embekelweni, Bremersdorp (which became the capital in 1890) and Darkton (fig11).

In 1894, Kruger signed the Swaziland Agreement with Britain's Sir Henry Loch. This gave the ZAR major 'protection, legislation, jurisdiction and administration' rights, effectively making Swaziland a ZAR protectorate. It was evidenced on 7 November 1894 when the overprinted stamps were withdrawn so that only regular



TRANSVAAL

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

TRANSVAALSCHE GOUVERNEMENTS COURANT.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY).

No. 250.] PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1881. [VOL. V.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 28, 1881.

HIS Excellency directs the publication for general information of the following *precis* of Terms of an Agreement entered into on behalf of Her Majesty's Government with the Boer Leaders on the 24th inst.

An agreement to cease hostilities has been ratified between Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, and the Boer Leaders, on the following basis:—

The Transvaal, subject to the suzerain rights of Great Britain, is to have entire self-government as regards its interior affairs, but control over foreign relations is reserved to the Suzerain.

By command of His Excellency.

GEORGE HUDSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria,
28th March, 1881.

Printed and Published for the Transvaal Government, by JOHN KEITH, Church Street, Pretoria.

Fig 6. Transvaal Government Gazette Extraordinary of 29 March 1881 spelling out the limited self-governing rights, which the Boers were able to negotiate.

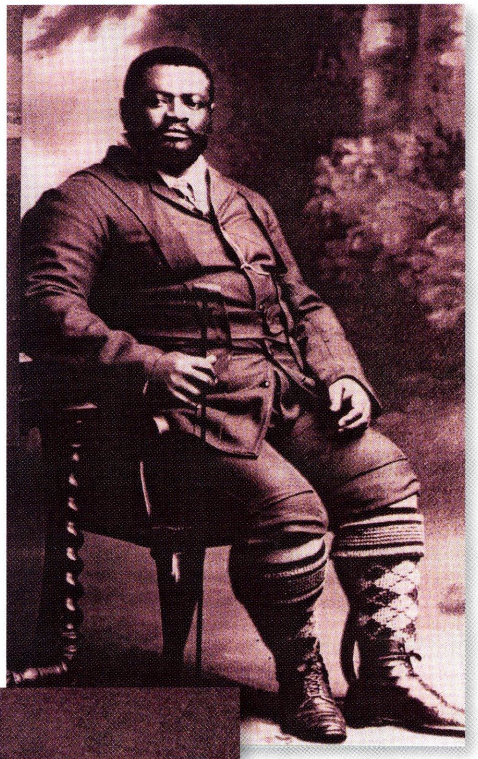






Fig 7. Photo of the founders of New Republic, (Nieuwe Republiek) General Lukas Johannes Meijer (1846- 1902) and Daniel Johannes Esselen (1851 - 1919); together with their signatures and above right, photo of Zulu Chief Dinizulu (ca 1850 - 1913)

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ZAR stamps were valid, and ZAR replaced SWAZIE(L) in the date stamps (fig 12). The new orientation of regarding Swaziland as administratively part of the ZAR possibly also reflected the low priority Swaziland had become for the ZAR. The new priority was now the managing of the flood of fortune seekers in the ZAR and Swaziland.



Fig 8. Coat of Arms of the state, embossed into certain of the postage stamps which were issued by the fledgling state in a dated or undated format, selection of mint & postally used copies; and a Tête-Bêche 3d pair



Fig 10. Copy of photo inscribed 'The Queen Regent wearing a present from Lord Selborne'.


G. P. K.—Vorm D.

POSTWEZEN.—Z. A. REPUBLIEK.

ONTVANGEN van A. H. Curtis

een Brief geadresseerd aan Davis & Zoon Pretoria

en heden door mij geregistreerd onder No. 410

Postmeester.

STEYNSDORP

Wet No. 1, 1886, Art. 41.]

Een Geregistreerde Brief.

Geadresseerd aan A. H. Curtis

ligt op dit kantoor. Gelieve dien te komen afhalen.

STEYNSDORP

Postmeester.

Fig 9. Registered letter receipts of Steynsdorp for a posting from (1887) and a notice of receipt of mail (1888)



Fig 11. Range of stamps reflecting towns of usage; and two mint, including inverted 'Swazieland' overprint.



Fig 12. Single and Dual plate issues

In the next issue - PART 4: THE ERA OF THE "GOLDEN REPUBLIC" . . .

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Later on, control of conditions for native residence in White towns and villages was governed by the Natives (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No. 25 of 1945. Generally this Act defined and described the powers and duties of urban local authorities in respect of the native population within their areas, requiring such authorities to set aside land for the accommodation of the natives who were legitimately within their areas.

NATIVE TAXATION

Before the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910

The following is a summary of the principal sources of native revenue in the various Provinces before the formation of the Union of South Africa (as distinct from rents, rates and fees etc. paid by natives to properly constituted bodies and trusts):

- **Cape Colony:** (Apart from the Transkeian Territories): Hut Tax. On Crown Lands a tax of 10s per hut was imposed by section 11 of Act No. 37 of 1884.
- **Transkeian Territories:** A hut tax of 10s per annum was levied under section 2 of Proclamation No. 320 of 1904 on every holder of an arable allotment in Crown Land locations which had not been surveyed.
- **Natal:** A hut tax of 14s per hut was imposed on all natives resident in the Colony with the exception of those living in houses of European construction and having only one wife, and generally conforming to civilized practices. In addition a rent of £2 was levied in respect of every native hut on Crown Lands as distinct from locations.
- **Transvaal:** A tax of £2 was levied on every adult male native under section 3 of Act No. 9 of 1908 with a remission of £1 in respect of municipal location residents and bone fide farm labourers. In addition, a native squattting on Crown Lands as distinct from locations had to pay a rent of £1.10s per annum, plus a grazing fee for stock in excess of a limited number.
- **Orange River Colony:** Under Ordinance No. 2 of 1904 a poll tax of £1 per annum was levied on all male coloured persons who had resided in the Colony for a period of at least six successive months during the year in respect which the tax was payable.



Fig. 4: Postcard with the inscription: "A magistrate collecting the Hut Tax".

After the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910

Natives were subject to direct taxation under the provisions of the Natives Taxation and Development Act, No 41 of 1925 and as amended over the years. Every male native, who had reached the age of 18 years, paid a personal tax, known as General Tax, of £1 per annum; in addition, the occupier of every hut or dwelling in a native location paid a local tax of 10s per hut per annum, provided that the holder of land under quitrent was automatically exempt from the payment of the tax in respect of his first hut or dwelling.

The maximum amount payable as local tax by any native was £2. The proceeds of the local tax and quitrent payable within their areas were paid to the various native councils established throughout the Union of South Africa. Four-fifths of the general tax accrued to the Union Revenue Account and the rest to the South African Native Trust Fund.

In addition, pass fees were paid on a monthly basis. This type of taxation was administered by the various Native Pass Offices in the various labour districts in the Union of South Africa. (see fig. 7).

The various types of native taxes paid can be summarised as follows:

- General Tax
- Local Tax
- Hut Tax and Poll Tax
- Quitrent
- Pass Fees

The table on the following page, provides a summary of the Hut Tax and Poll Tax collections in the Union of South Africa for the Financial Year 1917-1918: Hut Tax was collected in many ways.



Fig. 5: Postcard with inscription: 'Kimberley in the native compound'. These migrant worker compounds were key institutions in a system such as that which regulated labour on mines in South Africa from the later nineteenth century. The tightly controlled closed compound which came to typify the phenomenon in South Africa originated on the diamond mines of Kimberley from about 1885 and was later replicated on the gold mines. This labour arrangement, regulating the flow of male workers from rural homes in Bantustans or Homelands to the mines and jobs in urban settings generally, became one of the major cogs in the apartheid machinery.



Fig. 6: Pair of Native Tax/Naturellebelasting stamps cancelled in Port Elizabeth 27 February 1945. Although it is clear that these stamps were supposed to be used for 'Native Tax' purposes, not one example is known where these stamps were used for this purpose.

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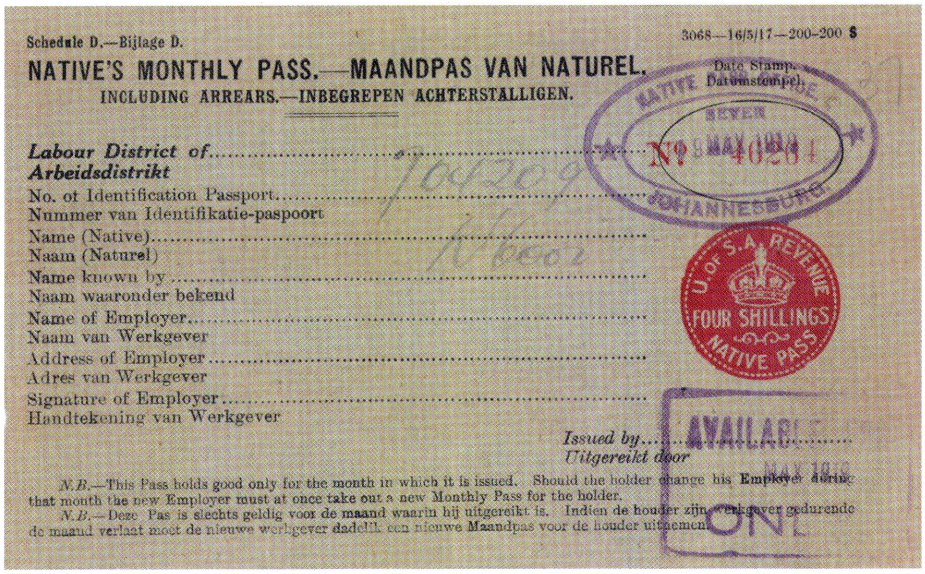
Schedule D.—Bijlage D.

3068—16/5/17—200-200 S

NATIVE'S MONTHLY PASS.—MAANDPAS VAN NATUREL.

INCLUDING ARREARS.—INBEGREPEN ACHTERSTALLIGEN.

Date Stamp. Datumstempel.

NATIVE REVENUE BEVER MAY 1919 JOHANNESBURG

U. OF S.A. REVENUE FOUR SHILLINGS NATIVE PASS

Labour District of.....
Arbeidsdistrikt
No. of Identification Passport.....
Nummer van Identifikatie-paspoort
Name (Native).....
Naam (Naturel)
Name known by.....
Naam waaronder bekend
Name of Employer.....
Naam van Werkgever
Address of Employer.....
Adres van Werkgever
Signature of Employer.....
Handtekening van Werkgever

Issued by.....
Uitgereikt door

AVAILABLE MAY 19

N.B.—This Pass holds good only for the month in which it is issued. Should the holder change his Employer during that month the new Employer must at once take out a new Monthly Pass for the holder.
N.B.—Deze Pas is slechts geldig voor de maand waarin hij uitgereikt is. Indien de houder zijn werkgever gedurende de maand verlaat moet de nieuwe werkgever dadelijk een nieuwe Maandpas voor de houder uitnemen.

Fig. 7: Example of a Native Labourer's Monthly Pass receipt of 4/-. This pass was issued for the month of May 1919 to a 'Witbooi' working in Johannesburg. It was also made clear that should the holder change employers, he must immediately obtain a new pass.

VARIOUS TYPES OF NATIVE TAX LABELS

These illustrated items are all photographed from inventory records of loose pages received from the Government Printer to which complete sheets of postage stamps, revenue stamps, Christmas Stamps, stamped stationery, postal orders and these Native Tax labels have been affixed. These labels were affixed in the pass book of blacks as a receipt that the tax has been paid.

GENERAL AND HOSPITAL TAX

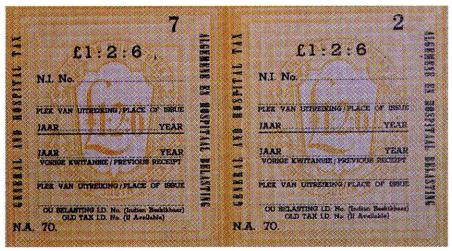

Fig.8: General and Hospital Tax label to the value of £1-2-6 printed in c1951 by the Government Printer in Pretoria.

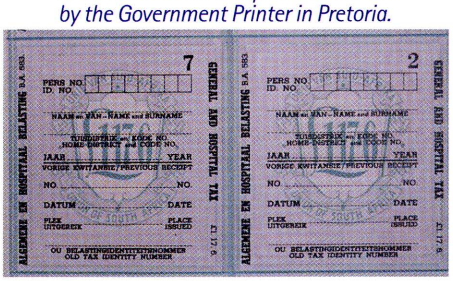

Fig. 9: General and Hospital Tax label to the value of £1-17-6 printed in c1951 by the Government Printer in Pretoria.

Fig. 10: Examples of two General Tax labels to the value of R3-50 during the Union period. These labels were used in the period after decimalization on 14 February 1961 and the formation of the Republic of South Africa on 31 May 1961. All the General Tax labels were printed in a pinkish colour.

These labels were then affixed in the pass books of Africans as proof that the applicable tax had been paid.

TRIBAL LEVIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

From 1930s onwards, the apartheid state sought to restructure aspects of life in the reserves and played an increasing interventionist role in the countryside for some twenty years. The Black (Bantu) Authorities Act No 68 of 1951 (commenced 17 July) allowed for the creation of traditional tribal, regional and territorial authorities initially run by the Native Affairs Department, but with the promise of self-government in the future. It came as a result of the Tomlinson Commission, where Professor FR Tomlinson was instructed to investigate ways in which 'homelands' could be developed.

Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H.F. Verwoerd, explained that the "fundamental idea is Bantu control over Bantu areas as and when it becomes possible for them to exercise control efficiently and properly for the benefit of their own people."

The Act provided for the establishment of Tribal Authorities in all areas in the reserves. The State President had powers to designate a chief or a headman for such a tribe or community, and such a designated chief or headman had all the powers in terms of native or customary law. The State President was also permitted to establish tribal authorities, to mix and match tribes and put them under one authority and demoting the other tribal authority. (see fig.19)

COLLECTION OF HUT and POLL TAX, year 1917-1918

	Provinces				Total
	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	
Hut Tax	£119 170	£211 307		£ 1 022	£331 499
Poll Tax			£416 459	£ 73 995	£490 454
	£119 170	£211 307	£416 459	£ 75 017	£821 953

In some instances the local magistrate assisted in the collection of Hut Tax (see fig. 4).

The Native Service Levy Act of 1952. This measure provided for contributions by employers towards the cost of certain services for the health, safety and transport of their Native employees. It was of automatic application in all urban areas where more than 20 000 Natives resided. The usual levy payable by the employer was 2s 6d per week per Native (see fig. 6).

It is interesting to note that in the Union of South Africa over the period 1946 to 1953 in terms of the various taxes applicable to Natives, the highest income on average was derived from General Tax followed by Pass Fees and then Local Tax. Only a negligible amount of the Pass Fees was paid by Natives because the great bulk was paid by employers of labour in respect of the registration of contracts under the Natives (Urban Areas) Act. Hut Tax was mainly collected in the Cape Province and Natal.

From a philatelic point of view a wide variety of labels and stamps were printed by the Government Printer in Pretoria to denote payment of the specific tax (see fig. 8-18).

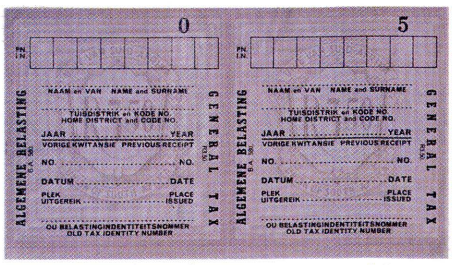

Fig. 11: General Tax label (R3.50) with a new type of design.

ALGEMENE BELASTING/GENERAL TAX

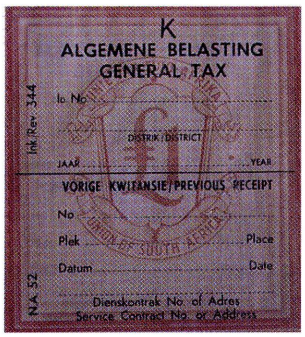

Fig. 12: Above - General Tax label to the value of £1 with a totally different design.

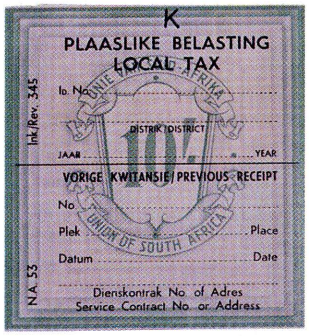

Fig. 13: Mint Local Tax label for 10/- out of the records of the Government Printer in Pretoria.

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VARIOUS TYPES OF NATIVE TAX LABELS USED AT THE END OF THE UNION PERIOD

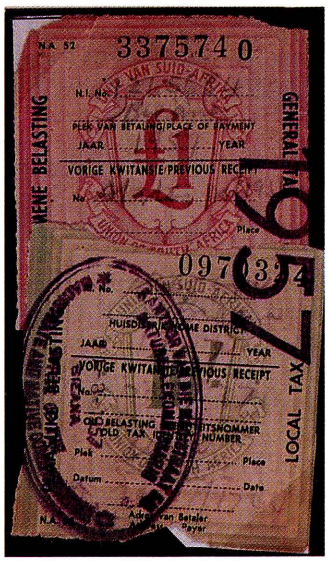

Fig 13A Examples of the General Tax and Local Tax labels affixed to a pass book and cancelled in 1957.

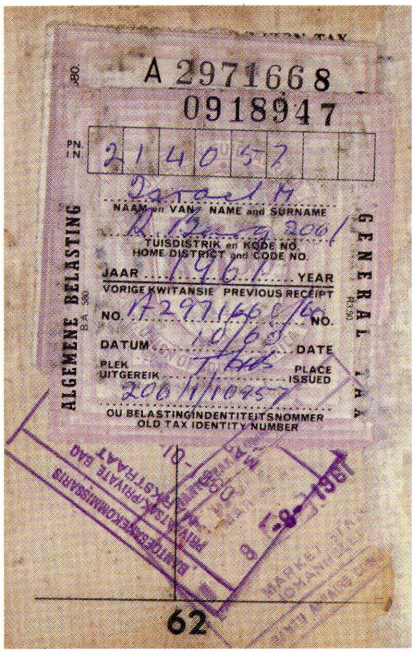

Fig. 14: Union of South Africa tax label used (Oct 1960) illustrating the period before decimalization on 14 February 1961 when the General Tax rate was £1.15.0.

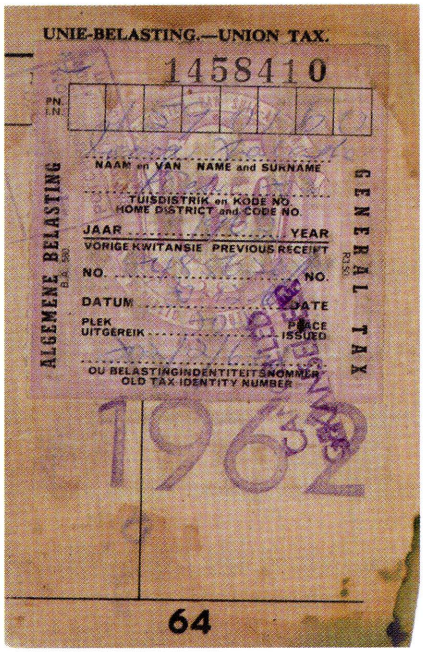

Fig.15: Similar design as the previous label. Used in 1962, the heading is now changed from Union of South Africa to Republic of South Africa and the £1.15.0 converted to R3.50 post decimalization. All labels were printed by the Government Printer with a watermark.

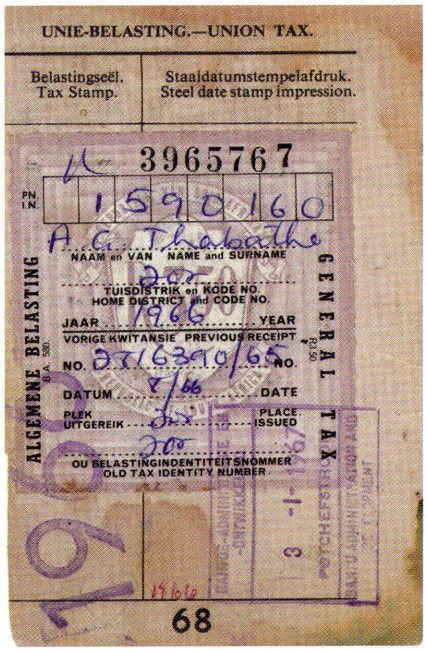

Fig. 16: Tax label with R3-50 value used in 1967. Tax stamp cancelled with Bantu Administration and Development cachet of Potchefstroom dated 3 January 1967. The design introduced in 1961 with the value of R3-50 stayed the same till the 1970s when the design and value were changed. Note the heading of the page in the pass book: Unie-belasting/Union Tax.



Fig.17: In the 1970s a new design was introduced for these tax labels and the rate for General Tax was also reduced to R2.50. Note the heading of this page provided specifically for these labels: Bantu Authorities Tax / Bantoe-Owerheidsbelasting. The tax label was cancelled by a cachet: Bantu Native Commissioner dated 18 January 1972, Potchefstroom.

FEE FOR ADDITIONAL STOCK

The Land Settlement Act promulgated in 1912 was the first land law of the Union of South Africa to bring about uniformity of practice in the four provinces in relation to the acquisition, exchange and disposal of Crown Lands. Natives were allowed a certain number of cattle on these Crown Lands.

A document was issued to the tenant by the Native Commissioner's Office in the area. The normal tax rate was one pound and ten shillings for ten head of cattle. If more cattle were to be held an additional grazing fee for stock in excess of a the limited number was paid. Revenue stamps were overprinted 'Fee for additional stock' for this purpose and attached to the document (see fig. 20-21).

MUNICIPAL FEES

The Native Labour Regulation Act (Act No. 15 of 1911) dealt with Natives in urban areas. Before the establishment of the Union the control and administration of matters affecting natives in urban areas was vested in the local authorities having jurisdiction. The Union Act No. 15 of 1911 consolidated the laws in regard to the recruiting and employment of native labour previously in force in the various provinces. However, the conditions prevailing in urban native locations in all the provinces of the Union was far from satisfactory.

The whole situation was revised and the Urban Areas Bill was published in 1922. This Bill was one of the most important measures dealt with by Parliament during the 1923 session and finally passed into law as the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, no. 21 of 1923, with effect from 1st January 1924. Generally it defined and described the powers and the duties of the local authorities in

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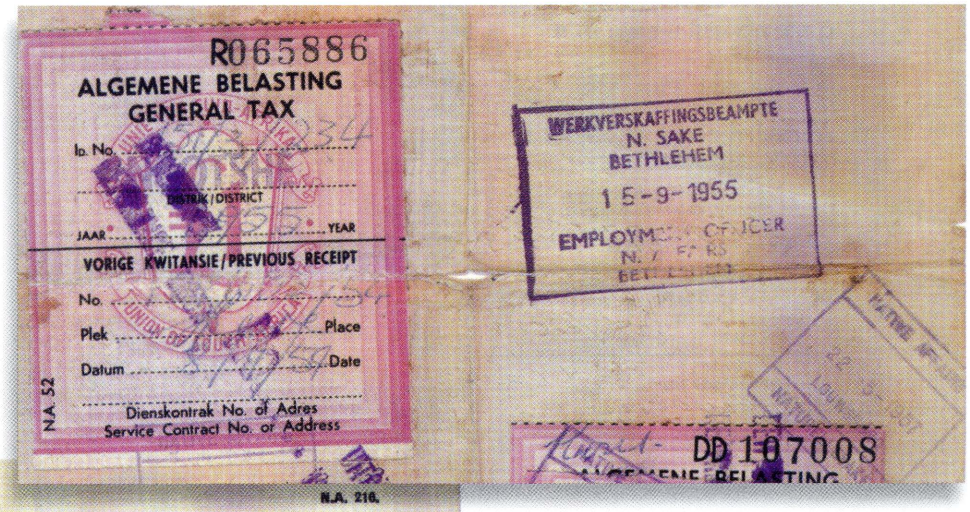
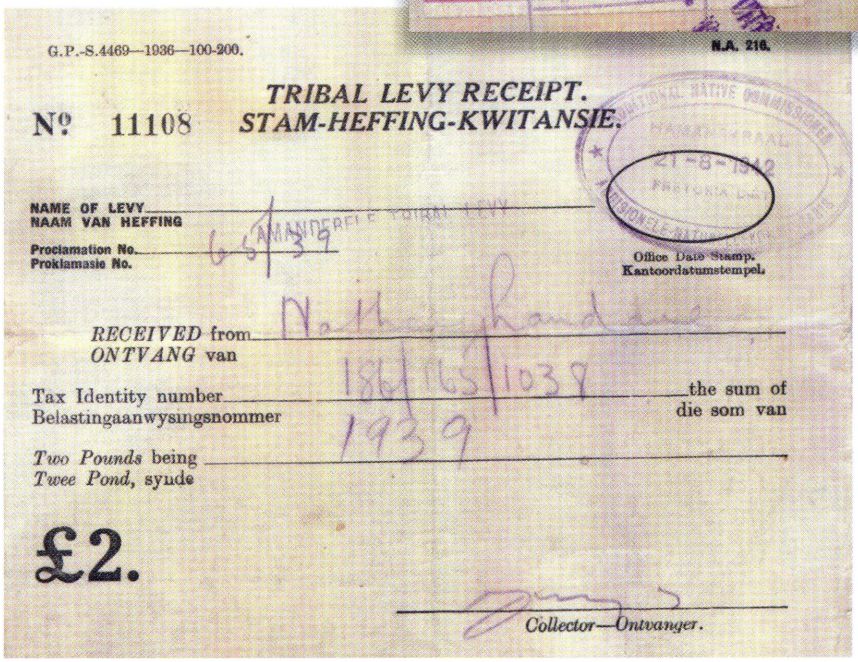
Fig. 18: RIGHT

General tax / Algemene belasting label for £1 cancelled in Bethlehem in the Orange Free State on 15 September 1955. Note the Employment Officer for Natives cachet and Native Affairs Department cachet applied in Louwsburg.

Fig. 19: BELOW

Example of a 'Tribal Levy Receipt' for £2 issued on 21 August 1942 by the Native Commissioner in Hammanskraal north of Pretoria for the AMANDEBELE TRIBAL authority.





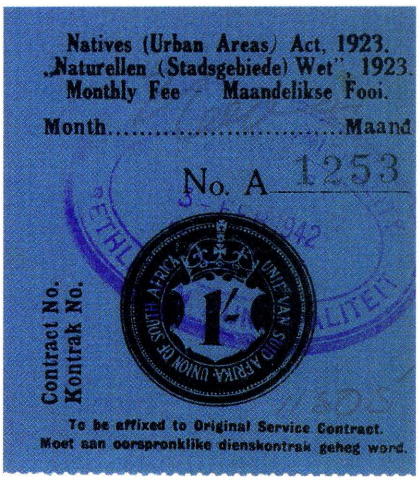


Fig.22: Monthly 'Native Tax' labels illustrating payments of a 1/- fee paid at the local municipal offices in Bethlehem in the Free State in 1942.



Fig. 20 : Four stamps overprinted 'FEE FOR ADDITIONAL STOCK' of different values cancelled 'Native Commissioner Potgietersrust' on 29 August 1924.

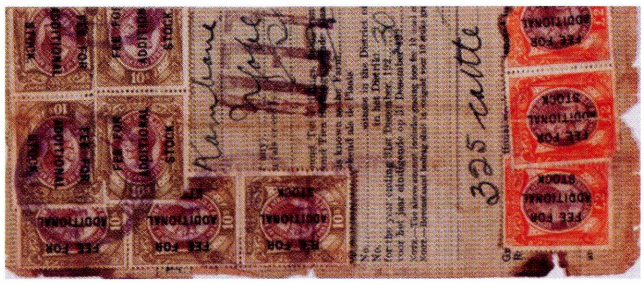
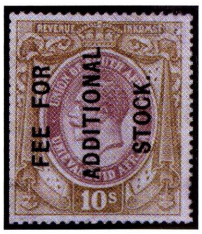


Fig.21: An example of part of a 'Native Affairs Department' document issued to a tenant for 325 head of cattle and cancelled by the Native Commissioners Office. The name of the tenant as well as the Chief for that specific area also appears on the document. This permit was issued for the year ending 31st December 1930. It is also stated on the document: "The above amount includes grazing fees for 10 head of cattle". Revenue stamps overprinted FEE FOR ADDITIONAL STOCK were applied on a monthly basis during July and August 1930.





Source of illustrated stamps: Collection of Brian Trotter RDP, United Kingdom.

respect of the Native population within their areas, requiring them to set aside land for the accommodation of the Natives who were legitimately within their boundaries. These labels had to be affixed to the original service contract on a monthly basis. (See fig. 22-23)

Under Act No. 15 of 1911 and the subsequent Native (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, natives working in the urban areas of Durban had to be registered with the Police by their employers, for which a fee was payable for maintaining the records of work permits. A variety of stamps with the following values were issued: 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 10c, 20c and 25c (see *Barefoot, British Commonwealth Revenues*, p. 251).

On a service contract for the proclaimed area of Theunissen in the Orange Free State, that was discovered recently, clarity was obtained on the application of the act of 1945. The labels for the payment for the monthly fee of 1/- in terms of the Native (urban

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Fig.23: Examples of 'Native Tax' Fee labels illustrating a variety of fees raised in terms of the Natives (Urban) Areas Act of 1923 as indicated on the labels. These labels had to be affixed to the original service contract after a monthly payment had been made. Red label (top) cancelled with a cachet: "Native Affairs Commissioner, Johannesburg, 12 July 1939". Label in green (below) illustrating the 4/- fee paid at the PASS OFFICE in Germiston on 2 September 1933.

areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, were affixed to the back of the original contract. (see fig. 24-25) A separate label was also available for a two-monthly fee of 2/-; this fee had to be paid at the offices of the local municipality. The original contract had to be retained by the employer during the continuance of employment, and had to be handed over to the registering officer within 12 hours of the date of discharge indicated and with the signature of the employer.

There was no standard design for the various labels that were used by municipalities. The municipality of Bloemfontein issued a document to employers on which the various labels/



Fig. 24: Example of a service contract with Theunissen Lokasie/Location Tax Labels of 1/-. The fee of 1/- was payable on a monthly basis and had to be affixed to the back of the original contract. This contract was issued on 5 July 1948 for a black worker Petrus Lesige who was staying in the location in Theunissen. He was employed as a Clerk in an office in Theunissen. Note the 2/- Tax Label affixed for May and June.

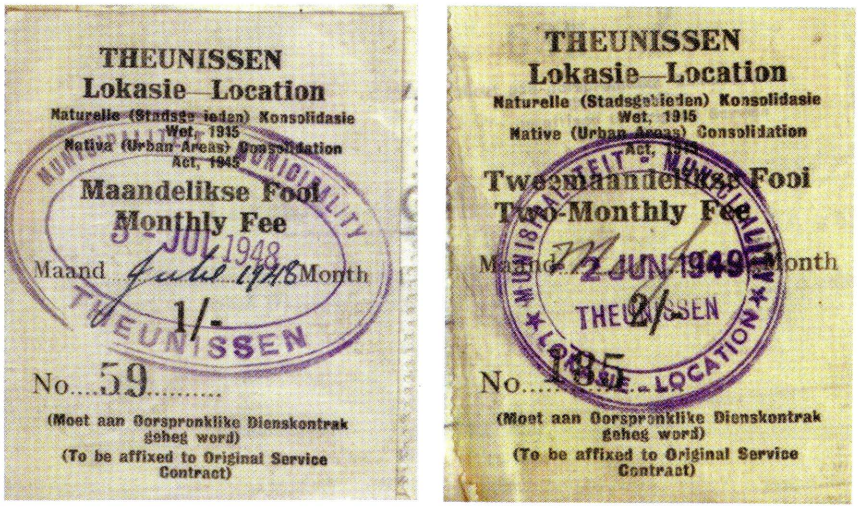

Fig. 25:Theunissen Location labels to the value of 1/- (left) and 2/- (right) used in July 1948.The possibility exists that the labels that were later used and affixed to the passes of labourers were developed from these earlier ones because the measurements are basically the same.

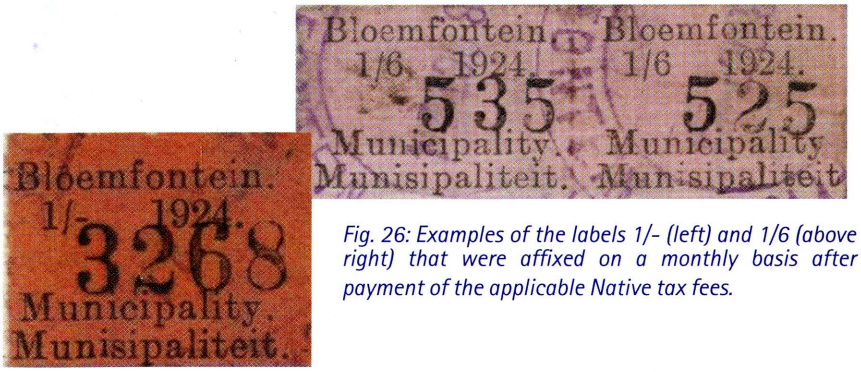

Fig. 26: Examples of the labels 1/- (left) and 1/6 (above right) that were affixed on a monthly basis after payment of the applicable Native tax fees.

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BLOEMFONTEIN CITY COUNCIL: NATIVE TAX LABELS

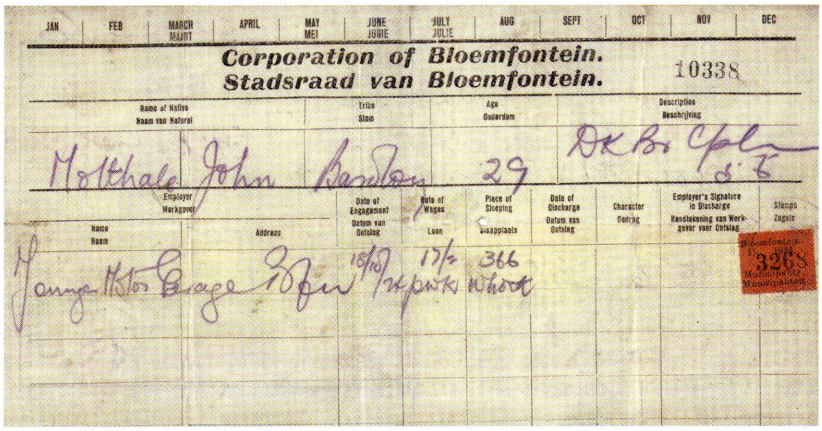

Fig. 27: (above) Example of a document issued by the Municipality of Bloemfontein in terms of the NATIVE (URBAN) AREAS ACT, 1923

stamps for the monthly payment of fees for Blacks and Coloureds working in urban areas, were to be affixed. (See fig. 26-27) The municipality of Pretoria printed a form to administer the influx of black people in terms of the Native (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945. On the back of this form provision was made for the various type of labels denoting payment for the prescribed fees by the employer (see fig. 28).

Editorial Comment: The above regulations and illustrations, reprehensible as they be, are part of the history of South Africa. It it only correct that these be documented for posterity and the authors are to be congratulated for recording the documents and forms used, before they are forgotten in the mists of time.

NATIVES (URBAN AREAS) CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1945

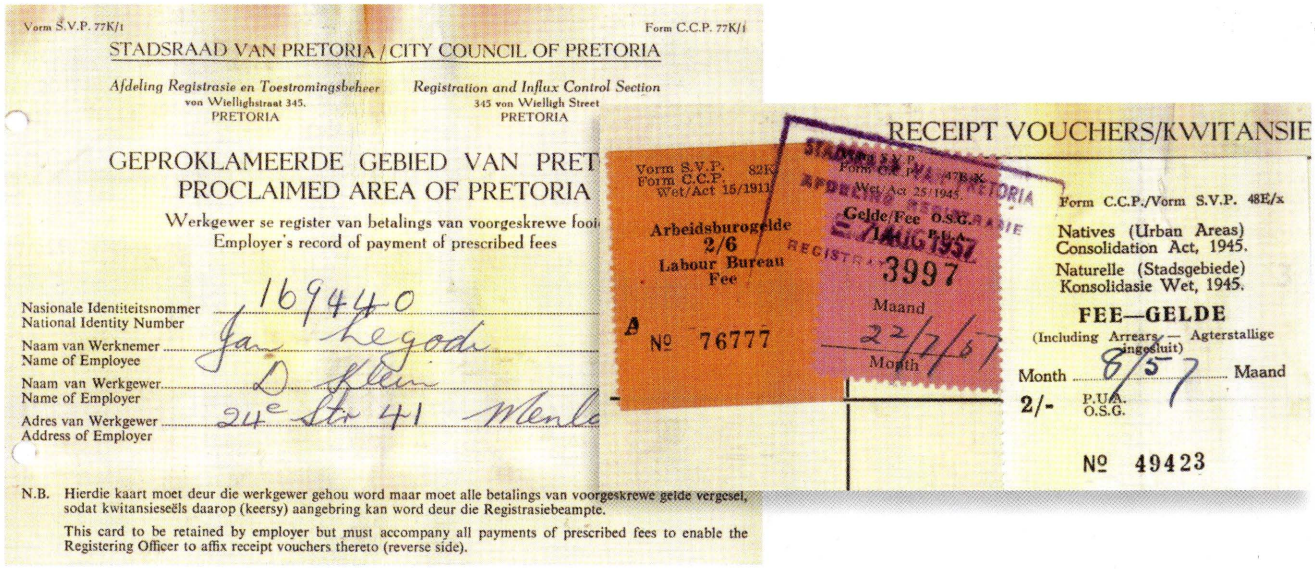

Fig. 28: Document issued by the Influx Control Section of the City Council of Pretoria in terms of the NATIVES (URBAN AREAS) CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1945 with the various labels (above) affixed at the back of the document after payment of the various fees.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
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IN THE NEXT ISSUE : PART 2

'NATIVE ADMINISTRATION' IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS

(emails; kamffer@netactive.co.za croche@mweb.co.za)

- just for a giggle -

"A philatelical fellow called Fred
Was proud of his rare double head;
Not an extra appendage
On his upper endage"
But a Pound, perf 15, black and red.

CMM

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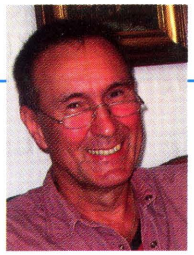

My Favourite Stamps & Covers

OF THE GERMAN INFLATION PERIOD 1923

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek and Royal Philatelic Society, Cape Town

Having started as a young stamp collector in the 1960s in Germany, the inflation stamps of the early 1920s were always of very special interest for me as one of the most impressive and challenging fields of German philately.

Over the years I've put a small sideline-collection together which I presented for the first time last year at the Royal. It starts with the '**Germania**' stamp series at the end of WW1, leads to the early years of the inflation period from 1920 to 1922 when no more 'Pfennig' were used and stamps were already issued in higher Mark values only.

Early 1923 the postal rates increased almost every month from M50 for a standard letter in January, M100 in March and M300 in June. From August the letter rate was M1,000 at the beginning of the month and reached M20,000 at the end of the same month.

From September to November inflation in Germany got rapidly out of control and rates were increasing almost every week, from M75,000 in September to 2 million Mark in October. At the end of the inflation period the galloping devaluation of the currency reached the same level as in Zimbabwe a few years ago and increased almost every day. In November the letter rate climbed from one billion Mark to finally 40 billion at the end of November 1923.

From December the 'Rentenmark' was launched and the situation was stabilized.

Today most mint inflation stamps of Germany have almost no value because they were bought in sheets by the people and often became outdated after a few days before they could be used as postage. Only some genuine used stamps are quite rare, especially on cover and those which were valid for a short time only.

My collection of 64 pages, from the year 1923, shows all periods of German inflation as stamps and documents. It is also available as a DVD slide show from www.peninsulapublishers.com.



Fig 1: These thirteen German Reich postage stamps were issued between 1921 and 1923. Each stamp's face value is 10 x higher than that of the previous stamp, starting from 5 Pfennig up to 50 billion Mark at the end of the inflation period.

Fig 2: (Below) On 12 November 1923 the official rate for a standard letter increased to 10 billion Mark. This insured cover of the same day shows the total paradox of inflation as it was used to send the amount of 1 billion in cash to the Central Bank in Bremen for the postal fee of more than 24 billion Mark = 24 times more than its contents.



Fig 3: (At left) The inflation period in Germany ended on 30 November 1923. In December the 'Deutsche Rentenmark' was launched and became the only official currency in the German Reich. Nevertheless very few exceptions of the usage of the old inflation stamps do exist. This rare cover to Bremen was cancelled on 6 December 1923 and franked with the incredible postage of 200 billion Marks.

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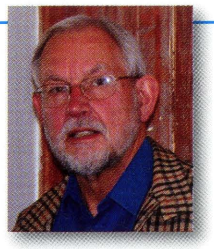
Postal Rates valid from 1 April 2011

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.



Domestic	New Rate R c	Old Rate R c	Increase %
Small DL	2.50	2.40	4.17
Medium B5	5.00	4.80	4.17
Large B4	6.25	6.00	4.17

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 now R100.95 (previously R96.60) which represents an increase of 4,50 %.

Small DL (2.50 + 15.15)	17.65	16.90	4.44
Medium B5 (5.00 + 15.20)	20.20	19.35	4.39
Large B4 (6.25 + 15.20)	21.45	20.55	4.38

International

Registration fee	23.95	22.95	4.36
There is no insurance option for international letter post.			
Aerograms	3.80	3.65	4.11
Postcards - Airmail	5.10	4.90	4.08
" - Surface	3.10	2.95	5.08



Airmail letters – Southern Africa			
Small DL	4.50	4.30	4.65
Medium B5	16.75	16.05	4.36
Large B4	26.00	24.90	4.42
Small parcels (per 100 g)	14.65	14.00	4.64

Airmail letters – Rest of the world			
Small DL	6.00	5.75	4.35
Medium B5	20.10	19.20	4.69
Large B4	34.15	32.70	4.43
Small parcels (per 100 g)	25.95	24.85	4.43



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Presentation of Wanfred Weinstein Memorial Medallion to Jan Stolk of The Netherlands



At the PFSA Congress in Sandton in October 2010, Federation's most prestigious Manfred Weistein Memorial Medallion was awarded to Jan Stolk of the Netherlands, in recognition of his research of South African Philately over many years, which he has published in a number of Journals. Jan was not present at the Sandton Congress, but the medallion and certificate were presented to him when he was on holiday in South Africa, at a meeting of the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society in March 2011. In the photograph, at left the President of the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society, Vernon Mitchell, on behalf of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa, presents the medallion and certificate to Jan Stolk. Federation again thanks Jan for all his work on South African Philately and hopes to welcome him to our shores for many years to come.

- Press Release

The Royal Wedding



The stamps, released by Niue, a dependency of New Zealand, to mark the young couple's wedding, can be torn in half and used as two stamps

Together the Royal Wedding stamps are worth 5.80 NZ dollars, but separated Catherine is a 2.40 dollars stamp and Prince William a costlier 3.40 dollars. It is thought the stamp, designed by New Zealand Post, will now become a collectors' item.

Editor of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* Hugh Jefferies said the stamp is "embarrassing" and had not been designed well. He said: "Whoever designed this will have egg on their face and someone's head will roll. "I'm sure they didn't mean to ominously suggest the couple could be easily separated, it's just a very bizarre design.

"This kind of thing has happened in the past. When Charles and Diana got married, the Australian Royal stamp had the couple facing away from each other, which caused much criticism.

"In most countries Buckingham Palace will have to approve the design. Perhaps they were shown it without the perforation down the middle.

"When something like this happens the critics love it and the post office responsible can't stand it. It's also unusual that the two stamps are worth different values.

He added: "There is quite a big take up with collectors for this type of thing and no doubt they will have a wry smile on their faces when they file this stamp in their books."

Gibbons Stamp Monthly

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HAWID Stripes

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210 x 24	1024
210 x 25	1025
210 x 26	1026
210 x 27,5	1027
210 x 29	1029
210 x 30	1030
210 x 31	1031
210 x 33	1033
PRICELIST 2010	
210 x 35	1035
210 x 36	1036
210 x 39	1039
210 x 40	1040
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210 x 43	1043
210 x 44	1044
210 x 48	1048
210 x 49	1049
210 x 52	1052
210 x 55	1055

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Philatelic Society of Johannesburg Annual General Meeting

Wednesday 16 March 2011

No, this is not another long and dusty commentary on the business of running a stamp club, nor a list of all the worthy prizewinners who were honoured at the A.G.M. It is simply a short note to congratulate George Cafetzoglou on being the winner of the P.S. of Johannesburg Shield, the club's premier award, for the 9th time. The shield was presented to the Society many years ago by Messrs Stanley Gibbons, but George has certainly made it his own! The picture shows George receiving the award from Mrs. Sue Melville. Good luck George for the next nine!



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A Century of Philately - The Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town 1911-2011

by Verena Mary Rogers Honorary Secretary

On 3 May 2011 the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town reached the grand age of 100 years. To mark this fine achievement, a Centenary celebration was held on Saturday 7 May at the Society's regular meeting venue, *The Athenaeum* in Newlands.

Despite competing with a Super 15 Rugby match - as Society President Alan Rogers remarked in his address, "The founding fathers didn't have a copy of the Rugby schedule available back then", there was an excellent attendance of both members and partners, representatives from fellow Western Cape philatelic societies, as well as Vernon Mitchell and Joh Groenewald from Federation, together with their respective partners.

President Alan Rogers addressed the gathering and said what an honour it was to be President during this special year and outlined the achievements made by the Society and its members over the past 100 years.

Several excellent displays were provided by members illustrating South African philately over the years and these were much appreciated by everyone present.

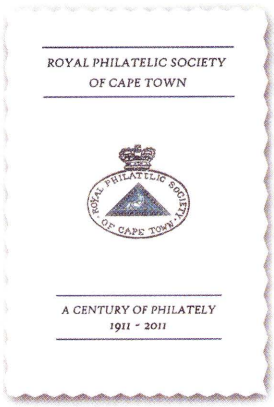
Vernon Mitchell gave a short address on behalf of the PFSA Management Committee, and Chairman Richard Johnson RDPSA congratulated the Society on its many successes. Honorary Life President Des Hyland RDPSA expressed his delight at witnessing this anniversary.



Joh Groenewald RDPSA brought greetings and congratulations from Harry Birkhead RDPSA. The formal part of the evening was rounded off with Bob Goldblatt RDPSA proposing the toast to the Society.

After the exhibits had been viewed and admired, a successful cocktail party provided an opportunity for socialising and catching up on news between guests and members.

A 20 page commemorative booklet 'A Century of Philately' was produced for the occasion recording the Society's history and listing past and present Committee Members, as well as those who have brought recognition both nationally and internationally to themselves and the society from its inception. Illustrations of important events are also included.



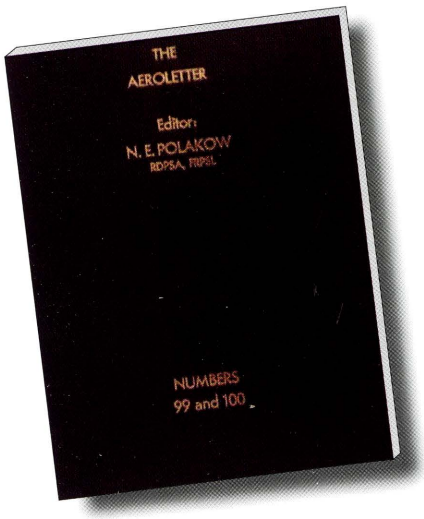
President Alan Rogers and Hon. Life President Des Hyland RDPSA, seen on the left. Below left, a copy of the front page of the booklet.



100 copies of a Celebratory cover for members as a limited edition

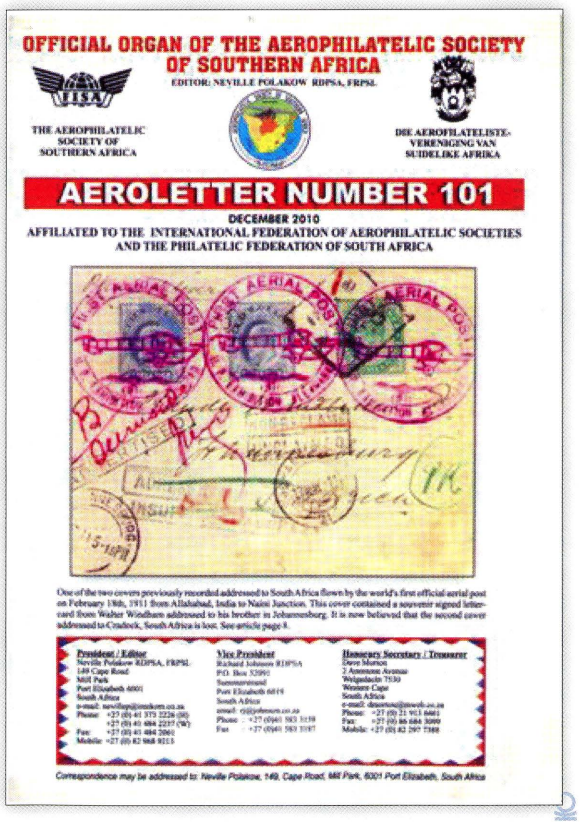
Submission for Philanippon

Issues 99 (December 2009) and 100 (July 2010) of *The Aeroletter* have been entered in a book format (shown here) in the literature class of Philanippon World Stamp Exhibition 2011 which takes place in Yokohama, Japan from July 28th to August 2nd. 142 entries have been accepted in this category.



Aeroletter Number 101

was recently published containing 40 pages of information pertaining to southern Africa aerophilately. Main articles include *Korean Free Forces Air Mail Letter Cards* by Dave Young; *the crash of the BOAC 'Clare' in 1942*; an explanation as to the meaning of the BCM/AIRFIELD cachet; the world's first aerial post (1911) and the only cover now known addressed to South Africa; 100 years of powered flight in South Africa (Albert Kimmerling – East London, 1910) and the series of the *Development and History of the Airmails of the Belgian Congo* by Capt. MF Stern continues. Members of the Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa (ASSA) receive this full colour, A4 format newsletter published twice a year. Limited copies of *Aeroletter* Number 100 issued on the fiftieth anniversary of the ASSA are still available. For membership details and further information, please contact the honorary secretary Dave Morton (dmorton@mweb.co.za). Phone +27 (0)21 913 6461 or fax +27 (0) 86 684 3099.



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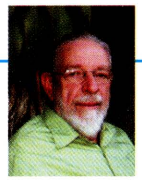


Die FVZA, Suid-Afrikaanse fokuspunt in Nederland, vier twee dekades

Dit was 'n 'snuffel' ('n klein kennisgewing in 'n advertensiekolom) wat gelei het tot die grootste enkele ondersteuningsgroep van Suid-Afrikaanse filatelie in die buiteland, die Filatelisten Vereniging Zuidelijk Afrika (FVZA).

Dit was 23 jaar gelede. Sedert die FVZA se toetrede destyds tot die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika het ons die vereniging leer ken as 'n ywerige groep versamelaars, en vandag word dit trouens deur die Nederlandse Bond van Filatelisten Verenigingen erken as een van die vernaamste spesialisgroepe in daardie land.

Dit was 'n dame, mev Berdien Bakker, wat in 1987 die klein advertensie in *De Postzegel Revue* geplaas het. Mense wat gereageer het, is deur haar genooi vir 'n samekoms by haar huis in De Bilt. Maar so veel het geantwoord dat haar voorkamer te klein was, en toe is 'n saaltjie in die dorp gehuur.

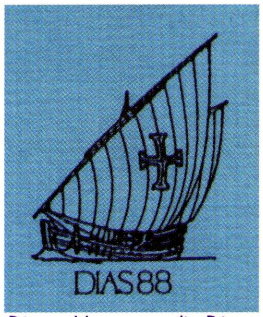
By 'n volgende vergadering in die saaltjie, in De Witte Dorpshuis, is die vereniging op 27 Februarie 1988 formeel gestig deur 15 lede. 'n Jaar later was daar 46 lede en teen 1995 bykans 200, 'n hoogtepunt.

Die eerste voorsitter was Berdien Bakker, met Jan Stolk as sekretaris, Peter Uitenbogaart as penningmeester, Koos Verzantvoort as rondsendbeampte en Paul Henzen as redakteur van die nuusbrief. Dit was rondom die 500-jarige herdenking van Bartolomeu Dias se pioniersvaart om die suidpunt van Afrika, vandaar die gebruik van 'n Dias-emblematiek.

Gou is 'n sterk vereniging gevestig, wat vanjaar kan terugkyk op 23 jaar van prestasie. Daar is gereelde en goed bygewoonde byeenkomste, 'n knap rondsenddiens, veilings, 'n eie biblioteek en toegang tot die boekery van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut in Amsterdam, 'n nuusbrief en 'n filateliese joernaal, *Bartolomeu Dias,* wat vier keer 'n jaar verskyn.

Daar is begin met publikasies. Die boek oor *De postwaardestukken* (pospapier) *van Zuidwest-Afrika/Namibië* is in 1995 bekroon met 'n silwer toekenning by die internasionale Fepapost-uitstalling, en is gevolg deur werke oor Suid-Afrikaanse pospapier van voor-Unie (1910), pospapier van Suid-Afrika, en 'n boek oor die seëls van SWA/Nambië.

Verdere uitgawes was oor die restante en herdrukke van Transvaalse seëls, en inligting oor Griekwaland-Wes en oor Stellaland. Die laasgenoemdes was bundels dokumentasie nagelaat deur wyle dr Gerrit Jonkers RDPSA van Schiedam, wat in 1998 oorlede is.



Die embleem van die Dias-skippie.

Tegelyk het die FVZA uitgereik na die Nederlandse seëlpubliek. By die 25e 'dag van die posseël' in Rotterdam (1992) het die vereniging 75 rame uitgestal, en sedertdien word deelgeneem aan die jaarlikse groot Nederlandse Filateliebeurs.

Kontakt gezocht: Verzamelaarster Zuidelijk Afrika zoekt verzamelaars om samen kontaktgroep Zuidelijk Afrika op te richten. Mevr. B.M. Bakker, Postbus 61, 3730 AB De Bilt.

Die klein advertensie wat gelei het tot die stigting van 'n groot vereniging.

'n Hoogtepunt was die uitstalling SAPEX 97 wat vir die FVZA se 10e jaarviering wat aangebied is in die PTT-Museum in Den Haag (22-23 Maart 1997) en waarvoor 'n katalogus met 'n aantal artikels gepubliseer is.

Intussen het ruim 20 lede deur die jare aan groot uitstallings deelgeneem, ook aan die jaarlikse nasionale seëluitstalling in Suid-Afrika.

Die voorsitters van die FVZA was/is :

Berdien Bakker, 1988

Klaas Jongerden, 1990

Koos Verzantvoort, 1993

Ton de Hilster, 2001

Lede van die FVZA is die grootste buitelandse groep intekenare op *The SA Philatelist.*

Johan Diesveld, wat 14 jaar redakteur van *Bartolomeu Dias* was, is in 2005 as redakteur opgevolg deur Wim Quik. Van vanjaar word die redaksie behartig deur Ton en Flor de Hilster terwyl Edwin Knip die uitleg versorg. Dit bly 'n interessante joernaal met 'n veelsydige Suider-Afrikaanse inhoud.

Navrae oor die FVZA kan gerig word aan die Sekretaris, Piet Mulder, Ruimzicht 304, 1068 CZ Amsterdam, Nederland (e-pos ppmulder@planet.nl). Jan Stolk, die vorige sekretaris, bring deel van die jaar deur by sy woning op Jeffreysbaai en belangstellendes kan hom dalk daar op die skulpstrand voorkeer.

Dankie vir inligting van Peter Uitenbogaart en Johan Diesveld - JG

- Comic Corner

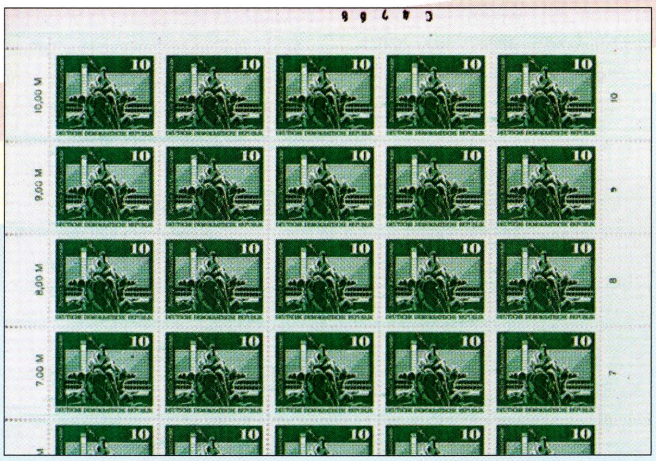
Stamps that make us smile

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek and Royal Philatelic Society, Cape Town

Errors on Stamps

Episode No 16

"COUNTING CONFUSION"



Here we are looking at the top portion of the sheet of 50 stamps of 10 Pfennigs of a definitive set, issued by the DDR (East Germany) in 1973. It shows a fountain in East-Berlin. Nothing wrong with the stamps but still a serious and quite unique error, this time in the left margin.
If you look at the figures which are counting the value of the remaining stamps of a full sheet you normally see that the summary of each row from the value as shown on the stamps. In this case the error is that only five stamps of 10 Pfennig are showing 1,00 M on the side and 10.00 M for the full sheet of 50, which should be only 5.00 M. Usually postal employees at the counter are doing their daily cash statements by counting the stock of stamps by the figures on the margins and I wonder how many errors and wrong cash reports this might have caused ...

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Letter to the Editor - South African Philatelist.

'From Pillar to Post'

from Ray Hackworth. (011 7066707)

I refer to the excellent article by Chris Mobsby in the August Edition (2010) of *The South African Philatelist* the article being called 'From Pillar to Post' and would like to add some additional information.

Christmas Island was also called Titimataeran in the Colonial days and as Chris correctly points out, is now called Kiritimati.

In 1924 K P Emory, who was an anthropologist from the Bishop Museum in Hawaii, was shown 12 or more archaeological sites on the Island by Father Emmanuel Rougier and Monsieur Coulon. Recently the University of Hawaii has been digging at these sites and confirmed that the sites are in excess of 1000 years old and could be as old as 3000 years. Other Line Islands (Fanning and Washington) also have had digs and similar findings have been made.

In 1537 the Island was sighted by Cortez, and may have been named 'Acea' then. It was certainly known by this name in about 1625, when it was further sighted by Capt Grijaivas' crew after they had killed him near the equator and set sail westwards for the Moluccas (the Spice Islands) which are now part of Indonesia.

Captain Cook, with the ships *HMS Resolution* and *Discovery* sighted the Island on Christmas Eve 1777, and landed the following day. They remained there until 2 January; in order to refresh the crews, obtain coconuts, fish and turtles and observe an eclipse. This was Cook's 3rd Pacific voyage and he left the Island and then roceeded to the Hawaiian Islands. Cook was then searching along the coast of the USA and Canada from Vancouver to the Bering straight to try and find an ice free Arctic Ocean which had been shown on very early maps.

The question now arises who discovered Christmas Island ?

The Line Islands consist of the following:

Northern Line Islands -Washington-(Teraina), Fanning (Tabuaeran) Christmas (Kiritimti)

Central Line Islands - Malden, Starbuck, Vostok. Javis.

Southern Line Islands - Caroline, Flint.

Two other islands that lie north of the Line Island Group are Palmyra, which was a US Navy and US Marine base during the Pacific War. (It is now a world heritage site and few if any visitors are allowed). The second is Kingman Reef, which is under water for most of the time.

These two islands along with Jarvis from the Central Line Islands are un-incorporated territory of the USA.

All these islands lie to the **east** of the main islands of the former Gilbert and Ellice Colony.

In Chris's article a stamp cancelled 1 January 1918 is illustrated. This stamp is from the first cover that is listed in the Postal History of Christmas Island. The first five covers listed are:



1. 11 January 1918 to Madamoiselle Alice Rougier de Rochigoude at Kaiau. This was later renamed Paris by Rougier and is on the Southern point of the entrance to the lagoon.
2. 21 January 1918 to Zenira Lane at Morutaru, this was an Island in the middle of the Lagoon. (This cover is in my collection).
3. 14 February 1918 to Mlle Mthe at Kaiau.
4. 21 February 1918 to Joe B English (Manager of the Coconut plantations) at Kaiau.
5. 31 March 1918 to Joe B English at Tarawa, This was renamed London later on by Rougier.

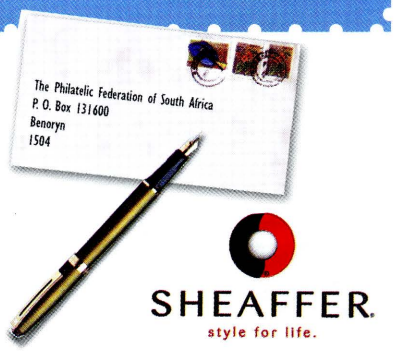
In addition to the above, I have recently obtained a cover dated 12 March 1918 to Mademoiselle Marthe Pugeault at Kaiau. This is the sixth known cover and I believe there maybe more.

The stamps on the above envelopes were all from the first issue.

It is believed that all the Colonists left the Island in July 1918, with the exception of Mr J English and two companions from Tahiti (one French and one Polynesian youth). They remained on the Island until they were rescued by *HMS New Zealand* in October 1919. Rougier had agreed to send a boat by September 1918 but failed to do so.

It is clear that the local stamps were used within the Island, as indicated above but also in the later years. I have a cover locally addressed and dated 10 October 1925 to Le Rattoi at Londoni (London). (This local stamp is from the second issue). It is clear that the local stamps were used for postage within the Island and not just used for overseas postage only. The overseas mail had a local stamp being purchased and placed on it, with an additional fee being paid to have the stamps of the country at the first Port of call placed on it as well

From the mailbox . . .



and then put into that country's postal system.

Covers are known with the local stamp as well as those of the USA, French Oceanic Settlements and the Cook Islands. The first known overseas mail cover is dated 1 February 1921. What is confusing is that ships sailed to other postal jurisdictions such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand but no such covers are known with these countries' stamps affixed.

With internal mail to other Islands within the Colony, I have not come across covers from the Island to others within the Colony that have the Christmas Island local stamp. I have envelopes in my collection addressed within the Colony but which only have the Colony stamps, when in fact they should have had a local stamp in addition (if precedents were followed). Although there was no Colony Post Office until 1939 on the Island, it would appear that Colony stamps were used during periods of shortages of the local stamp.

Also I have a cover from the Island that has a New Zealand stamp that has been cancelled on the Island. This may have arisen due to the shortages of the local stamp that appeared in the 1930s. New Zealand stamps could have been obtained from the New Zealand Postal Agency on Fanning Island which was some 127 miles to the North East.

The various periods of postal history of the Island can be summarized as follows for ease of understanding the complexity of the early postal arrangements.

1. New Zealand Postage Agency in 1901. (The same time as the New Zealand postal agency opened on Fanning Island)
2. Local stamp usage - within the Island 1918 to 1939
3. Local stamp usage - external mail 1921 to 1939
4. Colony stamps used before there was a Colony Post Office 1911 to 1939
5. New Zealand stamps used during the 1930s
6. Colony Post Office from 1939
7. US Forces Post Office - 1942 to 1948 - 1962 to 1963
8. British Forces Post Office - 1956 to 1964

I am in the long process of writing a book on the postal history of Christmas Island and am presently collating and researching all records and information that I can find including my own time spent on the Island.

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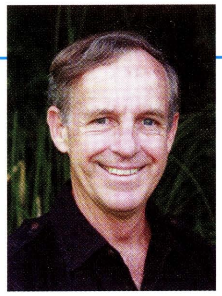
Phun with postmarks

ZAR/Transvaal cancellers continued



by Alex Visser Email alex.visser@up.ac.za

An unusual dated registration cachet was used at Pretoria and Johannesburg during the 1890s, as shown in Figure 1. Usually a registration mark has no date.



Figure 1. Dated registration mark of Johannesburg.

After the Boer War a potpourri of date stamps were used. Figure 2 shows a selection. An unusual single circle of Middelburg with 'T.V' for Transvaal at the base is intriguing.

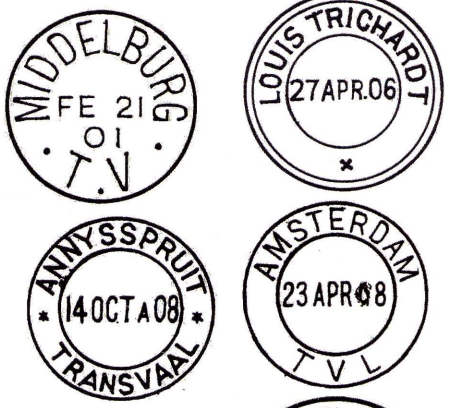
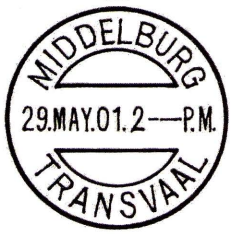


Figure 2. A range of Transvaal date stamps.



Skeleton relief date stamps were also needed when a date stamp was broken, lost or stolen, or when a new post office was opened and the regular date stamps were not yet available. Examples for Johannesburg and Amsterdam are shown in Figure 3.

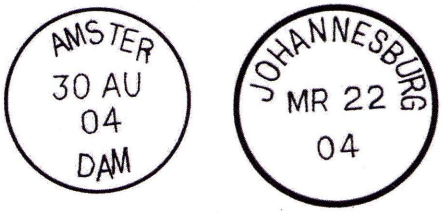


Figure 3. Skeleton type relief date stamps.

An ornate rectangular date stamp was used at Standerton, Middelburg and Springs in the early 1900s. Made of rubber, it deteriorated rapidly when used on the regular black ink pad. The design is similar to that used by the Imperial Military Railways.



Figure 4.
Ornate Rectangular date stamp of Standerton.

Obliterators such as shown in Figure 5 were used on parcels or bulky mail to deface or cancel the stamps. There was no need for a date.

Figure 5.
Obliterator of Leydsdorp.



Baviaanskloof

The western part of the Baviaanskloof route in the Willowmore district is mainly a farming and tourism region. The region is quite isolated. There are two postal agencies that serve the community. My appreciation to Joh Groenewald for details.

Lulet postal agency is located on the farm Kleinpoort at the shop and fuel pumps. When it was opened in 1971 the name Kleinpoort could not be used as a similar post office existed in the Uitenhage district (opened in 1876). The name that was selected was a combination of the names of the owners of the farm, namely **Lu**cas and A**lett**a Smith. Aletta is still the postal agent.

Studtis is located at a shop on a farm with the same name about 5 km west of Lulet. It has served the community since 1902. Babe Lambrecht is the postal agent.

Examples of current date stamps from these agencies are shown in Figure 6. There is no regular postal transport, and mail is dispatched by favour, often by a member of the community ravelling to Willowmore for shopping.

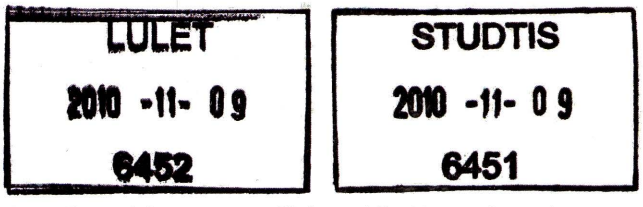


Figure 6. Date stamps of Lulet and Studtis postal agencies.

In hierdie rubriek die laaste van die ZAR/Transvaal stempels. Voorbeelde van na die Boere-oorlog asook ongewone stempels is getoon. Dit bevestig die verskeidenheid stempels wat versamelaars se belangstelling kan prikkel.

Bevestiging van die datum van versending is belangrik. Nie slegs poskantoor datumstempels word vir die doel gebruik nie. Figuur 7 toon 'n sertifiserings-stempel van die Takbestuurder van Kwenzekile in Katlehong (ongeveer 1990 geopen), wat as datumstempel gebruik is.



Figure 7. Certification stamp of Kwenzekile used as date stamp.

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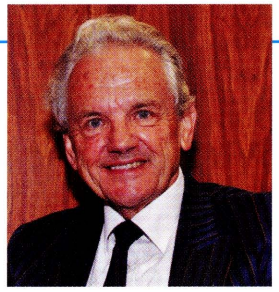
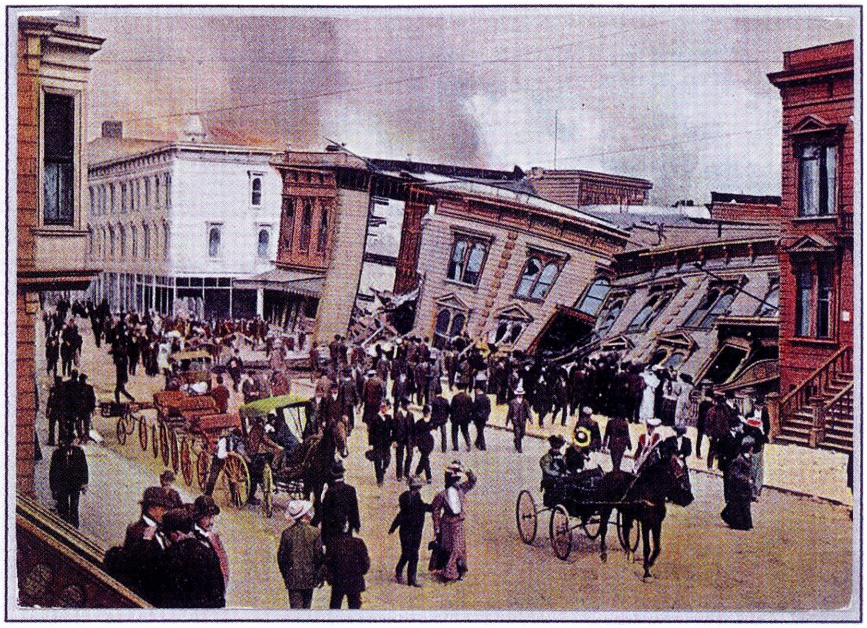
Deltiology

Earthquakes Earthquakes Earthquakes



by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL,
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



In view of the recent calamities in New Zealand, Japan and Spain, I thought it might be appropriate to illustrate a reproduction of a contemporary picture postcard that would, presumably, have first appeared in the early years of the twentieth century. It depicts a scene of devastation resulting from the "Great American Earthquake" that rocked San Francisco in the vicinity of the San Andreas Fault just before daybreak on Wednesday, 18 April 1906. The picture was evidently taken from a photograph that would have been coloured, I imagine, by the process known as aquatinting, while the present copy was printed, ironically, in Japan for sale in the U.S.A. Despite the magnitude of the catastrophe, everybody in the picture appears to be remarkably calm and dressed as if they were off to church. Behind the white building on the left, there appears to be evidence of the fire that was to destroy much of the north-eastern sector of the city.



This copy of the card was franked with the current American 50-cent stamp and also bears what is probably a fantasy stamp attributed to the archipelago of Tui-Tui in the Pacific Ocean. 'Stamps' were first issued in the name of Tui-Tui in 1990 and, on that occasion, celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Penny Black. While the claim is made that the 'country' belongs to the International Council of Independent States, along with such fellow members as Occussi-Ambeno and the Republic of Mevu, there is no evidence that there was ever a bona fide mail service that would have justified an issue of postage stamps. The denomination of the label shown on the postcard to London is believed to be 5 Nupees. The name of the currency, one imagines, is but a thinly disguised version of New Pence or New P's as they became commonly known. Sadly, then, it has to be concluded that the use of the label in this instance was purely decorative and it is perhaps no coincidence that the card was addressed to none other than Norman Williams, the leading authority on Cinderella stamps in the 1990s.

A matter of hours before I wrote this short article, those of us living on the Garden Route experienced our own earthquake. At ten past four on the afternoon of Saturday 14 May, a tremor that was strong enough to rattle the windows and roof tiles here in Wilderness and to dislodge pictures from the walls of houses in Sedgefield, was felt all the way from Plettenberg Bay to George. It certainly distressed my dog but then she is a Chow-Chow and therefore of Chinese descent which may mean that she has inherited certain genes that make her sensitive to the type of upheaval that appears to be particularly prevalent in the Orient. In this category must fall the eruption of the Indonesian volcano Krakatoa in1883, an event that sent shock waves seven times around the world and from which the resulting tsunami is said to have caused a rise in the water level in canals in the Netherlands. The earthquake and fire in San Francisco and the eruption in the East Indies have both been chronicled most vividly in books by Simon Winchester, titled respectively *'A Crack in the Edge of the World'* and *'Krakatoa – The Day the World Exploded'*, both of which I heartily recommend.

P.S. It was subsequently reported that the Garden Route earthquake had been measured at 4.3 on the Richter Scale.

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A Fond Farewell to a Special Friend, SAPDA's Wolfgang Meiss

by Paul Van Zeyl and Herbie Schaffler

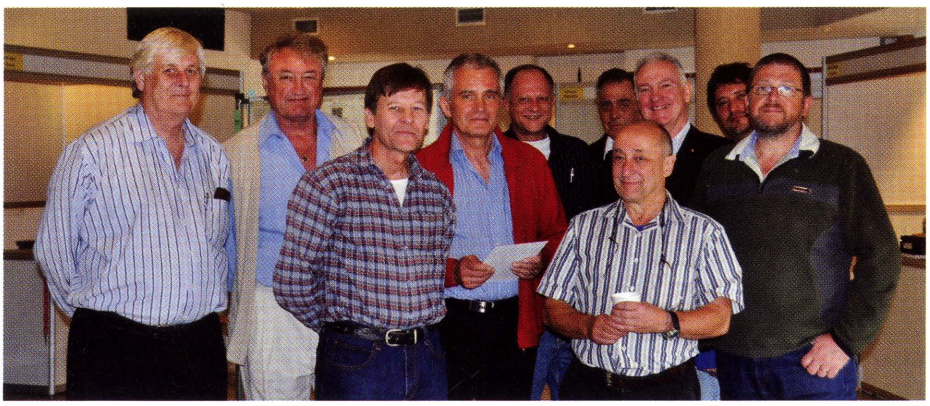
This years annual Stamp Faire at the War Museum presented the ideal location to bid a sad and heartfelt farewell to a well respected SAPDA dealer.

"Herr Meiss slipped into South Africa's philatelic environment about a decade ago, an attractive Coreen at his side. He soon fitted in well. No rocking of local interests or playing to agendas. Simple openness and disciplined hard work. And, more importantly in a highly competitive local market, a preparedness to get involved in growing the market.

So we've gotten used to seeing Wolfgang in both the planning and execution of projects. The Rosebank/SAPDA Show has new stands, and at the War Museum it remains a positive factor in the upper market segment. Further, regular monthly fairs have become the leading feature of stamp offering and sales in Gauteng, setting an example for other regions. This market was broadened to the world market via a regular monthly 'quick turnaround' auction, coupled to the new e-technologies Wolfgang motivated several of us to master.

He and Coreen are going back to the Heimat in Germany in June, the result of excessive criminality in our country. The sobs I've already heard from so many of his clients inform me I won't be the only one who'll sorely miss him".

Paul Van Zeyl



From left to right: Coen Slagt RDPSA, Peter Bale, Paul van Zeyl, Wolfgang Meis, Steven Van der Hurk, Ken Wright, David Wolpie, Richard Johnson RDPSA, Savo Tufegdzic, Michael Wigmore RDPSA. (photo by Greg Botes)

They have bought a house in the small town of Amberg, between Munich and Lake Constance in Allgäu in Bavaria.

Wolfgang joined the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society in 1997 and joined the committee in 2002. After Chris Mobsby departed for the Wilderness, Wolfgang took over as auctioneer. The Society and philately in South Africa will certainly miss him. We wish them the best of luck and hope to see them often in South Africa.

Herbie Schaffler

Visit the FEDERATION and SOCIETY NEWS pages on our website: www. philatelysa.co.za



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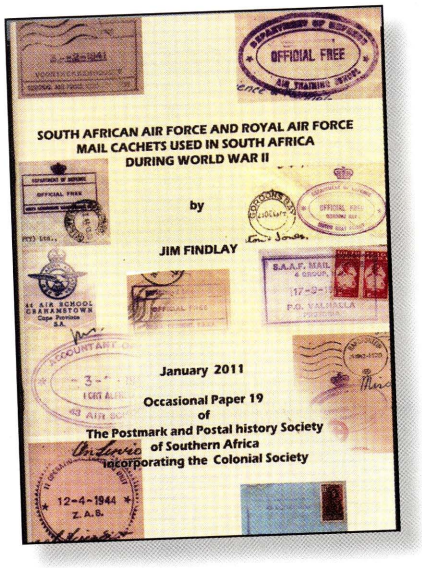


South African Air Force and Royal Air Force Mail Cachets Used in Southern Africa during World War II

Author JIM FINDLAY. Publisher Ben Jansen.

This publication appears as Occasional Paper No. 19 of the *Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa*. It is not intended for casual reading as it is in reality a catalogue of cachets used by SAAF and RAF units in this part of the world during the last war. It is a comprehensive and well researched document, which identifies five basic types and illustrates used examples in colour. Dimensions are given to aid identification. Most cachets were used for official communication and are thus inscribed 'OFFICIAL FREE' indicating no further franking was required.

Cachets from nearly all listed units are illustrated, but the author concedes that there may be others in existence which have not yet been recognised. Hopefully this publication will bring a few of these to light.

This document is available in an A4 format of 90 pages. A limited number of copies are available at R130-00, which includes P&P inside South Africa.

The publisher, Ben Jansen, will take details of interested parties for a further print run, when this present stock is sold out.

e-mail Ben Jansen on: thinkgraphics@telkomsa.net or

Postal address:

PO Box 835, GROENKLOOF, 0027

NEWS FLASH : Obituary



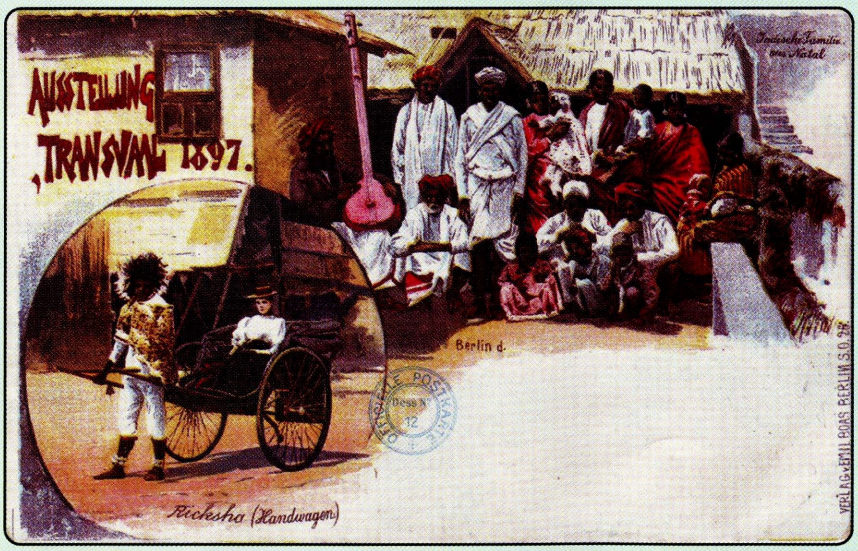
Mike Nethersole RDPSA passed away 28 May 2011, in Richmond, Virginia, USA, from heart problems.

For many years Mike was very much involved with organised philately in South Africa, being a member of the Expert Committee for a considerable period and Chairman of the Judging Committee.

He was known for his vast collection of SA Postmarks and co-authored a book on Cape BONCS with Franco Frescura. Other collections included Trinidad and Barbados. He was elected to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa in 1989.

J R

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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Journal References

This column highlights major articles (about 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 can be found under 'Specialist Philatelic Societies'.

Specialist Societies are listed on this page

1 - The Opening of Rhodesia - Early Mails 1860 to c1900, a display by Colin Hoffman reported by Brian Trotter, *The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle*, December 2010, pp.192-193. A summary of the development of the postal routes of the period to and within Rhodesia.

2 - Chirundu, by Buster Schemper, *The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle*, December 2010, pp.194-197. A bridge was built by Dorman Long across the Zambesi River and opened on 24 May 1939. Article traces the development of the Chirundu Post Office and other related matters.

3 - Postcard Forum - Smart & Copley, Publisher, by Andrew Wilkie, *The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle*, December 2010, pp.200-202. Traces the history of the Bulawayo Chemist shop which set up a photographic department and produced picture postcards.

4 - Printing of Zimbabwe's Stamps by Natprint, by Colin Richards, *The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle*, December 2010, pp.203-204. This is a record of the process of stamp production as put forward by the current staff of NatPrint, during a visit to the printer's works at Harare by members of the Mashonaland Philatelic Society on 15 January 2010.

5 - The Schlesinger Air Race: Flight Officer Arthur E. Clouston, by Kendall C. Sanford, *Forerunners*, no.68 July-October 2010, pp.4-8. A fascinating story about the trials and tribulations of this entry into the 1936 air race from Portsmouth to Johannesburg, where Clouston was the second and final competitor out of fourteen entrants to reach Johannesburg, albeit without his aircraft which had finally crashed near Bulawayo.

6 - Putting the Surpluses on the Web, by Peter Thy, *Forerunners*, no.68, July-October 2010, pp.9-11. Makes the case that the Web is an eminently suitable vehicle to dispose of surplus material and offers advice how to set about it.

7 - Postage Due Labels of South Africa, by Jan Stolk, *Forerunners*, no.68, July-October 2010, pp.13-18. Discusses and illustrates a range of these labels and equivalent cachets applied in South Africa.

8 – Steps on the Road to Namibia's Independence or 'Is This Aerophilately?', by Hans Ulrich Bantz and H.G. Thompson, *Forerunners*, no.68, July-October 2010, pp.19-22. Discusses and illustrates six flown covers carried on flights which were made by persons involved in negotiating Namibia's Independence.

9 - Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series), Late Arrivals Section Part 3, Offices K to M, by team headed by Bruce Warrender and David Wall, *Runner Post*, Winter 2010-2011, pp.1975-1987.

10 - 1884-5 Military Telegraph stamps and their use during the Warren Expedition to annexe the Bechuanalands, by Brian Hurst, Runner Post, Winter 2010-2011, pp.1987-1994. Shows an 8 page display in colour of the Unappropriated Dies series imprinted with 'Military Telegraphs', with proofs from the De La Rue 'Striking Book', a set handstamped 'Specimen', COGH of 6d and 1/- overprinted 'Army Telegraphs' to alleviate a shortage, together with some used copies and copies of Telegraph forms.

11 - Formula 1 in South Africa, by David Osborn, *The Springbok*, Oct/Dec 2010, pp.89-94. Relates F1 racing from a thematics perspective, with historical information and illustrated with stamps and covers.

12 - 1965.10.12 – Tercentenary of the Dutch Reformed Church, by the RSA Study Group, *The Springbok*, Oct/Dec 2010, pp.95-97. Provides detailed information on the two stamps issued on 21 October 1965 to commemorate this event.

13 - The Revenue Stamps of the Republic of South Africa (1978-2009) Part 1, by Giovanni Palazzo, *The Springbok*, Oct/Dec 2010, pp.102-106. Reprinted from a Dutch publication, this provides much detailed information on this issue, including the codes which were used in the printings. The 'Penalty/Boete' overprints are also included.

14 - The Curle Collection, by Alan Drysdall, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, November 2010, pp.72-73. Article provides great background information about this collection which went on public display on 19 October 2010 at the Museum Africa, Johannesburg, for the first time since 1936.

15 - The 'Mrs Head' Correspondence, by Jeff Woolgar, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, November 2010, pp.83-94. A detailed study of covers sent to Mrs Head who was involved in missionary work in Southern Africa. Thirteen covers are listed dated from Sept. 1894 to 1901, of which 8 emanated from Swaziland.

16 - The Cape of Good Hope 1882 to 1884, by Robert Johnson, *The London Philatelist*, April 2010, pp.86-104. This major article illustrated in colour deals with those years which were very significant for the CGH postal services, because (1) the Crown Agents signified their intention to cease to be involved with CGH stamps, (2) the CGH asked De La Rue for a report on printing CGH stamps, (3) the CGH applied for UPU membership but failed, and (4) moves were initiated to lead to a Southern Africa Postal Union.

Specialist Societies

- **The Great Britain Philatelic Society of South Africa.** Contact Tony Hitchcock. Tel 083 399 9789 email: hedgehog@iafrica. com
- **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 : roger.n.porter@gmail.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 www.orangefreestatephilately.org.uk
- **The Royal Philatelic Society London.** Journal: *'The London Philatelist'*. The SA representatives are Neville Polakow RDPSA FRPSL and Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL email: nevillep@intekom.co.za 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
- **South West Africa Stamp Study Group,** Contact: Uli Bantz email: ulib@mweb.co.za
- **Rhodesian Study Circle.** Journal: *'Journal of RSC'*. Contact Adrian de Bourbon email: apdeb@telkomsa.net
- **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.** secretary Marge Viljoen. Tel: 012 460 7339 email: thinkgraphics@telkom.net mobile: 082 990 0176, Ben Jansen. PO Box 835, Groenkloof, 0027

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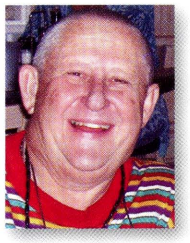
Thematically Yours

Get Collecting - it's fun!



THEMES ON STAMPS -
Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

* **Vegetables** of a bygone age - have you ever heard of or even eaten a Jerusalem artichoke, a truffle potato, a pattypan squash, purple carrot, chard or cardoon? The pattypan sounds familiar, but the rest? Happily, more and more people are developing a taste for once neglected vegetables. Carrots were originally white - it was the Dutch (who else!) who started to grow orange carrots, and today we only know this variety. Some healthy (and nice-looking) veggies on the plate always tickle the taste buds - but how on earth do you teach your children to eat veggies rather than nick-nacks?



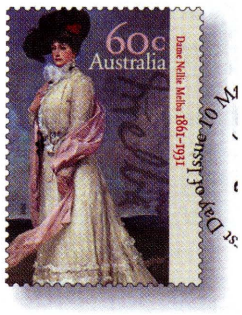
* The well known composer **Franz (Ferencz) Liszt** was born in 1811 (200 years ago) in Dobr'jan Hungary and died in Bayreuth in 1886. He studied piano under Czerny in Vienna, composition under Salieri, became acquainted with Schubert and was kissed by the admiring Beethoven. Female companionship took a large place in his life (he had a reputation!). As a pianist he held a supreme position in Europe. His output comprised 400 original compositions and 900 'transcriptions' (for he was the world's greatest transcriber or arranger for piano).



* Czechoslovakia was one of the eight founding members of the **International Basketball Federation (FIBA)** in 1932. The first tournament was held in Prague with Czechoslovakia, Italy and Pakistan participating. Since then it has become a worldwide sport (with perhaps the USA as the biggest exponents) and it is a favourite with millions of supporters.



* **Dame Nellie Melba** was born Helen Porter Mitchell in Richmond, Melbourne in 1861 (150 years ago). She made her debut at the Melbourne Town Hall in 1884. After an audition in Paris, Mitchell adopted the name Melba (after her home town) and made her debut on the European opera stage in Brussels in 1887. She became best known for her interpretation of Mimi in Pucinni's *La Boheme* which she premiered at the Royal Opera House in London in 1899.
From 1904 Melba started recording and issued more than 100 records, in the process helping to establish the gramophone. She was later appointed Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.



* The **Bible** is sacred to billions of people throughout the world. It is the fundamental book of the Jewish people, describing the way in which they developed and became unified and instructing believers how they should serve God. Christianity adopted the Bible as part of its Holy Scripture and the Koran, Islam's holy book, features many of the characters that appear in the Bible. Many Bible stories present people's actions and the way in which they coped with hardships and challenges. These stories are meant to provide readers with explanations for various phenomena they see in the world around them and to guide them to behave as moral and good people. (3 stamps)



* The **World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)** celebrates its 50th Anniversary this year. A comprehensive survey of endangered birds in Iceland was first issued in the year 2000, listing 32 bird species which account for 42% of all Icelandic breeding birds. The Galdwall (*Ana strepera*) was probably first seen in Iceland in the 19th Century. It is estimated that the breeding population numbers 200-300 pairs, mainly around Mývatn. It is a migratory bird with its main winter quarters in Iceland where it is wholly protected.



* **International Year of Forests** - wow! I am absolutely thrilled and can not wait to acquire as many as possible of these beautiful stamps for my tree-collection. But how to find them all? You people must help, please - whenever you get a brochure or some info on any of these stamps (especially Europe), please send it to me <dscassie@telkomsa.net> Is there a specific dealer who specialises in modern stamps? As to be expected, South Africa will pass this one - we burn forests, rather than preserve them.



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PHILANEWS 2/2011
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The Concise Oxford
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3. Postfila, Praha
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no 310, May-June 2011
5.6.7. Israel Philatelic Service
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8. POSTURINN, Iceland 1/2011
9. Details, Canada Post,
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BALLON MONTÉ - FORERUNNER OF THE AIRGRAPH SERVICE

by Jill Redmond RDPSA
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

During the Franco-Prussian War, Prussian forces invaded northern France. By 18 September 1870 Paris was completely surrounded and normal communication to the rest of France and the world was cut off. To facilitate the transmission of military, diplomatic and civilian mail, a series of lighter-than-air balloon flights were organised whereby balloons would be flown out of Paris to land, hopefully, beyond the Prussian lines and the messages transported to their destinations (figs 1).

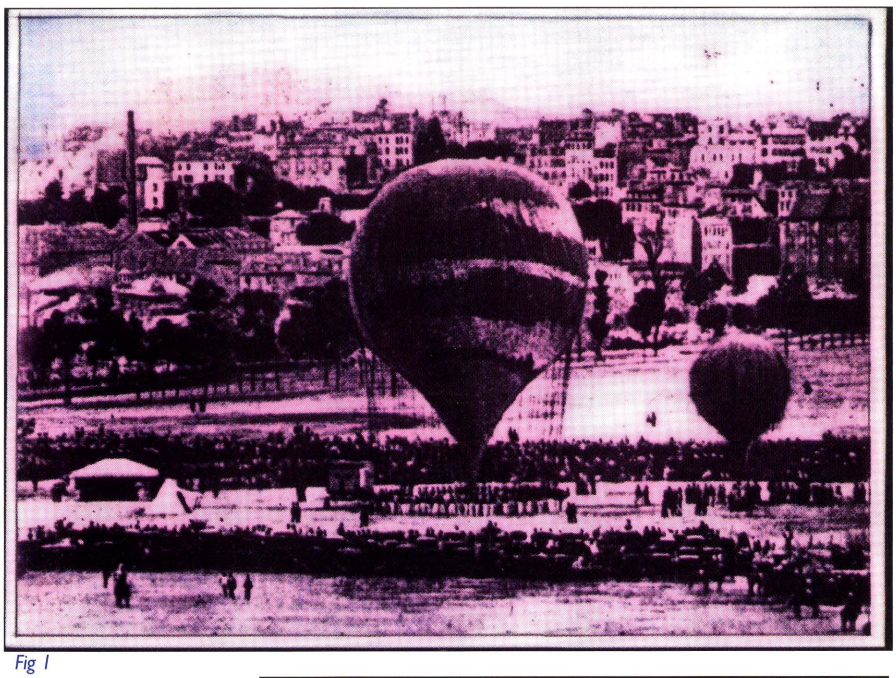
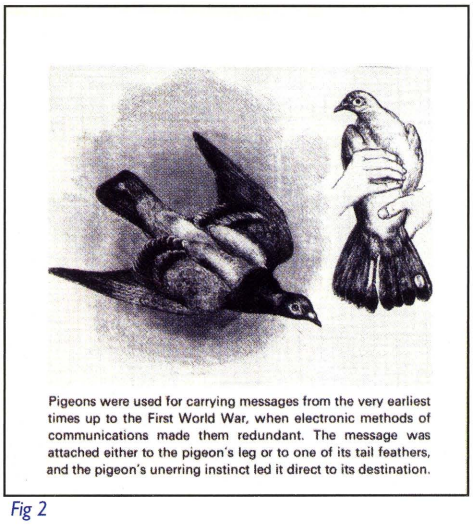
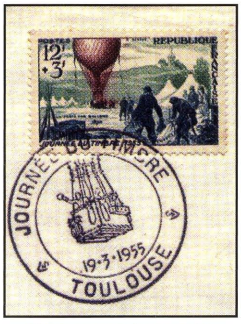


Fig 1



Pigeons were used for carrying messages from the very earliest times up to the First World War, when electronic methods of communications made them redundant. The message was attached either to the pigeon's leg or to one of its tail feathers, and the pigeon's unerring instinct led it direct to its destination.

Fig 2



Commemorative stamp and postmark issued in 1955

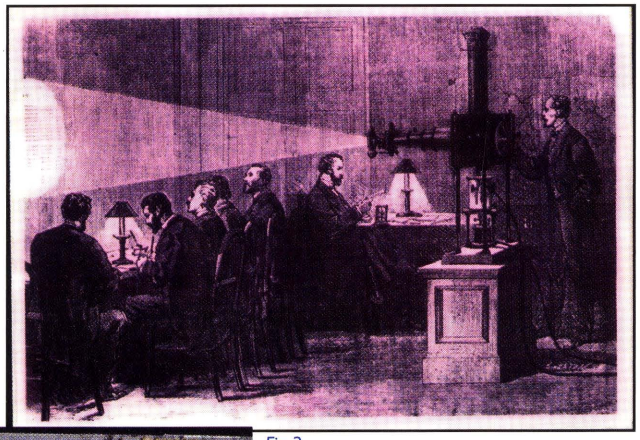


Fig 3

The scheme was organised by the Director-General of the French Post Office within days of the start of the 128-day siege and was in operation from 19 September 1870 to 28 January 1871. For the return of messages there was a special mail dispatch from Tours, home of the French Provisional Government, to Paris, some 60 miles south, using carrier pigeons (fig 3).

The UK Postmaster-General, issued an Official Notice on 16 November 1870 to say that UK residents could avail themselves of the service from Tours to Paris but letters had to be written clearly in French using no numbers and with no political allusions or references to the War, open, without an envelope, registered, and only twenty words long including the address and signature of the sender. The charge was 5d for every word plus the postage of 6d for a single registered letter to France, all costs to be prepaid.

The messages for Paris were written out in a large format, eight to a panel measuring 1m x 0.66m and reduced in size on to a celluloid panel 6 cm x 4 cm. The panel was attached to a pigeon's leg or tail feather (fig 2). A lantern slide was used to read the messages which were copied on to a telegraph form and delivered in the normal postal system (fig 3).

Balloons and ropes were made at the railway stations, Gare du Nord and Gare d'Orleans, to ensure sufficient height for the manufacture of the balloons. As the balloons were only used once they were made from the cheapest cotton, which was ironed and varnished, taking twelve days in the making. The balloons were filled with coal gas and the attached gondola, made of osier, carried the pilot, occasional passenger(s), pigeons, altimeter, compass, barometer and mailbags.



Fig 4

This cover (fig 4) was carried on La Gironde, the 24th balloon, made by the Godard brothers and sponsored by the Administration of Telegraphs. It was the 10th authorised flight and departed Gare d'Orleans at 8.30 am on 8 November 1870, piloted by Mr Gallay from Toulon, a helmsman-sailor of the National Marines, in the presence of Admiral de la Ronciere, Commander of the naval forces in Paris, aide-de-Camp of General Trochu, Mr Rampont, Director General of Posts, and other persons. Passengers were Messrs J Gambes and E Barry, merchants of Bordeaux and owners of the balloon. A third passenger, Mr Herbault, listed as a merchant, must have been an officer for he was entrusted with a special mission by General Trochu. Also on board was a sack of despatches weighing 60kg, a basket of three pigeons and bundles of the Official Journal.

Special air letters were also available on the back of which was printed in French:

> Glory and conquest mean crime; defeat means hate and desire for revenge.
> Only one war is just and right – that is, for independence.
> Paris challenges the enemy. France, time is short - death to the enemy.
> Stupid people, shall we always slit each other's throats for the pleasure and pride of kings?

On their arrival at Bordeaux, Gambes and Barry were asked to give an account of the trip to the editor-in-chief of *La Gironde*, newspaper of Bordeaux. The account included the 'take off', the initial lack of wind, all the landmarks to be seen far below and then … the Prussians who fired

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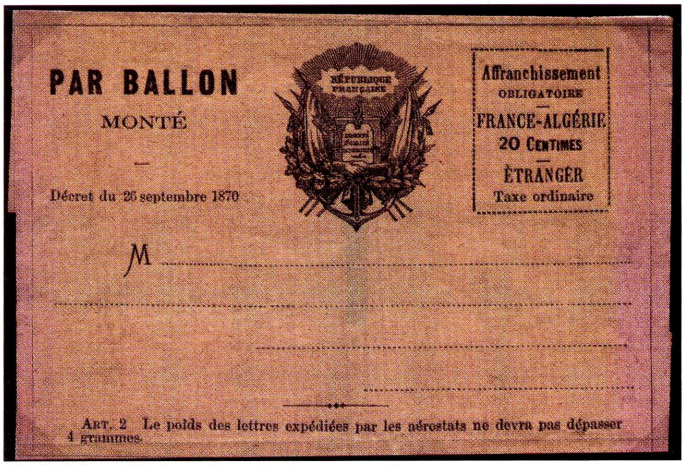


Fig 5 A Special Air Letter form - An Aerogramme forerunner

off a fusillade (fig 6). In answer, the occupants of the balloon released the Official Journals written by Jules Favre. To increase height, more ballast was thrown out and eventually they saw the sun, having risen through the mist and the clouds to a height of 1200m. At 10.30 am they attained a height of 2500m and the noise of the Prussian drums and bugles was dominated by the bells of Versailles. Lunch, complete with wine, was eaten at noon. The empty bottles were thrown overboard with messages to the Prussians signed by all four travellers. Descriptions were given of the height, temperatures and landmarks all along the route. On descending to 600m they ascertained from a peasant that they were at Gaudreville, near Conches in Eure - with no Prussians around! At 30m a rope was released, grabbed by the peasants and the balloon landed at 3.40 pm, 100km, as the bird flies, from Paris.

The duration of the aerial voyage was 7 hours and 10 minutes at an average speed of nearly 14km per hour. Everything was quickly folded up and a special train took them from La Bonneville to Evreux, accompanied by Mr Bouillon, local inspector of telegraph lines, where they delivered the mail to Aumont du Moutier, postmaster.

At 8.45 pm they left for Tours via Dreux, Chartes, Chateaudun and Vendomme. The Le Gironde cover was finally delivered to Toulouse, backstamped 20 November 1870. In conclusion, some technical details.

The balloon contained 2.045 cubic metres of illuminating gas and was a complete sphere.

On arrival nearly half of the ballast remained plus nine tenths of the gas. The balloon, together with its entire rigging, weighed 424kg, the passengers 261kg, 21 sacks of 30kg and the dispatches, baggage and food 121kg, all totalling 1436kg. Seemingly the balloon was named in honour of the department which was the home of its owners. The Department of Gironde was formed from a part of the regions of Guyenne, Bordelais, Bazadais, Perigord and Agenais and took its name from the estuary of the Garonne.

In all 67 balloons were made, 55 of which were authorised by the French Post. To avoid any abuse of the system that would allow the purchaser of a balloon to escape Paris, on 10 November 1870 the Government forbade the sale of balloons to individuals. Ballon Monté meant 'balloon with pilot'. Ballon non-Monté was also used but without much success.



Fig 6

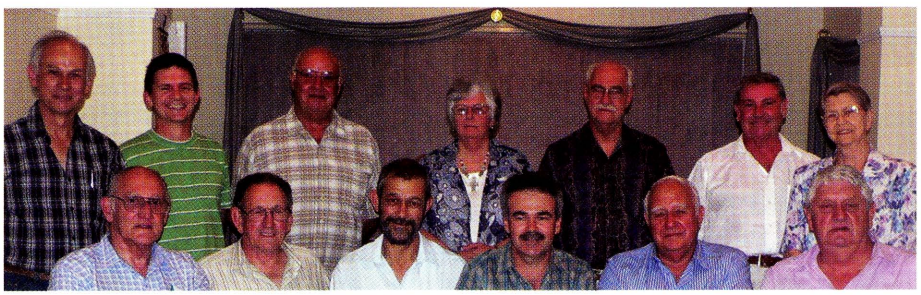
Society News

Paarlse Filateliste 60

Riaan Crafford: Voorsitter Paarlse Filateliste

In Februarie 2011 het die Paarlse Filateliste sestig jaar van byeenkomste rondom die "Koning van Stokperdjies, en Stokperdjie van Konings" gevier.

In 1949 het filatelie-entoesiaste van die Paarl met mekaar kontak gemaak om hulle gemeenskaplike belangstelling in filatelie te deel. Na 'n besoek deur 'n tematiese vereniging van Kaapstad, is 'n vergadering in Januarie 1951 gehou om die moontlike stigting van 'n vereniging in die Paarl te ondersoek. By hierdie byeenkoms op 22 Februarie 1951 is die Paarlse Posseëlversamelaarsvereniging, soos dit eers genoem is, gestig. Die vereniging se naam is later in 1966 na die Paarlse Filateliste verander. Mnr Nico Combrink was die eerste voorsitter van die vereniging, en het altesaam 20 jaar in hierdie amp gedien. Hy het ook as President van die Filatelie Federasie van Suid-Afrika gedien. Ander voorsitters was mnre T Beukes, I Murray, J Rossouw (ook President van Federasie), J Kaufman, G van Milligen, D Inkin, M Moll, D Strydom en R Crafford wat tans as voorsitter dien.



Op die foto is 13 van die 22 huidige lede.

Agter van links na regs: Gawie Hugo, Human Naudé, Jan Kwak, Joan Janse van Rensburg, Wilfred Niehaus, Buks Venter en Clarina Zondagh

Voor van links na regs: Johan van der Colff, Dries Strydom, David de Klerk, Riaan Crafford, Frans van der Merwe en Jack Janse van Rensburg

Die vereniging het in Junie 1953 lid van die Federasie van Filateliste van Suider-Afrika geword. Die eerste groot uitstalling deur die Paarlse Filateliste is vroeg in 1955 tydens die eerste Paarlse Wingerd en Wynfees gehou. Verdere suksesvolle uitstallings is deur die jare gehou waarvan dié in 1965, 1975 en 1987 met kongresse van Federasie gekombineer is. Om die vyftigste bestaansjaar van die vereniging te herdenk, is die eerste Edelseël-uitstalling in Suid-Afrika, in September 2000 gehou.

Die Paarlse Filateliste is die oudste Afrikaanse filatelievereniging in die wêreld en kyk met trots en groot dankbaarheid terug oor 'n kleurryke geskiedenis van sestig jaar.

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MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENTS



JULY 2011
PHILANIPPON '11 Japan
FIP World Philatelic Exhibition.
July 28 - Aug 2, 2011
Yokohama, Japan
Commissioner: Herwig Kussing

JUNE 2012
INDONESIA 2012
Jakarta, Indonesia
June 18-24 2012
FIP Patronage/FIAP Auspices
Commissioner: Emil Minnaar

SEPTEMBER 2012
DOHA 2012, World Philatelic Exhibition
Doha, Qatar
September 21-26
FIP Patronage/FIAP Auspices

THAILAND has won the bid to host the World Philatelic Exhibition in 2013. The event was given the official name of **'Bangkok 2013 World Stamp Exhibition'**, which will be the fourth world-class stamp event hosted by Thailand.

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



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

For further information contact the President
Herbie Schaffler - 082 722 7604.

Dates for Society Meetings for 2011
Wed 8 June 2011 - *Grand Challenge Match*
Wed 13 July 2011 - *One Framers*
Wed 10 August 2011 - *Annual Auction*
Wed 14 September 2011 - *Foreign Exhibits*
Wed 12 October 2011 - *One Item Evening*
Wed 9 November 2011 - *Second Competitive Evening*
Wed 7 December 2011 - *President's Cocktail Party*

Eurocircle Stamp Study - on Wednesdays:
- 29 June 2011
- 27 July 2011
- 31 August 2011
- 28 September 2011
- 26 October 2011
- 30 November 2011

The following appeared in a local newspaper in England some years ago

Results are fatal

I'd be the first to congratulate sorting and postal delivery staff on a job well done.
But why do the deliverers insist on leaving a trail of rubber bands, which can be swallowed by hedgehogs who think they are worms? The results are fatal.

"Concerned".
Name and address supplied.

Smalls

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.

FOR SALE: Homelands, SWA, South Africa, Rhodesia. Collector disposing of surplus stock (M,U,blocks, sheets, booklets etc). Wants lists invited. C. Abram. Phone: 039 3155298 e-mail: theabram@telkomsa.net

FOR SALE: Stamp Albums. 20 x Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Binder with slip case. Can be sold individually. Price R200 each.
Contact owner 083 230 5430.

FOR EXCHANGE: Collector: exchange mes doubles +new issues stamps mint and used,FDCs,CM & banknotes, coins, Phonecards and other collectibles, sale possible. Eg,Fr, Gh. Alexe, P.O.Box 32, Plopeni 105900, Jud. Prahova, Romania. e-mail: numismatic.philatelic@gmail.com

WANTED: Valeriy Sidorov. Russia 196211 Sankt-Peterburg Basseinaya street 71-93. Forty year old has collected from childhood, wants to correspond and exchange postal labels and stamps

WANTED TO BUY: International Postage Due covers in and out of South Africa or colonies during the periods 1875-1907 and 1966-present. Interest is in postal markings. Please send images to wjvsnr@mweb.co.za or contact W.J. Verwoerd, 7 Transvalia Ave, Stellenbosch 7600.

WANTED: For a collector of entire envelopes with Airmail / Priority / Registered labels affixed to them. Would be much obliged if you could send me a philatelic cover with Airmail and Priority label affixed. Sharad Mohan
Address: 20, Mandakini Enclave, Alaknanda, New Delhi 110 019 (India)
Mobile: +91 98 737 19836 Home: +91 11 2627 4460

WANTED: Georges - a general practitioner near Strasbourg (France). Looking for a correspondent in RSA, interested in exchanging letters with multi-coloured franking: or franking with several different stamps (at least six) and a pair or block of four stamps. Will send back a similar
email: georges.gaines@dbmail.com

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 EXHIBITIONS:** Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact 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; Ashbury School, corner of Orchards Road and von Broembsen Road, Crystal Park, Benoni.
  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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SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION

SAPDA is pleased to report renewed activity and a growth in member numbers. We particularly welcome to our membership colleagues from the UK and USA who enjoyed our hospitality last year for the JOBURG 2010 exhibition. Clearly they had a good time and did sufficient business at the exhibition to warrant that many of them are returning again this year as standholders for our National exhibition in Cape Town during October.

2011 began with a fresh SAPDA initiative of 9 members visiting Bloemfontein in January and running a Fair at the Anglo-Boer War Museum. Apart from some exciting moments freeing vehicles stuck in mud due to heavy rains a great time was had! Enough business was done to ensure that we visit the City annually. Similarly on the cards for regional visits are that the same group mobilize a visit to augment Ken Joseph and Robbie Harm's Durbanville fair in the Western Cape.

In February, SAPDA elected a new committee rich in new talent and ideas. We look forward to consolidating our Association and progressing to develop growth sectors such as Fair and Internet dealers in the coming months.

Always of interest to collectors is how a Trade association such as SAPDA resolves instances of problematic dealing. Reassuringly in South Africa such complaints are actually infrequent. Certainly so compared to other business types. This reflects well upon a generally high ethical standard within our Trade. However there does emerge a pattern from the complaints that we do receive:

Reviewing the 10 complaints received by our association over a three-year period: One was against an association member amicably settled; 3 against an Association member subsequently expelled and 6 against a single non-member (who had never been a member). Happily a very small sample but it does indicate in which direction the problems lie...This is not to imply that all dealers existing outside of SAPDA are necessarily a source of problem transactions; to the contrary, many have distinguished track records of fine businesses. However the fact of the matter is that SAPDA membership does imply a level of professional behaviour by the member that is acceptable to his peer group which is his professional association much as the institutes of Accountants or Architects provide regulation to those disciplines.

Furthermore SAPDA does offer a means of mediation without the necessity of seeking redress in Law.

Some of the aforementioned complaint cases could have been avoided entirely with just a modicum of circumspection. The last-mentioned with the non-member were all substantial deals in excess of R100 000 each. The cost of a phone call to take up a reference would have saved months of angst and indeed the financial loss occasioned by non-payment or non-delivery. The complaints are additionally sometimes compromised by poor record-keeping. Because so much of our hobby proceeds perfectly on simple trust at face value, necessary receipts, copies of collections, written quotes and correspondence seem superfluous. Until there is a problem!

We encourage you to work closely with your SAPDA dealer in building your collection; should your preferred dealer not be a SAPDA member, encourage him or her to join the Association to contribute to its positive further development.

Visit us on www.sapda.co.za

THE SAPDA EXECUTIVE 2011

SAPDA Correspondence: secretary@sapda.co.za



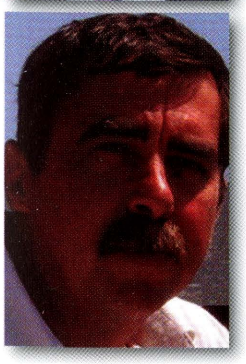
President – Richard Johnson RDPSA

30 years experience as professional philatelist. Richard has special expertise in *British Africa* as well as *Commonwealth Proofs and Specimens*. An exhibitor of *Cape of Good Hope* (various collections) to Large Gold level and an active Philatelic Judge. Currently President of SAPDA and since 2007 a Board member of the International Federation of Stamp Dealers Associations (IFSDA).



Secretary – Steve Catlin

Steve has been a serious collector for nine years. Collecting areas include *The Anglo Boer War 1899-1900* and *The Railways in South Africa pre 1913*. Steve is an active Dealer at the Boksburg fair and on Bid or Buy where a wide range of material is on offer. Steve is the current Secretary of SAPDA, a member of The Witwatersrand Philatelic Society, The Anglo Boer War Philatelic Society and The American First Day Cover Society.



Additional Member – Jacques Kunn

Jacques Kuun has been a stamp dealer since 1989, professional dealer since 1997. Jacques has special expertise in *Union of South Africa*, *Railways stamps of South Africa* and *SWA* archival material. He is also the organiser of the monthly East Rand Stamp Fair.



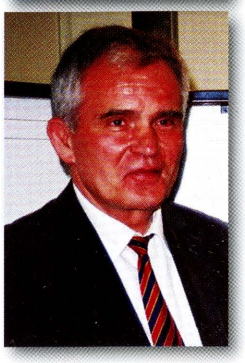
Vice President & Treasurer – Kenny Napier

Kenny has been a collector for 35 years, with emphasis on Edward VIII and the German inflation period. He has been dealing for 5 years within the Gauteng philatelic fraternity as well as overseas on various websites. Whilst he subscribes to the practice "I buy and sell anything", his strengths are in Western Europe and Commonwealth postal history. Kenny is currently the SAPDA Vice President/Treasurer.



Web Administrator – Steven van den Hurk

"As a youngster I entered my RSA exhibit 33 years ago at Potch 78. Career and family life did not leave much time for stamp collecting until some years ago I discovered the link of philately and the Internet. In 2009 I started buying and selling on the Internet and this has developed and grown into a full time business today. EDENSTAMPS is a prominent, top-rated Ebay dealer with 100% positive feedback."



Additional Member – Wolfgang Meiss

Wolfgang Meiss has been a professional Philatelist for many years and established his first stamp business in 1968 in Germany and launched his first auction in 1972. In 1997, Philimpex was established in South Africa.

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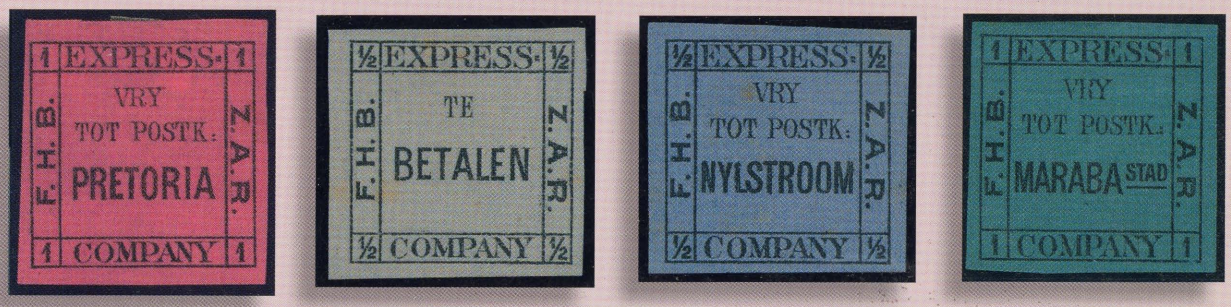
August 2011

The South African Philatelist

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



History of the ZAR/ Transvaal to 1896 continued. . .



THIS MONTH

- The History of Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek - Part 4
- The Story of Native Taxation in S A and S.W.A. Part 2
- Cinderellas - Flights of Fancy

August 2011
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The South African Philatelist

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SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

August 2011 Vol 87 No 4 Whole No 907

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Contents

Tribute to Harry Birkhead - *Joh Groenewald* 115
Flights of Fancy - *Chris Mobsby* 118
Readers Question - *Nicholas Arrow* 121
The History of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek - *Paul van Zeyl* 122
South African 8th Defintive Booklets - *Robin Messenger* 126
Native Tax Stamps & Labels used in South Africa and S WA 1910-1961
Part II - *Gerhard Kamffer and Cedric Roché* 128
Obituaries - *Eve Colquhoun and Mike Nethersole* 130
Geheime Dienst in die ZAR - *Gerhard Kamffer* 131
New Stamp Issues - *Robin Messenger* 134
SA 5/- Broken Yoke Flaw - *Robin Messenger* 135
Exhibition News - Cape Town National 2011 137
Spink Press Release 138
SA Post Office News 142

Regular Features

Publishing deadlines 111
From the Mailbox *(letters to the editor)* 112
Phun with Postmarks - *Alex Visser* 116
Stamps that make us smile..- *Volker Janssen* 127
Specialist Societies 135
Thematically Yours - *Rev Cassie Carstens* 139
Future Events 140
Classifieds 140

Advertisers.

Johnson Philatelics 110
Doreen Royan 113
R W Hisey and R T Bartshe 114
Rand Stamps 117
East Rand Stamps 127
Peter Bale Philatelics / Stanley Gibbons 133
Wilson Bayly Holmes Ovcon Ltd 136
Sheaffer pens 137
Stamp Issuing Office of Monaco 141
SAPDA 143
Spink 144

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editorial board's choice
Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Cedric Roché for his article '*Native Tax Stamps and Labels used in South Africa and S.W.A. (Part II)*'

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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©

Inflasie gee seëlprobleme

Geagte Redakteur

Dankie vir die welkome artikel van Adrian de Bourbon oor '**Zimbabwe, Stamps and Inflation**' (*The SA Philatelist*, Augustus 2009, p 737).

Voordat hulle van hul plaas naby Gweru afgesit is, het Jon en Jenifer Barry laat weet dat daar soms by poskantore in Zimbabwe probleme ontstaan het deurdat daar nie genoeg seëls met hoë waardes was om met die aldeur stygende postariewe tred te hou nie. Of miskien nie seëls met waardes wat 'hoog genoeg' was nie.

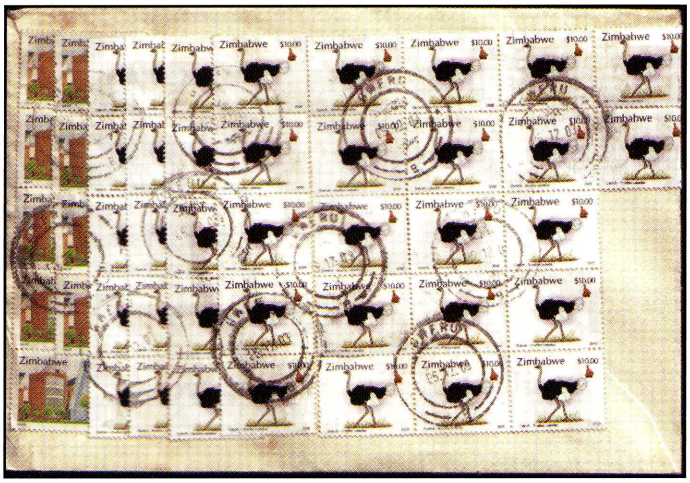
Dan moes beskikbare seëls gebruik word, soms 'n hele koevert vol seëls, om aan die postarief te voldoen.

Die koevert hierby is op 5 Desember 2003 van Gweru af na Suid-Afrika gestuur, met altesaam 82 posseëls.

Die Barrys het 60% van Zimbabwe se aartappelmoere en beduidende volumes saadsorghum en saadmielies geproduseer. Vandag is *Long Valley Farm*, die plaas wat hulle self opgebou het, 'n ruïne.

Joh Groenewald, Pretoria





Hierdie posstuk uit Zimbabwe (Gweru, 5 Desember 2003) het voorop 36 seëls en op die keersy 46, altesaam 82.

Response to Leader Column by Danny T Swart – April 2010 Edition

I welcome the comments by Mr Swart reflecting the concern of PFSA to ease entry for modern stamp collectors into national and international exhibitions by introducing the Modern Experimental Traditional Class. I sincerely hope that competing with older and rarer material at the same level would be less intimidating for new entrants. I do however have two questions:

1. What is the logic of defining 1 January 1961 as the beginning of the modern era? It may make sense for South African collections given that South Africa became a republic and introduced a new currency in that year. But internationally World War II would be the natural and more widely accepted beginning of modern history given that so many political entities were founded since then. I believe 1961 is too restrictive and should rather be extended to 1945.

2. Assuming that rarities amongst modern issues are far less prevalent given the progress in printing technology and the reduced propensity for postal authorities to introduce varieties, is it fair to apply the same weight of Rarity and Difficulty of Acquisition as for older collections? If the idea is to encourage modern collectors to exhibit, surely the unchanged weight for judging is counterproductive? Why not drop this weight in favour of Presentation and Condition criteria, for example? Understandably the standard for competing at national and international level is high and needs to be comparable with the other classes, but I believe that the playing field for modern collectors to exhibit could be broadened if criteria for judging are more closely aligned with the nature of modern stamp production and issuing policies around the world.

Philip Nicholson
Member: East London Philatelic Society (043 7262726 / 083-4114785)

A Question from Bloemfontein. . .

Half Penny Springbok

I would like to know if you or the readers of *SA Philatelist* can be of assistance regarding:

1. Who designed the Springbok stamp?
2. Why the Springbok?
3. Why green?
4. Any material written or otherwise regarding the stamp?



Josua
email: Joof.vanderMerwe@mangaung.co.za

'Native Tax Stamps . . .' article

June 2011 *SA Philatelist*

I thought such a delicate matter was extremely well handled. The authors did not lose sight of the philatelic importance of the subject, and the historic background at the time the material was issued.

The balance, both historical and political, was well held, unlike some earlier articles that have been published.

But, I am a white colonist! It would be an interesting to have an insight from some who were the object of the exercise.

Regards,
Chris C Cordes.

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RARITIES ERRORS & VARIETIES

Doreen Royan & Associates



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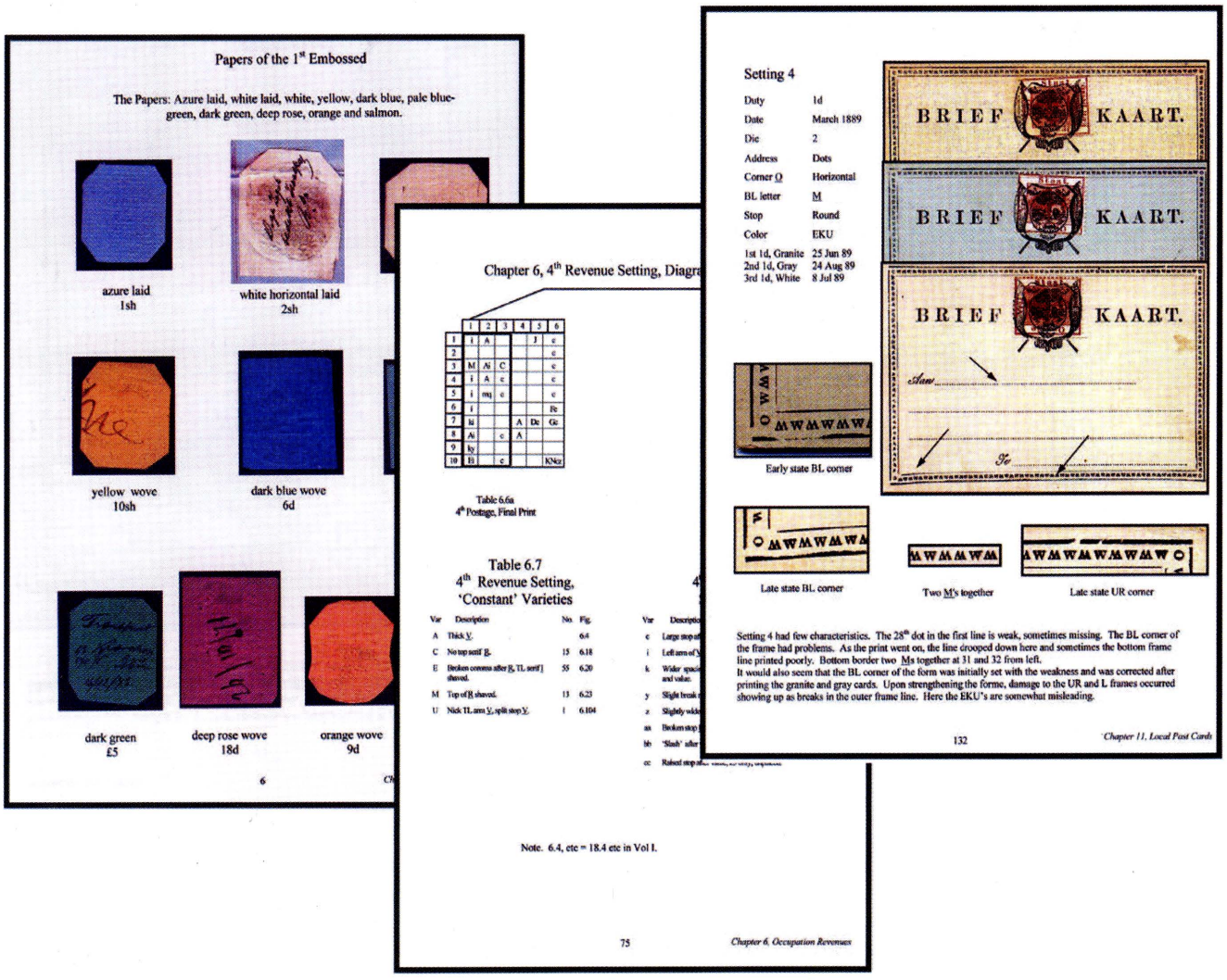

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Harry, our Springbok Captain of stamps, who turns 80

A MAN whose philatelic prowess has been internationally acclaimed, and who has selflessly served South African philately for more than four decades, is turning 80 this month - Harry Birkhead, the Honorary Life President of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa.

Harry, a meticulous philatelic student and a tireless worker in the interest of our hobby, does not speak about himself. So what follows here, has been gleaned from various sources.

His grandfather came to South Africa as an English soldier in the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), and stayed on. His father was in the building trade, and Harry, born in Johannesburg on 31 August 1931, followed him and became a builder.

The 1950s was a boom time in Rhodesia, and Harry erected many buildings which stand today as monuments to a master builder.

Meanwhile, as an 8 year-old, he had begun collecting stamps... In Rhodesia, he was intrigued by stories of the early pioneers, started to collect early Rhodesia and joined the Mashonaland Philatelic Society. Back in South Africa in 1964, he became a member of the Germiston Philatelic Society. He subsequently served long periods in the committees of three societies, mostly as treasurer, and was president of the Philatelic Federation in 1980, the year of the joint East Rand GEBEKS national exhibition at Germiston.

Harry is a competent organiser, and was the first chairman of the Federation's exhibitions committee (1981), which attends to the physical requirements of stamp shows (exhibition frames). He held this position for 25 years. In recognition of his sterling work in this regard, the SA Philatelic Dealers' Association elected him an honorary life member.

His collection of the stamps and postal history of early Rhodesia - the British South Africa Company period - soon attracted attention, and he was persuaded to exhibit. The collection was awarded the grand prix at the South African national exhibition in 1973, and again in 1983.

Then Harry became interested in the Rhodesians sent into the Anglo-Boer War, soldiering men who at first proceeded to the besieged Mafeking. So started his collection of Anglo-Boer War philately. This developed into the finest and most comprehensive collection of the 'town stamps' of the Anglo-Boer War ever assembled.

A remarkable feat was Harry's five-time participation in the great international philatelic event held in London every ten years. Hailed as the apex in the world of philately, it is a prestigious exhibition held in May in the 'tenth' year, to commemorate the world's first stamp, the Penny Black, which was issued in May 1840, and Harry was there in 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010.

He showed BSA Company in London in 1970 (silver medal) and at London 1980 (gold). Then followed Anglo-Boer War sieges and occupations at London 1990 (vermeil), London 2000 (gold) and London 2010 (gold). The collection also gained an international gold award in Canada.

Another collection, Zululand, also gained international gold, at Taipei 2008.

The depth of research and material that mark Harry's exhibits is demonstrated by his top awards for one-frame showings. For example, at the South African national exhibition in 2008, his single-frame 'Rustenburg mails 1900-1901) was adjudged top in the single-frame class and was awarded both the Anglo-Boer War Cup (best Anglo-Boer War exhibit) and the Tony Chilton Transvaal Award (best Transvaal exhibit). Altogether an unparalleled achievement.

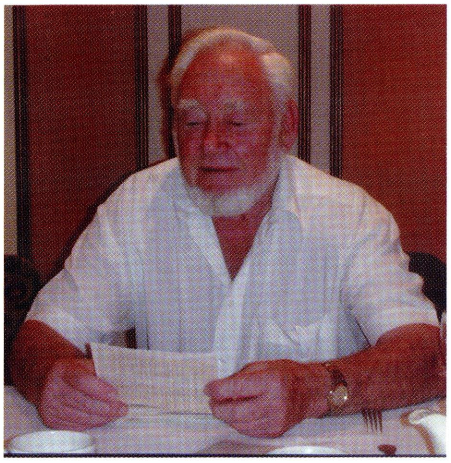
Harry is co-author of a series of 'definitive' handbooks on the local 'town' issues of the Anglo-Boer War (Lydenburg, Rustenburg, Schweizer-Reneke and Wolmaransstad). Material illustrated in these books, published by the Philatelic Federation, is largely from the Birkhead collection, the most extensive ever of these elusive items.

His work for philately is almost legendary. He helped the Philatelic Foundation to a headstart with property for a once-mooted 'house of philately', an initiative which eventually meant millions of rands for the Foundation, which is a trust fund. He is the longest serving board member of the Foundation, of which he is the treasurer (continuously since 1979 except for the compulsory occasional one-year stand downs).

Harry designed and made exhibition frames for philatelic exhibitions for over 30 years, culminating in the 2200 frames which he had hand-made for the giant 1998 Ilsapex exhibition. Moreover, he transported frames to and from philatelic events all over the country, sparing no cost to himself in energy, time and money.

Meanwhile his design for sensible, reusable exhibition frames has been copied internationally.

People who know Harry Birkhead say perhaps the most prized quality of this man is his integrity - an integrity evident whether he deals with a junior collector or the widow of a deceased collector seeking honest advice. He represents the ultimate in philatelic sincerity.



Harry Birkhead RDPSA, Honorary Life President of the Philatelic Federation, doing what he likes best – examining a philatelic item.

What else do we know about Harry? He was captain of the Springbok deep-sea game fishing team in the 1970s and 80s, landing several South African records. In fishing off the coasts of 42 countries, he was fêted when he caught a blue-fin tuna of 529 kg, a fraction below the world record.

But for us, he is our philatelic champion. He was elected to the Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists in 1982, and ten years later became Honorary Deputy Life President of the Federation, a position which had not existed before. In 2006 he was elected as the Honorary Life President. -- JG

Another honour for Harry

HARRY Birkhead has been elected an honorary life member of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society, which is based in the United Kingdom and which has a worldwide membership of about 170 specialist collectors.

He is only the second South African to be so honoured. Carl F Hegardt of Cape Town, a founder member of the society in 1958, was elected honorary life member when he reached his 50th year of unbroken membership. (Sadly, Hegardt died a year later.)

Also elected as honorary life members are John Ineson (of London) and Joh Groenewald.

Ineson is the acclaimed expert on the stamps of the Mafeking Siege, and is also the leader of the Stamp Collecting division of the Boy Scout movement.

Groenewald was elected honorary life president of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society in 2007.

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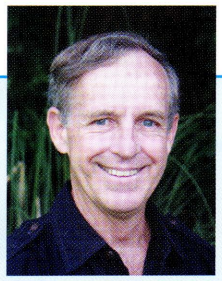
Phun with postmarks



by Alex Visser Email alex.visser@up.ac.za

The Rand Show

The annual Rand Easter Show, or generally known as the Rand Show, was recently held again over the Easter period. Since 1949 a temporary post office operated during the show. In the early years there was always a significant demand to send letters with the special date stamp, and the earlier date stamps are not too difficult to find.

A number of date stamps that have been used, are illustrated in Figure 1. Nos. 1 and 2 were used from 1949 to 1960. No. 3 was concurrently used with Nos. 1 and 2 from 1957 to 1961, and is relatively difficult to find. No. 4 was used from 1961 to at least 1990 (again later dates are not common). No. 5 was applied to a Transkei date stamp card.

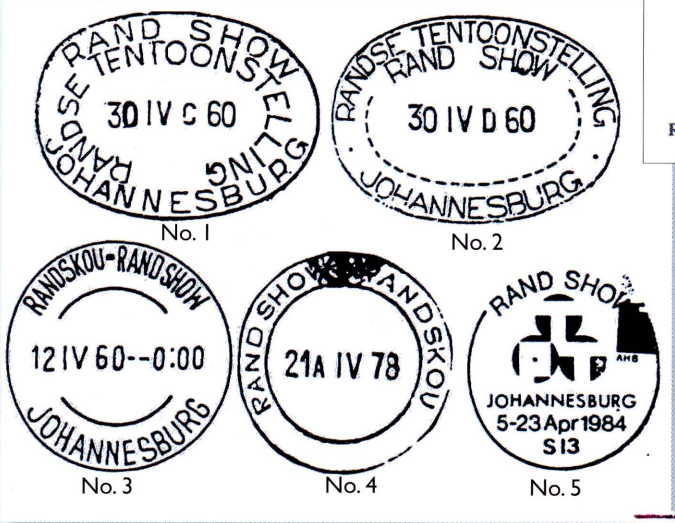


Figure 1. Date stamps used at the Rand Show.

In 1998 a self-inking date stamp was used, and is shown in Figure 2. The name is Expo Centre. Unfortunately it is not known whether it was used during other years, and this is a field for further study.



Figure 2. Rand Show date stamp showing name as Expo Centre.

In 2011 the military handled the post office, and Field Post Office 3 was opened. Figure 3 shows a privately made cover and date stamp. I am indebted to Jim Findlay for sending me the material.

A challenge of a study of the Rand Show is to find registered letters.



Figure 3. Special commemorative cover for 2011 Rand Show.

According to Reisener, during the 1960s only about ten registered letters per day were handled at the Rand Show. In 1975 a registration cachet shown in Figure 4 was used, and it is presumed that this was used over several years. In 1989 an office cachet was used (Figure 5) while in 1990 an illegible (mutilated?) registration cachet with manuscript Rand Show was used, as shown in Figure 6. These are the only registration marks in my collection, and show a challenging field of study of modern material.



Figure 4. Early registration cachet, seen used in 1975

Die Randse Paasskou is weereens 'n interessante studie onderwerp. Terwyl die vroeëre stempels redelik beskikbaar is, is materiaal na die middel 1980s moeilik bekombaar. Veral geregistreerde koeverte is so skaars soos hoendertande. Weereens sal aanvullende inligting hoog op prys gestel word.

Ons Joernaal is 'n medium om inligting te wissel, en dit was verblydend date een van my vroeë artikels sulke interessante aanvullende inlig-ting na vore gebring het. Dit bewys dat die Joernaal sy rol vervul.

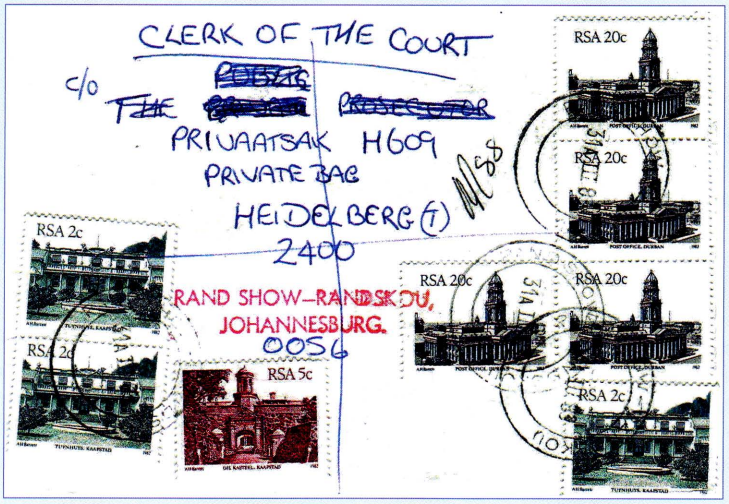


Figure 5. Registered letter mailed from the Rand Show, 1989.

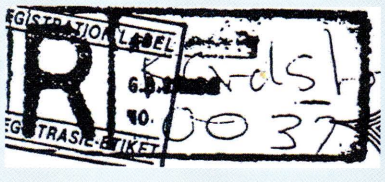


Figure 6. Registration cachet with manuscript, 1990.

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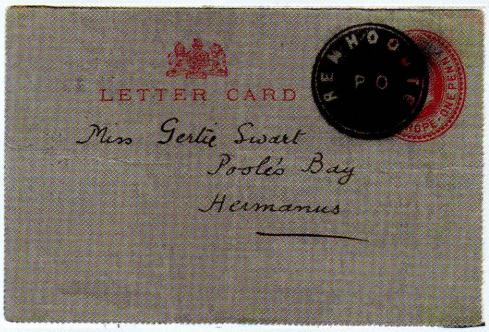
Remhoogte

My discussion of the Remhoogte card (SAP Jan/Feb 2010) elicited an interesting response from Viv Mostert, East London. He found a discussion related to Remhoogte during the Boer War, as related by Helena Marincowitz (1999, *Prince Albert and the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)*, Prince Albert, Fransie Pienaar Museum, pp.11-15):

On 2 February 1901 a British patrol entered Klaarstroom, not realising that this peaceful hamlet had been occupied by a large number of Boers the previous day. The British left the town in quite a hurry with the Boers chasing after them. They caught up with them near Remhoogte, which is today known as Rosselerf, and a running battle ensued in 'Die Gang', a valley between Klaarstroom and Prince Albert. Eventually, the Boers were driven back by five Howitzer cannons positioned in the Kredouw Pass and the British escaped to Prince Albert. During the skirmish Lance Corporal J Boyd, a tough Irishman who had lived in Australia and Trooper SK Gishford of the 2nd Brabants were killed. Eight British soldiers were taken prisoner by the Boers after their horses had been shot from under them. On the Boer side Johannes Klue, a member of Scheepers' commando, stumbled across the fatally wounded Boyd, who was hiding in Wolwekloof, and was shot in the chest at point blank range. Both Boyd and Klue were buried in Wolwekloof near the present homestead on the farm Remhoogte. Boyd was later re-interred behind the Anglican Church in Klaarstroom.



Response from Alex Visser

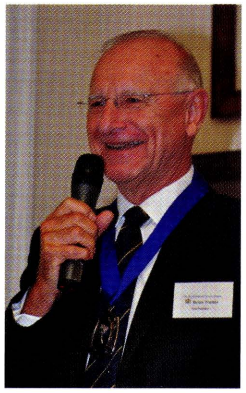
From all of us in South Africa

CONGRATULATIONS

Election of President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London

BRIAN TROTTER

Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

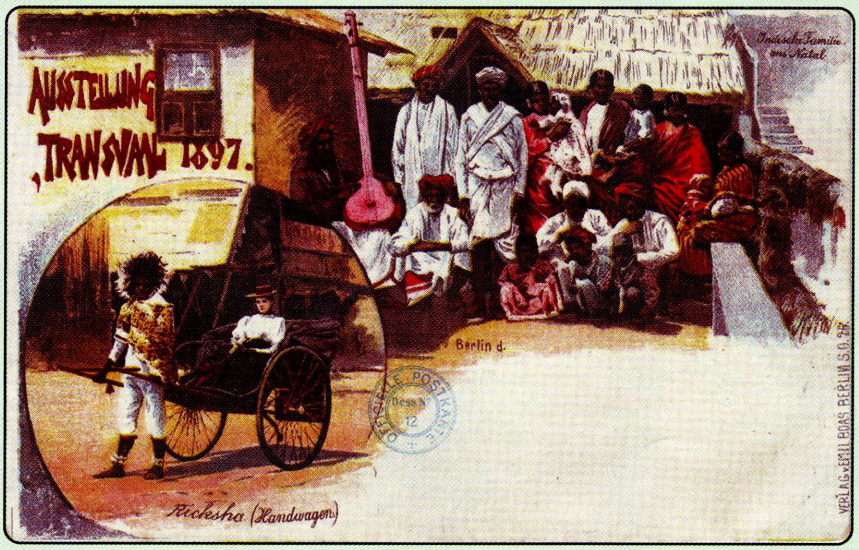


I am delighted to have been elected as the President of the Royal Philatelic Society London, and look forward to my two year term of office. We continue to strive to make the Royal a centre of global excellence for philately, and are making it much easier for members living a long distance from London to benefit from membership through the ever increasing amount of information available on the website. We presently have some 1850 Fellows and members worldwide, with well over a thousand being resident outside the United Kingdom. We would very much like to see the number of Fellows and members from South Africa grow. If anyone would like to learn more about the Royal and membership, our two South African Representatives, Patrick Flanagan and Neville Polakow, would be very happy to help.

Best wishes

Brian Trotter

This is a glimpse of our BEAUTIFUL WORLD...



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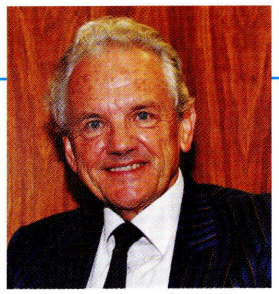
Cinderellas

"Flights of Fancy."



by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL.
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

In previous editions of my series of articles on the 'local' stamp-issuing authorities of the world, I have for the most part avoided any attempt at grouping the material that I have described into any of the possible categories of the genre. That is to say that any one episode might have included postmasters' provisionals, municipal services, couriers' mail, strike post issues, railway and steamship stamps and many, many more. For a change, however, I have decided to devote my latest offering to the Semi-Official Airmail Stamps of the World. That is not to say that I have ignored entirely this category of local in the past. Far from it. In fact, over the years, I have illustrated numerous stamps and covers from the airways of France, Switzerland, Germany, Great Britain, Canada and South America. However, the present batch of a dozen fresh authorities will hopefully provide a number of interesting stories and may even help to broaden the scope of the collections of some of the aerophilatelists among us.

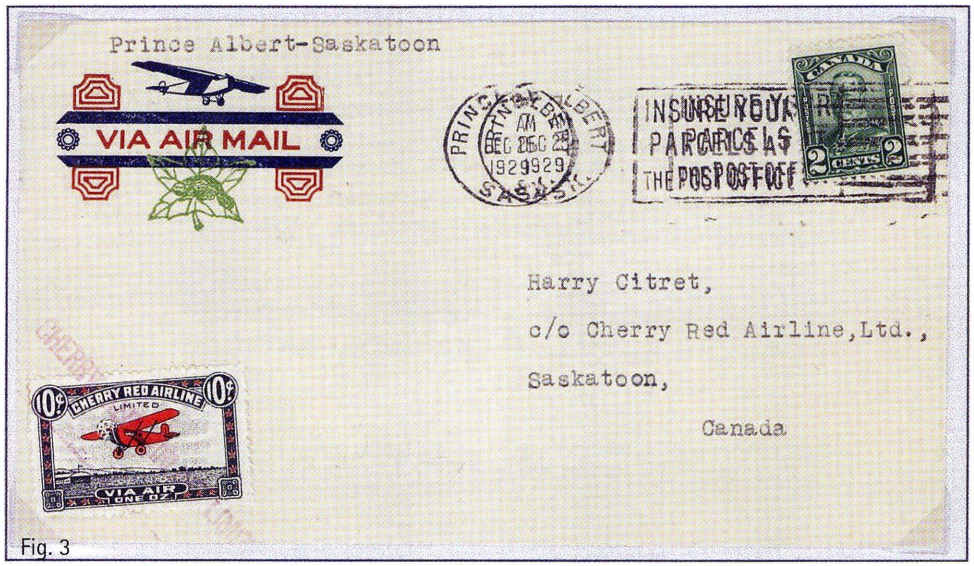


Fig. 3

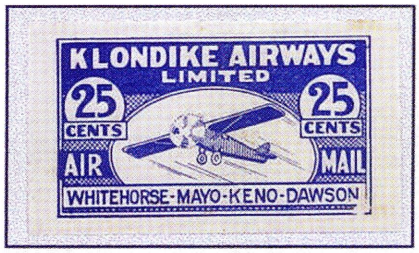


Fig. 1

Canada.

Gold was first discovered in Canada in 1896 in Bonanza Creek in the district of Klondike not very far south of the Arctic Circle. The area was home to some 30 000 prospectors by the turn of the century but, as the extraction of the precious metal became more difficult and costly, this population dwindled to a mere thousand by 1910. Nevertheless, the requirements of the remaining population were deemed sufficient to justify the introduction in 1927 of a mail delivery service by Yukon Airways. It would seem that, in those days, that remote part of the north-west was beyond the delivery range of the Canadian Post Office. However, Yukon's sole aircraft, a Brougham monoplane, was grounded after a serious crash at White Horse (*SA Philatelist*, April 2007) and the service was, reputedly, taken over in October 1928 by the two-seater de Haviland D.H.60X Moth of Klondike Airways, a company of which the history is clouded in obscurity. It is known that the company relinquished ownership of the Moth in March 1929 but just how many flights had been undertaken during the winter up to that time has never been ascertained with any degree of certainty. It is known, though, that the company was never granted permission to charge a fee for any mail carried. In view of this, it is believed that the 25-cent stamp showing a Fairchild FC2W2 and depicted in Fig.1 was a private production and that the only recorded covers bearing the stamp were artificially manufactured. A cover bearing the current Canadian George V 2-cents green as well as the Klondike Airways stamp and even a copy of the McGreely's Express label of 1898 (*SA Philatelist*, June 2004), is illustrated in '*Gold Fever*', the admirable book by Kenneth J. Kutz and devoted to his award winning thematic collection on gold mining. All three stamps are cancelled with the Dawson Y.T. (Yukon Territory) circular date stamp of 5 January 1929. As is the case with all other known covers bearing the Klondike Airways stamp, the cover is addressed to the notorious A.C.Roessler in New York and is likely, sadly, to be equally spurious.



Fig. 2

Canadian Airways Ltd. was formed in 1930 from a merger that included Western Canada Airways, and, with the backing of the two major railroad companies, Canadian Pacific and Canadian National, controlled the majority of air transport business in the country between 1932 and 1934. The solitary stamp issued by the company appeared in December 1932 and featured their Junkers W.33 monoplane, as shown in Fig. 2. It was issued specifically to assist in the financing of a winter service in North Alberta and the North-West Territories. A number of covers appeared on the market in 1933 bearing a different and completely bogus stamp. Perhaps not surprisingly, these are also attributed to the afore-mentioned dealer, A.C.Roessler of East Orange, New Jersey who, apparently, based his design on the company's airmail stationery

Of a far better pedigree are the stamps of Cherry Airways, a company initiated by Norman Cherry in 1928 with a Pheasant biplane. The name of the company was changed to Cherry Red Airline early in 1929 and with the acquisition of a Buhl Standard Airsedan started flying the mail into remote areas of Sakatchewan. The stamp on the cover shown in Fig. 3 is an example of a variety occurring twice in every twenty-five stamps, a spur on the crossbar of the 'A' in 'Air'. The cover was postmarked on Christmas Day in 1929 and



Fig. 4

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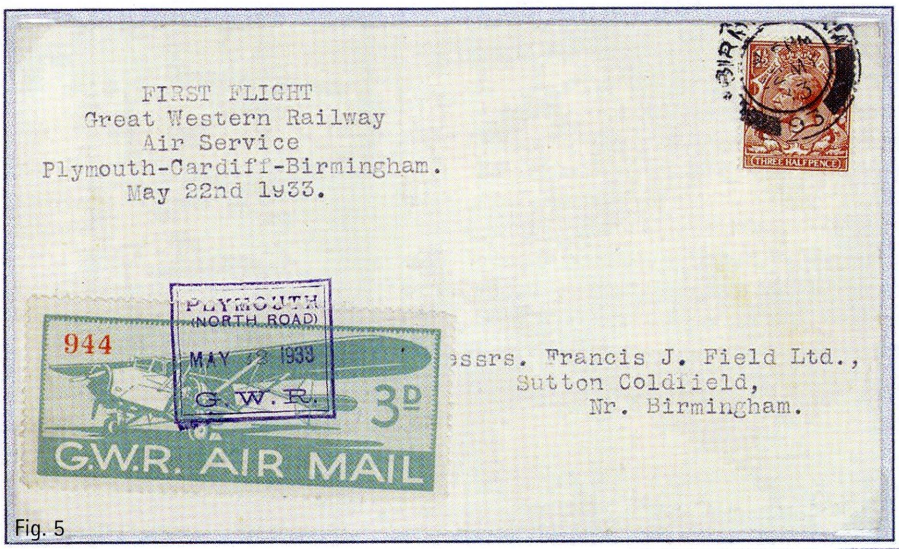

Fig. 5

would have been one of 749 that were carried from Prince Albert to Ile a la Crosse via Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge for eventual delivery back in Saskatoon, a one-day, round trip of 500 miles.

Great Britain.

In 1913, the Robert Sinclair Tobacco Company Limited issued the very first semi-official airmail stamp in Great Britain for a flying week held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in February of that year. These stamps were used on parcels of tobacco flown by pilot B.C.Hucks from Gosforth Park to nearby Blyth in Northumberland and Seaham Harbour in Durham. A mint copy of the stamp appears as Fig.4. Six years later, the Daily Mail sponsored a flight on which post was carried at Lanark in Scotland while 1921 saw the staging of the somewhat more familiar London to Windsor airpost. However, neither of these involved the use of special postage stamps.

The 1930s were the hey-day of private airmail services in England. Mail was carried in accordance with the 'Railway Letter' arrangements then in force. The first of these was the daily airmail service inaugurated by the Great Western Railway on 12 April 1933. These deliveries were discontinued on 30 September of the same year. The three-penny stamp on the cover shown in Fig.5 would have sufficed to cover the cost of sending a letter, by air, from one airport to another, in this case from Plymouth to Birmingham via Cardiff, while an additional penny-halfpenny was required for onward delivery, here provided by the current King George V definitive. The figure in red in the upper left hand corner of the stamp, '944', is a control number of which the highest recorded in my source of reference, a 1979 copy of *The Railway and Airway Letter Stamps of the British Isles* by Capt. H.T.Jackson, is 7906, this despite a reported printing of 12 000 stamps. After World War II, the airmail service that had been provided by the G.W.R., together with Southern Air Lines, was taken over by the national airline, British European Airways.

I am not certain if purists would include pigeon



Fig. 6

posts within the scope of aerophilately. However, the stamp shown in Fig. 6 was issued on the island of Herm in the Channel Isles to prepay the cost of messages sent by just such a service to the neighbouring island of Guernsey. The facility was made available on 26 May 1949 and was only discontinued at the end of September when a radio-telephone was installed. The remaining stock of stamps was used for parcel post until August 1953. Herm did issue its own regular, albeit local, postage stamps from May 1949 until October 1969 but, since that date, the postal affairs of the island have been controlled from Guernsey.

Australia.

Apart from stickers produced by the *Herald & Weekly Times* and the *Melbourne Herald* on four separate occasions in the 1920s, the first of which was intended to circumvent a railway strike while two of the later issues were for advertising purposes, Australia has been responsible for little in the way of semi-official airmail stamps. A potential exception is the Ross Smith Vignette that was issued on 26 February 1920 to celebrate the first aerial post between England and Australia. However, the label was applied to mail only upon the arrival in Melbourne of the Vickers Vimy aircraft piloted by the brothers, Ross and Keith Smith, thus detracting from its possible status as a postage stamp. Moreover, it was authorised and issued by the Prime Minister's Department of the Commonwealth thus nullifying the classification of semi-official. It is on record that 576 copies of the miniature sheet were printed of which 364 were applied to the incoming mail and 125 were destroyed leaving 87 copies that were apparently



Fig. 7

presented to officials and crew members. Readers may not be surprised that mint copies were priced in my 1960 copy of *Sanabria's Air Post Catalogue* at US$1 000, which would equate in today's terms to about R25 000. Nor will it come as too much of a shock to learn that the example from my collection and shown in Fig. 7 is in fact a facsimile that was printed in England in 1969 and is readily identifiable as such by the creamy colour of the paper, the paler shade of blue of the vignette itself, the perforation (10 x 10) and the absence of any watermark.

Honduras.

During the early part of the Twentieth Century, a number of countries in Latin American were unable to provide efficient governmental postal services and thus found it convenient to grant licences for the carrying of mail to private aircraft operating companies. In April 1925, a certain Dr T.C. Pounds obtained a contract from the Government of Honduras to fly the mail between Tegucicalpa and Puerto Cortez, a distance of about 100 miles. To frank this mail, the doctor obtained a limited quantity of the obsolete postage stamps of 1915 and overprinted them with the words *Aero Correo*. These overprints are listed in regular catalogues such as Stanley Gibbons where intending purchasers are warned against forgeries. Genuine copies, particularly on cover, are uncommon and highly priced. Two years later, Central America Airlines of Honduras issued the 50-cent carmine on blue semi-official stamp illustrated in Fig.8. Rather disturbingly,



Fig. 8

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the design appears to show a plane crashing into one of the many mountain ranges that dominate the country. In use, it was common for the stamps to be affixed to cardboard tags. The first official airmail stamps of the country were to appear in June 1929.

Germany.

Although it may not be completely legible in the reproduction shown in Fig. 9, the red overprint on the German 40-*pfennig* airmail stamp of 1919 reads *"Heilbronn Flug-Tag"*, and was applied privately for an airshow held at the town on 3 May 1925. The 3-pf. German definitive stamp that was added to cover the cost of the terrestrial element of the delivery, was cancelled at Heilbronn on the Neckar River in Württemburg and the letter was addressed to Würzburg in the neighbouring state of Bavaria and less than one hundred kilometres away. The boxed, red cachet tells us that the letter was carried (befordert) on a Udet Aircraft, an aeroplane built by a company that was founded, in part, by Colonel-General Ernst Udet, a flying ace of World War I whose tally of 62 victories against Allied pilots was second only to that of Manfred von Richthofen, the celebrated *Red Baron*. Why the sender of the letter typed on the envelope the word *Brucksache* or, possibly *Bruchsache*, normally meaning breakable goods such as porcelain, is open to conjecture. Surely, it would not have been wise to have entrusted any fragile item to such an unproven method of transportation? I would like to acknowledge the assistance afforded to me by Herbie Schäffler, President of the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society, in my research into this item of German aerophilately.

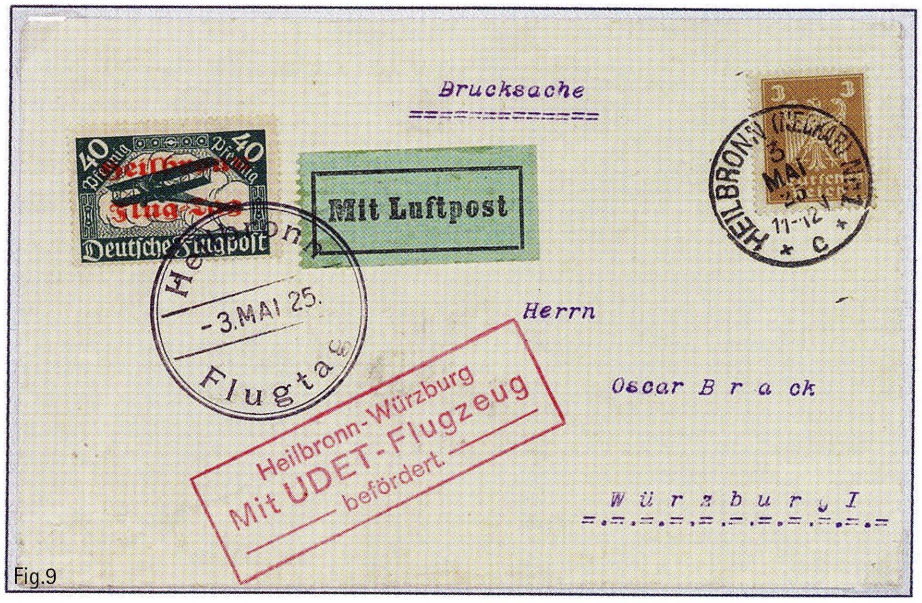

Fig.9

Switzerland

Of a somewhat more dependable provenance is the semi-official stamp that was issued to carry mail by air from Basel to Zürich on 10 May 1925, a flight that was organised to celebrate the unveiling of a memorial to troops of the local battery. Although no value is attributed to the vignette on the card shown as Fig. 10, semi-official airmail stamps of the period were sold generally for thirty centimes. The 20-centime value from a government set of airmail stamps has also been added to the 25-centime postal stationery card. Interestingly, these stamps had been issued in 1923 at a time when there was no national airmail service in operation. (Although first day covers of the stamps were issued, they would not have been flown on the day of issue). Note also the unusual Basel Battery registration label, the arrival stamp of Zürich Airport and the strike of the postman (*Briefträger*) of the following day. An earlier semi-official airmail stamp had been issued for a single flight that was undertaken from Grenchen to Zurich on 10 April 1924. The face value as shown in Fig. 11 was expressed in centimes, or centesimi, and rappen reflecting the use of the three languages, French, Italian and German in the country.



Fig.10



Fig.11



Fig.12

Syria.

The *Olivier Merson* art nouveau design that was used for the higher value French definitives first appeared in 1900 and is shown in Fig.12. This copy was overprinted and surcharged in *piastres* for the French Military Occupation (O.M.F.) of Syria in May 1920. A variety in this particular instance is the spacing of 2mm between 'Syrie' and '10' instead of the more commonly encountered 1mm. Less readily legible is the boxed overprint in violet reading, in three lines, *Postes par Avion* that was applied in December of the same year for stamps to be used to frank mail carried by military airlines flying out of Aleppo, Damascus and Latakia.

The twelve items described in this article are illustrative, according to my own definition that is, of twelve distinct stamp-issuing authorities. Whether or not all of them can truly be described as 'local' stamps is perhaps a matter for experts in the field of Cinderella philately to decide.

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HELP



READERS QUESTION ...

Help, please!

I have two queries concerning mail sent from England to South Africa.

1. My first query concerns a cover sent from Cheltenham which is addressed to East London. It bears an English 1½d stamp which is clearly postmarked 8 August 1929. There is also a South African 4d stamp which is postmarked 26 August 1929.

Assuming that the postmarks are genuine (ie they were impressed on the dates they respectively bear), the only way so far as I can tell that this could have happened, is if the cover was flown on the inaugural flight of the first Union Airways service which of course took place on 26 August 1929 - indeed the cover is endorsed with instructions for it to be so carried. The postal rate for mail from England was 5½d.

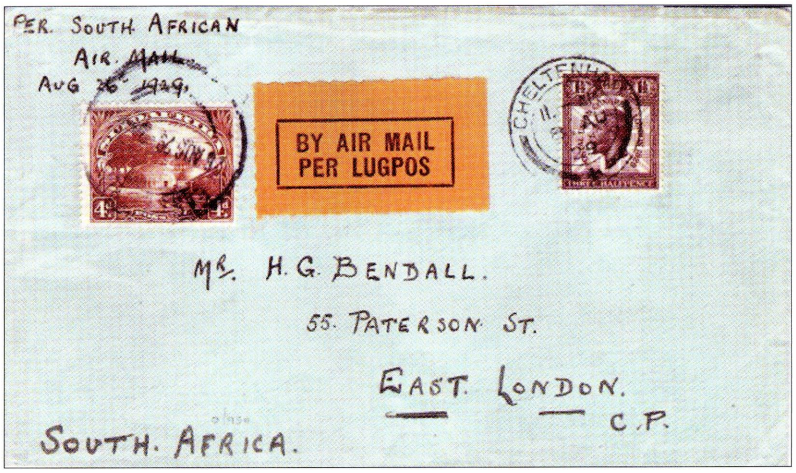
The problem I have with the cover is that I have never previously seen an item from England carried on this flight in which the mailing fee was paid partly by English and partly by South African stamps. There were indeed many odd combinations of stamps on incoming mail intended for the inaugural flight of the new service (most of which seem to have emanated from the fertile imagination of Capt Smye!) but, however odd a franking may have been, all that I have seen have the total fee for the flight paid for in advance of the mail being sent to South Africa - never have I seen an item where one of the stamps making up the total fee was cancelled in England and the other stamp, making up the total fee payable for the carriage by air of the item, was cancelled at the end of the flight.

Can anyone comment on this please?

2. My second query concerns a cover carried from England addressed to Port Elizabeth. It bears English stamps to the total value of 6d, the correct letter rate for an airmail item to South Africa. The London F.S. Airmail postmark on two of the stamps is anything but clear, but there is a pencilled note, which seems to be possibly in the handwriting of Francis Field, '4 Sep 1935'. Under strong magnification, I think that this date is indeed correct. In addition to the postmarks, there is also a black/purple smudge which defaces all the stamps

It is marked at the left 'By Imperial Airways / First direct air / dispatch London - / Port Elizabeth'. It is addressed to D H Handover c/o Vacuum Oil and on the back is the usual boxed 'Imperial Airways / Airway Terminus / Victoria, London' applied to mail emanating from Imperial Airways - there are no other marks on the back. D H Handover is a regular sender or recipient of official mail from Imperial Airways. I have, incidentally, seen a similar cover which was offered for sale on eBay but I did not acquire it.

There is also a letter dated 12 Dec 1978 from Francis Field to a previous owner of the cover,



which says, simply, that he did not think that any IA records exist, but that "if it is addressed to or from an official or to the Imperial office and bears routing instructions, these would be exact and reliable - these items being sent for permanent records purposes".

However, there is a host of 'buts' to all this.

First of all is the fact that there is no arrival mark. South African postal authorities, very conveniently, seem always to have applied a back-stamp to any cover which was flown on a new service.

Secondly, the service between Johannesburg via Bloemfontein to Port Elizabeth (part of Union Airways original routing in 1929) had been discontinued in 1933 because of course there was the regular Imperial Airways service via Johannesburg to Cape Town, which rendered obsolete the link via Port Elizabeth.

Thirdly, no-one yet has ever given a mention to any new service to Port Elizabeth, from England or from anywhere else within South Africa. Burrell in his excellent reference work *Par Avion in Southern Africa* makes no reference to any such new service.

And finally, Port Elizabeth aerodrome was not even functioning at the time, as it had been closed in 1934, not to reopen until 1936! I suppose that this detail might not have been overly important to someone in England, as Uitenhage was deputizing for PE so far as aerodromes were concerned, but still one would have thought that Imperial Airways would have been aware of this.



So why was this cover, clearly from IA to one of their representatives, prepared and sent?

Help, please!

Nicholas Arrow
nicholasarrow@btinternet.com

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AN EXCITING SIX PART SERIES
featured in each issue of the 2011 publications

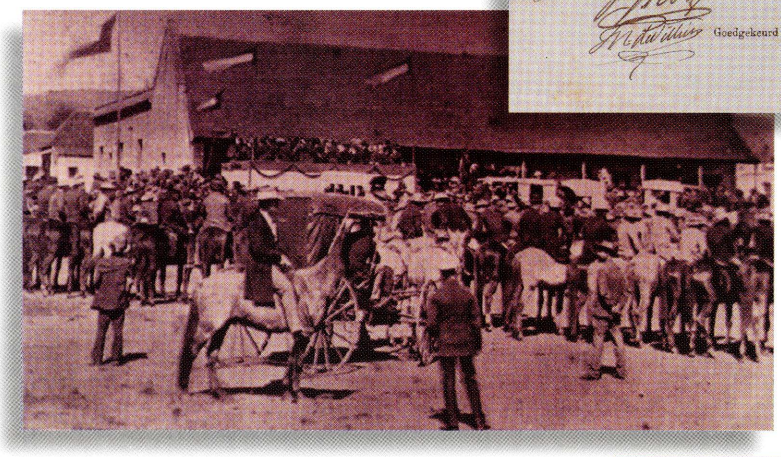


The History of the Zuid - Afrikaansche Republiek / Transvaal to 1896 (Part 4 of 6)

by Paul van Zeyl SAPDA

ERA OF THE "GOLDEN REPUBLIC" . . .

Paul Kruger was the key personality in the Triumvirate, which had restored the Boer Republic. He was elected President in 1883 against rival Piet Joubert. Despite his limited education, the mixture of stubbornness, toughness, compassion, conservatism, pragmatism and vision made him the right leader for the Boers at this time (Fig 1).



2o. door den Landmeter Generaal, indien hij twijfelt aan de nauwkeurigheid van eene meting of kaart, gedaan of gemaakt door

Gideon Retief van Wielligh

Aldus gedaan te Pretoria op den 4de Augustus dag van het jaar onzes Heeren achttien honderd drie en tachtig

G R van Wielligh

Als getuigen:

Goedgekeurd door mij

Staatspresident der Z. A. Republiek.

Fig 1. Photo showing the swearing in of Paul Kruger at Pretoria's Raadzaal in 1883; and a Surety Deed ('Borg-Acte', no revenue charge recorded) signed by Kruger in that year

Another tribal flare-up in 1883 showed that the Boers had new resolve. Sekhukhune had been released from prison in terms of the Pretoria Convention but was murdered by rival half-brother, Chief Mampuru. This time the baPedi assisted the 'Mampoer Expedition' in attacking this Chief's caves in the northern mountains, eventually forcing Mampuru-backing Ndebele Chief Nyabele to hand Mampuru over. It also spelled the end of the Ndebele tribe, their people being scattered as 'indentured labourers' amongst the Boers, who took over their land for settlement.

Unsurprisingly, the Otto stamp plates were resurrected early in 1883. The task to print from these plates was given to JF Cilliers, still editor and printer of *De Volksstem* and now also holder of government's stationery and printing contracts. Postal transport facilities were to expand markedly in the near future. In fact, on 1 January 1885, a postal convention between the ZAR and the Cape (only) fixed letter postal rates between them at 2d per ½ ounce, reflecting the increased mailings (Fig 2).

Cilliers commenced his printings using the remainder of the rose paper available. He also used a perforator, with varying success. Regarding the white paper printings, both available plates were used, yielding double sheets. These were sometimes folded before being perforated. Obviously, the whole range of printing varieties was again available to collectors, and there were also relatively wide colour ranges (Fig 3).

While the alluvial gold at Pilgrim's Rest had been exhausted, excited prospectors soon made another gold discovery in De Kaap Valley. As more gold was found, Barberton buzzed (Fig 4). There were even two stock exchanges located in the town in the late 1880s, trading in attractively designed mining shares. Smaller villages such as Eureka City in the Sheba Valley also sprang up. While welcoming the taxation revenue from these activities, the 'Golden Republic' was being launched in a beautiful corner of the state under the anxious gaze of a farming nation. Transvaal's 1983 elections saw Kruger win by a narrow margin over rival Joubert.

There were plenty of 'hard luck' stories too. The 1871 minor



Fig 2. Cover showing the (previous) 4d rate in 1883-issue ZAR stamps addressed to the Diamond Fields, cancelled at Pretoria in 1884 ('1' and single circle datestamp of the British occupation - still designated 'Transvaal' and not 'ZAR'); 1886 Cape cover stamped 2d, addressed to the 'Kaap Gold Fields' (ex Bowden, via Grahamstown, via Kimberley, via Pretoria)

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gold rush at Eersteling near Marabastad in the northern Transvaal was soon over. In 1885, two prospectors in the Waterberg area were reported to have 'struck it rich' in the Rankin Pass region (Fig 5), but little gold was ever found here, and the wealth of other minerals in the Northern Transvaal had still to be discovered.

Since 'distant' Waterberg did not have a postal service in the 1880s, a transporter in the region offered a postal service privately to local farmers. His name was FH Bakker and his business was called 'Bakker Express'. He printed three stamps to evidence pre-payment of the tariffs from the area to three destinations, namely ½d to Nylstroom; 1d to Marabastad; and 1d to Pretoria; plus a ½d 'Te Betalen' stamp for mail conveyed back to the Waterberg region from these towns. He was also prepared to carry registered letters at these same rates (Fig 6).

The discovery of gold at Wilgespruit on the West Rand by the Struben bothers, Fred and Harry, drew many prospectors by 1885. It also led to the attraction of George Harrison and George Walker to the area, resulting in the declaration of a public goldfield at Langlaagte after technical matters such as the preparation of plans by the ZAR's Surveyor-General

Fig 3.
* Colour variances



* Plate varieties



'crowned head' 'open mouth' 'split beak'



* Perforation defects * Tête-bêche pair



Fig 5. Share certificate in 'De Waterberg-Zoutpansbergsche Exploratie Maatsch', which offered £10 000 in shares to speculators in 1889

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had been undertaken (Fig 7). A great gold rush resulted, and government administration had to be expedited.

Government appointed Carl von Brandis as Mining Commissioner, and Jan Eloff as his assistant (Fig 8). In September 1886, Von Brandis proclaimed the farms Driefontein, Elandsfontein, Doornfontein and Turffontein as public diggings. While makeshift housing had been set up at Ferreira's Camp, Von Brandis announced that a tender had been called for the setting out of 600 stands on the government farm Randjeslaagte. On 3 October 1886, he wrote to Pretoria confirming that the Surveyor General had sent him a plan of the stands to be laid out, and that the name of the village was to be Johannesburg.

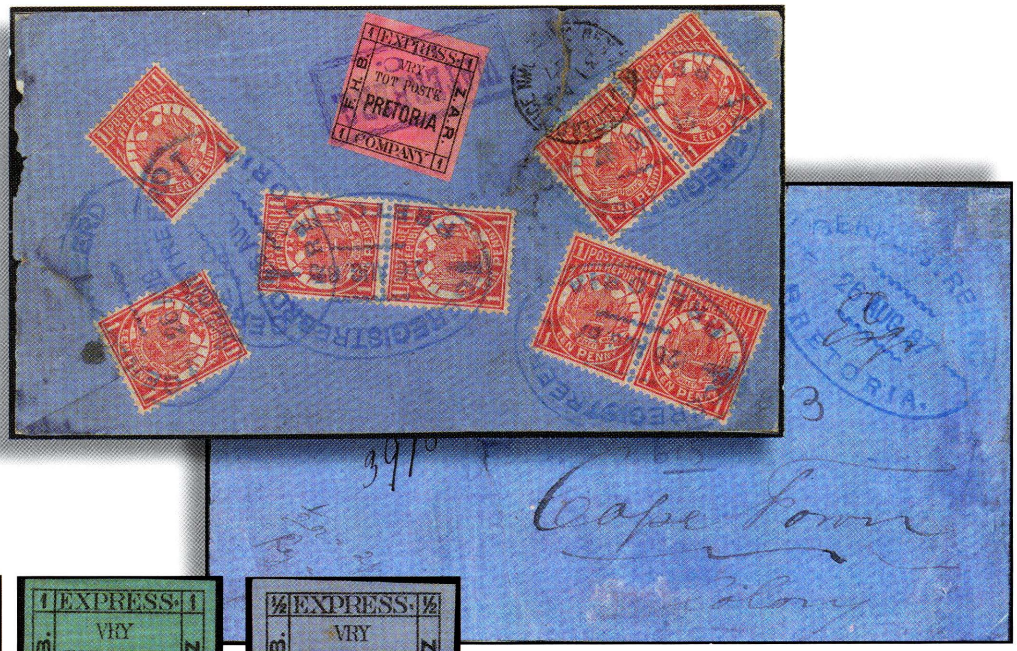
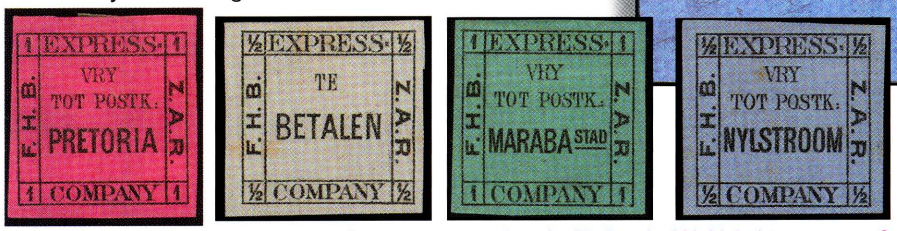


Fig 6. 1887 Bakker Express registered cover from the Waterberg routed to 'Pretoria', evidenced by the pink local stamp cancelled by an undated rectangular WATERBERG handstamp, and the Pretoria 26/08 cancellations plus stamps added for postage (2d) and registration (6d) relative to the Cape Town destination (received 31/08) & examples of all the Bakker Express local stamps



Editorial Comment: There is some evidence to suggest that the 'Te Betalen' ½d label is an error of design and that the value should have been 2d to accommodate the established practice of doubling the deficiency when levying postage due.

Johannesburg's first Digger's Committee was elected in November. It had much to do: there was a welter of claim pegging, option hunting and company promotion, which had to be considered.

The diamond-rich were also planning their involvement. Albert Beit, for example, provided JB Robinson with £25 000 in cash and more in bank guarantees to purchase properties. The first Robinson purchased was Portion B of the farm Langlaagte.

Despite the fact that in April 1891 the Witwatersrand's total gold production for the first time exceeded Kimberley's (declining) monthly diamond output, there also were some recessionary conditions, yielding unemployment. Later improvements in the rail transport system did bring renewed economic growth, but socio-political conditions were inadequate for the burgeoning needs of a newly settled miner class. In fact, these conditions were to become a menacing Rand thunderstorm in 1895/6.

Vitally needed postal facilities were provided in August 1886 from Edgson's Hotel in Ferreira's Town. Then a corrugated iron shack was built at 70a Market St, and CA (Nelie) Dormehl appointed as the Witwatersrand's first postmaster (Fig 9). Government buildings were erected on the east side of Johannesburg's Market Square in 1888. The Post Office was situated on the right

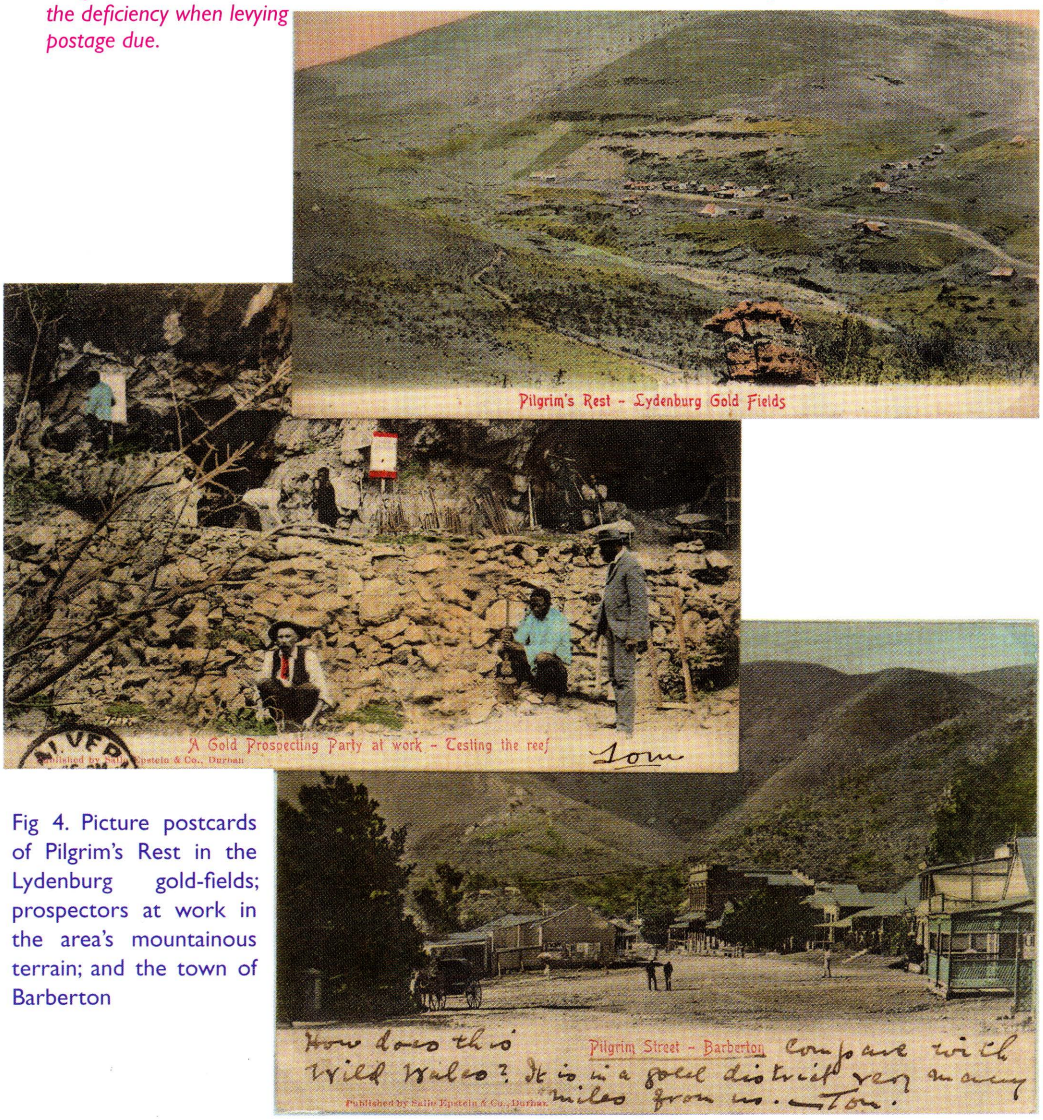


Fig 4. Picture postcards of Pilgrim's Rest in the Lydenburg gold-fields; prospectors at work in the area's mountainous terrain; and the town of Barberton

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Fig 7. Map of beacons (A - E) for Langlaagte claim approved by Johann Rissik, head of the 'Landmeter Generaals Kantoor' on 30/09/1886, reflecting a (roughly applied) £2/7/6 'mixed' franking duty; 1889 cover (folded over) from Bowden (10/12) cancelling 2 x 1d Cape stamps & Grahamstown (11/12) and WITWATERSRAND (15/12) backstamps

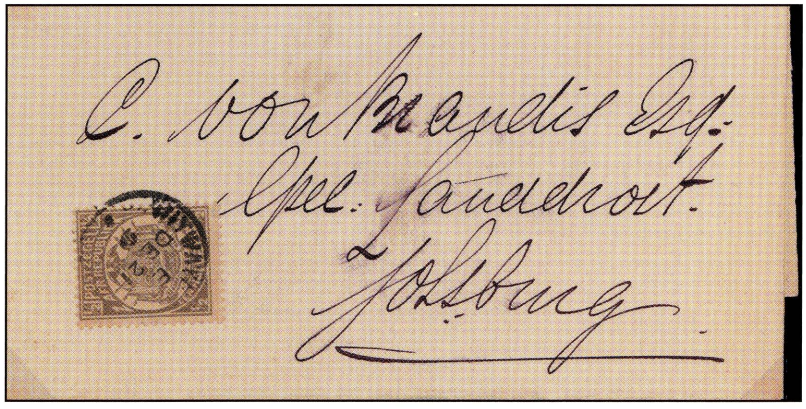

Fig 8. Signature of Mining Commissioner ('*Specialen Landdrost*') Von Brandis on Queen's Head revenue stamps, ca 1886/7; locally addressed 21/12/1889 cover to him from Evert van Erkom, as Secretary of the 'Societ De Oranje Club'

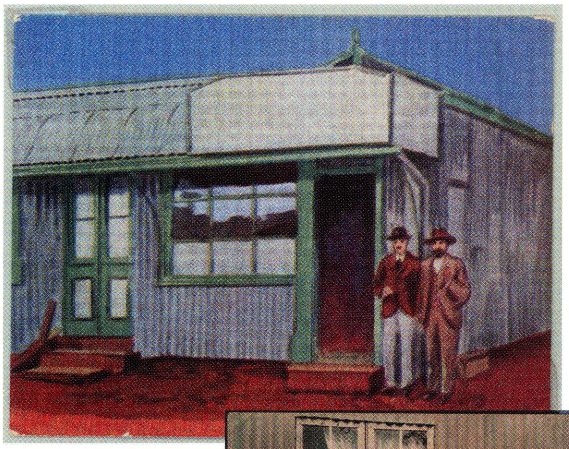



Fig 9 Cigarette card showing the first (1887) Johannesburg PO, and postcard of a native postman outside this office.

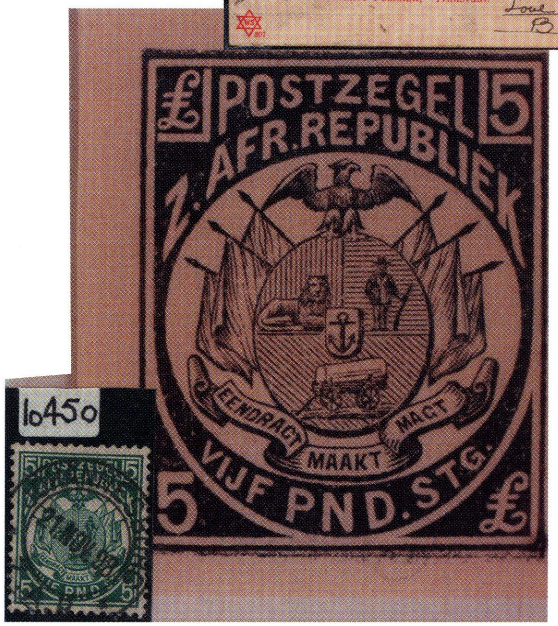

Fig 10. Photo of (unaccepted) proof of the 1892 Vürtheim-designed £5 Arms stamp printed by Enschedé & Son in the Netherlands; and used copy of the issued stamp.

(south) end of it. It had attractive arched windows, a flat frontispiece and a small, central balcony. In just four years, the entire building was taken over by the Post Office. Parcel transport for gold bars necessitated the introduction of a £5 stamp in 1892 (Fig 10).

In the next issue - PART 5:
POSTAL SYSTEM IMPROVED AND RAILWAYS EXTENDED

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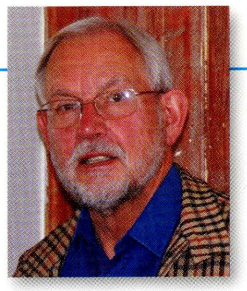


SOUTH AFRICAN 8TH DEFINITIVE SERIES – BOOKLETS.

by Robin Messenger
South African Stamp Study Circle.

Date of Issue: This is not known precisely. '2010.10.27' appears on the booklet covers but it is reported that the shipment only arrived in South Africa during the first week of March 2011. They were certainly available during the latter part of March before the new postal tariffs came into effect. The tariffs shown below are those effective from 1 April 2011.

Denominations: 5 x 'Standard Postage' (R2.50) *se tenant*, 'B5' (R5.00) and 'B4' (R6.25).

Layout/Design: Thea Clemons from photographs by Sacha Lipka, featuring South African beadwork.

Designs: 'Standard Postage' similar to the sheet stamps. 'B5' as sheet stamp but rotated through 90 degrees with 'B5' in bottom left corner. 'B4', same subject as sheet stamp (Bhaca neckpiece) but shown as 'B5', whereas sheet stamp is a perspective view as shown on booklet cover.

Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Process: Offset Lithography.

Stamp Size: Vertical Format, 24 x 30mm. Note: in the ten stamp booklets the height can vary from 29 to 31mm due to inaccuracies in the guillotining.

Perforation: (a) 10 stamp booklets - die-cut simulated perforations gauging 12.75 x 12.25. Top bottom and left margins of booklet panes imperf.

(b) 100 and 50 stamp booklets - die-cut simulated perforations gauging 13.25 x 12.4 with 2.5mm gutter separating stamps. On the folds the gutter is 4.5mm. Thus stamps from these larger booklets appear perforated on four sides whereas from the small booklets stamps will have at least one side imperf. These stamps are not available in rolls.

Booklet sizes (opened): (a) 150 x 60 mm comprising ten stamps arranged in two rows of five;

(b) 209 x 495mm - 'Standard Postage' comprising 100 stamps arranged in twelve rows of eight, with four stamps on the cover;

(c) 208 x 295mm - 'B5' and 'B4', comprising 50 stamps arranged in six rows of eight, with two stamps on the cover.

Phosphor: 'Standard Postage' - 4mm bands on left and bottom margins; 'B5' and 'B4' = 4mm bands on left and top margins.

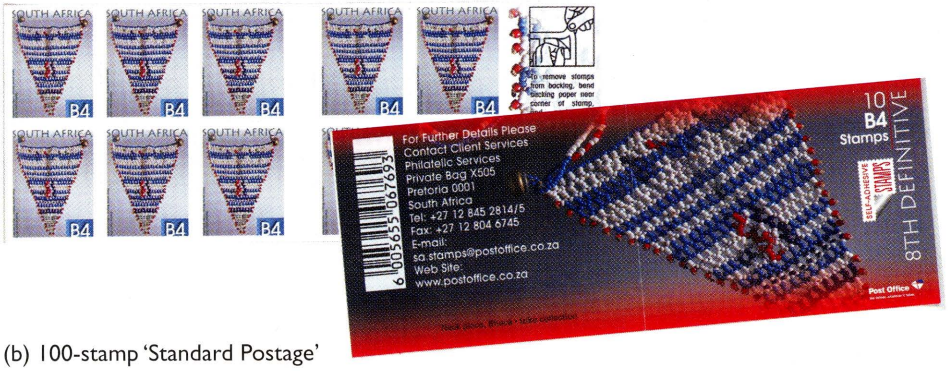
Gum: Self adhesive.

Cylinder numbers: None.

Printing sheet size and layout: (a) 10-stamp booklets – 500 x 803mm comprising nine panes arranged in three rows of three. First row 'Standard Postage', second row 'B4' and third row 'B5'. Each pane consists of four booklets, i.e. on the sheet there are 12 booklets of each value.







(b) 100-stamp 'Standard Postage' - 472 x 531mm comprising two booklets, side by side.

(c) 50-stamp booklets 'B4' and 'B5' - 520 x 653mm comprising four panes arranged in two rows of two, thus: A B / C D where panes A and B are 'B4' and panes C and D are 'B5'.

Quantities: 'Standard Postage' - 10 stamps: 7.7 million booklets (ordered), delivered to date 2000; - 100 stamps: 7.55 million (ordered), delivered to date 1000;

'B5' and 'B4' - 10 stamps: of each value, 75,000 booklets ordered; - 50 stamps: of each value, 75,000 booklets ordered. The full ordered quantities of the 'B5' and 'B4' have been supplied.

First Day Covers: None.

Acknowledgement: Without the help of Connie Liebenberg, Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria , the above article could not have been compiled.

A FURTHER NOTE ON THE 100-STAMP STANDARD POSTAGE RATE BOOKLET.

A puzzling aspect of this booklet is that although the are five different designs, similar to the sheet stamps, arranged in the same order in panes eight stamps wide, a regular pattern in the vertical sense could not be discerned.

The five designs from the sheets are as follows: A - Zulu neckpiece; B - Ndebele neckpiece; C - Xhosa neckpiece; D - Swazi neckpiece and E - Tsonga love token pin, in that order.

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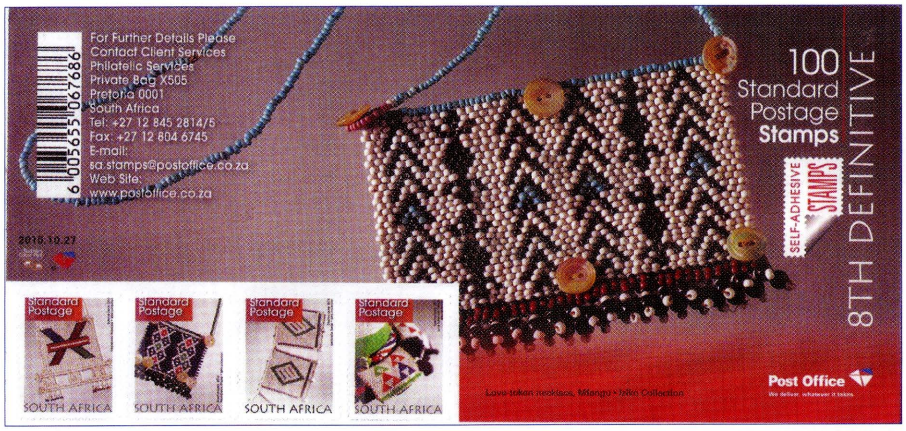
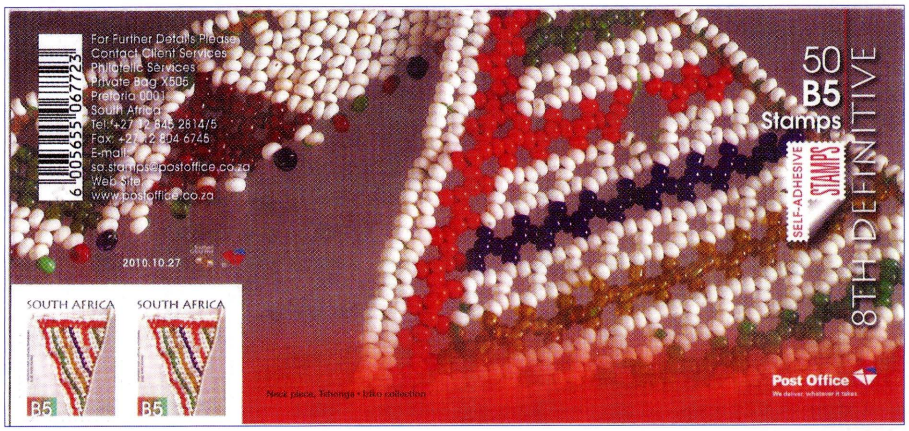
In the 100-stamp booklet the designs appear as in the following diagram:

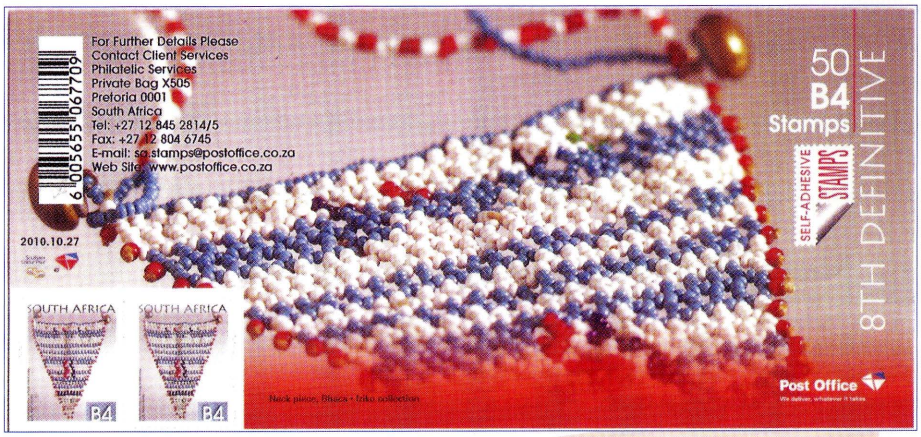
Cover									100 Standard Postage
Row 1	B	C	D	E					
Fold 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Row 2	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	
Row 3	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	
Row 4	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	
Fold 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Row 5	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	
Row 6	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	
Row 7	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	
Fold 3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Row 8	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	
Row 9	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	
Row 10	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	
Fold 4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Row 11	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	
Row 12	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	
Row 13	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	

It will be noted that the four stamps on the cover start with design B. Row 11 should start with design C; one design has been skipped, as a result this booklet contains 21 stamps of design B, 19 of design C and 20 each of designs A, D and E. The lower two 'sections' are identical, which may explain how this problem arose.

Only nine horizontal strips in the order ABCDE can be obtained from the complete booklet. Vertical strips in that order do not occur.







- *Comic Corner*

Stamps that make us smile

by Volker Janssen
Fish Hoek and Royal Philatelic Society, Cape Town

Errors on Stamps

...and here the 7th episode

New Zealand's 80 cent stamp of the commemorative issue for the Olympic Games 1992 in Barcelona is showing the archery competition. We see an archer who is trying to shoot an arrow, ignoring that this is hardly possible when the string of the bow is missing ! The graphic artist must have simply forgotten that a bow doesn't work without the string ...



Medical Thematic



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

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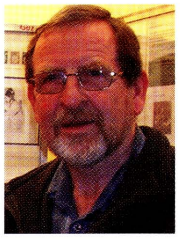
Native Tax Stamps and Labels used in South Africa and South West Africa 1910-1961.

– PART 2

by Gerhard Kamffer, RDPSA and Cedric Roché, RDPSA
AFV Johannesburg and Philatelic Society of Pretoria



'Native Administration' in South West Africa

TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS

These apply to the areas outside the Police Zone (the area stretching northwards from the Etosha Pan and including Kaokoveld, Ovamboland, Okavangoland & Caprivi). The Administrator's Report for 1921 states "the native question in South West Africa is synonymous with the labour question". The report further states that it was the "duty of [District Commisioners] to be the golden bridge between the farmer and the native labourer". Particularly during the labour shortage of the early 1920s it was necessary to apply pressure to obtain labour for the mines at Tsumeb and the farms in the south as "the natives.... exhibit a disinclination for work". A series of droughts in 1929-30, which one report referred to as a "blessing in disguise" gave the Administration the opening it sought to apply more pressure (Houghton, p28/9).



Fig. 29: South West African revenue stamps overprinted UKUANYAMA and UKUAMBI. The Ukuanyama was the largest tribe in Owamboland comprising 37% of the population.

The concept of a Tribal Tax to be used for the sole benefit of a tribe had been established in the Union of South Africa by Act 41 of 1925. On this basis the Administration was able to persuade the Northern tribes to accept an annual tax which would finance boreholes and schools and at the same time create an incentive to seek work in the South.



Fig. 30: South African postage/revenue stamps overprinted for SWA surcharged 5/- in black for the tribal fund tax of the Ukuanyama and the Ondonga tribes.



Fig. 31: South African postage/revenue stamps overprinted for SWA surcharged 5/- in red for the Okavango and Ukuanyama tribes.

Tribal Fund Taxation was therefore extended to Ovamboland from 1 October 1929 (Proclamation 27 of 1929) at the annual rate of 5/- per male over the age of 18, and 2/- for leaving Ovamboland for reasons other than employment. This levy was increased to 7/6 in 1955 and to 10/- shortly thereafter. At decimalization in 1961 this converted to R1.00 per annum.

The tax was to be collected by means of a specially produced revenue stamp which was to be affixed to a Tribal Fund Registration Certificate, cancelled by the Native Commissioner at the tribal authority headquarters and to be carried on the person of the tax payer. Few of these cards survived this treatment and those that did are generally in poor condition. (See fig. 36)

That these stamps were produced in extremely small quantities can be seen from the Official taxpayer registration figures for 1929 which show how few adult males there were in some of the tribes.

Registered Taxpayers of the Ovamboland Tribal Funds (as at December 1929)

Ombalantu	758	6%
Ondonga	3 700	30%
Ongandjera	816	6%
Ukualuthi	605	5%
Ukuambi	871	7%
Ukuanyama	5 367	44%
Ovambo	178	2%

Initially 5/- KGV revenue stamps of the Union of South Africa were overprinted with the tribal name and S.W.A. These are extremely scarce as they were only in use in 1929 & 1930 and to date are only known from 3 of the 7 tribal authorities. In 1931 the 5/- Bradbury Wilkinson definitive was overprinted with ten different Tribal names (Robson Lowe, *SA Philatelist* Jan 1987). Subsequently, copies from the archival proof sheets came onto the market. Seven of these were for the Ovamboland tribes listed above.

On 15 December 1930 (Proclamation 27 of 1930) the Tribal Fund Tax was extended to the Caprivi Zipfel and the annual tax of 5/- was payable from that date. There are three tribal authorities in the Caprivi namely the Ovambu-Kushu in West Caprivi and the Mafuri (Bayai) and the Basubia in East Caprivi. These are very small tribal authorities (in 1921 the total male population of the whole Caprivi numbered only 2003 persons). To date the only copies that have been found are the archival copies from the Bradbury Wilkinson proof sheets for the remaining three tribal names overprinted in 1931.

Finally, the Tribal Fund Tax was extended to Okovangoland in the mid-1930s. There is only one authority, namely the Okovango. Since only the one order for Tribal Fund Tax stamps was placed with Bradbury-Wilkinson in 1930, no archival material exists and it is considered highly unlikely that the 5/- pictorial definitive was ever overprinted for use by the Okavango Tribal Fund. The same applies to the 5/- Union revenue stamp. (See fig. 29-36).



Fig. 32: The last revenue series of the Union of South Africa issued from 1954 onwards, overprinted for the MAFUE and BASUBIA tribes in South West Africa. (source Post Office Museum)

The Mandated territory of South West Africa was a considerable financial burden on the Union of South Africa and its administration was run under very tight financial control. Because of this and the very small numbers required of the different Tribal Fund stamps, recourse was made to overprinting and surcharging any surplus definitive and commemorative stamps on an ad-hoc basis by the Government Printer in Pretoria. Because of this it is extremely doubtful if a complete listing of all issues for each tribal authority will ever be compiled, both in view of the scarcity of material and the fact that no official records or orders appear to have survived.

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TRIBAL TAX STAMPS



Fig. 33: An annual levy of 5/- was payable on the 1st October by every male tribal member over the age of 18. Later on Tribal Tax stamps were surcharged 2/6 for use as a "make-up" value to handle the increase in tax to 7/6 and subsequently to 10/-.



Fig. 34: Ondonga Tribal Fund registration certificate showing the usage of Tribal Tax stamps. Note the inscription: "All payments to be denoted by the proper official affixing a special 5/- Revenue Stamp in the space provided for the year concerned".

SOUTH WEST AFRICA: MONTHLY PASS FEE

1/- Pass Fee



2/-Pass Fee



Overprint in Capitals *Bilingual Overprint*

Fig. 35:Variety of South West African monthly pass fees used from 1951 to 1953.

WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY: NATIVE TAX STAMPS



Red *Red & Purple* *Revised Windhoek Coat of Arms 1960*

Fig. 36: Examples of Native Tax Stamps used by the Windhoek Municipality from 1930 to 1961.

NATIVE RESERVE FUNDS

Within the Police Zone there existed between 15 and 20 Native Reserves at different times for which Native Reserve Funds were maintained and used for development work. These funds were established by Proclamation 9 of 1924 (amended by No15 of 1928). The inhabitants' contributions to these reserve funds came mainly from Grazing fees, trading site rentals and Dog taxes (ASWP 1929). It is highly unlikely that revenue stamps were ever used for any of these purposes.

PASS FEES

Pass Fees were paid in respect of male natives employed in certain urban areas only, and the burden fell on the employer and not the native. The proceeds of Pass Fees were allocated to municipalities to improve Native Locations (1932). No Pass Fees were payable in the Reserves (ASWP 1932). Initially a fee of 1/- per month was payable but this was increased to 2/- in the mid-1950s. UPU, Voortrekker Centenary and QE2 Coronation commemoratives, overprinted and surcharged, have been seen. (See fig. 35)

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... Continuation of "Native Tax Stamps and Labels used in South Africa and South West Africa 1910-1961."

WINDHOEK MUNICIPALITY NATIVE TAX

A municipal tax was levied on migrant black workers living in the Windhoek municipal compounds from at least 1930. Special tax stamps incorporating the Windhoek coat of arms were printed locally. To date 1/6, 1/7, 2/6, 2/7 and 35c values have been recorded. Similar local issues have been recorded for Gobabis, Grootfontein, Omaruru and Otjiwarongo (Barefoot, 2008). It is possible that issues also exist for other municipalities and the second author (CR) would welcome any information on these native taxation issues. (See fig. 36).

CONCLUSION

The Native Tax System as applied in South Africa and South West Africa is opening up a new field for philatelists to explore. These revenue labels and stamps can be regarded as revenue stamps and therefore can be included in revenue collections as well as other collections and exhibits based on the rules applicable in the experimental open class.

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Most of the items illustrated are from the collections of Cedric Roché or Gerhard Kamffer, unless otherwise stated.

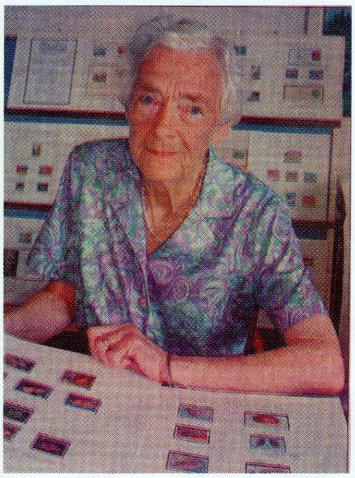
Our thanks and appreciation to Clinton Goslin of Klerksdorp for his support and providing some of the material for illustrating purposes.

Grace Evelyn Colquhoun (Nee Dixon)

'Eve', as she was known, was born in England where she trained as a Nurse. Later, she emigrated to Southern Rhodesia where she worked as a District Nurse in a farming area near Salisbury (which is now Harare).

On 4 April 1959, she married Robert (Bob) Colquhoun, who was a member of the British South Africa Police allocated for District Services.

In August 1960 they were blessed with the birth of their son, Iain who was born at Bindura, a small town near Salisbury.



During 1971 Robert finished his Police Service and they moved to South Africa, where they finally settled in Port Elizabeth.

Eve engaged herself with various hobbies. Until fairly recently she was an active member of the PE Philatelic Society, of which she was a life member. Many hours were spent on research and acquisition of various items for collecting and exhibiting. Some of the exhibits she produced covered the Historical Artic Area, Lighthouses of the World and a Postcard collection covering PE in Bygone Days.

Eve also thoroughly enjoyed being a member of the Quilters Guild where she spent many happy hours quilting and made many good friends.

Visit the FEDERATION and SOCIETY NEWS pages on our website: www. philatelysa.co.za

Michael John Nethersole (Mike)

1934-2011

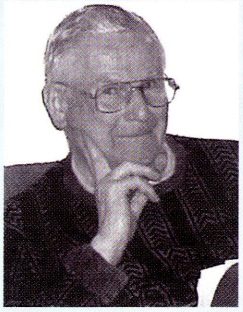
Mike passed away after a short illness on 28 May 2011, in Richmond, Virginia, USA. He is survived by his beloved wife, Reingard Nethersole-Koch. Mike was born in the United Kingdom and grew up in the West Indies and South Africa. He obtained BSc and MSc degrees from the University of the Witwatersrand and a Masters of Business Administration from the University of South Africa, Pretoria. An expert in instrumentation and control, he worked in various industrial entities before taking up a teaching post in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at Wits University. In October 1999 he, together with other South African colleagues joined an Engineering firm in Midlothian, Virginia and it was then that Mike and Reingard set down roots in Richmond.

From the mid 1960s Mike contributed enormously to organised philately in South Africa at Society level through to National level and subsequently in America from the year 2000 Locally in South Africa, Mike served as a learner Juror in 1978, at Potchefstroom and thereafter filled the role of accredited Juror in South Africa, serving on numerous juries over the following 20 years including two Internationals held in Johannesburg, (1986 and 1998). He served as Chairman of Federations Judging and Ethics Committee for a number of years.

He was invited to join the PFSA Expert Committee in 1981 where he shared his specialised knowledge over many fields including classic material. In 1989 Mike was elected to sign the Role of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa; certainly a well deserved honour.

Mike loved postmarks, especially Southern Africa and the West Indies. He co-authored with Dr Franco Frescura the publication in 1981 on the Cape BONC cancellers; a task which took a considerable number of years to bring to fruition. His collections which brought him the most joy and top awards in America were the stamps and postal history of Barbados and Trinidad. With his move to America, Mike joined the British Caribbean Philatelic Society, being later elected to the Board of Trustees. He became fully immersed in philately as an accredited American Philatelic Society judge and valuable member of the APS Expert Committee. He also served in the Virginia Philatelic Federation.

Mike was a thoughtful, kind and dedicated philatelist happy always to share his knowledge and to promote the hobby amongst the youth. He was a great asset to the hobby and will be sorely missed. Our deepest sympathy to Reingard and the family members.



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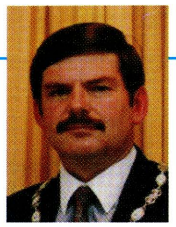

Die Geheime Dienst in die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek en die Posstelsel Net Voor en Tydens die Anglo-Boereoorlog (1899-1902)

deur Gerhard Kamffer RUFSA AFV Johannesburg

The inception of a secret service in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) was necessitated by circumstances during the period after 1886 up to and including the Jameson Raid. The "independent" *Geheime Dienst* (Secret Service) was born on the 30th December 1895. Tjaart Kruger, son of President Paul Kruger and secretary to the Commissioner of Police, administered the *Geheime Dienst* from his office. In August 1899 the *Geheime Dienst* was placed directly under Jan Smuts' jurisdiction. After Smuts had taken over the Secret Service in 1899 most secret agents were given code names which had to be used on envelopes if reports were sent to Box 445, Pretoria, the Secret Service's post office box in Pretoria. From the beginning of February 1900, following a security leakage, secret agents' reports were sent to P.O. Box 453 Pretoria.

INLEIDING

Die daarstelling van 'n geheime diens in die *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* is deur 'n sameloop van omstandighede in die periode na 1886 tot en met die Jameson-inval, genoodsaak. Verskeie faktore soos Britse Imperialisme, die ontdekking van goud en die gevolge daarvan, die Kruger-regering se beleid oor verskeie sake en die Uitlanderkwessie het die veiligheid van die ZAR as 'n staat in die gedrang gebring. Verdere invloed om 'n staatsinligtingsdiens daar te stel is waarskynlik uitgeoefen deur dr. W.J Leyds wat in 1884 as Staatsprokureur en in 1889 as Staatsekretaris aangestel is.

Die persoon wat egter die eerste stap geneem het om geheime agente aan te stel, was die Staatsprokureur, advokaat Ewald Esselen, wat in Mei 1894 in die pos aangestel is. Hy het die eerste twee geheime agente, naamlik J.W. Howcroft in Junie 1894 en G.W. Taylor, *alias* Josef, in Julie 1894 aangestel, byna 18 maande voordat die Geheime Diens formeel tot stand gebring is.

Teen September 1899, 'n maand voor die uitbreek van die oorlog, het verslae teen 'n tempo van vyf per dag die *Geheime Diens* se hoofkantoor bereik. Tjaart Kruger wat teen middel Augustus 1899 beheer oor die *Geheime Dienst* oorgeneem het, was die nodale of saamtrekpunt vir alle verslae. Dat daar al sedert die middel van 1899 in die algemeen aanvaar is dat hy in beheer van die Geheime Diens was, word gestaaf deur 'n skrywe wat 'n sekere aspirant geheime agent, Lionel Goldsmid, aan hom gerig het as: "Tjaard (sic) Kruger Chief SAR Secret Service Pretoria".

In die ongeveer ses weke voor die uitbreek van die oorlog is geheime agente van die *Geheime Diens* strategies korrek geplaas op die verskillende fronte waar die ZAR bedreig is. Hierdie plasings is moontlik gemaak deur die talle verslae met akkurate inligting wat geheime agente die voorafgaande maande ingestuur het, en waaruit die nodige afleidings en gevolgtrekkings deur die *Geheime Dienst* en die Regering, gemaak is. Tjaart Kruger se lang verbintenis met die Geheime Dienst, gekoppel aan die staatsprokureur, Smuts, se natuurlike aanvoeling vir die krygskuns, het die seleksie, taking en plasing van geheime agente, wat 'n moeilike taak was, vergemaklik.

BRIEWE VAN GEHEIME AGENTE AAN DIEGEHEIMEDIENSTHOOFKANTOOR IN PRETORIA GEPOS

Dit wil voorkom of daar in terme van die geheime agente voor die ABO ook in 'n sekere sin met 'n skoon blaadjie begin is. Geheime agente, van wie sommige reeds in diens was, is weer heraangestel. Die meeste geheime

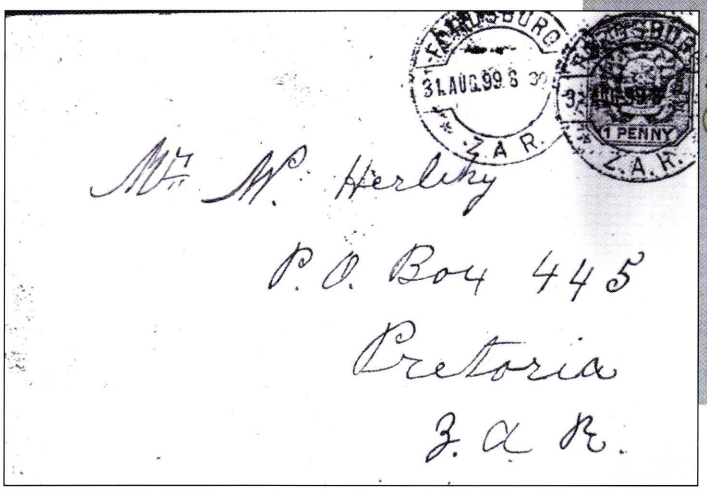

Fig. 1: Koevert gepos vanaf Fordsburg op 31 Augustus 1899 aan die Geheime Dienst se korrekte posadres: 'P.O. Box 445 Pretoria ZAR'. Hierdie koevert is vanaf geheime agent John Herlihy (sien tabel) wat sy kodenaam 'Mrs. W. Herlihy' op die koevert gebruik om nie suspisie te wek nie.

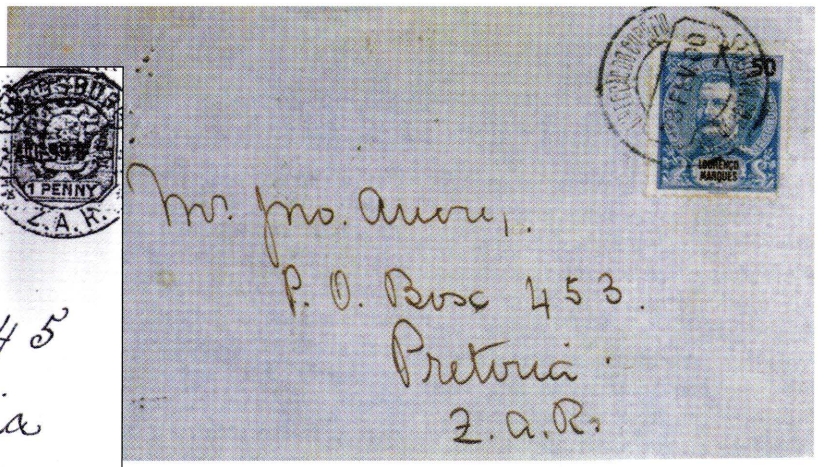

Fig. 2: Koevert gepos vanaf Lourenço Marques op 28 Februarie 1900 aan die *Geheime Dienst* se gewysigde posbusnommer, 'P.O. Box 453', omdat daar 'n sekerheidsbreuk vroeg in 1900 ontstaan het. Hierdie koevert is gepos deur geheime agent Herbert Everitt wat die kodenaam 'John Avery' gebruik. Verskeie geheime agente van die ZAR het onder andere in Lourenço Marques inligting ingesamel veral ten opsigte van die hawe en die vrag wat daar afgelaai is.

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Naam van geheime agent	Kodenaam	Kodenaam gebruik op pos na Bus 445 Pretoria	Datum in diens
Bosman J.S.			
Celliers, Jan Stephanus	Jan	William Celliers	
Coetzee, Jacobus Hendrik	D. Coetzee	Mrs Dr Coetzee	21.9.1899
Dargon C.E.			
De Bruijn, Johannes Marius	T. Jones	Mrs. Bruins	8.8.1899
De Jager, Ignatius Wilhelmus	I. Willemse	Mrs. Geering	8.9.1899
Dorey, Tom		H. Moir	
Du Plessis, George	George	W. Geeringh	
Du Toit, Heinrich S.	Henrij	Miss Rosenberg	28.9.1899
Du Toit, Michiel	Mike	Miss Rosenberg	28.9.1899
Eksteen, Johannes Paulus	John	H.Mentz, International Hotel, LM	25.5.1900
Erasmus, Michiel Georg	McGregor Mitchiel	D. Mc Farlane	16.8.1899
Evans, Alfred Harry	A. Snave	T. Patmore	21.8.1899
Everitt, Herbert	Bertie	John Avery c/o H.M. Geeringh	15.2.1900
Fraser, Hugh Henry	Hugh Henry	T. Brim	29.8.1899
Herlihy, John	Shine.Later John	W. Herlihy	17.8.1899
McCristol, E. E.			
Mentz, Hendrik	Harry	Mrs. Gertie Green Bus 453	23.5.1900
Smith, Thomas	Bruno		
Spaarwater, Pieter	Pieter	Mrs. Spaarwater	27.9.1899
Springle, J.K.	Stirling		
Wallach, Joe	Joe Jackson	Harry Jerson	14.9.1899

telegraaflyne getap is, is die eerste keer deur die Britte tydens die Anglo-Boereoorlog toegepas. Veral waar sulke telegraafboodskappe nie in kode geskryf is nie, was dit relatief maklik om te ontsyfer.

Teen Februarie 1900 is daar 'n versoek aan die Posmeester-generaal van die ZAR gerig om 'n nuwe posbus aan die *Geheime Dienst* beskikbaar te stel. Die nuwe posbusnommer was Bus 453 Pretoria. Volgens die skrywe het dit in die buiteland bekend geword dat dit die adres is waarheen geheime agente hulle verslae stuur. Daar is ook 'n versoek aan die Posmeester-generaal gerig dat pos, wat aan die nuwe posbus geadresseer is, onder die name Herlihy, Mrs. Burns, T. Patmore, McFarlane, H. Moir, Mrs. Spaarwater en John Avery, nie vir die doeleindes van sensorskap oopgemaak moes word nie. Soos hieronder aangetoon sal word, was dit kodename wat geheime agente gebruik het om hulle koeverte mee te adresseer. Vanaf Maart 1900, het dit weer gebeur dat pos vanaf geheime agente vir sensordoeleindes oopgemaak is. In 'n skrywe het Smuts, as Staatsprokureur, onder sy persoonlike handtekening beswaar by die Posmeester-generaal gemaak dat 'n skrywe gerig aan John Avery - 'n skrywe van agent Herbert Everitt - oopgemaak is. As Staatsprokureur het hy opdrag gegee dat maatreëls getref moes word dat só iets nie weer sou gebeur nie. (Sien fig. 2)

Hieronder volg 'n lys name en kodename van geheime agente, en ander persone wat volgens register, en volgens verslae, aan die *Geheime Dienst* verbonde was of uit die *Geheime Dienst* rekening vergoed is net voor- en tydens die oorlog:

Die feit dat alle geheime agente hulle verslae aan een posbus te Pretoria, naamlik Bus 445 gerig het, was moontlik 'n

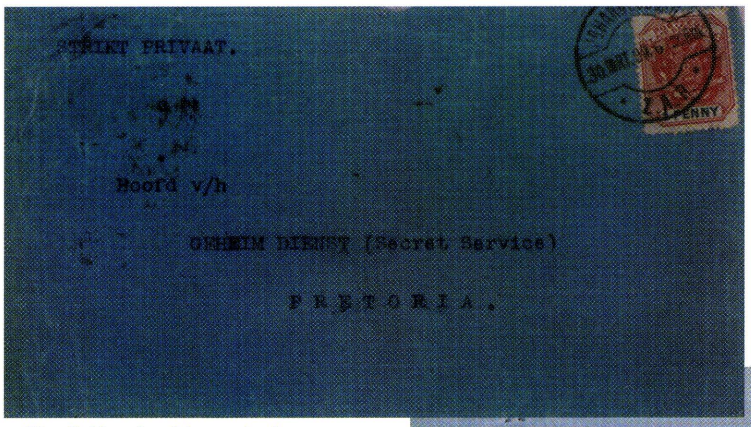

Fig. 3: Voorbeeld van 'n koevert wat geheime agent H.C. Carter gepos het vanaf Johannesburg op 30 Maart 1899 aan die "Hoofd v/h *Geheim Dienst* (Secret Service)". Hierin het hy die aanvanklike informasie verskaf wat gelei het tot die Leërkomplotsaak. Die "Strikt Privaat" en die aanduiding dat die koevert aan die Hoof van die Geheime Diens gestuur is, het juis die aandag gevestig op die geheime aard van die brief en kon maklik tot 'n sekerheidsbreuk aanleiding gegee het.

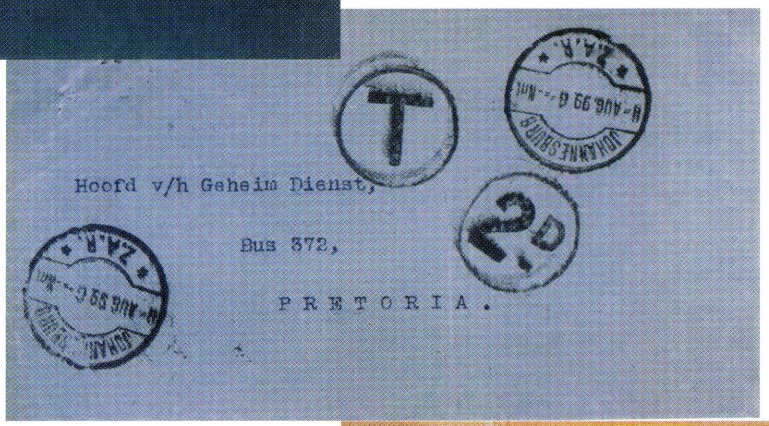

Fig. 4: Koevert wat "amptelik" gepos is aan die Hoof van die *Geheime Diens* maar aan die amptelike posbus van die Kommissaris van Polisie wat ook aan die algemene publiek bekend was. Die poskantoor amptenaar het egter die brief beboet met 2d omdat daar geen aanduiding op die koevert was dat die posstuk vir amptelike doeleindes gepos was nie.

agente het ook 'n kodenaam gekry wat op koeverte aangebring moes word, indien verslae aan Bus 445, Pretoria, die *Geheime Dienst* se posbus gestuur sou word. (Sien fig. 1) In die spesifieke omstandighede was die gebruik van kodename en adresse 'n voorvereiste. Die moontlike onderskepping van posstukke en telegramme vanaf en aan geheime agente, het buitengewone sekerheidsmaatreëls geverg. Die bedryf van signals intelligence waar

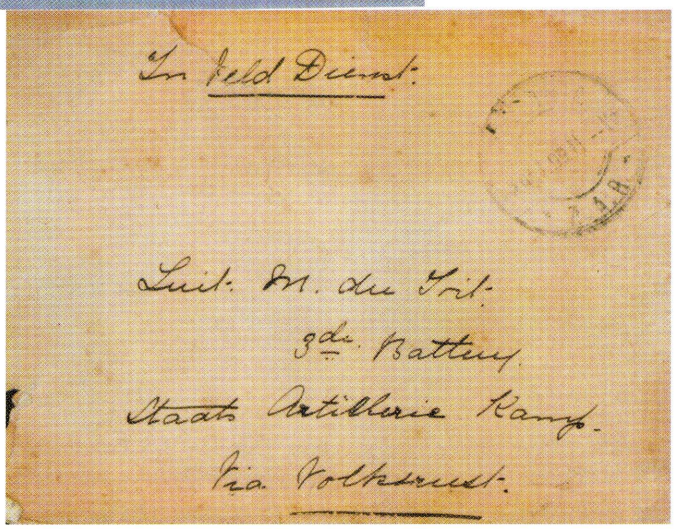

Fig 5: Koevert gepos aan lt. Mike du Toit as lid van die 3de Battery in die ZAR se Staatsartillerie. Michiel du Toit is ook eenmalig uit die *Geheime Diens* rekening as agent betaal. Daar is ook 'n kodenaam, 'Miss Rosenberg' aan hom toegeken waaronder hy moes rapporteer.

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leemte in die stelsel. Die hoofposkantoor in Pretoria het oor 1 035 posbusse beskik en dit was waarskynlik moeilik vir 'n sorteerklerk om 'n patroon waar te neem. Die probleem was egter dat elke geheime agent sy kodenaam saam met Posbus 445 gebruik het, wat agterdog by 'n wakker sorteerklerk kon gewek het. Dit moes ongewoon gewees het dat koeverte met verskillende name aan dieselfde posbus gestuur is. Alle geheime agente het egter nie gehoor daaraan gegee om hulle verslae aan Posbus 445 Pretoria te rig nie. Soms was koeverte geaddresseer aan: "Hoofd v/h GEHEIM DIENST (Secret Service) PRETORIA" en ander kere aan: "Hoofd v/h Geheim Dienst, Bus 372, PRETORIA", die amptelike posbus van die Kommissaris van Polisie wat ook aan die algemene publiek bekend was. (Sien fig. 3 & 4) Soos reeds aangetoon het daar 'n sekerheidsbreuk ontstaan en vanaf Februarie 1900 is geheime agente se verslae aan Posbus 453 Pretoria gestuur.

In die register is aangeteken dat Michiel du Toit en Heinrich du Toit "uitbetaald en ontslagen" is en George du Plessis en Jan Celliers "Uit dienst" was. In die geval van die twee Du Toits was dit korrek, aangesien hulle slegs gedurende September 1899 'n voorskot van £40 elk ontvang het. In die geval van Celliers en Du Plessis is die aantekening misleidend, aangesien hulle maandeliks tot aan die einde van Mei 1900 'n voorskot ontvang het. Beide Michiel du Toit en Heinrich du Toit was egter twee offisiere verbonde aan die Staatsartillerie wat in opdrag van kommandant-generaal Joubert op 'n eenmalige sending na Natal gestuur is om inligting te gaan insamel. Hulle opdrag was om by Staatsprokureur Smuts se kantoor aan te meld vir die nodige fondse en vervoerreëlings. Hulle kan dus nie as geheime agente beskou word nie, maar is slegs uit die Geheime Diensrekening vergoed. Daar is egter net soos met die res van die agente onder die Staatsprokureur se beheer 'n kodenaam aan hulle toegeken. Hulle is waarskynlik weens hulle spesifieke opleiding en kennis van artilleriewapens na Natal gestuur om eerstehands te gaan vasstel wat die Britse bewapening behels het. (Sien fig. 5)

SLOT

Die *Geheime Dienst* het in terme van die definisie van só 'n staatsinstelling aan al die vereistes voldoen. Nie net is daar in die geheim inligting van 'n politieke, ekonomiese en militêre aard ingesamel nie, maar al die ander kenmerke van só 'n organisasie, naamlik die gebruik van kodewoorde, kodename, tussengangers en geheimhouding was aanwesig. In die praktyk het geheime agente daarin geslaag om organisasies te infiltreer, te penetreer en teeninligting te bedryf. *Die Geheime Diens* was, wat inligtinginsameling aanbetref, suksesvol om die Kruger-regering deurlopend op hoogte te hou van komplotte wat gesmee is, die politieke klimaat wat in Suider-Afrika geheers het en die bewapening van die Britse magte in die streek.

In hierdie verband het die *Geheime Dienst* uit die staanspoor op die regte fronte gekonsentreer wat die opbou en verspreiding van militêre magte en uitrusting aan betref sodat die Kruger-regering 'n volledige beeld van die vyand se slagorde en stand van gereedheid gekry het om sodoende die mees belowende strategieë en die mees geleë oomblik vir 'n oorlogsverklaring te kon kies.

Bronnelys:

H.J.G. Kamffer, Om een scherpe oog in't zeil te houden, Die Geheime Diens in die Zuid Afriikaansche Republiek, (Ph D, Potchefstroomse Universiteit, 1999)

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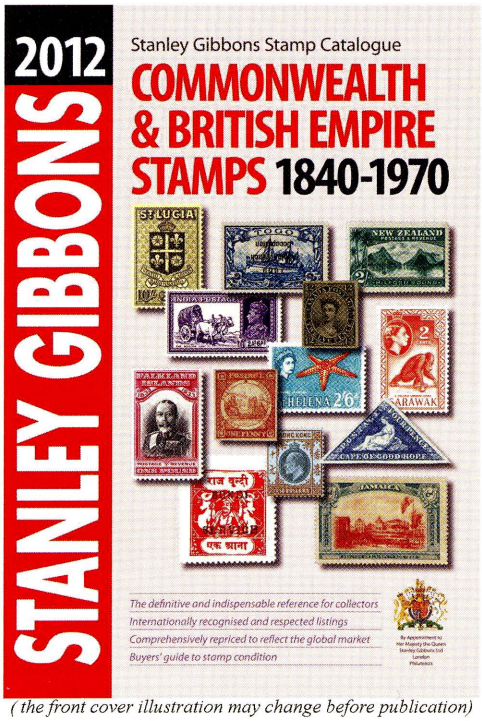

(the front cover illustration may change before publication)

Issue date September 2011

- The authoritative reference source for GB and Commonwealth information – all stamps from 1840-1970 listed and priced
- Prices have been carefully and extensively reviewed with **nearly all areas seeing widespread increases**.
- Price changes on **errors and varieties** have been particularly significant with **many plate flaws and watermark varieties showing marked price rises.**
- Stamps prepared for use and for which 'Specimens' were distributed through the UPU but not actually issued are now given full listing; a notable example being the Jamaica 6d. 'Abolition of Slavery', for which unoverprinted examples are also now listed.
- Varieties hitherto described in notes are now illustrated for the first time, including the Australia 'Line through FOUR PENCE' and 'Retouched E'.
- Several new plate varieties have been added, including the Jamaica King George VI 6d. 'exhaust pipe'.
- Several **newly discovered inverted watermarks** appear for the first time.
- Includes an essential guide from Gibbons' specialists on the definition of 'fine' condition – essential to assessing a stamp's market value.
- A new priced listing has been compiled of Indian stamps used on the Abyssinia Expedition of 1867/8 and cancelled 'FF'
- Throughout the listings, additional notes provide guidance on forgeries, condition and usage, enhancing yet further the unsurpassed reference value of this catalogue.
- Unique listing by SG number.

(a) Full colour illustrations.
(b) To help readers avoid buying forgeries or fakes, or stamps with forged postmarks there is helpful information on identification.
(c) Strengthened, casebound binding for extra durability
(d) Whether you are an active buyer of Commonwealth stamps, a dealer or an investor, it is vital to be right up to date with this very active market – and there is no more up-to-date reference than the 2012 'Part 1'.

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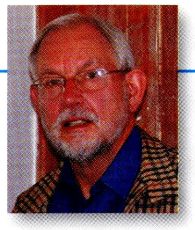


New South African Stamp Issues - 2011 - Part 2

by Robin Messenger
South African Stamp Study Circle.

1 April 2011 -SUMBANDILASAT.

This issue has now been examined and the following observation made:

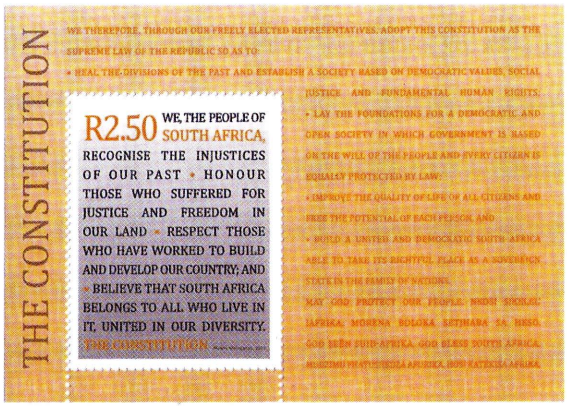
Perforation: 13.2 x 13.0 horizontal stamps or 13.0 x 13.2 vertical stamps. The perforations which extend to the sheet margins and in the gutters gauge 12.6.

Note: In my article in the April 2011 issue of *The SA Philatelist,* in the paragraph relating to Perforation, the number of horizontal stamps for this issue is given as 'three' it should have read 'four'.



23 May 2011 - The Constitution.

Denomination: R2.50 (Standard Postage Rate).
Designer: Muane Mainganye.
Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 40 x 52mm incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 105 x 75mm.
Perforation: 12.8 x 12.9 extending downwards to sheet margin.
Paper: 102gsm gummed stamp paper coated with yellow-green phosphor.
Gum: PVA.
Quantity: 50 000 miniature sheets.
Cylinder numbers: None.
Printing sheet size: 475 x 598mm comprising 28 miniature sheets, arranged in 7 rows of 4.
First Day Cover: No. 8.15, of which 5000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.10 - 'THE CONSTITUTION / BRAAMFONTEIN • 23.05.2011'



15 July 2011 - Forest Birds of South Africa

Denominations: 5 x R6.00 (Airmail Small Letter Rate, Rest of World)
Designer: André Olwage, depicting birds found in South African forests and woodlands in five different designs in a *se tenant* strip.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., The Netherlands.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 29 x 38mm.
Perforation: Not yet seen.
Paper: 102gsm gummed stamp paper coated with yellow-green phosphor.
Gum: PVA.
Sheetlet size: 165 x 129mm containing two strips of five one above the other.
Quantity: 150 000 sheetlets.
Cylinder numbers: 8112 (blue), 8113 (red), 8114 (yellow) and 8115 (black).
Printing sheet size: 482 x 620mm comprising 8 sheetlets arranged in 4 rows of 2.
First Day Cover: No. 8.18, of which 5000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.12 - '15•07•2011 KNYSNA'



30 June 2011 - Rare Musical Instruments.

Denominations: 10 x R6.00 (Airmail Small Letter Rate).
Designer: Hein Botha, depicting Traditional African Musical Instruments in ten different designs *se tenant* in each sheetlet.
Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 38 x 29mm.
Perforation: 13.1 x 13.0 extending to sheetlet margins.
Paper: 102gsm gummed stamp paper coated with yellow-green phosphor.
Gum: PVA.
Sheetlet size: 210 x 78mm of ten stamps in two rows of five.
Quantity: 40 000 sheetlets
Cylinder numbers: 8108 (blue), 8109 (red), 8110 (yellow) and 8111 (black).
Printing sheet size: 594 x 475mm comprising 10 sheetlets arranged in 5 rows of 2.
First Day Covers: Nos. 8.16 (stamps 1 to 5) and 8.17 (stamps 6 to 10), of which 5000 of each were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.11 – 'GRAHAMSTOWN / 30•06•2011'

Acknowledgement: Most of the above information was obtained from SETEMPE, Vol 17* No 2, dated May - August 2011. Additional information was supplied by Connie Liebenberg, Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group.

* This is as shown on the cover but should have been Vol 16.

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South Africa – 5/- Hyphenated issue 1 – Broken Yoke Flaw.

by Robin Messenger South African Stamp Study Circle.

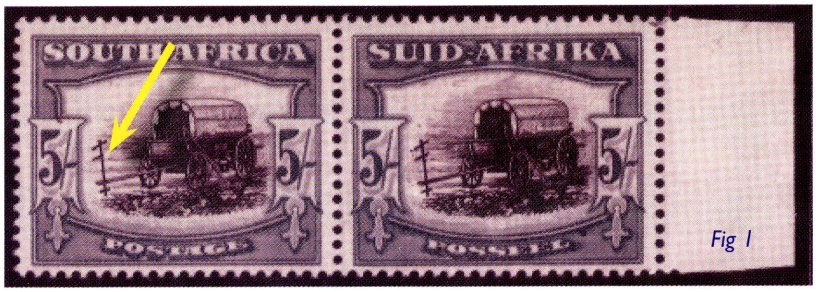

Fig 1

Most Union collectors have heard about the Broken Yoke flaw but has anyone ever seen an example? In the Van Riebeeck Tercentenary edition (1952) of the Union Handbook, there is no mention of this but the Broken Yoke-pin (Jukskei) is listed and illustrated, as 'Vd' with its sheet position, Row 18/5 (see fig 1).

There is no additional information in the supplementary volume 2 of the Union Handbook (1955). In the Golden Jubilee edition (1960), on page 192, the 'Broken Yoke-pin' variety is now designated 'V5' and the 'Broken Yoke' has been added as 'V4' but no sheet position is given.

Neither the Putzel revised edition (1979) nor the Reijger edition (1986), edited by the late Jack Hagger RDPSA, add any further information.

I posed this question at a meeting of the South African Stamp Study Circle and this was duly recorded in our February 2011 Newsletter.

One of our long-standing members, Mike Tonking, responded with the following e-mail:

'In reply to your query in the February Newsletter I am attaching a scan of the 5/- Group 1 Issue 1 'Broken Yoke' on a used single.



Fig 2

'I do not know the sheet position and it is the only copy I have ever seen. Since it is not listed in the UHB it may well be a non constant flaw which only occurred on a few sheets.'

Mike's scan is reproduced in figure 2.

In a subsequent e-mail, Mike writes: 'It may be of interest for you to know that the late Jack Hagger also had a used copy (I only know of two) which he took to be a constant flaw although did not know the position.

'He wrote about it in the July/September 1995 Springbok page 64. This is the only reference I can find, apart from the UHB, to this flaw.' (In response to Mike's first e-mail, I had pointed out that this flaw was mentioned in later editions of the UHB but without giving a sheet position.)

Michael Wigmore kindly sent me a copy of the Springbok reference and Jack's comment is as follows:

'5/- Hyphenated Issue 1.

'Shown here is an enlargement of my copy of the stamp with broken yoke. (see fig 3) Although I have never seen another copy I took it to be a constant flaw and that the tiny black line (I hope it shows in the reproduction) at the corner of the tent was the resulting gelatine flaw which made this a constant, and worth listing, variety.

One can seldom find complete sheets of high value stamps for checking, so if I was wrong do forgive me.'

The illustration in the Springbok was not in colour and was probably a photostat copy of a photostat copy, so consequently is not very clear. It appears to me that the break in the yoke is smaller than that in Mike



Fig 3

Tonking's scan and also the definition of the yoke-pin is stronger, so Jack's example is probably an earlier manifestation of the flaw. I cannot discern the gelatine flaw. Both examples are on Afrikaans stamps.

I invite comments from other Union collectors amongst our readers.

Does anyone know the whereabouts of Jack Hagger's example of this flaw?

Specialist Societies

- **The Great Britain Philatelic Society of South Africa.** Contact Tony Hitchcock. Tel 083 399 9789 email: hedgehog@iafrica. com
- **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 : roger.n.porter@gmail.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 www.orangefreestatephilately.org.uk
- **The Royal Philatelic Society London.** Journal: *'The London Philatelist'*. The SA representatives are Neville Polakow RDPSA FRPSL and Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL email: nevillep@intekom.co.za 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
- **South West Africa Stamp Study Group,** Contact: Uli Bantz email: ulib@mweb.co.za
- **Rhodesian Study Circle.** Journal: *'Journal of RSC'*. Contact Adrian de Bourbon email: apdeb@telkomsa.net
- **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.** secretary Marge Viljoen. Tel: 012 460 7339 email: thinkgraphics@telkom.net mobile: 082 990 0176, Ben Jansen. PO Box 835, Groenkloof, 0027

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Mauritius. Meeting of the Queens in Berlin

This unique international exhibition unites most of the surviving legendary Blue and Red Mauritius postage stamps at the Museum for Communication Berlin. The Blue Mauritius and its 'sister', the Red Mauritius, are among the rarest and most precious postage stamps worldwide. These rarities symbolize everything that makes historic stamps attractive and mysterious, not only for experts, but also for amateurs, i.e. their amazing value, rarity and a fascinating story surrounded by myths and legends. Twelve Blue and fifteen Red Mauritius stamps have survived to date, each one with its own history of rediscovery and successive owners.

From 2 to 25 September 2011, the Museum for Communication, Berlin will hold an exhibition entitled 'Mauritius. Meeting of the Queens in Berlin', which will include about three quarters of the twenty-seven historic Mauritius postage stamps still in existence today. The museum owns two of them (one red, one blue) and will present them together with others in this unique show – internationally unique because it brings together the largest number of these 'crown jewels of philately' ever exhibited under one roof. They were issued over 160 years ago by the British Crown Colony of Mauritius and will be on loan from the Royal Collection of Queen Elizabeth II, the British Library, the postal museums in The Hague and Stockholm, the Blue Penny Museum in Port Louis, Mauritius and from a number of private collectors. The accompanying exhibits and the catalogue will explain the historic background to the 'Mauritius myth' phenomenon, and will document the special history of these, the most famous postage stamps of the world. The documents will include two original test-printed sheets of stamps as well as the printer's original quotation.

The Mauritius Myth

The blue two-pence and the red one-penny (500 of each) were issued in 1847 in the British Crown Colony of Mauritius. The engraver modelled the design on the very first postage stamp of the world, the English 'Penny Black' with the head of young Queen Victoria in profile. The stamps of this first issue bear the overprint 'Post Office' and are thus distinguishable from the less valuable later ones with 'Post Paid' printed on them.

These 'Mauritius Post Office' stamps became coveted collectors' items because they were initially regarded as misprints. This 'legend' was held to be true until the original printing plate was discovered in 1912. Another legend has it that Lady Gomm, wife of the English Governor of Mauritius, ordered the stamps to be printed for her to enhance her invitations to a grand ball with stamps from the island colony itself.

History of the 'Mauritius Post Office' stamps in the Museum for Communication Berlin

After buying a Red Mauritius in 1901, the Reichspostmuseum Berlin acquired a Blue Mauritius in 1903 in exchange for a number of postage stamps from various colonies. Although the post office had delivered the letter in 1847, this two-pence specimen had not been postmarked. Both were combined on a tableau which, after World War II, was thought to be lost, but in 1976 it turned up again at a postage stamp fair in the United States. As both German states claimed ownership of the tableau, the American customs authorities refused to return it to either and kept it in custody for almost thirteen years. It was only in 1990, after German reunification, that the specimens were returned to Germany, to the Federal Ministry for Post and Telecommunication. Since the reopening of the Museum for Communication, Berlin, the former Reichspostmuseum, in March 2000, the valuable postage stamps have been on display there.

Mauritius. Berlin Meeting of Queens

2 – 25 September 2011

Press contact Monika Seidel
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Email m.seidel@mspt.de
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Cape Town National Stamp Exhibition 2011

With the official opening of the combined Cape Town National Stamp Exhibition and Junass 2011 in the Goodwood Civic Centre drawing near, the organising Committee continues to work to ensure that this year's event will be a resounding success. Johan van Wyk and his team at the South African Post Office have been most helpful and will be involved in the promotion of the event as well as arranging special projects for young people visiting Junass. They will also be providing a full range of Philatelic Services throughout the exhibition period. It is indeed pleasing to announce that the proposed joint stamp issue between South Africa and Indonesia will be launched at the Exhibition on Saturday 15th by representatives of both the Indonesian Embassy and Philatelic Services.

I am pleased to announce that the Chairman of the Jury Emil Buhrmann, has put together a strong and diversely experienced team as has Dr Neil Cronje who will head the Junass Jury. Exhibitors from Australia, U.S.A and the U.K. will join local philatelists in both the competitive and non-competitive classes with a wide ranging selection of subjects. As this article is written there are over 300 competitive frames taken.

Congress will be held on Friday 14 October at the Goodwood Sports Club whilst the Palmares Dinner will take place at the Belmont Conference Centre in Rondebosch on Saturday 15th.

The Dealers stands are fully subscribed and were snapped up within the first week of offering by a mix of the leading national and international traders, who will cater for most philatelic tastes.

Alan Rogers. *Organising Committee Chairman*

NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
CAPE TOWN 2011
(Incorporating Junass 2011)

13TH – 15TH OCTOBER
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF CAPE TOWN CENTENARY

Senior Jury list Cape Town 2011.06.21

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Ross Wood
Henk De Lange (Postcards)

Second Term Learner Jurors

Dries Ferreira
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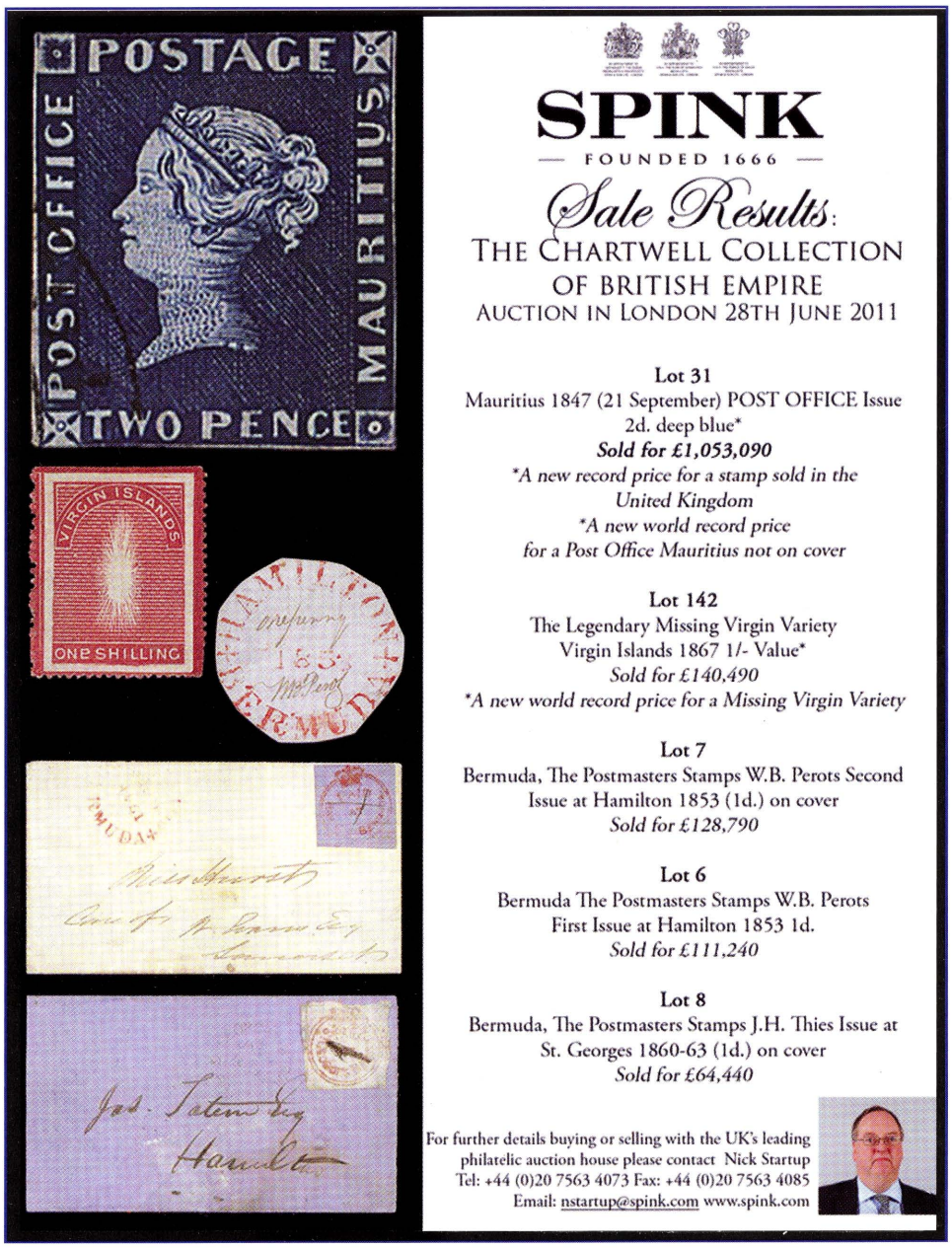

AUSTRALIAN POST OFFICE OF THE FUTURE:

Turnkey Service

Australia Post announces plans for a 'post office of the future', an innovative store showcasing a range of new services to offer customers greater access, convenience and choice in the way they transact with Australia Post.

The store will offer a dedicated area for online shopping where online traders can fulfil their postage needs, a travel services zone and a private lounge where customers can complete more complex financial and identity services transactions.

In another first, the store will have a 24/7 zone for customers to pick up parcels, vending machines where customers can buy stamps and packaging products as well as weigh and send parcels at any time that suits them.

Managing Director and CEO, Ahmed Fahour, said that this was the first of many exciting changes to transform Australia Post.

The Brisbane GPO has been chosen as the first site for the new store, which was also the location of the first PostShop in October 1989.

The new store features six dedicated zones:

Online shopping zone, including an eBay corner to dispatch parcels, purchase a range of packaging products and shop online with Australia Post eCommerce partners;

24/7 zone with parcel lockers - customers pick up their parcel at any time, a vending machine with packaging products and a self-service terminal where they weigh, and post parcels as well as an ATM;

Financial and identity services section where customers sit down and go through transactions with staff;

Travel services zone offering foreign exchange and a range of travel related services;

Self-service terminals allow customers to pay bills or post a parcel within Australia; and New spacious counters, divided into dedicated transaction types.

The concept store at Brisbane GPO is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Source: Austrailia Post

FROM THE WORLD STAMP SITE:

Watermarking Technology

Royal Mail launches interactive post with digital watermarking technology. Landmark deal means companies can link consumers to websites and videos through the post. Customers use their 3G phone to scan digitally-enhanced mail.

Royal Mail has become the world's first postal company to help businesses make their post interactive using digital watermarking technology.

Combining state-of-the-art technology with history and heritage enables people to link from their post to a company's online content, such as a website, video or Facebook page, in seconds.

People receiving the digitally-enhanced post simply scan the mail with their 3G phone to start an online journey. To view the digital content, people who receive a mailing with the digital watermark technology will simply download the free Digital Space App (available shortly from the Apple and Android App stores). By holding the 3G phone over the digitally watermarked image – which is indicated by a symbol – users are then given instant access to the digital content available.

The solution, launched by Royal Mail's Door to Door unit in partnership with Digital Space, provides a digital watermark that can be embedded into pictures on leaflets and mailings. The watermark enables marketers to integrate their print and online material without the need for barcodes or QR codes.

The digital watermark has no impact on the design and layout of a piece of mail:

- The watermark is embedded into the existing design

- No special inks or changes to the printing processes are required

Dave Smith, Royal Mail's Chief Customer Officer, said: "Royal Mail is committed to helping make leaflets and mailings increasingly sophisticated and engaging for the people who receive them. This landmark partnership means that Royal Mail is the first postal company in the world to offer digital watermarking technology to its customers."

Source: Royal Mail

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Thematically Yours

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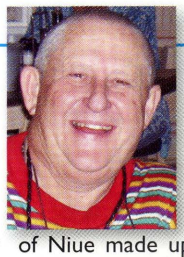
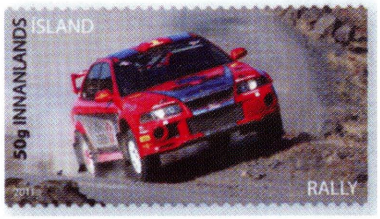


THEMES ON STAMPS -
Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

* Die **Brilpikkewyn** (SA 3: *Spheniscus demersus* - Jackass Penguin / African Penguin) is die enigste standpikkewyn in ons gebied met 'n diagnostiese swart-en-wit gesigspatroon. Dié besondere voëls kom binne 50km van die strand voor en broei op eilande langs die Kaapse en Namibiese kuste. Dit is endemies en algemeen, maar word minder. Die roep is 'n harde donkieagtige gebalk, veral snags. #1



* **Motorsport** is relatively new to Iceland and has been enjoying increased popularity in recent years. The Quarter Mile Club was founded in 1975 and started sponsoring car shows and sand drag competitions in the same year. A racing track was opened south of Hafnarfjörður in 1980, which at the time was the only specially constructed racing track in Europe. Since 1980 the club has sponsored Icelandic championship competitions in numerous car and motorcycle categories... Note the chequered flag as postmark.





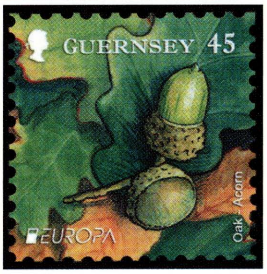
* Why is the **Giant Panda** (*Poandas gigantes*) such an endearing and special animal? Because of its beautiful face with the large black eyes? Because it is so cuddly and seemingly warmhearted? Because it feeds on bamboo? I don't know and I don't care – the fact is, the panda is the symbol of the World Wildlife Fund for Nature and keeps a conservation eye on all earth's living creatures, even homo sapiens who sometimes kill them without reason. Shame on us!

* The Struve Geodetic Arc is **a world heritage site** in the Nordic countries. It is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through 10 countries and over 2 820km. These are points of a survey, carried out between 1816 and 1855 by the astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, which represented the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian. This helped to establish the exact size and shape of the planet and marked an important step in the development of earth sciences and topographic mapping.

* Hebrew is an **ancient language** that was spoken over the course of many centuries in the Land of Israel and subsequently preserved by Jews throughout the Diaspora as a medium of cultural and religious expression. With the rise of Zionism and the State of Israel, the Hebrew language was revived as a spoken tongue and enriched with many new terms and constructions to reflect the reality of modern life. Modern Hebrew draws on all of the previous layers of the language's history. Ancient words are ascribed new meanings and new words are created following patterns and paradigm as native to the ancient tongue.







* With almost a quarter of Niue made up of virgin rainforest, it is no surprise that this beautiful nation is full of impressive **bird life**. Flying in the tropical landscape, these exotic creatures are a stunning addition to this island paradise. The Kulukulu (*Ptilinopus porphyraceus*) is highly distinctive owing to its tropical colouring. Much of its body is green and grey with a hint of bright yellow, but what truly makes it stand out is its crimson crown. This vibrant dove tends to be solitary or live in a pair, and feeds mainly on berries.



* Macadamia nuts are one of Australia's largest native **horticultural activities**. In fact, Australia is the world's largest producer of macadamia nuts, with the industry currently worth around $110.7million. NSW accounts for more than 60% of production and Queensland for around 40%. There is also a tiny industry in Tasmania. Around 75% of Australia's macadamia nuts are exported.





* This year's Europa stamps theme is **Forests**, which has been chosen by Post Europ to reflect the environment. 2011 has been declared the International **Year of Forests**, and for Europe and Guernsey, what can be more appropriate than the well-known Oak?

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2/3. Stamp News, New Stamps from Iceland: March-June 2011
4. Macau Filatelia
5. Fascination, No 328-2/2011
6. Israel Philatelic Service via East Rand Stamps
7. New Zealand Post : Niue Birds 2011
8. Stamp Bulletin Australia No 310 May – June 2011
9. Philatelic News : Guernsey Post : May 2011 Vol 8 No 18

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FOR SALE: Homelands, SWA, South Africa, Rhodesia. Collector disposing of surplus stock (M,U,blocks, sheets, booklets etc). Wants lists invited. C. Abram. Phone: 039 3155298 e-mail: theabram@telkomsa.net

WANTED: Valeriy Sidorov. Russia 196211 Sankt-Peterburg Basseinaya street 71-93. Forty year old has collected from childhood, wants to correspond and exchange postal labels and stamps

WANTED: For a collector of entire envelopes with Airmail / Priority / Registered labels affixed to them. Would be much obliged if you could send me a philatelic cover with Airmail and Priority label affixed. Sharad Mohan Address: 20, Mandakini Enclave, Alaknanda, New Delhi 110 019 (India) Mobile: +91 98 737 19836 Home: +91 11 2627 4460

WANTED: Georges - a general practitioner near Strasbourg (France). Looking for a correspondent in RSA, interested in exchanging letters with multi-coloured franking: or franking with several different stamps (at least six) and a pair or block of four stamps. Will send back a similar email: georges.gaines@dbmail.com

WANTED: Whatever is law related: Human rights, court, magistrate, prison, police, etcetera (e.g. crime committed against mail, prohibited mail, postage rate privileges). Exclude, except for special reason, (1) fiscals; (2) incoming mail where the name of the addressee is the only connexion; (3) post-1960 stamps of Commonwealth countries. Contact monusf@iafrica.co.za or tel 011 888 5215 or 15 Dale Brook crescent, Victory Park, 2195.

FOR EXCHANGE: Collector: exchange mes doubles +new issues stamps mint and used, FDCs, CM & banknotes, coins, Phonecards and other collectibles, sale possible. Eg, Fr, Gh. Alexe, P.O.Box 32, Plopeni 105900, Jud. Prahova, Romania. e-mail: numismatic.philatelic@gmail.com

FOR EXCHANGE: Send me 500 used stamps [Canada, USA, Italy] or one First Flight Cover, receive one Rare [mixed franking] cover Italy and Canada stamps cancelled at expo 1967, Montreal Canada flown on CP air to Italy. Contact V. Zanoncelli, 20 st Marks rd., East London 5201 South Africa. email: zanoncelli@telkomsa.net

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 EXHIBITIONS:** Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact 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; Ashbury School, corner of Orchards Road and von Broembsen Road, Crystal Park, Benoni. Contact: Steve Catlin 016-341-3712 and Kenny Napier 083 444 0249
- **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

MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 2012
DOHA 2012, World Philatelic Exhibition
Doha, Qatar
September 21-26
FIP Patronage/FIAP Auspices

THAILAND has won the bid to host the World Philatelic Exhibition in 2013. The event was given the official name of **'Bangkok 2013 World Stamp Exhibition'**, which will be the fourth world-class stamp event hosted by Thailand.

13 to 15 October 2011. National Exhibition in Cape Town

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



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

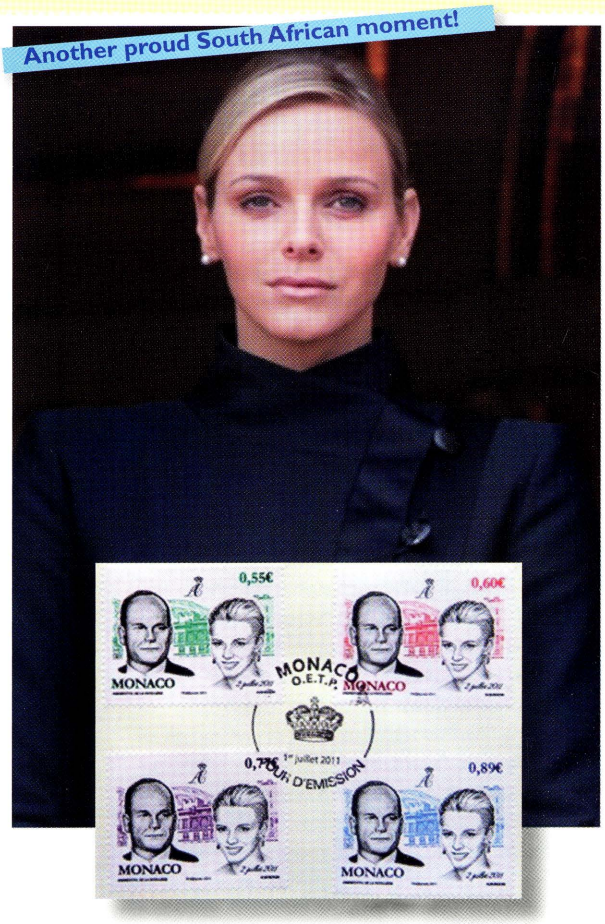
For further information contact the President Herbie Schaffler - 082 722 7604.

Dates for Society Meetings for 2011

Wed 10 August 2011 - *Annual Auction*
Wed 14 September 2011 - *Foreign Exhibits*
Wed 12 October 2011 - *One Item Evening*
Wed 9 November 2011 - *Second Competitive Evening*
Wed 7 December 2011 - *President's Cocktail Party*

Eurocircle Stamp Study - on Wednesdays:

- 31 August 2011
- 28 September 2011
- 26 October 2011
- 30 November 2011



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South Africa wins philately competition class at the UPU

from Johan Van Wyk,
Senior Manager Philately

"I am very proud to inform you that South Africa has won the seventh competition class for the designated operators of Universal Postal Union (UPU) member countries, held during Postal Operators Council (POC) in Berne, Switzerland from 26 April to 13 May 2011.

"Our entry entitled '*The Colourful Rhythms of South African Stamps*' displayed 32 A4-size pages of stamps issued from 2008 to 2010 and scored 88 points. We competed against entries from 17 Postal Administrations with Russia second (87 points), Hungary third (84 points) and Portugal fourth (74 points). Other countries that competed included Monaco, Spain, Denmark, Romania, Brasil and Australia. It was the second time that we have entered this competition. A copy of the layout of the entry as supplied to the UPU is shown below.

Entries were evaluated according to:

- § Originality of the presentation
- § Technical quality of the philatelic material exhibited
- § Utility
- § Postal usage
- § Philatelic interest
- § Quality of entry

Future Articles

My favourite cover :

you are invited to forward details of your favourite **cover** or **stamp** to the Editorial Board for consideration.

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 Committee.

Articles to be submitted, should 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 'text' 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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www.sapda.co.za
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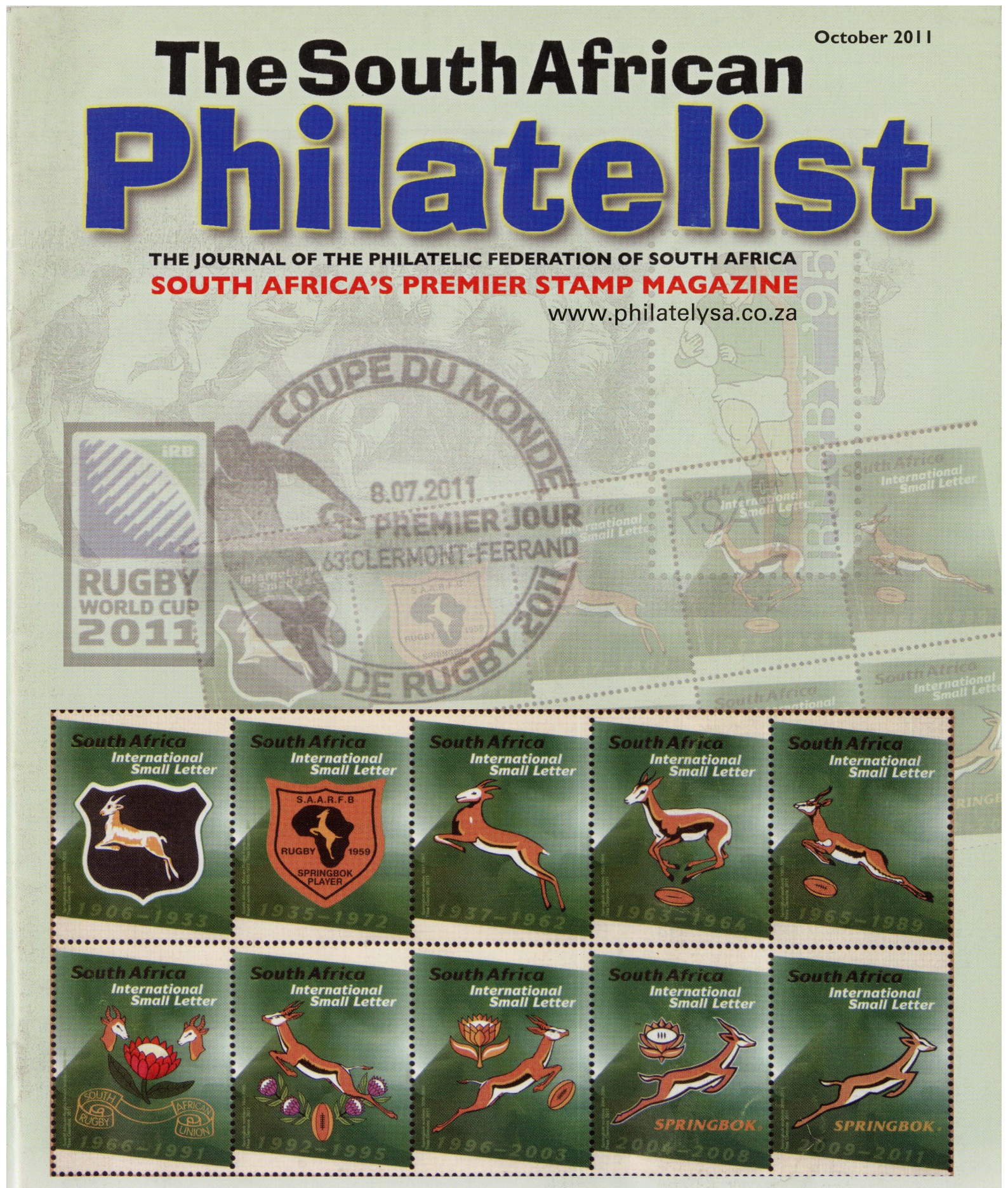

THIS MONTH

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- The History of Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek - Part 5
- More on the ZAR Proof Material Donated from Museum Voor Communicate, The Hague

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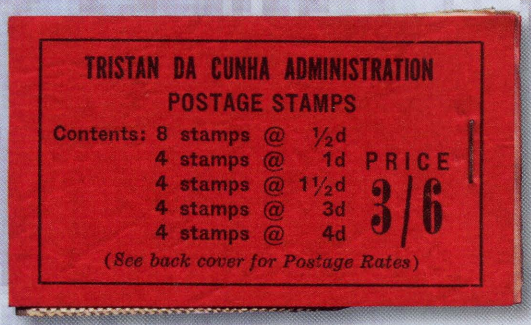
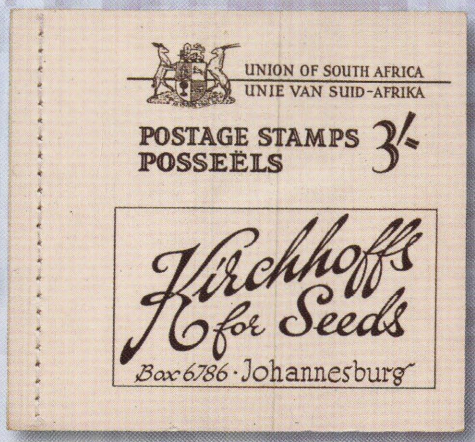


Tristan da Cunha B2 Complete: R600



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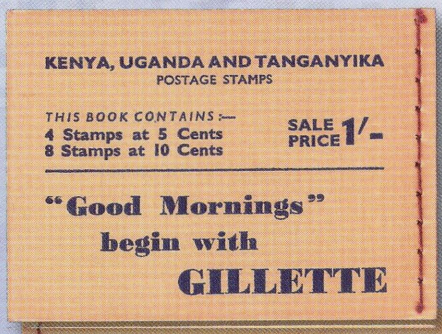

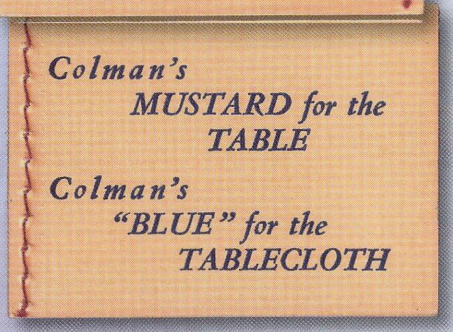

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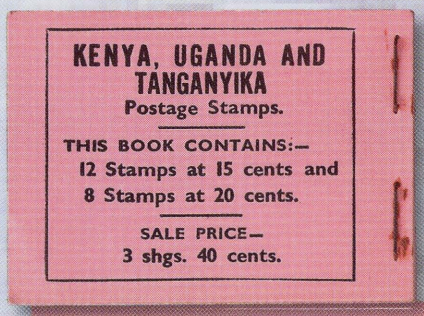



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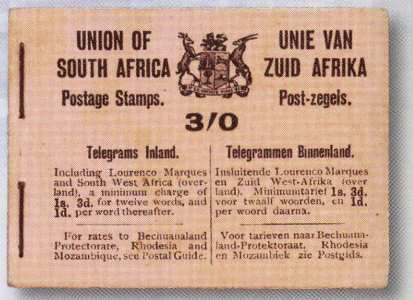
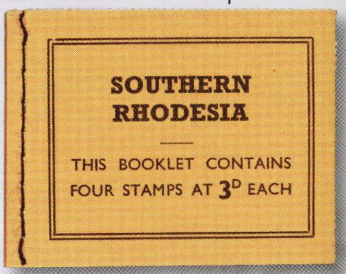


South Africa SG B3 Complete: R3 875



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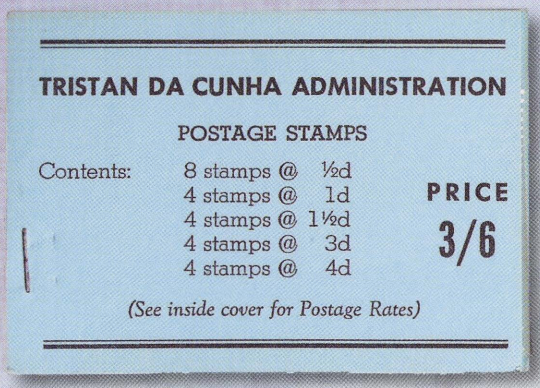
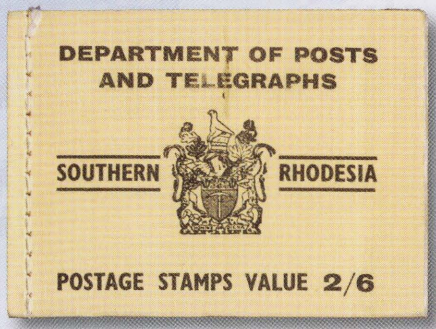


Tristan da Cunha B1 Complete: R2 250



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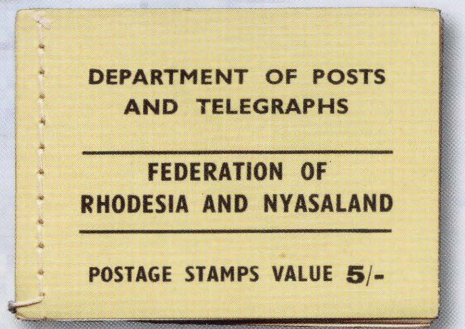
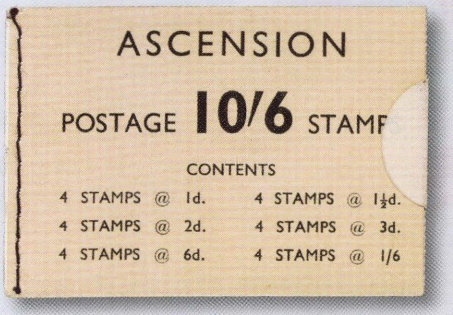


Rhodesia & Nyasaland B1 Complete: R325



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SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

October 2011 Vol 87 No 5 Whole No 908

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- 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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Contents

Report on Philanippon 2011 - *Patrick Flanagan* 152
What's it Worth? - *Chris Mobsby* 155
The ZAR Proof Material Donated to the PFSA by the Museum Voor Communicate, The Hague - *Alan Drysdall* 156
A modern Dutch Cinderella - *Jan Bakker* 161
The History of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek - *Paul van Zeyl* 162
South Africa - Major Varieties of the Union of SA - *Otto Peetoom* 166
What happened to the Atlas Catalogue of R.S.A.? - *Odd Gunnar Skagestad* 168
Field Post Office 3 - Rand Show, Johannesburg, 2011 - *Jim Findlay* 170
New Stamp Issues - *Robin Messenger* 172
George 200 Jaar Gedenksteken - *Pauw Steyl* 173
Posdag was groot dag in dié afgeleë vallei - *Joh Groenewald* 174
Rugby-Wêreldbeker: Suid-Afrika - *Sakkie Nel* 176

Regular Features

Publishing deadlines 149
From the Mailbox *(letters to the editor)* 150
Phun with Postmarks - *Alex Visser* 154
Specialist Societies 155
Stamps that make us smile..- *Volker Janssen* 169
Thematically Yours - *Rev Cassie Carstens* 175
Future Events 180
Classifieds 180

Advertisers

Johnson Philatelics 148
Doreen Royan 151
East Rand Stamps 153
Wilson Bayly Holmes Ovcon Ltd 169
Peter Bale Philatelics / Stanley Gibbons 170
Sheaffer pens 171
Peninsula Publishers 173
Rand Stamps 179
R W Hisey and R T Bartshe 181
Spink 182

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editorial board's choice
Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Alex Visser for his ongoing series on *'Phun with Postmarks'*

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Closing dates for future issues

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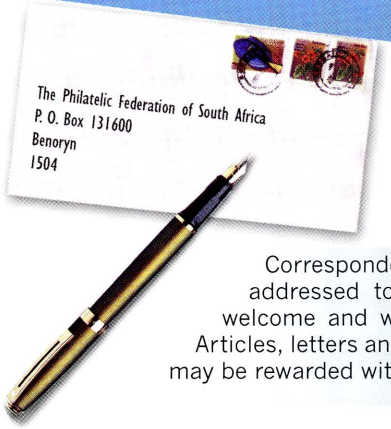
From the mailbox . . .



SHEAFFER
style for life.

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©

From the Bellville Philatelic Society: information regarding Trondheim Local post

The Bellville PS was contacted by a Norwegian named Torbjorn Oyangen, who is collecting information about the privately owned Trondheim Local post: **Trondheim By-post** which was functional between 1865 - 1913.

Its founder was Georg Fredrik Krogh (G. F. K.) who owned it until 1870, when it was taken over by a company called Braekstad & Co.

He says:" I`m collecting information from catalogues, magazines and collectors from before 1920. Does your Club have, or do you know if any South African stamp collectors have information about this private Norwegian local post company?

If your club doesn`t have any information, could you 'spread the word' of my enquiry?"

e-mail: torbjornoyangen@yahoo.no

Post address: Torbjorn Oyangen. Graatrosvegen 46 F. 7082 Trondheim Norway.

Call for correspondence

I collect stamps! This is a hobby that brings me pleasure, because each time I learn something new about different countries. If possible, please mail me the stamps of your country, for which I thank you in advance.

Sincerely.

My address: Andrew Pavlyuk (24 years old). Kolomijska 3/18. Lviv, 79049. Ukraine

CORRIGENDUM.

On reading my own Cinderella article under the title of '**Flights of Fancy**' in the August edition of *the SAPhilatelist,* I realised that I had used the semi-official stamp issued for the Solothurn to Grenchen flight of 31 August 1924 in Fig.11 when in fact I was discussing an earlier flight from Grenchen to Zurich on 10 April of the same year. The correct stamp, in which the face value is expressed in both cents and rappen, then on a par, is reproduced herewith. My apologies for any inconvenience caused.



Chris Mobsby, RDPSA FRPSL. Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

The 4c Afrikaans Language Monument stamp

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 ie '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. leslotter@natrent.co.za

Exhibition News

Cape Town National Stamp 2011 Exhibition

Goodwood Civic Centre, Western Cape

Cape Town 13 to 15 October 2011

All arrangements for this year's National have been finalised and we are confident that the event will be a resounding success.

The official opening ceremony on Thursday 13th will be performed by the Western Cape MEC for Arts and Culture, Dr. Ivan Meyer. This will be followed by a reception, which will be open to all in attendance.

The Post Office, through their Promotions Department have been instrumental in advertising the exhibition to the greater public through press releases and 'knock & drop' pamphlets. In addition, interviews with radio and TV stations are planned.

In order to generate interest amongst children and young people the local schools are being invited to come along on Friday. Transport for schools in areas further away from Goodwood is being provided. Saturday will have a special focus for juniors and various activities are being arranged. Junass Prize Giving will take place on Saturday afternoon at the exhibition venue.

We look forward to seeing philatelists and enthusiasts from all around South Africa in October.

Alan Rogers. Organising Committee Chairman

NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
CAPE TOWN 2011
(Incorporating Junass 2011)

13TH – 15TH OCTOBER
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN CENTENARY

Wishing the Organisers well for the Cape Town National Stamp 2011 Exhibition

Passing the baton on as it were, to the 2012 Organising Committee for the PORT ELIZABETH CENTAPEX 100

We are extending an early invitation to all philatelists to attend this exhibition in an exciting new venue in 2012.

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RARITIES ERRORS & VARIETIES

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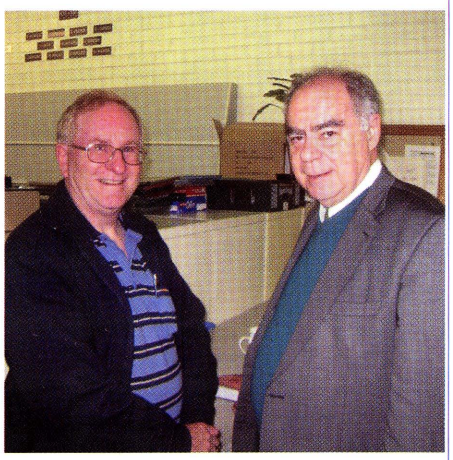
A Visit to Australia

by Howard Green RDPSA

I recently returned from a trip to Australia and had the opportunity of attending a meeting of the South Australia Philatelic Society.

While visiting my son and family in Adelaide, Australia, I made contact with Mr. Bernard Beston, International Juror and Director of F.I.P., who kindly invited me to attend a meeting of the South Australia Philatelic Society one evening. The Society has its own venue with permanent exhibition frames mounted on the wall plus an extensive philatelic library.

The Society holds four meetings each month, two during the day and two in the evening. The evening meeting that I attended was an informal gathering with a couple of small exhibits, general discussion and an auction.



Seen in the photo ; David Figg on left and Bernard Beston on right

Apparently the other monthly evening is a more formal meeting.

In addition, the South Australia Study Circle meets at this venue once a month.

The current President of the Australian Philatelic Federation, Mr. David Figg, who is also a member of the Society, was present at the meeting.

The current President of the South Australia Philatelic Society is Mr. John Bell, who has been President for many years according to the Honours Board.

All present made me very welcome and extend philatelic greetings to all in South Africa.

Report on Philanippon 2011 World Stamp Exhibition

Patrick Flanagan RDPSA Commissioner and Juror to Philanippon 2011.

Held at Yokahama Pacifico Exhibition Centre, Yokohama, Japan 2010, from 28 July to 3 August 2011.

The Philanippon 2011 World Stamp Exhibition was held in Yokohama, Japan from 28 July to 3 August 2011. The lead up to the exhibition was a difficult period for the organisers as it took place in the aftermath of the tragic earthquake and subsequent Tsunami that devastated a large part of the north eastern coast of Japan. With typical Japanese fortitude, it was decided that "the show must go on" and so it was that the doors to the Exhibition opened on time on Thursday 28 July.

The timing of the exhibition coincided with the height of summer with temperatures in the upper 20s and early 30s with humidity constantly above 100%. The earthquake had necessitated that electricity only be used where essential. Accordingly air conditioning was running, but below optimal capacity, street lights were largely not lit and at night lighting was largely confined to residential buildings and essential services. Rolling blackouts were also being employed in many areas. And of course Yokohama falls within the earthquake belt - and did we feel it? On three occasions I was awakened by earthquakes, two thankfully mild but one measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale (at its epicentre off shore) and which had an intensity of 5 in Yokohama. The buildings are engineered to take earthquakes into account but nonetheless to be wakened by the building creaking and moving, and objects such as lampshades tilting on their bases is somewhat unnerving - particularly if one is not used to such occurrences. The opening ceremony was conducted under the auspices of Japan Post, the main sponsor and Mr Shinichi Nabekura, President and CEO of Japan Post Service Co Ltd officiated. Her Imperial Highness Princess Tokamado graciously opened the exhibition. She commented on the tragic earthquake and thanked the International community for the support that had been forthcoming for Japan at this difficult time. She also embraced the hobby to the extent that important items from the Princess's own collection were on display in the Court of Honour.

The budget for the exhibition had been carefully managed in the context of the greater demands of the country. Accordingly the official functions were kept to a minimum – the Opening Ceremony, the Welcome Cocktail Party and the Palmares. The Brazil Philatelic Association hosted a promotional cocktail party to promote the Brazil 2013 World exhibition to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 2013.

The venue was quite superb with the added convenience of the official hotel being adjacent to the exhibition hall. The location, looking out over Yokohama Bay and adjacent to the shopping, restaurant and entertainment areas was exceptional.



The Yokohama Pacifico Convention and Exhibition Centre

The exhibition consisted of some 2500 competitive frames, a championship class



H I H Princess Tokamado *Mascot* *Ribbon Cutting*

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and the court of honour. The National Class as well as Youth were an integral part of the exhibition, there being a strong emphasis of promoting participation in the hobby. Support from the trade was good, particularly by Japanese dealers, whilst there were a number of overseas dealers - although not quite the number that attended Joburg 2010 or that would typically attend an Australian exhibition. Japan Post had a large presence with a number of special issues launched to coincide with the exhibition. Special date stamps were available as were philatelic passports. An entry charge of 600 yen (about R50) was levied for adults whilst children were free. A substantial children's area was made available with a range of activities and the exhibition's mascots provided entertainment continually for the youngsters. The stage was put to good use with at least two morning and two afternoon events every day. These were well attended and all seats (about 120) were generally taken up.

As a cost saving measure, the exhibition hall was not carpeted. Similarly, to save costs an exhibition catalogue was not produced, with Bulletin 2, which incorporated all relevant information, sufficing for the catalogue.

I attended the exhibition both as Juror (in Postal History) and as South African Commissioner. We had four entries :

- Andrew Fischer - *Mocambique Company :The Decimal Period* 88 Large Vermeil
- Herwig Kussing - *Germany Postal Rates - the Last year of Inflation* 82 Vermeil
- Ian Matheson - *Trengganu* 82 Vermeil
- Neville Polakow - *Publication of the Aerophilatelic Society of S A* Silver

Generally the exhibition was of a high standard and of the 528 exhibits from 65 Countries, 35 Large Gold and 79 Gold medals were achieved. The Expert Committee which works as an adjunct to the Jury had a number of items referred to it. 40 were removed from the frames and of these, 37 were referred back to the exhibitors and the home federations with the recommendation that they require a certificate to be shown again.

As an observation, particularly having had the privilege to act as a Juror, I would suggest that there are a couple of common denominator faults made by exhibitors in both Traditional and Postal History. Generally Traditional Exhibits try and cover far too much - either too many issues or too long a period. In the same context, Postal History exhibitors try to cover too long a period and do not adequately cover the '*Rates, Routes and Markings*' concept of Postal History exhibits. In both sections the '*Front Page*' generally remains a weakness - not adequately setting out the subject that the exhibitor is trying to deal with. The consequence of these 'errors of the ways' is that such exhibits tend to suffer from poor treatment and are marked down accordingly.

FIP and FIAP, under which body South Africa is affiliated, have web sites with Guidelines for exhibiting in the various classes. In addition seminars were held in order to give both exhibitors and judges guidance. I attended the Postal History seminar which was delivered by Peter McCann RDP, a Board member of FIP. It was excellent and those who are wishing to compile Postal History exhibits will do well by considering the guidelines set out therefor. I would go further and suggest that regular exhibiting and judging seminars should be held in South Africa.

The Palmares was held on Sunday 31 July at the Ball Room of the Intercontinental Grand Hotel. It started on the stroke of 18h30 and ended promptly at 21h00. Entertainment was provided by local traditional drummers and dancers who provided a good insight into Japanese Culture. The Large Gold and Gold medals were presented on stage as were the major awards. These were:

Grand Prix d'Honneur William Kwan
Hong Kong
Stamps & Covers of East China 1942 – 1949

Grand Prix International Yo-Chi Kim
Republic of Korea
Korea: Great Joseon and Daehan Empire 1884 – 1909

Grand Prix National Yasushi Tejima
Japan
Dragon Stamp Covers 1871 – 1884

From a Commissioner's perspective the customs formalities and the bin room were well handled by the organisers. On arrival the exhibits were checked by Customs and then left, against receipt, in locked containers in the Bonded Warehouse. They were then delivered to the exhibition hall where they were again checked by the Bin Room prior to mounting. On conclusion of the exhibition the locked containers were delivered to the airport and handed to each commissioner at the check-in counters. I had no difficulty with ORTIA customs having declared the exhibits with the necessary paperwork both on departure and arrival back in SA.

I also attended, as Proxy for Howard Green, the FIAP Board Meeting and FIAP Congress. Both were very positive meetings. Of general interest are the following:

New Members : Tanzania

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Exhibitions:

- **Indonesia 2012**

FIP Exhibition - June

- **Jakarta**

FIP Congress - 24 June 2012

- **Doha 2012**

To be confirmed by 15 August 2011

- **Australia 2013**

FIP Exhibition - 10-15 May 2013, Melbourne

- **Thailand 2013**

FIP Exhibition

2 - 8 August 2013, Bangkok

- **Brazil 2013**

FIP Exhibition

Dates to be confirmed, Rio de Janeiro

- **Philakorea 2014**

Dates to be confirmed



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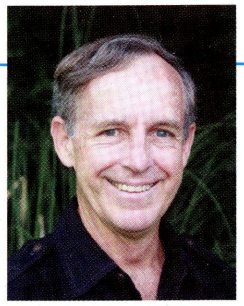
Phun with postmarks



by Alex Visser Pretoria Philatelic Society
Email alex.visser@up.ac.za

Next the turn of Natal

During the pre-stamp period, up to 1 June 1857, a range of manuscript markings, or cachets with 'PREPAID' or 'PAID' were used to designate postage paid. The first indication of origin where postage was paid is the oval cancellers introduced in 1857 for Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg, the latter shown in Figure 1. A small circle with crown, shown in Figure 2, was used in Durban, but there is no year indication in the date.



Figure 1. Oval canceller for Pietermaritzburg.



Figure 2. Small circle canceller used in Durban.

An attractive style of date stamp with crown incorporating the town name was introduced in 1860 for use with the first series of numeral obliterators. Normally the cancellation was used as a date stamp on the cover with the numeral cancellation killing the adhesive, but it is also found on adhesives. Figure 3 shows an example of this date stamp from Isipingo, and Figure 4 shows different types of numeral cancellers. The Barred Oval Numeral Canceller (BONC) shown in Figure 4c is the same style as used in the Cape, and reflects the British influence.



Figure 3. Small circle with crown used in Isipingo.



Figure 4. Different styles of numeral cancellers (a) Weenen (b) New Hanover (c) Edendale

A unique and attractive date stamp, known as the shield type, was introduced in the 1870s. Its main characteristic was that the date appeared in segmented form with a vertical line dividing day and month from the year. This style was unlike any other date stamp used in southern Africa. The numeral again reflected office of use. These are rather scarce. The discussion of the Natal postmarks will continue in the next issue.



Figure 5. Shield type date stamp used at Dundee.

Why anonymous?

Date stamps without office indication have started to appear. Figure 6 shows two such date stamps. The circular self-inking date stamp has as its return address Umlazi township. The two line date stamp is of a style typical in the Eastern Cape, but there was no return address. Both date stamps do not appear to be mutilated, and this thus begs the question "Why no name?". This in fact defeats the purpose of a date stamp which should give both a date and office at which the item was handled. Can anyone help with identifying the offices?

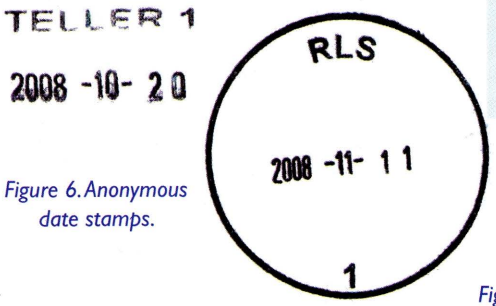


Figure 6. Anonymous date stamps.

Die vroeë Natalse datumstempels is pragtig en uniek in hulle ontwerp. Dit maak hulle gesog onder versamelaars. Daar het ook nie baie oorgebly nie, wat die soektog des te interessanter maak.

In vorige rubrieke is daar voorbeelde van datumstempels wat die funksie van aanwending beskrywe. Figuur 7 wys nog 'n aantal voorbeelde van Newcastle in Kwazulu-Natal. 'PCLS/PKTE' verwys na Parcels/Pakkette, 'SP' na Superintendent wat tweetalig is, 'CB/SIRK' na Circulation Branch/Sirkulasietak, en 'CTO/STK' na Central Telegraph Office/Sentrale Telegraafkantoor. Dit gebeur nie noodwendig dat die datumstempels uitsluitlik vir die voorgeskrewe doel gebruik word nie, en daarom vind ons byv. die telegraafstempel op posstukke. Die personeel in Newcastle het genoem dat sedert 'n herorganisasie word die toesighoudende rol nie meer vervul nie, en word die 'SP' datumstempel by die toonbanke gebruik.



Figure 7. Reeks van spesiale doelstempels van Newcastle.

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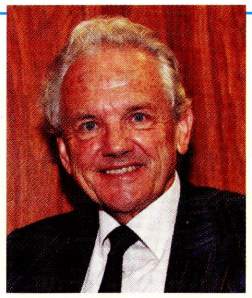
WHAT IS IT WORTH?



by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA FRPSL.
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

Most collectors will be aware, I am sure, of the extremely high cost of maintaining an up-to-date reference library. The price of an annual catalogue has escalated in leaps and bounds in recent years and one cannot help but feel sorry for those stamp dealers whose livelihood requires that they keep abreast of market values. Admittedly, there are certain price listings that are available on the Internet but my own preference is for the printed version of each appropriate catalogue.

For collectors or dealers specialising in the stamps of a single country such as South Africa or Great Britain, the outlay may not be too onerous. If, on the other hand, that interest extends to, for example, all of South America or even to the whole of the British Commonwealth, then the decision surely has to be made on how frequently one can afford to buy a new edition of *Stanley Gibbons* or *Michel* or *Yvert & Tellier* or *Scott*. Then, of course, there are the dealers who buy and sell stamps of the whole world. Just imagine the cost of purchasing catalogues covering the outpourings of every country that has ever issued stamps!

This, in fact, is a similar problem to that with which I am faced as the owner of a collection of which the intention is to represent each and every authority that has ever been responsible for the use of postage stamps. Speaking for myself, the catalogue is of greater use for purposes of research than as a valuation tool. However, having acquired quite a few of the six thousand or so authorities on which I wanted to base my collection, I was struck with the thought that it could be useful, for estate purposes if nothing else, to attempt to put a value on the material that I had accumulated.

However, the diversity of the material in my collection presented a problem. Regular readers of this journal may be aware of the fact that a large part of my own collection consists of stamps and covers of the so-called 'local' posts of the world, perhaps as much as seventy-five or eighty percent of the total. Accordingly, I have found it necessary to obtain quite a few specialised catalogues over the years for the likes of the Russian Zemstvos of the 19th Century, the Strike Posts of Great Britain of 1971 and the stamps of the Spanish Civil War to name a few. Because many of these catalogues are fairly old and, not surprisingly, priced in one or other foreign currency, I saw the need to develop a formula that would, at the press of a button, convert whatever values I had derived into South African Rand of the day.

In order to accommodate escalation, I inflate the catalogue price at a simple interest rate of 5% per annum. Thus, €12.00 in 1995 would become €12 x (1+2011-1995 x.0.05) equating to €21.60 in 2011. The formula would also access in my spreadsheet the current exchange rate of the Euro, R8.89 = €1.00 at the time of writing, to give a present value of R192. Furthermore, each stamp or cover in my database is allocated a condition factor based on 1.0 for 'fine'. Had the example quoted been short of a perf or two, it might have incurred a discount of, say, 20% and the value of R192 would have been multiplied by 0.8 to give a net value of R154. On the other hand, use of the stamp on cover could have resulted in a considerable increase in its value and this too can be accommodated in the formula.

In order to illustrate the calculation, I have referred in my collection to a 1933 air mail cover bearing, in addition to the everyday 1½d brown George V definitive, the adhesive 3d stamp of the Great Western Railway Air Service which is listed both in my 1979 copy of Jackson's '*Railway and Airway Letter Stamps of the British Isles*' and in Sanabria's '*Air Post Catalogue*' of 1960. The British catalogue rates it at GB both prices are given for the stamp 'on cover', the only adjustment needed in this case is a discount of 5% in respect of a slightly blurred cancellation. With current exchange rates of R11.02 = £1.00 and R6.79 = $1.00, Jackson yields a present value of R218 that compares quite closely with that of Sanabria at R229.

When last I ran my valuation programme, the exchange rates were R14.55 to the Pound Sterling and R10.13 to the US Dollar. On this basis, Jackson and Sanabria would have yielded values for my GWR cover of R288 and R341 respectively. If nothing else, this article might just remind you that, if you do value your stamps in Pounds or Dollars, the strengthening of the Rand against those currencies is going to have a negative effect on the apparent worth of your collection in South African money.

Specialist Societies

- **The Great Britain Philatelic Society of South Africa.** Contact Tony Hitchcock. Tel 083 399 9789 email: hedgehog@iafrica. com
- **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 : roger.n.porter@gmail.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 www.orangefreestatephilately.org.uk
- **The Royal Philatelic Society London.** Journal: '*The London Philatelist*'. The SA representatives are Neville Polakow RDPSA FRPSL and Patrick Flanagan RDPSA FRPSL email: nevillep@intekom.co.za 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
- **South West Africa Stamp Study Group,** Contact: Uli Bantz email: ulib@mweb.co.za
- **Rhodesian Study Circle.** Journal: '*Journal of RSC*'. Contact Adrian de Bourbon email: apdeb@telkomsa.net
- **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.** secretary Marge Viljoen. Tel: 012 460 7339 email: thinkgraphics@telkom.net mobile: 082 990 0176, Ben Jansen. PO Box 835, Groenkloof, 0027

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THE ZAR PROOF MATERIAL DONATED TO THE PFSA BY THE MUSEUM VOOR COMMUNICATIE, THE HAGUE IN THE NETHERLANDS

This information is based on the article published by Alan Drysdall and the late Leo Crandel in the Transvaal Philatelist of November 1995 on the same topic.

Introduction

It was reported in *the SA Philatelist* of April 2011 that further details of the Dutch material donated to South Africa will appear in future issues. On the 10 February 2011 the Philatelic Heritage Committee of the PFSA under the chairmanship of Gawie van der Walt, coordinated a special evening in conjunction with Foundation, SAPDA and the South African Post Office to commemorate the handing over of the ZAR proof material from the Museum voor Communicatie in The Hague. *(See SA Philatelist, April 2011).*

This was the second occasion where archival material was handed over to South Africa. Towards the end of the 20th Century the Netherlands Post Office realised that they still had some ZAR proof material in their archives. Due to the fact that they found the task of organising and maintaining the material beyond their resources they started to distribute some of it to other institutions.

On 17 February 2003, Gawie van der Walt in his capacity as the Convenor of the PFSA Public Collections Committee, received an e-mail from Leo Crandel in Holland stating that the TPG Post wished to dispose of some of its remaining ZAR material. On 8 May 2003 Gawie van der Walt took possession on behalf of the South African philatelic community of the material from Cees Janssen at the TPG Post HQ in The Hague. These items were mounted in the '*Rijksmodelboek*' of the original Netherland PTT on sheets of grey card and all the stamps were stuck down.

In 1986 the Netherlands PTT, the equivalent of the UK GPO, gave their records relating to the period prior to 1926 to the Algemeen Rijks Archief (the ARA, i.e. General National Archives) in The Hague. The ARA gave the philatelic material, that is proofs, stamps, stationery, etc., to the PTT Museum – the equivalent of the National Postal Museum in the UK – which is also in The Hague, but retained the associated correspondence. The material acquired by the Museum, which with the Netherlands postal service was privatised in 1989, included proof items relating to the stamps and postal stationery printed between 1884 and 1896 by Enschedé for the South African Republic. These were the items which had been in the safe-keeping of the Controller, an official appointed by the Dutch PTT, who monitored Enschedé's activities on behalf of the PTT and also on behalf of the ZAR Government.

The colour trials for the Vurtheim issue and the revenue stamps are held in folders which are neatly annotated, and were evidently prepared for display. In the case of the Vurtheim issue, each folder contains a loose sheet of paper bearing the same information. All printing by Enschedé was done under the supervision of the Controller, who also acted on behalf of the ZAR Government. The original descriptions, that is the loose sheets of paper, may therefore have been written by either the Controller or Enschedé.



fig. 1

1885 Vurtheim issue

Fourteen unaccepted colour trials - 'niet gekozen kleurproef' – comprise sheets of 60 (10 x 6) of the 1d duty on ungummed paper, many of which are handstamped, usually on the reverse of the right margin, with the mark of the Controller. This is in the form of an ornate 'P.Z.' in a circle. (This handstamp was in use from 1866 until the early 1890s, when it was replaced by the unornamented, circular and square handstamps struck on panes of Second Republic postage and revenue stamps.) All the folders contain two or three panes, which in some cases show variations of shade attributable to the degree of inking. The annotation on each folder reads 'Transvaal / Frankeerzegels / 1884', which would suggest that these colour trials were produced in 1884. (The first stamps in the series were placed on sale on the 13 March, 1885.)

2 panes in rose, one slightly darker than the other and with the Controller's handstamp, and one with the ink recipe in manuscript in the right margin.

3 panes in royal blue, all with the handstamp of the Controller.

3 panes in green, two with the handstamp of the Controller.

2 panes in deeper green (similar to the £5 duty), one lighter than the other, both with the handstamp of the Controller.

3 panes in dull green without the handstamp of the Controller.

2 panes in slate, one with the handstamp of the Controller.

2 panes in bright greenish yellow without the handstamp of the Controller.

2 panes in reddish brown without the handstamp of the Controller, one with the ink recipe in manuscript in the right margin.

2 panes in orange-brown, one with the handstamp of the Controller

2 panes in grey, both with the handstamp of the Controller.

3 panes in pale brown without the handstamp

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fig. 2.

of the Controller.

2 panes in dull brown (drab) without the handstamp of the Controller.

The panes identified as the chosen colours – 'gekozen kleurproef' – comprise

1 pane in pearl-grey, the colour of the issued ½d duty (grey), with the handstamp of the controller.

1 pane in carmine, the colour of the issued 1d duty) with the handstamp of the Controller.

2 panes in mauve, the colour of the issued 3d duty, without the handstamp of the Controller.

1 pane in blackish olive, the colour of the issued 4d duty (bronze-green), without the handstamp of the Controller.

1 pane in pale dull blue, the colour of the issued 6d duty, without the handstamp of the Controller.

1 pane in yellow-green, the colour of the issued 1s duty, without the handstamp of the Controller.

1 pane in yellow, the colour of the issued 2s 6d duty (orange-buff), without the handstamp of the Controller.

1 pane in deep slate, the colour of the issued 5s duty, with the handstamp of the Controller.

1 pane in deep cinnamon, the colour of the issued 10s duty (fawn), without the handstamp of the Controller. (See panes illustrated on page 160)

The 2d duty, first issued in September 1885, is represented by an imperforate pane printed in the issued colour – purple-brown – on gummed paper (n.b.), from which the bottom-right corner stamp has been removed. The annotation on the folder reads: 'Kleurproef van het zegel van / 2 pence /Brief dd 23 Febr. 1885, No. 1328/P'. This would suggest that the order, to which Enschedé accorded the reference number 1328/P, was dated the 23 February, 1885. (The change of colour of the 2d duty introduced in 1887 is not represented.)

The last item relating to the Vurtheim issue is a single sheet, now torn in half horizontally, with individual stamps stuck down on both sides

One side is headed, 'Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek / gekozen & niet gekozen kleuren' (chosen and not chosen colours). The six rows of stamps comprise:

Row 1. a) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in blackish olive; a pencilled annotation alongside reads '4 Penny'.

b) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in mauve; a pencilled annotation alongside reads '3 Penny'.

c) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in rose; a pencilled annotation alongside reads '1 Penny'.

Row 2. a) ½d grey; the perforated issued stamp.

b) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in pale dull blue; a pencilled annotation alongside reads '6 Penny'.

c) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in bright greenish yellow.

d) 6d pale dull blue; the perforated issued stamp.

Row 3. a) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in green.

b) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in yellow-green; a pencilled annotation below reads '1 sh'.

c) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in dull green.

(The heading and rows 1 to 3 are illustrated in fig. 1, on previous page)

Row 4. a) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in deep cinnamon; a pencilled annotation alongside reads '10 sh'.

b) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in pale brown.

c) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in orange-brown.

d) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in very pale brown.

Row 5. a) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in grey.

b) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in slate; a pencilled annotation below reads '5 sh'.

c) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in grey; a pencilled annotation below reads '½ Penny'.

d) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in grey-black.

Row 6. a) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in grey-brown; a pencilled annotation alongside reads '2 Penny'.

b) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in pale grey-brown.

The other side of this sheet is headed 'Gekozen kleuren', and there is a reference to a letter dated 19 July, 1884, no. 1309/P.

The stamps in the first three rows are all single bottom-right corner copies of trials in the issued colours, which are annotated in ink in the margins of the stamps to indicate the duty concerned.

Row 1. a) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in grey; the annotation alongside reads '½ pennij'.

b) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in carmine; the annotation alongside reads '1 pennij'.

Row 2. a) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in mauve; the annotation alongside reads '3 pence'.

b) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in blackish olive; the annotation alongside reads '4 pence'.

c) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in pale dull blue; the annotation alongside reads '6 pence'.

Row 3 . a) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in yellow-green; the annotation alongside reads '1 shilling'.

b) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in yellow; the annotation alongside reads '2 shilling 6 pence'.

c) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in slate; the annotation alongside reads

See panes illustrated on page 160

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'5 shilling'.

d) imperforate colour trial of the 1d duty in deep cinnamon; the annotation alongside reads '10 shilling'.

The lower part of this side of the page is headed, 'Kleurproef (in deze kleur afgedrukt) ref. letter 23 February 1885, No. 1328'. The single stamp mounted below is an imperforate copy of the 2d duty printed in purple-brown, which is possibly the copy missing from the sheet described above, but in this case the margins have been trimmed (See fig.2, heading and rows 1 and 2 are not shown).

A single card printed in carmine as issued except that the bottom of the 'stamp' is on the same line as the word 'BRIEFKAART' rather than below it.

A single card as issued, i.e. printed in carmine on brownish card, with the reverse printed in black for NZASM as an advice of arrival of goods. The date and number printed is recorded as on the first issued NZASM cards, i.e. '10.000 Juli 1891'.

A single card printed entirely in carmine as used by NZASM.

On all these proof cards, with the exception of the cards printed for NZASM, the bottom frameline of the 'stamp' is 1 mm. below the bottom of the word 'BRIEFKAART'. The NZASM cards, like the issued cards, show the lower frameline of the stamp 1 mm above the bottom of the word 'BRIEFKAART'. There are also differences in the size of the lettering in the words 'ZUID AFRIKA', REPUBLIEK' and 'BRIEFKAART'. (Fig 4)

Items relating to the 'disselboom' cards include:

Manuscript essays in black for the ½d and 1d postcards and reply cards, with the printed 'stamp' represented by a ½d (grey) or 1d (rose-red) stamp – as appropriate – of the 'disselboom' issue trimmed to the octagonal outline of the design.

Similar essays, again with trimmed stamps, but more neatly drawn.

Essays/proofs of the ½d postcard (2) and ½d reply card in black on paper, the 'stamp' is, however, an impression of the 1d duty (also in



(Fig 3)

Postal stationery

The collection includes a number of essays and proofs of postcards and reply cards. (The ARA reference numbers are V 21-11 1895-13147 and V 12-10 1895-11514.) Items relating to the Vurtheim issue include:

Four printed essays for a 1d postcard in black on cards numbered (in pencil) 1, 3, 4 and 5 mounted on a single sheet. In each case the 'stamp' is a 1d duty of the Vurtheim design, but the lettering to the left of this impression differs. Three of the essays show the lettering horizontal with a different, ornamented, framed 'Z' in 'ZUID'. The essay numbered '1' approximates more closely to the design of the issued cards, but the lettering is seriffed (Essays 1 & 3 are shown in fig.3).

Three cards in the issued design:

a) with the lettering in black but with the 'stamp' in carmine, and measuring 121 x 85 mm;

b) printed entirely in carmine and measuring 121 x 85 mm; and

c) printed in carmine and measuring 137.5 x 92 mm (the approximate size of the issued cards).

A single card printed in black but with the stamp in carmine.



(Fig 4)

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(Fig 5)

black). The two examples of the postcard are on different papers. The folder containing these items is annotated to record that the design was approved on 12 October, 1895. Enschedé's reference number is 11514.

Proofs of the accepted design for the 1d postcard and 1d reply card in black on paper.



(Fig 6) Illustrated here is the bottom row of the 1d blue colour trial sheet.

Unaccepted essays/proofs in black for the 1d 'disselboom' postcard (3) and 1d reply card (2 copies of the outward section only) with two lines of wording above 'BRIEFKAART'. (The actual words are the same as on the issued cards.)

Revenue stamps

The material relating to the revenue stamps again comprises only colour trials. The first group is described as '1885 Niet goedgekeurde kleurproeven der plakzegels van 6d, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ en 5 shill.', i.e. unaccepted colour trials for the 6d, 1s, 1s6d, 2s, 2s6d and 5s revenue stamps printed in 1885. (The first revenue stamps produced by Enschedé for the South African Republic were printed in June of that year.) They are in the form of wide-margined horizontal strips of five imperforate stamps on ungummed paper, and were probably printed from partly inked plates. The second group comprises unaccepted similar trials for the 10s, £1, £2, £5, £10 and £20 duties. The third group comprises trials for the 6d, 1s, 1s6d, 2s, 2s6d and 5s duties in the accepted colours (See fig. 5) The trial for the 1s6d duty is a reconstructed strip of four, presumably printed as a strip of five that was then cut into a pair and three singles and the right-hand stamp removed, and the fourth, trials in the accepted colours for duties from 10s to £20 (inclusive). There are, however, differences in shade between some approved trials and the first issued stamps. For example, the 1s trial is a strikingly bright shade of olive-yellow.

The colour trials for the 1d duty are in two folders annotated to record that they were printed in 1892. (The first issued 1d revenue stamps were printed in January 1893.) The unaccepted trials comprise two top marginal blocks of 25 (5 x 5) a portion of one of these is illustrated in fig.6. Two bottom marginal horizontal strips of 4 printed in six different colours, and the accepted trials a single block of 25 and a bottom marginal strip of 4 in cobalt.

The colours represented correspond to those listed on pages 42 and 43 of Volume 2 of the Handbook and illustrated in Colour Plates A to C, i.e. an unaccepted and an accepted colour for each of the duties from 6d to £20, and six unaccepted and one accepted colour for the

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1d duty. None of the trials for the revenue stamps in the PTT Museum Collection bears the Controller's handstamp, but since a number of stamps have evidently been removed from the sheets of the 1d duty, as well as the right and left margins, such a mark could have been present on these particular trials. The only colour trial illustrated in the Handbook which bears the handstamp of the Controller is that for 1d duty in the issued colour, and it is probable therefore that this was the only trial which was so handstamped.

Postscript:

We are greatly indebted to Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA for his assistance in supplying the introduction and additional scans to the original 1995 article.

Sources:

Alan Drysdall and Leo Crandel, *Some further developments in the Enschedé story – the holdings of the Netherlands PTT Museum.* Article published in *The Transvaal Philatelist*, November 1995, p. 118.

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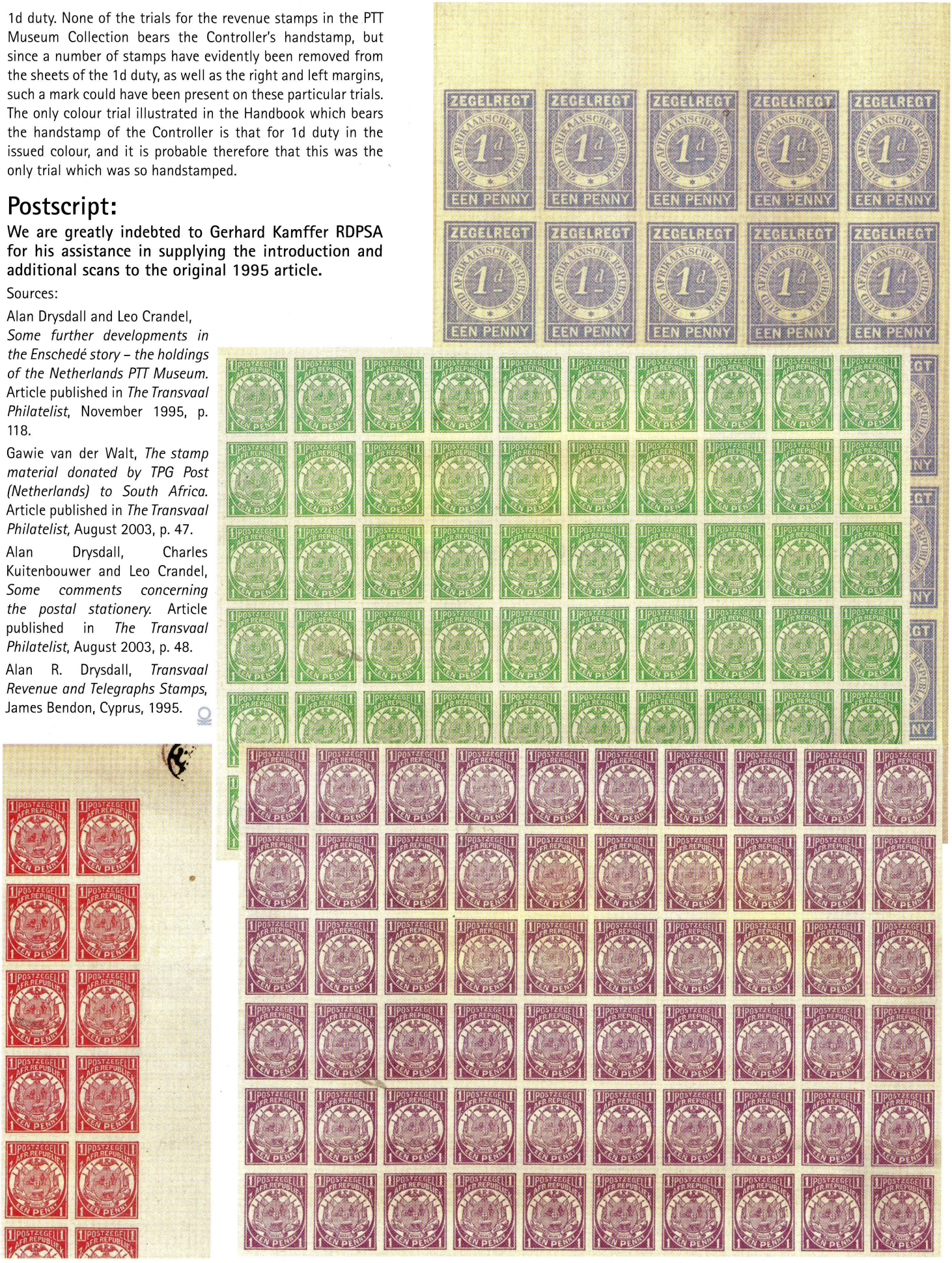
Alan R. Drysdall, *Transvaal Revenue and Telegraphs Stamps*, James Bendon, Cyprus, 1995.



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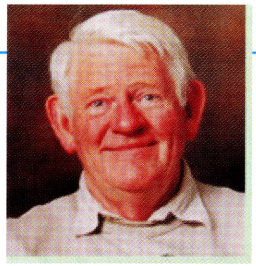
A modern Dutch Cinderella



by Jan Bakker RDPSA, Afrikaanse Filateliste Vereniging

WhenWhen Dutch Crown Princess Beatrix announced her wedding plans to a German, Claus von Armsberg, there were certain elements in Holland that protested violently. Claus had been a member of the Hitler Jugend (like 99.99% of all boys in Germany of his age) and some people began to fight the World War all over again. This was not only the stance of ordinary people, but there were also a large percentage of members of parliament and Government who felt the same way. When the question arose about a stamp for this Royal Wedding the Government had a problem. If they refused the stamp half the population would protest, while the other half would protest if they did issue a stamp. So they took the politician's way out; they did nothing. When questions were asked later, they stated that there was not enough time to design, print and issue a stamp of sufficient quality for such an occasion.



Not everyone was taken in by this answer. A 34 year old graphic designer made his own stamp, printed it at his own cost and used it on his own mail and gave it to friends to use. With the help of a well-known Den Haag stamp dealer, he proved the Government wrong. The Government promptly went to court, even after it was found that the post office did not suffer any financial loss. All covers were franked correctly and the 'wedding stamp' did not show the name of a country and had no value printed on the 'stamp'. The judge ordered a fine of 11 Guilders for this harmless but nice transgression of some obscure law, to enable the accused to appeal against the sentence. (I do not know if he did so).

Here you see an airmail cover to Israel which went through the post and this Cinderella was even cancelled by the post office, against regulations.

- PRESS RELEASE

SPINK acquires INVESTPHILA in Switzerland to further enhance its presence in The Americas and Russia

INVESTPHILA CHAIRMAN GUIDO CRAVERI TO LEAD SPINK US PHILATELIC BUSINESS

Spink has acquired Investphila of Switzerland. Investphila, founded 30 years ago by its Chairman Guido Craveri, formerly a partner in Harmers Switzerland, is the world leader for stamp auctions of South and Central America material as well as Russia. Completing over 50 auctions, Investphila have broken many records and brought to the market landmark collections such as The *Dr. Paolo Bianchi* collection and The *Lipschutz* Collection of Russia, The *Shaida* Collection of Great Britain and The *Concordia* Collection of Uruguay. Their ideal location in Lugano, also offers a dominant share of the Italian and Swiss philatelic market. In 1997, the Board of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington nominated Guido Craveri Chairman of the Council of Philatelists of the National Postal Museum (the largest and most visited postal museum in the world).



Olivier Stocker and Guido Craveri celebrating the new alliance

Spink and Investphila have both shared tremendous successes over the past 12 months. Spink continue to break world records at auction with each category of collectables they represent.

In the past three months alone Spink broke new ground in philately with *The Chartwell* Collection. In 48 hours over £5 million worth of stamps were sold including a new UK record for a stamp sold at auction – over £1 million for the 2d. blue Post Office Mauritius.

It was only a matter of time before these two prestigious firms, sharing values of customer service and results, joined forces. And in keeping with their usual style they will be hitting the ground running as the "Spink Investphila" maiden sale is scheduled to take place in Lugano in early 2012. It will feature amazing Latin American Collections and rarities, already with both houses.



Mauritius 1847 (21 September) POST OFFICE Issue 2d. deep blue
Sold June 28th 2011 as the part of The Chartwell Collection for £1,053,090
A new record price for a stamp sold in the United Kingdom

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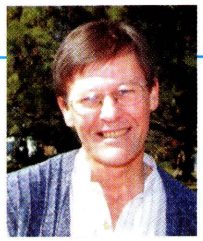

AN EXCITING SIX PART SERIES
featured in each issue of the 2011 publications

The History of the Zuid - Afrikaansche Republiek / Transvaal to 1896 (Part 5 of 6)

by Paul van Zeyl SAPDA

DUTCH OFFICIALS COME TO THE FORE

Transvaal's postal system received a shot in the arm in 1885, when a new PMG, Isaac Nicolaas van Alphen (1854 -1925) (fig 1), was appointed in place of JA Vogel. Dutch by birth, Van Alphen had begun his Transvaal career as assistant to the government printer JC Rous, and was appointed postal agent at Potchefstroom in 1879 and Postmaster in 1881. He was appointed PMG of Swaziland four years later.

Coinciding with his appointment (1 April), new Vürtheim-designed and Enschedé & Son, Haarlem-printed stamps were issued. The first stamps were received in Pretoria on 3 March 1885. By this time, finances had so improved that the positions of PMG and Pretoria Postmaster were separated (31 March); and it was decided that a new post office building could be erected in Pretoria. Before this, temporary premises had been provided in a section of the old jail behind the Raadzaal. The new building was erected on the site of the Austin building on the western side of Church Square, and was completed in 1887 (fig 2).

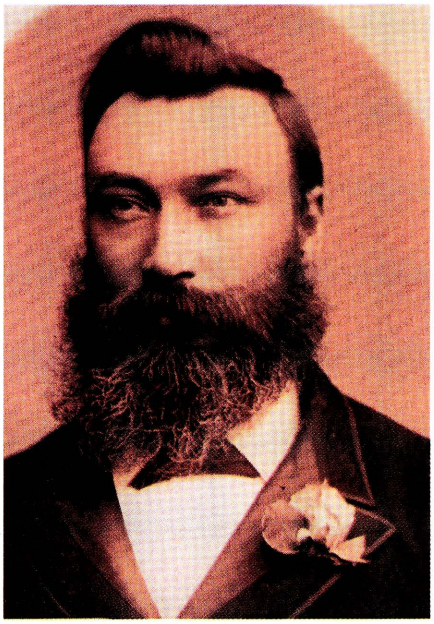

Fig 1. Photo of PMG Van Alphen

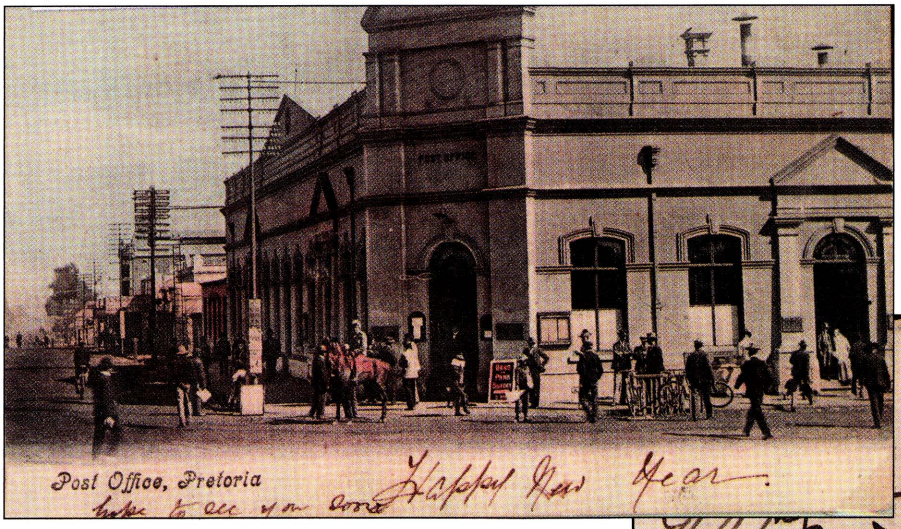

Fig 2. Postcard of the new Pretoria post office

Van Alphen gave urgent attention to reducing inland, interstate and overseas postal rates. In particular, the letter rates to England (6d per ½ ounce) and all other countries of the General Postal Union (7½d per ½ ounce) had long been prohibitive (fig 3). Van Alphen's term of office was characterized by much renewal and innovation. He revised and improved the post office laws of the state (1886, 1890 and 1898). He oversaw ZAR's admission to the World Postal Union (1893) and the South African Postal Union Convention (1897), which took effect on 1 January 1898. Van Alphen strengthened the ZAR's postal network by adding services and paying attention to staff training, the latter being much needed as, in his time, the number of Post Offices increased from 44 to 248.

Van Alphen also served on a committee established around 1891 to introduce a Post Office savings bank service (fig 4) in a rural environment of few banking institutions, and provided related payments instruments such as money orders (fig 5) and postal orders (fig 6) to facilitate trade. This service was approved by the Second Volksraad for implementation on 1 January 1893. According to the stipulations of the 'Posspaarbankwet', a Controller – responsible to the PMG – would administer the savings bank service. Local post offices were required to maintain regular communication links with Pretoria regarding all receipts and payments.

The telegraph service started by the British during the period of their occupation was also extended to outlying areas. From this part contract, it appears that by 1887 the Hoofddirecteur Telegraag Departement, CK van Trotsenburg, had contracted Carl Schuirmann to establish telegraph lines from Pretoria to Rustenburg and Zeerust to the borders in the direction of Mafeking within three months (fig 7).



Fig 3. 1886 cover with 14d in stamps affixed (rate should have been 1/3d; note red-brown markings at left) cancelled Pretoria/'1' 10/05, backstamped Cape Town 17/05 & Dov, Tasmania 5/07

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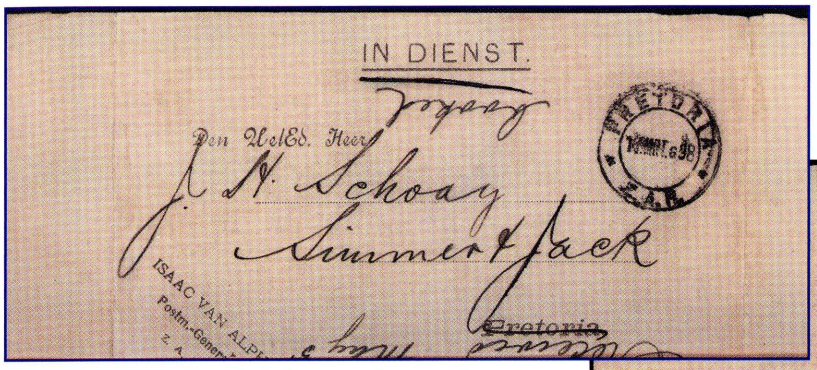

Fig 4. 1898 'IN DIENST' form from Van Alphen's Pretoria office acknowledging receipt of a savings bank deposit

The ZAR's Vürtheim stamps had been in Post Offices for almost a decade when proofs of a new design – the 'Shafts' stamps – were submitted by Enschedé & Son in 1893. The design and printing of five values was approved, (fig 8) as was a new 1d postal stationery postcard. As was the case with the coins issued at the time, it was quickly pointed out that the Transvaal's wagons had but a single disselboom. Accordingly, the design and stamp issues were altered.

By this time, Van Alphen's multi-faceted personality had come to the fore. He was a founder of the Pretoria Agricultural Society, attempted to beautify Burgers Park and was involved in distress relief during the Transvaal floods of 1893. Van Alphen also served on committees of Johannesburg's gold mining companies. He was involved in the establishment of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society (1894) and was a patron-founder member as well as first President of the Pretoria Philatelic Society (1898).

The ZAR's joining of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) on 1 January 1893 necessitated marked changes in postal rates. For example, letters to the UK per ½ ounce were lowered to 2½d (from the 4d level applicable since 1 January 1891) and to other countries to 4d (from 5d per ½ ounce since the same date). Furthermore,



Fig 5. 1890s 'IN DIENST' cover for inter-state use (red on white) from Johannesburg 'P.W.K.' (Postwisselkantoor), cancelled at Johannesburg on 12/04) in respect of a money order

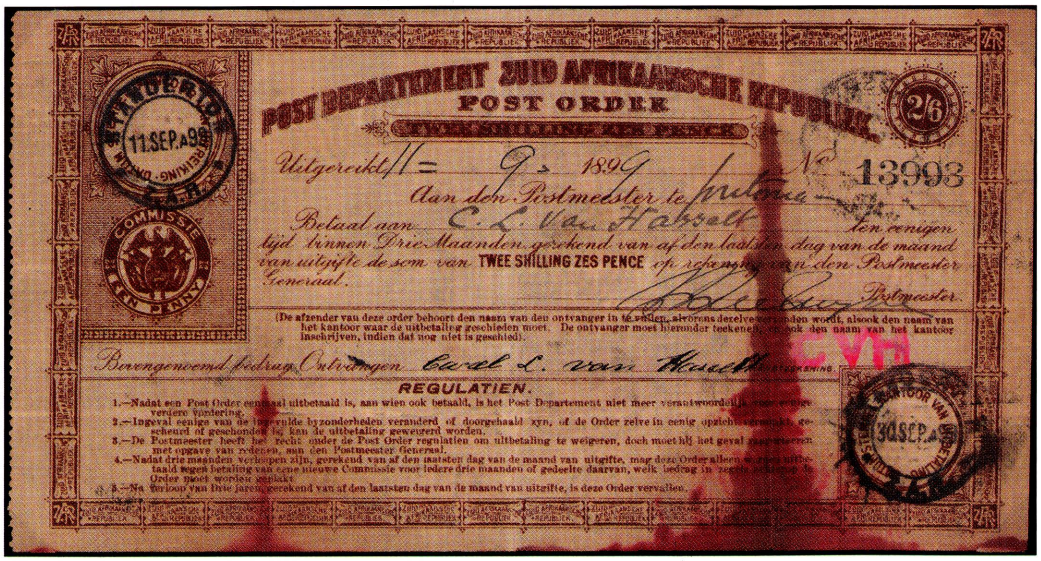

Fig 6. 1890s postal order, with 1d 'commissie' fee, for 2/6 (issued at Standerton & redeemed at Pretoria)

postcard rates to the UK were charged 1½d, and 2d to other countries (until 15 September 1893, when the rates were further lowered to 1d). The registration fee remained unchanged at 6d. Unfranked and insufficiently franked letters were 'taxed' at double the deficiency, a 'T' handstamp usually being applied together with a manuscript notation (in blue crayon) of the postage due which had to be collected from the addressee for refunding to the sending postal authority (fig 9).

Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij

Kruger met Java-born Willem Johannes Leyds (1859 -1940) on a visit to the Netherlands in 1884. When he came to the ZAR, Leyds was appointed Kruger's legal advisor in October 1884 and later became the President's political and educational advisor as well (fig 10). From 1887, Dr Leyds became involved in discussions with Dutch financiers on the establishment of a railway construction and railway company, the Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij (NZASM). However, his emphasis on getting skilled officials from the Netherlands incurred some resentment from the Boers.

Leyds became the State Secretary in the place of WE Bok in 1888, but being younger than 30 (and beardless!) he was only sworn in the next year. The whole of the government service now fell under him. Uitlanders viewed him as being behind Kruger's withholding of 'burgerreg'. In 1895, he visited the Netherlands, apparently for health reasons, being there at outbreak of the Jameson Raid. At the death of the ZAR's ambassador to the Netherlands, Jonkheer GJT Beelaerts van Blokland, Leyds was assigned to monitor European powers' opinions of the situation in the Transvaal.

An eastern railway line had long been the dream of the Transvaalers. President Burgers had lost much in promoting this ideal, while the British had hastened to forestall it by developing rail links to the Cape and Natal. Most of the ZAR's transporters also opposed it, as they stood to lose their income-generating business. In 1883, the Portuguese sent Major Joachim Machado to undertake an initial survey, as a result of

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which both authorities commenced with rail funding efforts. On 16 April 1884, the Volksraad gave Dutch promoters a concession to develop the ZAR section of the line. The NZASM was floated in June 1887. The first major engineering work on the Transvaal side – the building of a bridge over the Komati River - started in October 1890 by the Dutch contracting company, Van Hattum & Co (fig 11).

Batches of 500 workmen were sent out at a time on short contracts because tsetse fly induced fever took a terrible toll. On average, 135 men out of 1 000 died during the line's development and all suffered from fever to some or other degree. At Waterval Onder, the most spectacular part of the construction, development along a steep gradient and the boring of a long tunnel commenced in January 1894.

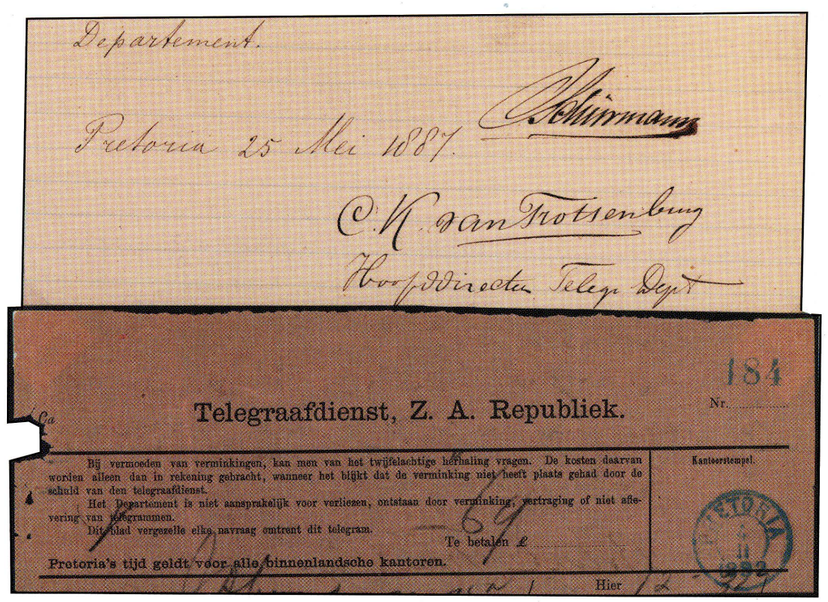


Fig 7. Part relevant ZAR – Schuirmann contract and telegram form (received in Pretoria on 4/11/1892)



Fig 8. 1893 'Disselboom' stamp set overprinted 'Monster' (Specimen)

During a delay in the construction of the Eastern line, the NZASM laid a railway line between Boksburg and Johannesburg (the 'Rand tram'). It was completed in 1890, and was later extended to Springs and Krugersdorp. The first temporary railway bridge across the Vaal River was opened early in 1892, and the connection to the Cape-controlled Orange Free State railway system was undertaken the next year. The Cape line to Johannesburg's Park Station was completed on 16 September 1892, as was the Johannesburg – Pretoria line on 31 December1892 (fig 12).

In 1893, new parcel receipt notices were made available to the NZASM for posting from the railway stations. These receipt notices were the 1d Vürtheim postal stationery postcards, printed on



Fig 9. 1896 unfranked cover, locally addressed to Kruger (soon after the Jameson Raid), taxed at '2d' or double the deficiency (local rate was 1d), which would have been paid by the addressee (the President!)





Fig 10. 1880s postcard of Dr Leyds with Kruger and 'Staats-ministers' & 1896 letter addressed to him in Amsterdam from Germany

both sides by Enschedé & Son, the various issues being dated on the message side at the bottom (fig 13). About 41 600 of these postcards were dispatched to the ZAR between January 1983 and November 1893.

The UPU foreign parcel rate was 2½d for every parcel of 2 ounces plus ½d for each additional 2 (or part thereof) ounces. In effect, this was the same rate for an inland 4 ounce parcel, which had been 3d for 4 ounces (or part) since 30 June 1886.

Pretoria spectacularly celebrated the completion of the Eastern line (Oosterlijn) on 8 June 1895. The introduction of a uniform rate of 1d for ½ ounce letters on 6 September 1895 was appropriately commemorated by the issue of a stamp, which depicted NZASM operations at the tunnel between Waterval Onder and Waterval Boven. They were printed by Leo Weinthal's The Press Printing & Publishing Works at Church St East (fig 14). Initially, this commemorative stamp was only to be sold for one month. On the day of issue, 240 000 stamps were sold out. The trading of this issue on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange led to many more being hurriedly printed, occasioning some spectacular faults. These were not to be the only faults the Boers were going to make!

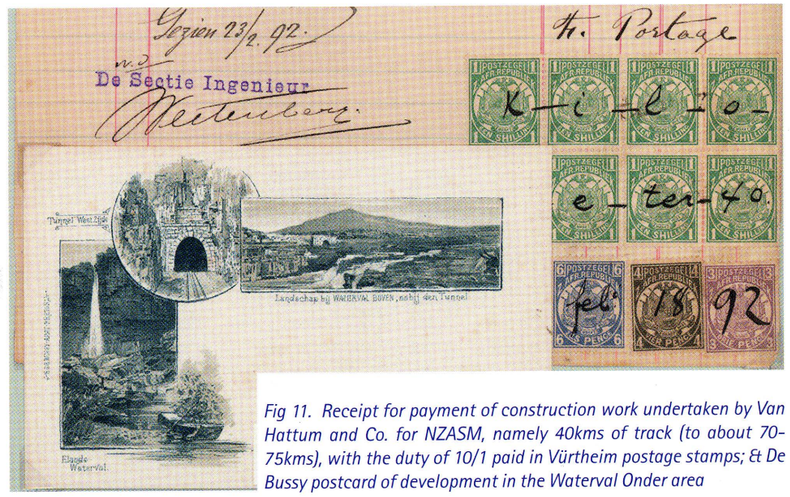


Fig 11. Receipt for payment of construction work undertaken by Van Hattum and Co. for NZASM, namely 40kms of track (to about 70-75kms), with the duty of 10/1 paid in Vürtheim postage stamps; & De Bussy postcard of development in the Waterval Onder area

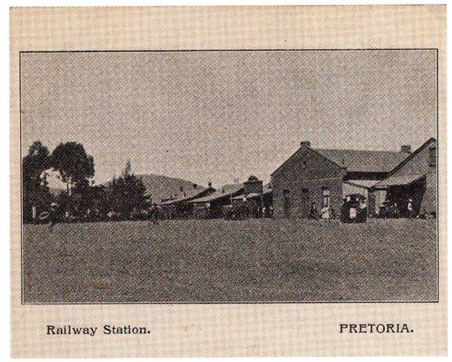
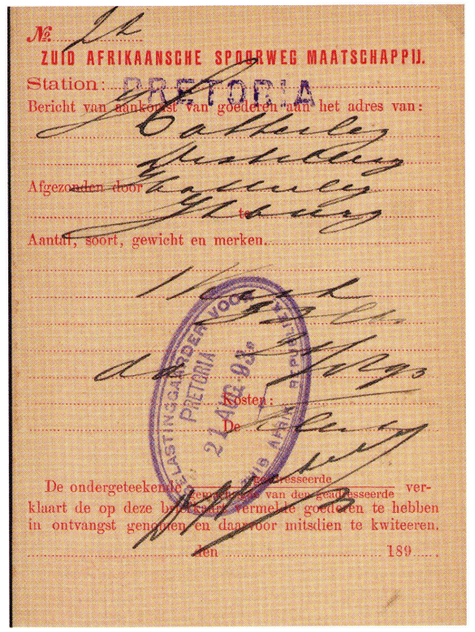


Fig 12. Postcard of Pretoria's railway station c 1893

Fig 13. (below) 1d Vürtheim postal stationery postcard (dated Jan. 1893 at bottom left) posted locally from Pretoria on 20/04 with special straight-line 'PRETORIA' station identification



Fig 14. 1d Penny Post commemorative stamp in bottom right corner showing Pretoria printer's name



PART 6: CONCLUSION – THUNDERSTORMS THREATEN ... AND THE JAMESON RAID

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South Africa - Major Varieties of the Union of South Africa

by Otto Peetoom Rhodesian Study Circle, South African Collectors Society and The Bechuanaland & Botswana Society.

Introduction

Many years ago I began asking philatelists what they considered to be the Union's rarest varieties, my question seemed to surprise most people and their tentative replies varied considerably.

Having researched the Union varieties on and off for some time, I have accumulated numerous illustrations, mainly from auction catalogues. The aim is to determine the numbers that might exist and also to attempt reconstructing the relevant sections of original pieces. It is a pity that so little has been published on the major varieties of the Union and I hope that my articles might attract further input providing a considerable contribution to South African philately.

In general most people regard the double print on the 1913 ½d King's head as South Africa's rarest variety and for many years it was the highest priced Union item in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue. Visually I do not find it impressive and on the five known examples the doubling on each stamp varies from seventy to ten percent. As a result I have not been tempted to acquire this particular variety.

The major Union varieties include double prints, missing colours, watermark, overprint and perforation errors. An inverted centre exists on the 1927 10/- Table Mountain definitive. Five examples were found in the famous Charles Nissen stock. This impressive variety is said to have come from printer's waste.

I have often heard collectors complain as to why Gibbons do not list certain varieties, however in the front of each Stanley Gibbons catalogue under 'Information and Guidelines' a clear and specific criterion is given as to which types of varieties they do or do not list.

Other specialised publications that include odd ball errors and varieties, some caused by intrusions, fold overs or mis-perforation include the defunct *Robemark* loose leaf catalogue, the current *South African Stamp Colour Catalogue* and of course the various editions of the *Union Handbook*. Many of their listings are beyond the scope of the *Stanley Gibbons* catalogue. Several stamp dealers, myself included, have often contributed to the discovery, listing and pricing of Union varieties. My first claim to fame was in early 1980s when I bought a 2d Official pair as SG 035, but it proved to be an inverted overprint, now listed as SG 045a.

The *Union Handbooks* are a wealth of information; as the last edition appeared in 1986, one would anticipate that this ought to be the most up to date, comprehensive and accurate publication, but sadly it is not.

Early handbooks were produced by individuals such as G.W. Reynolds 1924 - 25, J. Ritchie 1926 and L. Simenhoff in 1931. In 1946 The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa took over the task of producing a handbook. The edition appeared in 1952 followed by a Part II in 1955, then the 1960 Golden Jubilee edition combined the foregoing and the last two were published in 1979 & 1986.

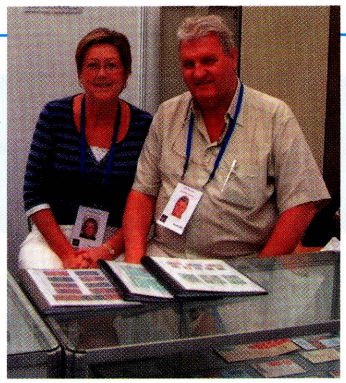
I have noticed that certain items listed in the early handbooks were excluded in later editions. I believe the reason for this was that some varieties effectively 'disappeared' - they were not seen or traded and some of the Union's rarest varieties remained in the same hands for decades.

Price comparisons between varieties in early editions set against prices in subsequent handbooks, are useful and a worthwhile exercise. I noticed that some of the rarest items were forgotten or neglected and in later editions were either grossly devalued or simply deleted.

For example in Simenhoff's 1931 catalogue a Professor J.J. Smith is named as being the owner of the double prints on the ½d Kings head and the 1926 ½d Springbok. Smith passed away in June 1949, his obituary appeared in the August 1949 *SA Philatelist*. His collection included a unique block of eight of the unhyphenated 3d Groote Schuur missing the frame colour completely on five stamps and partially on the other three. The 3d missing frame featured in the1946 Handbook valued at £40 and at that time the ½d Kings Head double print was quoted at £60. The 1952 edition included the 3d variety unpriced and it was omitted from the 1960 - 1986 handbooks. After 60+ years in the Smith family, several of their important varieties were sold and the 3d block of eight appeared in an April 2000 Stephan Welz sale. Stanley Gibbons listed it the following year as SG 45f and it is now the highest priced South African stamp.

Another forgotten major variety is the 1926 ½d Springbok with a double print, only three of which are known. In my opinion it is more impressive and rarer than the one on the ½d Kings head and this was reflected in the 1946 handbook pricing the Springbok at £90, fifty percent higher than the Kings head. Yet the Springbok double print also slid into obscurity, not deleted from the handbook, but devalued out of all proportion and in the 1986 edition it slid to a mere R2,000 against R10,000 for the ½d Kings head. Thus in a period of forty years its value went from being 50% higher to 80% lower.

The Smith collection included a lower corner marginal strip of five of the ½d Springbok, the first stamp doubled completely and the second approximately half. Sold by Stephan Welz in November 1999 for R77,000 (£8,000). It made its debut in the 2002 Stanley Gibbons catalogue priced at a mere £300! In 2011 it is quoted at £3000.



Otto & Gillian Peetoom at 2010 London International

Dealer specialising in South and Central Africa, with emphasis on the Rhodesias. - Otto Peetoom of Ormskirk Stamps, whose hobby is Philatelic research, and since 1993 has published his own 'In-house' magazine 'The Rhodesian Philatelist'. It was awarded a Vermeil at 1998 Ilsapex.



'Margin reduced for illustration purpose'

Ivy Shreve Mader in their 9-10 March 1992 New York sale offered the single example as lot 959. Their description stated that it had a 1979 BPA certificate that noted 'Uncertain Status'.
During the San Francisco International in 1997, this single was for sale on an American dealer's stand.
Alan Macgregor and I shared a stand at this show and we jointly purchased the variety. It was sold to a wealthy collector in South Africa and as far as I am aware he still owns it.

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1927 10/- Table Mountain with Centre Inverted SG 39a



SG 49a Cunliffe pair

This variety is more than likely printer's waste that left Bradbury via the back door and came into the possession of the famous London dealer Charles Nissen. Stanley Gibbons bought the 'Nissen Stock' in October 1977 for £861,000 and amongst this holding was found a block of four and a single of the 10/- Table Mountain, each with an inverted centre.

From the known examples it appears that most of the vertical perforations were split. Thus it was practical to create two vertical pairs. There is also a single example with a wide margin that is detached from the stamp and has been rejoined.

During the late 1970s and early Eighties Stanley Gibbons initially attempted to market the variety in South Africa. I believe it may have been offered in one of SG's early South African auctions, but there were no takers.

Collecting stamps with inverted images is very popular in America, thus the 10/- inverted Table Mountain found ready buyers on the US market.

The top marginal pair featured in Feldman's 11-14 November 1986 Sale as lot 50765. Estimated SF 50,000 with a start price of 30,000 it sold for 42,000 Francs.

This vertical pair featured in an article in an Australian stamp magazine called *The Stamp Collector*. In the December - January, 1993 issue on pages 12 & 13 there is a two page article entitled *The Union of South Africa - The King's Head and the Pictorials* by Mogens Juhl, FRPSL. He described the variety as: 'The Jewel of the Union's Stamps' and provided an illustration

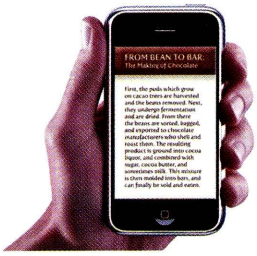
The corner marginal pair, sold in June 2009, belonged to the late Mr Robert Cunliffe. I met him during the late 1990s at the Rare Stamp Show in London (think it was 1999) - where we chatted about the upside down mountain variety. Given its sale price of $50,000 I feel certain that it was more than likely that the buyer was another collector of inverts rather than a Union collector.

THE CONTROVERSIAL LISTING OF SG 39a BY STANLEY GIBBONS

In the Gibbons catalogue their policy is to list and price South African bilingual stamps as pairs. Varieties such as missing colours are only listed as singles whenever the country name is missing. for example the frame omitted on a 1d Ship, 3d Groote Schuur & 1/- Gnu - SG 43b, 45f, 56b & 62a

So why price SG 39a as a single when two bilingual pairs exist?

It appears that this was done as a 'Marketing Policy' in order to make allowance for the single example. My own thoughts are that it would not go amiss if Stanley Gibbons was to add a footnote to this variety.



NEW COCOA SCENTED POSTAGE STAMPS HIT THE MARKET

Educating collectors on the process of making chocolate through a quick response (QR) barcode, Monrovia, Liberia - June 21, 2011 - The African nation of Liberia has issued two sheets of chocolate themed postage stamps commemorating one of their leading exports, cocoa.

Postage stamps on the first sheet are designed to appear as blocks of chocolate in an unwrapped candy bar, while the second sheet portrays a box of truffles - each stamp depicting a different gourmet confection. Both sheets are cocoa scented.



Liberia's climate being so favourable to agriculture allows the country to be an exporter of products such as rubber, coffee, rice, cassava (tapioca), palm oil, sugarcane, bananas, timber, and cocoa.

These attractive designs strive to educate philatelists in the process of making this beloved dessert, from harvesting the beans to packaging chocolate products. The incorporation of a quick response (QR) barcode supplies additional information on this process and gives the stamps a modern touch.

The QR code can be scanned by most smartphones and read with a built in decoding program which will reveal a document entitled, 'From Bean to Bar: The Making of Chocolate'.

Each sheet features 9 stamps, and will be on sale at post offices throughout Liberia and through stamp dealers worldwide.

The stamps were designed and are being distributed by the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corp. (IGPC), the leader in governmental philatelic services. Founded in 1957, IGPC is one of the world's largest and most prestigious philatelic agencies representing more than 70 International Government Postal Authorities, including Liberia. IGPC's innovative designs and featured themes have helped to keep stamp collecting current and maintain its exalted status as 'The Hobby of Kings.'

In the coming months, a similar series will be released by other cocoa exporting nations. For more information on stamp collecting, please contact your local stamp dealer or visit www.IGPC.net.

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What happened to the Atlas Catalogue of R.S.A.?

by Odd Gunnar Skagestad

For intelligent communication, common languages and common yardsticks are necessary tools. Likewise, for us stamp collectors, catalogues are a *sine qua non*.

Although the undersigned had been a stamp collector since 1951 - from the age of seven - it was not until 1984 (when I was posted to Cape Town for a 3-year assignment as the Consul of Norway) that I seriously started collecting South (and Southern) Africa.

For me, this was, in the philatelic sense, a totally unfamiliar and uncharted territory. Immediately, the need arose to acquire a stamp catalogue which could guide me into this exciting but slightly bewildering landscape. As a starter, the *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue* (Part.1) provided a useful tool with a wealth of fascinating information - its colourless, somewhat dull layout and generally drab appearance notwithstanding.

At the same time, however, I discovered the *South African Colour Catalogue* (SACC), and became the happy owner of a copy of the 6th edition (1983-84). From the very outset and up to the present, the SACC - in its subsequent editions - has been an invaluable guide and companion during innumerable hours spent exploring the spell-binding world of South African stamps. After the brutal murder in 2009 of the catalogue's founding editor and publisher Lutz Heffermann, one might well have felt some uneasiness about the future fate of the SACC - would new editions be forthcoming, and would the catalogue live up to the exacting standards which Mr Heffermann had accomplished to create? The 30th edition, which appeared in April 2010, put paid to any doubts in this respect. Or did it really? In a book review in *The SA Philatelist*, June 2010 (p.81), the reviewer Mr Paul van Zeyl (of Rand Stamps) declared that "The long-awaited SACC is squeaky clean but collector unfriendly". Among other peculiarities, it was noted that the catalogue's new co-ordinator/publisher, Mr Nick Troester, omitted placing his name anywhere in the publication (perhaps anticipating some negative feedback?). The reviewer went on to urge collectors to let Mr Troester (who can be contacted at razztro@iburst.co.za) know if and where he could improve the next edition. In my opinion a sensible suggestion.

Reverting to the time (1984) of my initial encounter with collecting South African stamps, I then also had the delightful experience of coming across a slim (108 pages) volume proudly titled the *Atlas Catalogue of R.S.A.* Dealers I spoke to in Cape Town gave the unanimous verdict: This was the very best catalogue of South African stamps, - better than the SACC especially as far as definitives were concerned.

And indeed, with an incredible amount of detailed and useful information, presented with a neatly illustrated and reader-friendly layout, at R8,50 this catalogue did turn out to be an excellent buy. In addition to the main section of definitives and commemoratives in chronological order, the *Atlas Catalogue of R.S.A.* also contained - inter alia - exhaustive presentations of souvenir sheets and miniature sheets, first day covers, S.A.A. flight covers, commemorative postmarks, postal stationery and a whole breathtaking section dedicated to instructions on how to sort out Groups I to IX of the 1st Definitive series, as well as a guide to the specialised listings of the 2nd (de Jong series), the 3rd (Proteas) and the 4th (Buildings) Definitives.

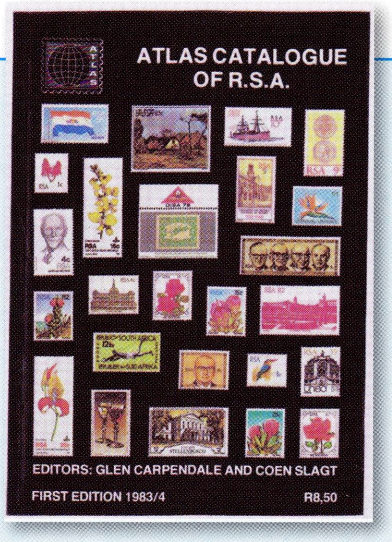
The only obvious shortcoming of the *Atlas Catalogue* was announced in its title: Being confined to the R.S.A. issues, collectors of Union material would necessarily have to rely on other catalogues, like Stanley Gibbons or SACC.

Another matter of more calamitous nature was - at that time - yet to reveal itself. The names of the editors - Glen Carpendale and Coen Slagt, appeared in bold letters on the front cover, proudly announcing that this volume was the 'FIRST EDITION 1983/4' (see illustration). Judging on the basis of the fine quality of this first edition, one would have ample reason to harbour high expectations with regard to the next - and subsequent - issues. Indeed, to leave no doubts about their noble and ambitions intentions, Messrs Carpendale and Slagt made it clear in the catalogue's Foreword that there would be more to come. Appealing to the readers for assistance ('We need your help') in improving the contents of 'our next issue', the editors also made it known that work had started on preparing new catalogues on Union and S.W.A. stamps.

Unfortunately, none of this seems to ever having materialized. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the *Atlas Catalogue of R.S.A.*, First edition 1983/4, turned out to be a one-off event. A brave attempt at achieving excellence of a more lasting nature, but what went wrong? Can anyone tell us what really happened to the *Atlas Catalogue of R.S.A.?*

Anyway, although this promising project never came to fruition as a publication to be issued as an annual or a regular fixture, for the period which it covers – i.e. from 1961 to 1983 - the *Atlas Catalogue of R.S.A.* remains unsurpassed as a standard reference catalogue.

oguns@broadpark.no



In Response:

The Atlas Catalogue of R.S.A. – a Brief History

My first catalogue was a simplified one of the whole of southern Africa, done by myself in 1981. It has been very widely used, and did a huge amount of good in promoting the Pre-Union and Ex Protectorates, as well as the Rhodesias. It never sold very well as it was in black and white. Beginners need colour catalogues, black and white is fine for experienced collectors and specialists. However, in colour it would have been too expensive and cost money I did not have in those days. So it was a no-win situation.

Coen and I then got together and did the RSA catalogue between us as that was our main area of expertise. As your correspondent states, it was a perfect catalogue as it catered for beginners in the front in colour and specialists at the back in black and white. The intention at the time was to do Union next, followed by Pre-Union, SWA, Namibia and then the Homelands.

Our print run was10 000 catalogues, for 5000 the price would have been nearly double, so we opted for the larger quantity at a cheaper rate, which was R8.50, a very reasonable price. Even so, we only sold 5000 in 3 years; the remainder were dumped. (In retrospect this is a pity as they would still be selling.) The reason for poor sales was that everyone said they wanted a combined catalogue like the SACC, so there was a buyers' resistance to it. Most collectors only came to their senses years later when it was too late.

Why did we not carry on with the other volumes?

The main problems were time and costs. Timewise the RSA took us more than 6 months of very hard work all done after hours, as we both had thriving businesses to run at the same time. Expenses involved included Tax, telephones, typing, photocopying, typesetting etc, plus travelling expenses and accommodation. Both Coen and I had trips to Cape Town to supervise the colour separations. With thse costs we made such a big loss on the RSA there was little incentive

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to continue with other volumes. Another problem was that our biggest buyer by far was the CNA, but their commercial conditions were so biased against us there would have been little if any profit left.

Why did we not do a combined catalogue?

Beside the problems of time and cost mentioned earlier it was our opinion that it was unfair that people who only collected SA had to pay for SWA, Namibia, the Rhodesias, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. By producing smaller volumes, the initial cost would be spread out over a period, and you only needed to buy the countries you wanted. Seemingly, this was not what the collectors wanted, so we again had a no-win situation.

Contrary to belief, catalogues are not money spinners. If we could include all our costs, and the loss of earnings whilst writing and producing, they would be much more expensive than they are.

In summary, we decided to concentrate on our own businesses rather than absorb time and effort elsewhere. I have tried to keep my explanation short, so I hope it still makes sense.

Glen Carpendale, worldstamps@telkomsa.net

Stamps that make us smile

by Volker Janssen Fish Hoek and
Royal Philatelic Society, Cape Town

8th Episode of:

Errors on Stamps...



This commemorative issue about British History was released in 1974 by the ISLE OF MAN for the 1000th anniversary of King Magnus Haraldson.

On the 4½p stamp we see a viking-like boat, rowed by eight Kings, including King Edgar and King Magnus, who died in the year 975.

In the background we find the skyline of the City of Chester.

The only problem is that the buildings and towers do not match with the period, as the cathedral in the centre and other buildings were erected only in the 14th and 15th Centuries.

It looks like the graphic artists Nicholson and Waddington were taking the Kings 400 years into the future like in a time machine...

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Field Post Office 3 at the Rand Show, Johannesburg, 2011.

by Jim Findlay
Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and S.A.
Military Mail Study Group

The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) was a major exhibitor at the Johannesburg Rand Show from 22 April to 2 May 2011. This annual trade and industry show is held at the Exhibition Centre (Expo Centre) in the suburb of Nasrec over the Easter holiday period.

The SANDF exhibited a wide range of hardware and services that are found in a modern defence force. One of the service orientated displays was the functional Field Post Office 3 that is under 11 Field Postal Unit. This is a Reserve Force unit staffed entirely by volunteers with South African Post Office experience. Visitors to the FPO included the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans Affairs, the Hon. Lindiwe Sisulu, Maj. Gen. Roy Andersen, Chief of the SANDF Reserve Force, and Senior Chief WO Jan Viljoen, Chief WO of the Reserve Force.

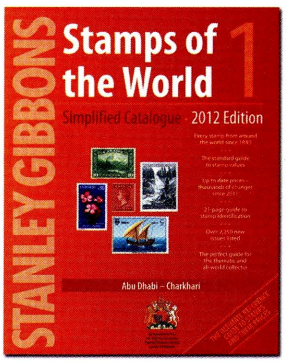
A special 'Rand Show' datestamp was commissioned and used during the period of the show, which is illustrated on the cover and



Illustration 1: WO II Deon Barnard on duty at FPO 3 at the Rand Show, Johannesburg, 2011.

postcard in Illustrations 2 and 3. This is a 9-pointed datestamp with a maximum diameter of 29 mm. It incorporates the 11 Field Postal Unit emblem at the top between the words 'RAND' and 'SHOW' with the alphanumerical date in the middle and 'FPO3' at the bottom. There were 8 commemorative covers prepared and serviced on the first day of the show (Illustration 2). The souvenir postcard (Illustration 3) was prepared

We shall be at the Cape Town Show from 13-15 October - see us at Stand 16
New Publications in stock now



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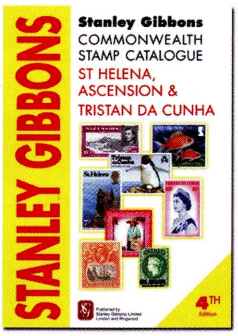

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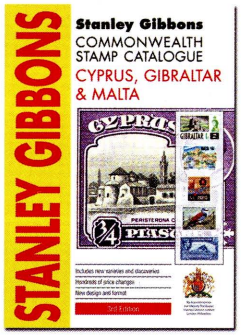

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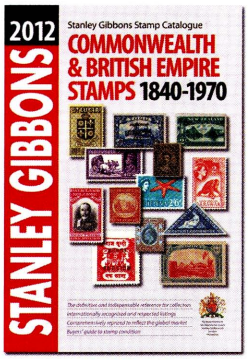

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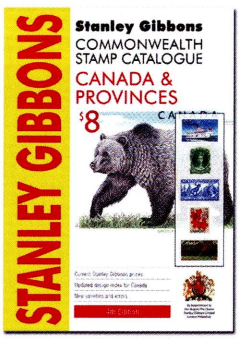

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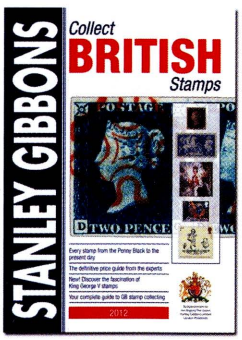

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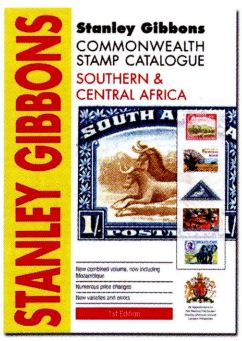

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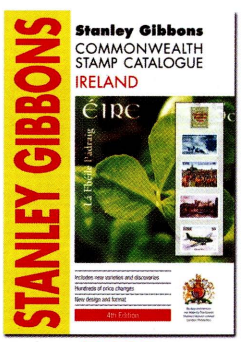
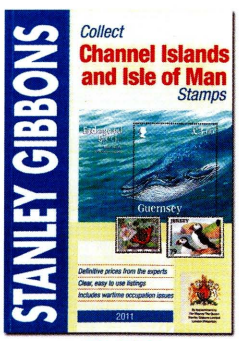


R225



R400

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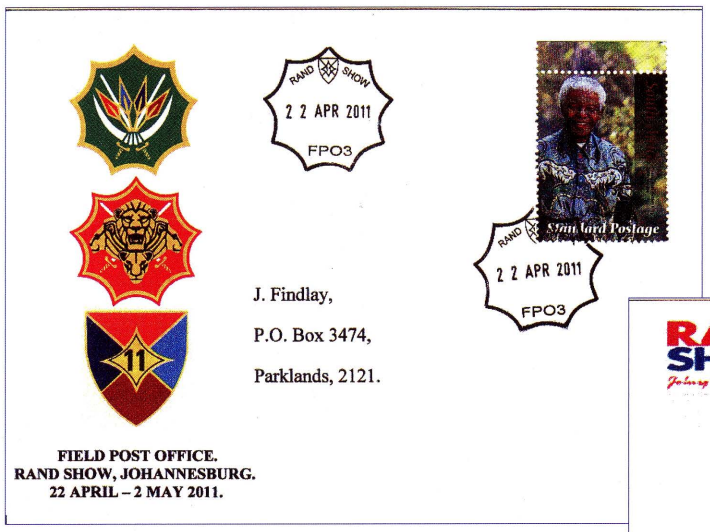

Illustration 2: A cover with the SANDF emblem, the SA Army emblem and the 11 Field Postal Unit emblem with the FPO 3 'RAND SHOW' datestamp

by 11 Field Postal Unit and it was handed out free of charge at the show but without any postage stamps attached. Approximately 6 were serviced with postage stamps on the first day of the show and approximately 280 cards with the datestamp but without postage were handed out to the public at the show.

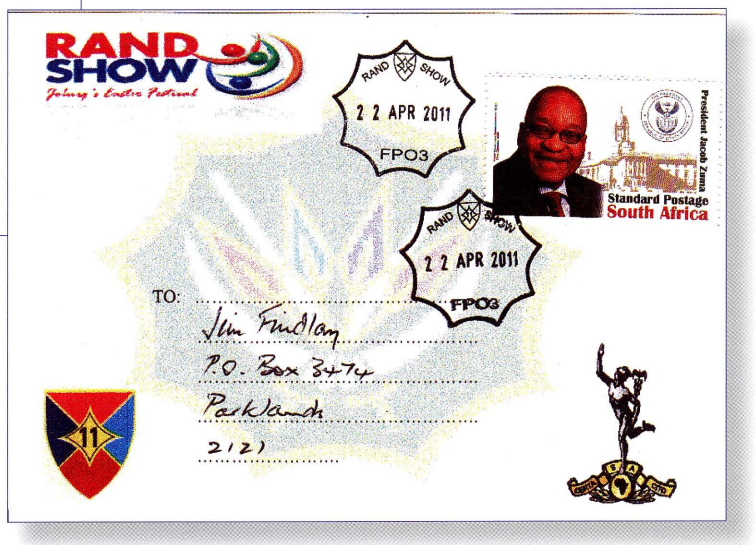

Illustration 3: The souvenir postcard issued by 11 Field Postal Unit with the Rand Show logo, the 11 Field Postal Unit emblem and the SA Corps of Signals emblem with the FPO 3 'RAND SHOW' datestamp. A pale SANDF emblem is central to the postcard as a background of the address area.



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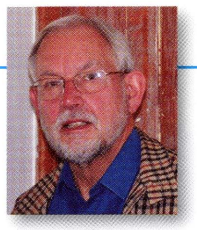
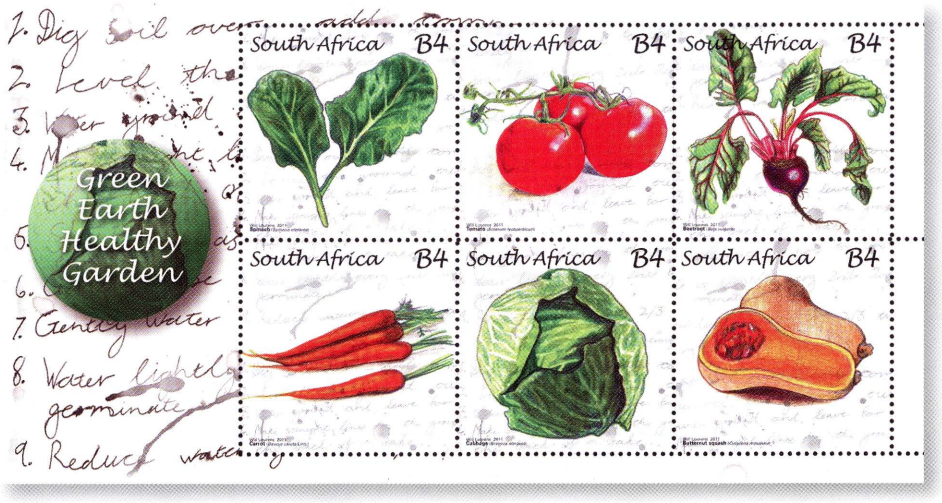
New South African Stamp Issues - 2011 - Part III

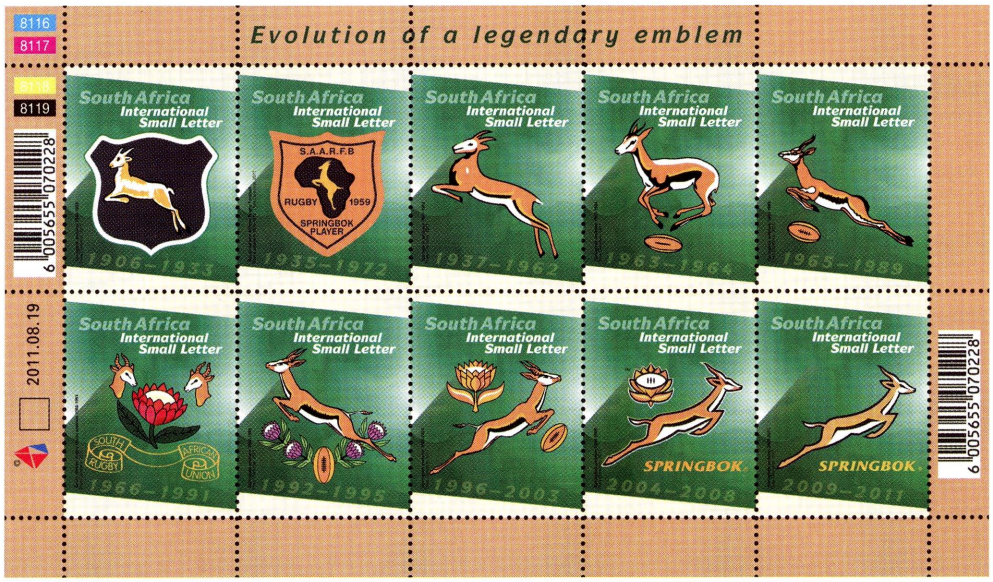


by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.



10 August 2011 – EVOLUTION OF A LEGENDARY EMBLEM: SPRINGBOK.

Denominations: 10 x International (Airmail) Small Letter Rate (R6.00).
Designer: Thea Clemons, featuring the Springbok emblem in ten different forms since its adoption in 1906.
Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 29 x 38mm.
Perforation: 14.5 x 14.2 extending to all four sheetlet margins
Paper: 102gsm gummed stamp paper coated with yellow-green phosphor.
Gum: PVA.



12 August 2011 – GREEN EARTH, HEALTHY GARDEN.

Denominations: 6 x B4 (R6.25).
Designer: Will Lourens, depicting vegetables in six different designs *se tenant.*
Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 35 x 35mm.
Perforation: 13.0 extending to the right sheetlet margin.
Paper: Eco Green FSC 100% recycled 100g/m²
Gum: Green PVA.
Sheetlet size: 155 x 82mm containing six stamps in two rows of three.
Phosphor: 4mm bands in inverted 'L' on top and right stamp margins.
Quantity: 200,000 sheetlets.
Cylinder numbers: None.
Printing sheet size: 595 x 480mm comprising 15 sheetlets arranged in five rows of three.
First Day Cover: No. 8.19, of which 5000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.13 - '12.08.2011 / Hammanskraal'.



15 July 2011 – FOREST BIRDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

This issue has now been examined and the following observation made:
Perforation: 13.1 x 13.4.

Sheetlet size: 164 x 95mm containing the ten different designs in two rows of five. *(continues next page)*
Quantity: 100 000 sheetlets
Cylinder numbers: 8116 (blue), 8117 (red), 8118 (yellow) and 8119 (black).
Printing sheet size: 650 x 710mm comprising 18 sheetlets arranged in six rows of three.
First Day Covers: Nos. 8.20 (stamps 1 to 5, top row) and 8.21 (stamps 6 to 10, bottom row), of which 5000 of each were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.14– '19.08.2011 / PORT ELIZABETH', featuring a springbok.



The late Elna Goosen together with her late husband Ben Goosen

Late insertion.....

We regret to report the recent death from cancer of Elna Goosen. Elna was a long-time member and secretary of the Windhoek Philatelic Society and, after the death of her husband Ben, also kept up the membership he had with the SWA Study Group. Perhaps not known to many of our members here in South Africa, Elna was one of those 'background persons' without whom philately would be the poorer. Always friendly, helpful and efficient, Elna will be sorely missed.

Uli Bantz

Acknowledgement:
The above information was collated from SETEMPE, Vol 17* No.2, dated May-August 2011 and Newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group.

* This is as shown on the cover but should have been Vol 16.

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An Historical Event

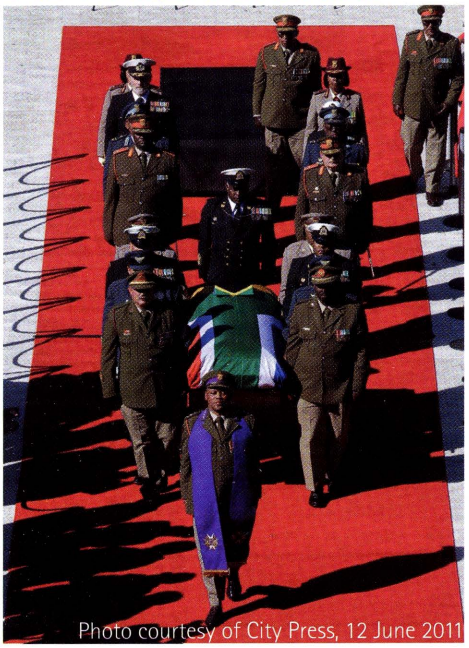


Photo courtesy of City Press, 12 June 2011

Members of the South African National Defence Force carrying the coffin of Albertina Sisulu (1918-2011) during her funeral service at Orlando Stadium in Soweto on 11 June 2011. Behind the coffin eight generals and admirals, representing the Army, Air Force, Navy and Medical Health Services are acting as pallbearers. Philatelist - Brig Gen Gerhard Kamffer who was one of the pall bearers can be seen on the right in the middle wearing Army uniform.

GEORGE 200 GEDENKSTEMPEL

deur Pauw Steyl George Filatelievereniging

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Poskantoor het 'n gedenkposstempel vir die George 200 Feesvieringe uitgereik. Dit is beskikbaar by toonbanke van die volgende poskantore: George, George-Oos, George-Industria en Pacaltsdorp tot 31 Desember 2011.

Lede van die publiek wat hulle briewe met die gedenkstempel wil laat stempel, moet by een van bogenoemde toonbanke daarom vra.

George se poskantoor het in 1817 sy eerste posstempel, die sogenaamde 'Crown-in-Circle' stempel, ontvang. Met die ontwerp van die George 200-stempel het die kunstenaar, Thea Clemons, die ou geskiedkundige stempel in gedagte gehou. Die George Filatelievereniging het 'n mooi koevert beskikbaar gestel.

Dit is beskikbaar by Ken Coetzee Tel. 044 870 8472; consken@mweb.co.za

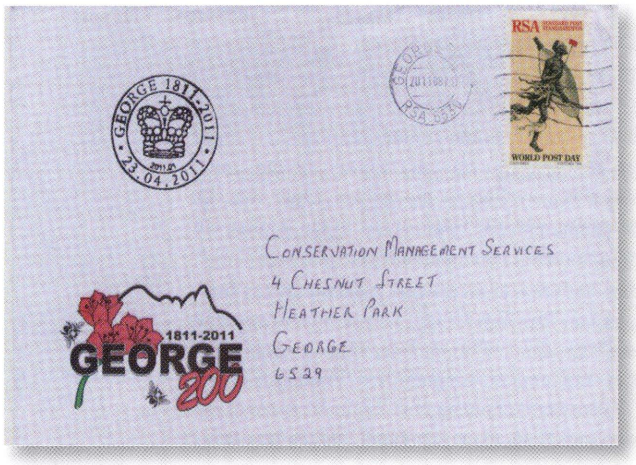
Die gedenkstempel is die George Filatelievereniging se beskeie bydrae tot die George 200 Feesvieringe vir 2011.



1817-stempel



George 200 -stempel -



Spesiale koevert van George Filatelievereniging

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210 x 29	1029
210 x 30	1030
210 x 31	1031
210 x 33	**1033**
PRICELIST 2010	
210 x 35	**1035**
210 x 36	1036
210 x 39	1039
210 x 40	1040
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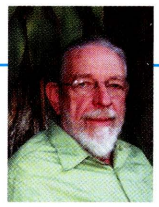
Posdag was groot dag in dié afgeleë vallei

deur Joh Groenewald



Die groot rol van die pos in die lewe van 'n afgesonderde landelike gemeenskap word in herinnering geroep deur Marina van Rensburg, wat grootgeword het in Voorbaat, 'n vallei in die Swartberg wes van Ladismith in die Klein Karoo.

Voorbaat was 'n geïsoleerde gemeenskap, amper soos die Hel (Gamkaskloof), vertel sy, behalwe dat Voorbaat 'n pad gehad het.

Haar herinneringe is uit die jare 1943-1950, toe sy daar op skool was tot standerd ses, en 1957-58, as die skooljuffrou.

Die mense was selfversorgend aan groente, graan en vleis, en het room, droëvrugte en droëbone 'uitgevoer'.

Die spilpunt van die gemeenskap was die skool en die winkel, maar eintlik was dit die pos - die posagentskap in die winkel. Deel van die posdiens was die telefoonkas in die winkel, die enigste telefoon in die vallei van 7 km (1950).

Pos het twee keer 'n week gekom met die trein wat van Touwsrivier na Ladismith gestoom het, die Makadas [1]. Thys de Vries met sy rooi lorrie het die possak aangery van Wildplaas-halte. Woensdagmiddae het die kinders ná skool op die winkel se stoep bly speel tot die pos kom en hul ouers opdaag om pos te kry, maar die groot pos was Saterdagoggende.

Op Saterdae is die kinders gewas en aangetrek, en almal is winkel-toe. Dit was 'n samedromming en groot gesels. Jongkêrels en meisies het hier hul afsprake gemaak vir kuier op die Saterdagaand. Die tantes het mekaar uitgevra en beskinder. Die ooms het nuus oor hul boerderytjies uitgeruil. Almal was daar. Dit was die sosiale geleentheid van die week.

Wanneer die groot seilsak met pos ingedra word na die effens verhoogde hoek van die toonbank wat die posafdeling was, storm almal die winkel binne. 'n Gespanne stilte heers want almal is die ene aandag. Tant Annie Stassen haal die pos uit, en begin die name uitroep, met plaasname en sommer die byname ook daarby.

Mense roep "hierso". As sy sien die gretige ontvanger is nie die geadresseerde nie, is sy gou kwaai. "Kosie, jy moet die brief reg afgee!" vermaan sy dan.

Afgesien van briewe het party mense tydskrifte gekry, soos *Die Landman*, *Primêre Produsent* en *Die Brandwag*, of koerante soos *Naweek-Burger* en *Suiderstem*. Die kinders het uitgesien na Die Jongspan en briewe van penmaats.

"Vir ons kinders was dit lekker om penmaats te hê," vertel Marina. "Ons het die penmaats-rubrieke altyd bekyk en graag geskryf. Ons het baie lugposbriewe (aerogramme) gebruik". So het drie jonges later getrou met vroue wat hulle "oor die pos" gekry het.

Partykeer het iemand in sy brief kiekies gekry van die Kaap, dan wou almal kyk.

'n Telegram was 'n gedoente. Tant Annie het die telegram oor die telefoon gekry en dan afgeskryf. Gewoonlik was die nuus 'n sterfgeval (gewone telegram) of 'n geboorte ('n groete-telegramvorm). Dan het sy 'n naby-wonende kind opgekommandeer om die telegram te gaan aflewer. Op die kind se afleweringstog, heen en terug, wou al die padlangse bure weet wat staan in die telegram!

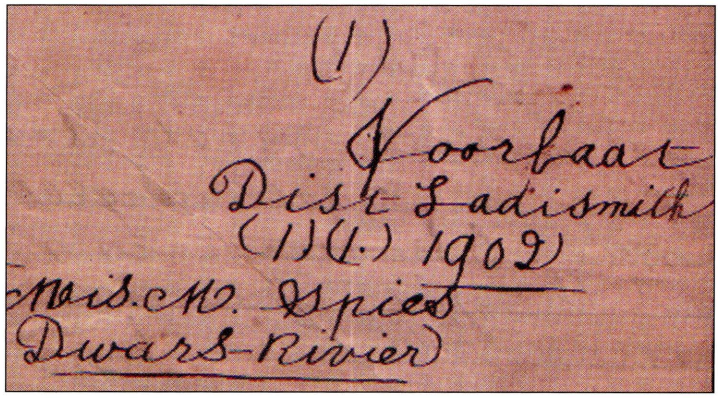
"Die telefoon was net so 'n gedoente," sê Marina. "Tant Annie bel vir jou, en dan praat sy namens jou. Dis net as dit 'n heel kritieke oproep is, dat sy iemand anders sal toelaat om oor die instrument te praat."



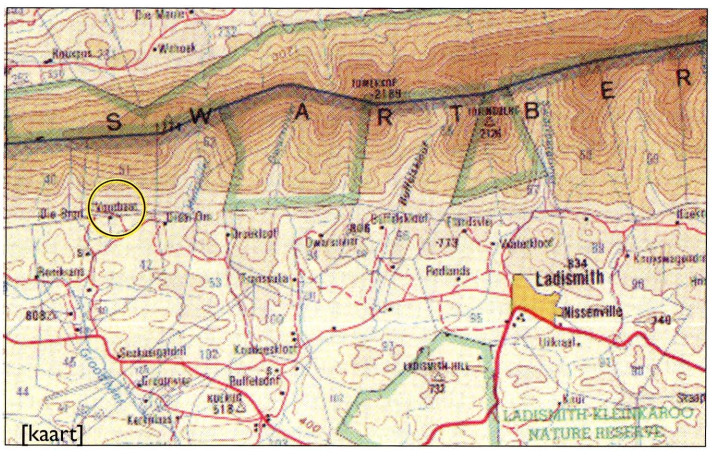
Voorbaat-stempels van 1927.

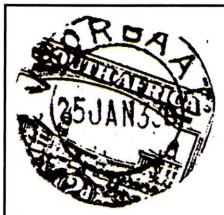


Marina van Rensburg, wat die posdiens uit haar kinderdae onthou.



'n Vroeë brief vanaf Voorbaat is op Nuwejaarsdag 1902 geskryf. Briewe is destyds vanaf Ladismith gestuur. Die koevert het nie behoue gebly nie.





VOORBAAT (CAPE)
1923 – 1973

No. 1 10/50	26 mm circle. Date with time code letter after year. Month in letters.
No. 1a 10/50	As No. 1, but date with block i.s.o. time code letter after year.
No. 2 2/10	26 mm circle. Date with block i.s.o. time code letter.



Bergstrome uit tien klowe in die Swartberg voed die Huisrivier in die Voorbaat-vallei.

Maar hierdie tye van die 1940s en 1950s het verbygegaan. Toe Marina 'n leerling was, was daar 80 kinders in die drieman-skool, wat vier klaskamers gehad het. In 1957 het sy die Voorbaat-laerskool as 'n eenmanskool bedryf, met net 22 kinders. Namate mense die plasies van die vallei verlaat het om elders 'n heenkome te soek, het die skooltjie doodgeloop.

Die posdiens ook. Die agentskap wat in 1923 begin is, het 50 jaar later gesluit, in 1973 [2]. Net enkele mense woon vandag in hierdie mooi vallei, en hulle kry hul pos op Ladismith.

Ook die treinspoor na Ladismith bestaan nie meer nie. Met die groot reën en oorstromings van Januarie 1981 (die Laingsburg-vloed) is meer as die helfte van die brûe op die spoorlyn vanaf Touwsrivier verwoes en dele spoor weggespoel. Die spoor wat oorgebly het, is later gelig. [3]



'n Mooi voorbeeld van die laaste stempel, in 1972. Alex Visser.

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Thematically Yours



Get Collecting - it's fun!

THEMES ON STAMPS -

Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria



* A **baby animal** is always cute and lovable – even the Australian Sugar Glider (*Petaurus breviceps*). It is a shy, small gliding possum found in the forests and woodlands of eastern and southern Australia. It has a membrane extending from its fifth finger to its ankle enabling it to glide between trees using its long bushy tail for stability and steering. Sugar gliders are very sociable creatures forming groups of up to seven whose young may share a nest.



* Many of Jersey's important **archeological** finds have been chance discoveries by members of the public. Revealing much about Jersey's human past, these amazing discoveries yield clues as to where and how people used to live, and tell much about the types of objects their early ancestors made and used. In 1957, a hoard of over 2 500 Celtic coins and pieces of jewellery were unearthed by a farmer on his land at Le Câtillon in Grouville, Jersey. The coins represented tribes in America, Gaul and southern Britain, providing evidence of expanding trade networks between France and England during the late Iron Age.

* Ek het **Till Eulenspiegel** (*Til Uilspieël*) as kind in Afrikaans gelees. Dis jare der jare terug in my laerskooldae. Ek onthou nog die verhaal waar hy in droogtetyd vir die skape donkerbrille opgesit het – toe vreet hulle die droë gras dat die sop so spat! Sy verhale strek nou 500jaar deur die wêreld – sou vandag se kinders dit nog (wil) lees?



* A word about the artist of the **Bailiwick birds**. Wendy Bramall is very talented and grew up in Guernsey. She designed 14 stamp issues over the course of 25 years. Since her early school days, drawing has been second nature to her. As a child she was encouraged to draw from life and whenever possible still does so now. When working on stamp designs her illustrations usually start with a sketch and if possible photographs too. Ideas from both are combined, and from there the final ideas are worked in to the fabulous images featured on Guernsey stamps and related material. The illustration is that of the Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*).

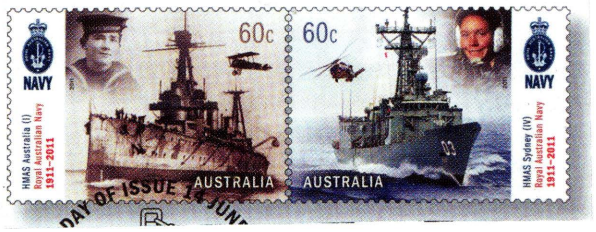


* Thanks to the support of the Romans and following the bloody battles against the last of the Hasmonean kings, Herod was crowned King of Judea in the year 37 BCE. King Herod was loathed by his Jewish subjects, who saw him as a representative of foreign rule undermining their traditional institutions and murdering their legitimate rulers. In an attempt to get closer to the Jewish people, Herod renovated the Temple, but his first loyalty was always to Rome. During his long reign over Judea, Herod erected numerous elaborate and innovative buildings throughout his kingdom which were revolutionary from an engineering standpoint.





* From its settlement in 1788 to 1859, Australia depended on units detached from the Royal Navy based in Sydney to provide naval defence. In 1859, Australia was established as a separate British Naval Station and until 1913, a squadron of the Royal Navy was maintained in Australian waters. In 1909 discussions held between the British Admiralty and the Australian government resulted in the establishment of an **Australian Fleet Unit**, consisting of at least a battle cruiser, three second-class cruisers, six destroyers, three submarines and a number of axillaries.



* A striking addition to the Icelandic and European cultural scene, *Harpa Reykjavik Concert Hall and Conference Centre* opened its doors to the public on 4 May 2011. Harpa offers a diverse range of performances, from classical to contemporary, and it will be home to the Iceland Symphony Orchestra and Iceland Opera. Harpa's multi-faceted glass facades are reminiscent of the crystallised basalt columns commonly found in Iceland. The southern facades create kaleidoscopic reflections of the city ad the surrounding landscape.

* The **land crabs** of Christmas Island are remarkable for their abundance and the role they play in the ecology of the island's rainforest. Through their scavenging activities they recycle nutrients locked in fallen leaves. Their burrowing tills the soil and their browsing on tree fruits and shoots is probably an important factor in determining the forest composition. Twenty-three land or freshwater crabs have been identified on the island. The sight of the red crabs on their annual breeding migration is one of the outstanding natural spectacles of the world.



* Ons wonderlike **sonnestelsel** – 'n stukkie wonderwerk in 'n onmeetbare skepping!

References

1. STAMP BULLETIN : Australia No 311 : July-August 2011
2. Jersey Post, August 2011
3. Deutches Post, August 2011
4. Guernsey Post, May 2011
5. Israel Philatelic Service, February 2011 (via East Rand Stamps)
6/7. STAMP BULLETIN: Australia No 310 : May-June 2011
8. Stamp News Iceland : May-June 2011
9/10. STAMP BULLETIN: Australia No 310 – May-June 2011
11/12. German Post : August 2011

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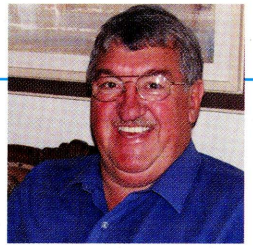
Rugby-Wêreldbeker:
Suid-Afrika kry nog 'n kans.



deur Sakkie Nel

English Summary - South African rugby enthusiasts question the use of graphic representation on our local World Cup stamps when attractive and exciting photographic opportunities present themselves. These thrilling and historical moments are featured on stamps throughout the world, even in countries that do not participate as powerfully as our South African Springboks do. The article questions why these stamp opportunities are missed.

Dit is Wêreldbekertyd vir rugby, en weer is Suid-Afrika se poging wat rugbyseëls betref , net soos ons onlangse resultate op die speelveld, nie na wense nie.. Die tien seëls wat op 19 Augustus 2011 in 'n velletjie uitgegee is, gaan om "the evolution of a legendary emblem" – die Springbok-embleem – maar vertel ons weinig van die opwinding van internasionale rugby.

As ons glo die seëls is met die oog op die Wêrel dbekertoernooi,uitgereik,behoort daar sodanige verwysing op die seëls of op die velletjie te wees.

Ander lande gee mooi en interessante seëls vir die wêreldkampioenskap uit, wat sedert 1987 al om die vier jaar beslis word. Selfs lande wat nie vir die toernooi kwalifiseer of daaraan deelneem nie.

Sedert die heel eerste rugbyseël in 1944 in Roemenië verskyn het, pryk die sport op seëls van talle lande, van verre Suidsee-eilande tot die klein Pirenese bergstaatjie Andorra.

Die instelling van die William Webb Ellis-trofee in 1987 het 'n nuwe era vir rugbyseëls begin. In daardie eerste Wêreldbekertoernooi was die eindwedstryd tussen Frankryk en Nieu-Seeland, en Togo het blitsig 'n velletjie vir die eindstryd tussen die twee spanne uitgebring. Gaboen, ook 'n Franssprekende Afrikaland, het die enigste ander seël vir die eerstelingtoernooi in 1987 uitgegee.

Nieu-Seeland het nie in 1987 sy oorwinning met 'n seël geboekstaaf nie. Maar vir die volgende Wêreldbeker in 1991 het Nieu-Seeland vier seëls uitgegee, en die hoogste waarde toon 'n All Black-span met arms juigend omhoog in die lug.

Trouens, 1991 was die jaar dat seëls met die Wêreldbeker-geleentheid as tema posgevat het. Australië het dié jaar gewen.

Ons ken die wonderlike Wêreldbekertoernooi van 1995, waar Suid-Afrika in die openingswedstryd die wêreldkampioen Australië geklop het. Die koerant *The Sowetan* het die volgende dag op sy banier-voorblad die woord 'Amabokoboko' geskep.

En uiteindelik die eindstryd op Ellispark, Johannesburg, waar die Springbokke in die tweede spelfase van ekstra tyd teen Nieu-Seeland gewen het – en waar President Nelson Mandela verskyn het in 'n Springboktrui met nommer 6 op die rug, die nommer van Suid-Afrika se kaptein François Pienaar.

Suid-Afrika het drie seëls uitgegee, synde rekenaar-gesteunde ontwerpe in die vorm van stilerings

Party mense vind hierdie kunsvorm aantreklik, maar heelparty rugbygeesdriftiges hou nie van die abstraktheid daarvan nie.

My kritiek is spesifiek teen die vertikale seël. Die vleuel hardloop met die bal onder die regterarm. Tegelyk kyk hy na regs. Hoekom kyk hy regs ? Want dis vanwaar die opponent kom om te verdedig. Nou, as die opponent van regs kom, moet die bal onder die linkerarm gedra word, sodat die vleuel sy regterarm kan gebruik om die teenstander te probeer afstamp.

Dus, ontwerpfout: bal onder die verkeerde arm.

Vir Suid-Afrika se wêreldkampioenskap is nog twee seëls vir ons bygevoeg. Volpunte

Australië het sy wêreldkroon in 1999 herower, en Australië het 'n stel rugbyseëls uitgegee. Ander lande kom ook met wêreldbekerseëls, maar nié Suid-Afrika nie.

Die volgende Wêreldbekerreeks was in 2003, met Engeland as die uiteindelike wenner. Treffende wenseëls is uitgegee, nie net van aksiemomente van die spel nie, maar van die span se spontane span-samekoms in 'n kring op die veld, direk na die einde van die eindstryd.

Terwyl talle lande seëls uitgegee het vir hierdie wêreldtoernooie – soos ook vir die Olimpiese Spele en vir die Sokker-Wêreldbeker – het Suid-Afrika nie hierdie rugby-geleenthede seëlgewys erken nie. Ook nie die 2007-wêreldreeks, wat in Frankryk gespeel is, nie.

Ook hier het Suid-Afrikaanse rugby getriomfeer, tot groot plesier van 25 000 Suid-Afrikaanse ondersteuners wat in die Stade de France in Parys saamgetrek was, en 'n stralende President Mbeki wat agterna nie kon ophou glimlag nie.

Eweso was daar groot gejuig in Suid-Afrika, dieselfde nag en dae lank. 'n Seël? Ongelukkig 'niks', en 'n gulde geleentheid vir ewig verby.

Die reeks lande wat vir die 2007-wêreldbeker seëls uitgegee het, sluit in Portugal, Sri Lanka, Boelgarye en Japan. Twee Springbokke, Percy Montgomery en Brian Habana, pryk op wêreldbekerseëls van Guinee-Bissau.

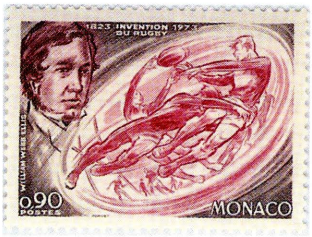
Nou het ons Wêreldbeker 2011. En wat ons in Suid-Afrika kry, is beslis die Springbok-embleem, en derhalwe rugby verwant,maar , sonder enige verwysing na die Wêreldbeker.

Wat 'n pragtige geleentheid vir dramatiese en mooi rugbyseëls gaan verby.

Die vader van rugby

Die goue rugby-wêreldbeker is genoem na William Webb Ellis, die 'vader van rugby'. Hy het in 1823 op die dorp Rugby 'n bal opgetel en daarmee begin hardloop ...

Die 150-jarige herdenking van die spel is in 1973 deur Monaco met 'n seël gevier.

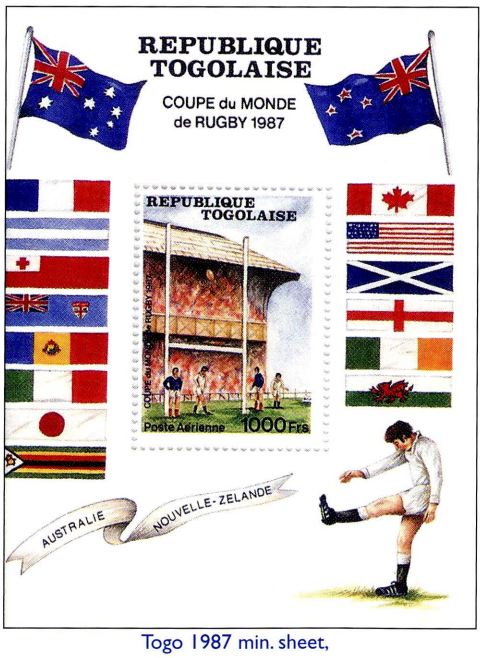


'Monaco 1973'

Die wêreldwenners

1987	Nieu-Seeland (gespeel in Australasië)
1991	Australië (in Brittanje, Frankryk en Ierland)
1995	Suid-Afrika (gespeel in Suid-Afrika)
1999	Australië (in Brittanje, Frankryk en Ierland)
2003	Engeland (gespeel in Australië)
2007	Suid-Afrika (gespeel in Frankryk)

Sakkie Nel van Lynnwood, Pretoria, is 'n ywerige versamelaar van rugbyseëls, en 'n kweker van clivias, soos vertel in sy artikel 'Clivias – the most beautiful of all flowers' in The SA Philatelist, Junie 2006.



Togo 1987 min. sheet,

1987

Die bal is deur die pale, maar die skopper staan buite die seël – Togo se velletjie vir die eerste wêreldbeker-eindstryd. Nog 'n Afrikaland, Gaboen, het ook 'n seël uitgegee, wat Nieu-Seeland en Frankryk in die eindstryd uitbeeld.

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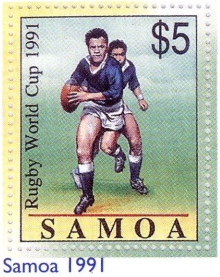


Samoa 1991

1991

Nieu-Seeland se hoogste waarde toon 'n juigende All Black-span, met senior spel, vroue-rugby en laerskoolseuns op die ander seëls. Samoa het 'n mooi ontwerp.



Nieu-Seeland 1991

1995

Andorra, Ierland, Tonga en Samoa, met skoolseuns, 'n toetswedstryd en boonop die Ellispark-stadion – en Suid-Afrika, met stilerings. Die laaste twee seëls vier die Wêreldbeker-sege.



Andorra 1995



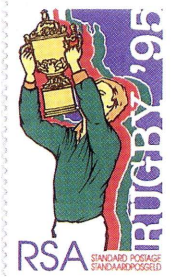
Ierland 1995



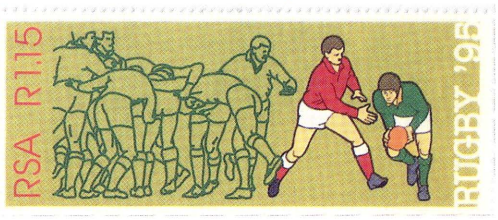
Tonga 1995



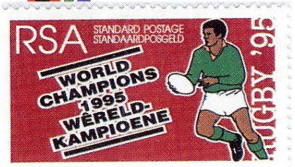
Samoa 1995,







Suid-Afrika 1995







Frankryk 1999

1999

Frankryk kom met 'n nuwigheid: 'n seël met tanding in die vorm van 'n rugbybal. Somalië en Tadjikistan het elk 'n kleinvel van nege seëls, almal foto's van spelersen spelmomente.



Somalie en Tadjikistan, 1999

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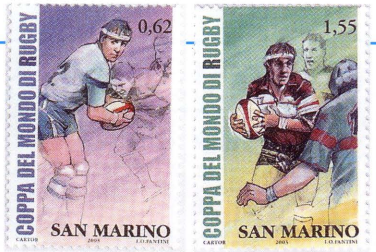
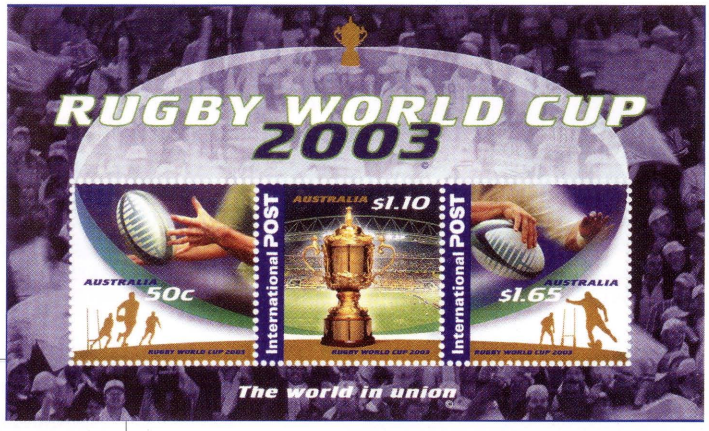
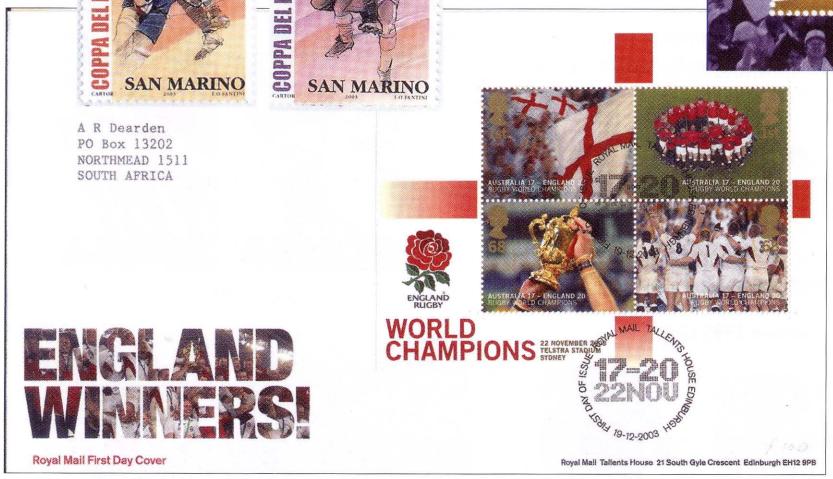


San Marino 2003



Australië 2003.





Groot-Brittanje 2007.

2003

Australië het drie seëls in 'n miniatuurvel.
San Marino het 'n stel van vier seëls, met twee wat omhelsings op die veld wys.
Die wenseëls van Brittanje, en die gedenk-stempel, vryf die telling in.



Frankryk 2007



Roemenië 2007



Andorra 2007.

2007

Dit was 'n groot jaar. Hier is Wêreldbeker- seëls van Andorra. Bulgarye, Frankryk, Ierland, Nieu-Kaledonië, Portugal, Roemenië Frankyk, die gasheer= land, het ook 'n vel uitgegee om bewegings in die spel te illustreer, en selfs die haka en ondersteuners gewys.



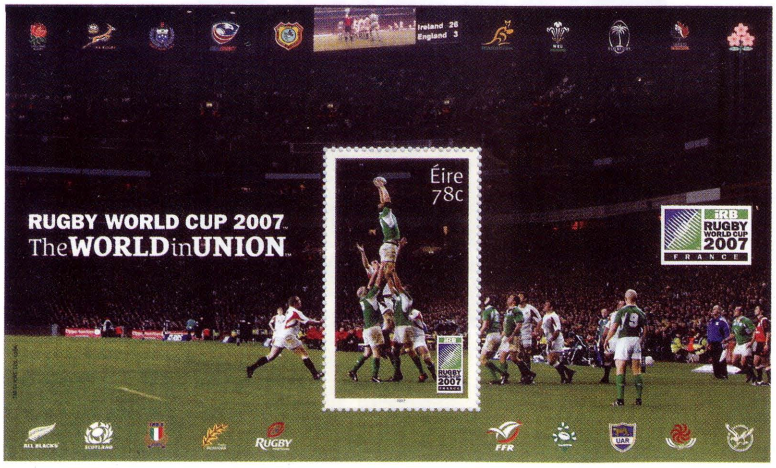
Ierland 2007



Nieu-Kaledonië 2007



Bulgarye 2007,





Wallis & Futuna 2007

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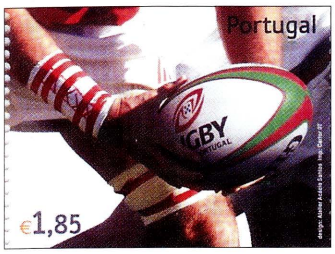
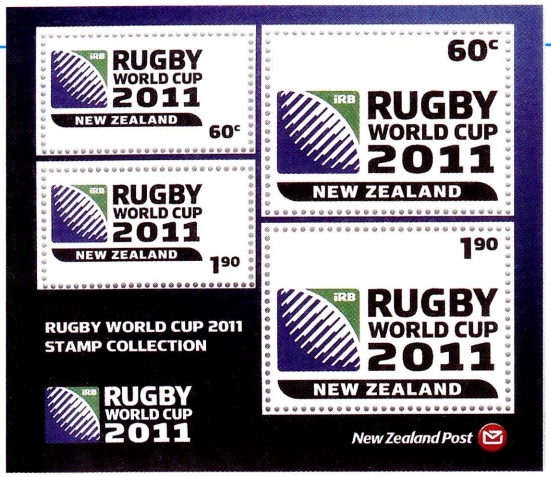


Portugal 2007



Rugby Fr Stempel 2011



Nieu-Seeland 2011



2011

Die aardbewing wat op 22 Februarie 2011 'n groot deel van die mooi stad Christchurch verwoes het, het 'n demper geplaas op rugby in die gasheerland Nieu-Seeland. Die strak seëls, met slegs letterwerk en in swart, is uit eerbied vir die slagoffers. 'n Tweede aardbewing was op 13 Junie 2011.

Frankryk se miniatuurvel toon rugby-aksie plus twee landskaptonele in Nieu-Seeland, en deelnemende lande se vlae, met die Suid-Afrikaanse vlag bo-aan. Die eerstedagstempel is vir Clermont-Ferrand, tuiste van die Franse kampioen-klubspan van 2010.

Op die voorblad - Die vel van tien seëls vir die lugpos-brieftarief van R6 na oorsee, wat op 19 Augustus 2011 deur Suid-Afrika uitgegee is.

In sy blad '*Setempe*' sê die Poswese dit is vir die Rugby-Wêreldbeker. In my mening, is dit seëls wat rugby sowel as Suid-Afrika afskeep.

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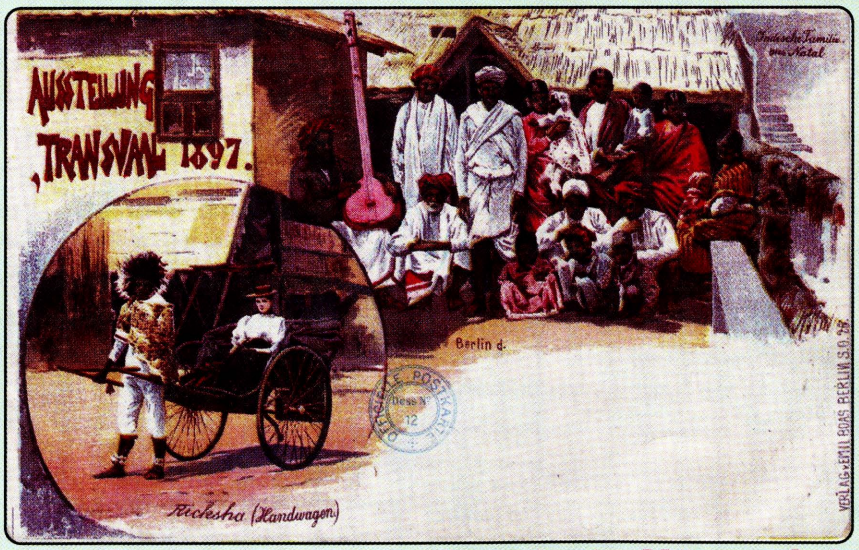

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exhibition news invited for all future local events

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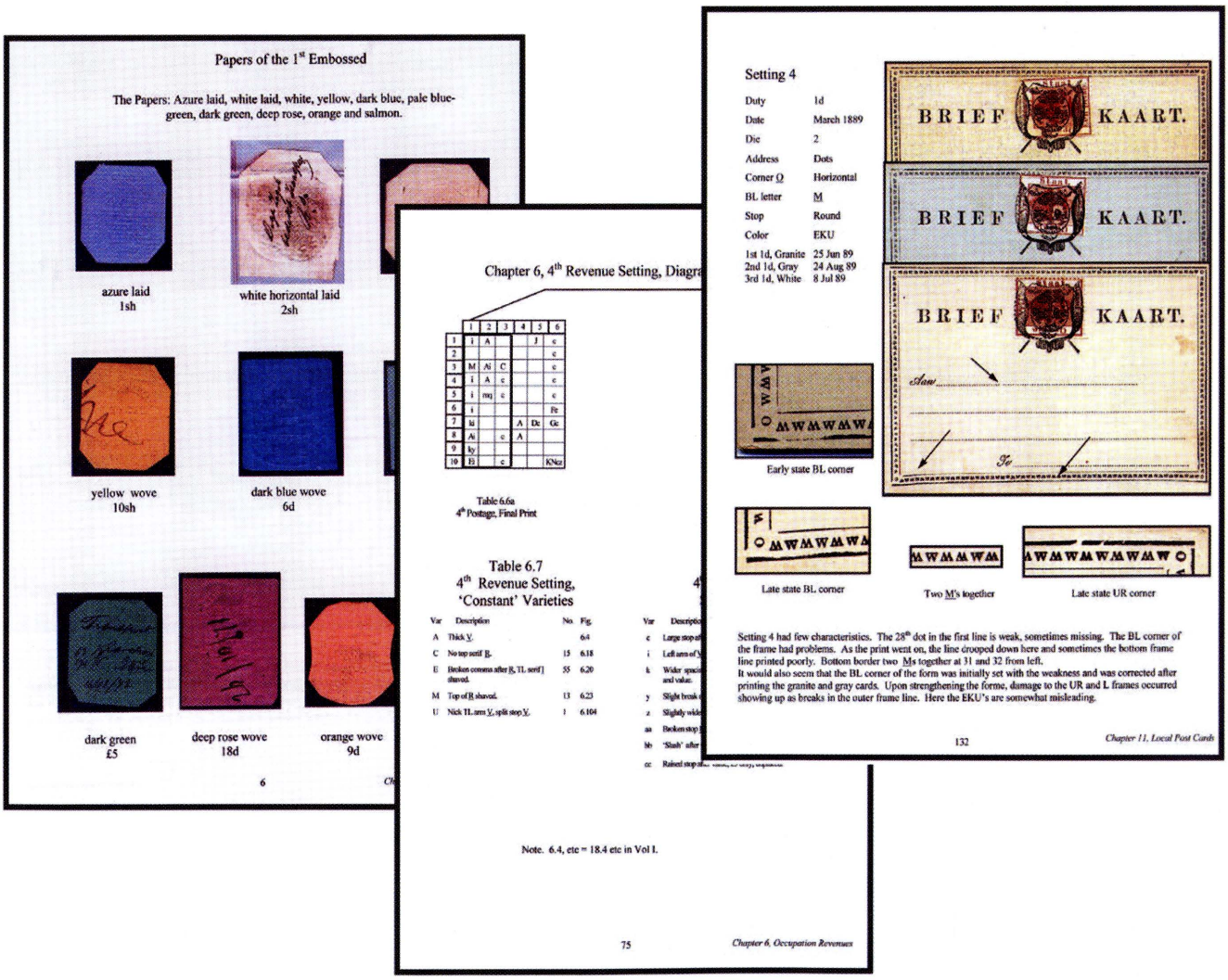

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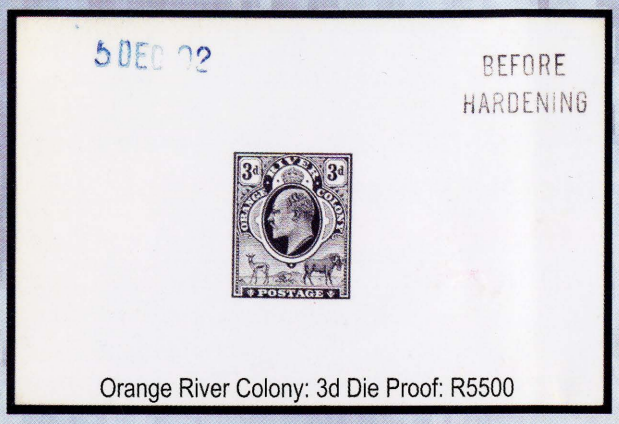
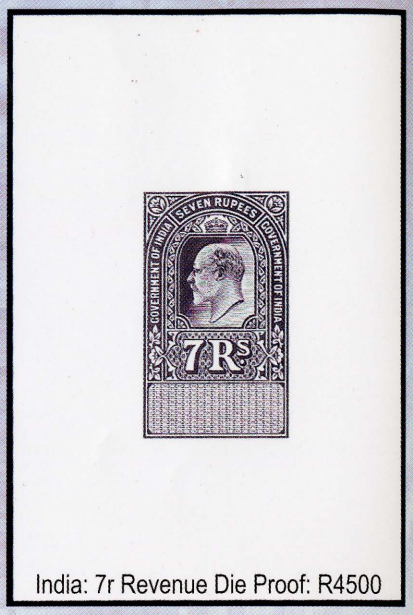


Orange River Colony: 3d Die Proof: R5500



SWA: Misplaced Ovpt: R825



India: 7r Revenue Die Proof: R4500



KUT: 1938 KGVI 25c Printer's Proof Pair: R2850



New Republic: 1886 1d Double Impression. With Cert: R7500



Nyasaland: 1946 KGVI Victory Specimens UM: R985



Zululand: QV £1 Revenue Plate Proof Block. R9750



Orange River Colony: 1902 1/- On 5/- Short Top To "5" In Plate No Pair: R1150



Gambia: 1d Surcharge Double. With Cert: R17250



S Rhodesia: KGVI Coronation Specimens, Unissued: R2800



Malta: War Tax Specimens: R1450



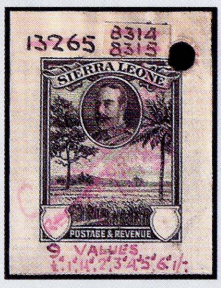
Swaziland: "Govt Reprints" Inverted Ovpts, Square & Round Stops. With Cert: R11000



S Rhodesia: 1937 KGVI 1d Ink Splash Variety: R1500



Natal: £20 Die Proof: R8500



Sierra Leone: 1932 KGV Master File Die Proof: R14500

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The South African Philatelist

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SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

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- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
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Contents

'Non-European / Nie-Blanke' Counters - *Gerhard Kamffer* 188
Birth of a Stamp The Union of SA Series - *George Cafetzoglou* 191
Back To Earth - *Chris Mobsby* 192
Cape Town 2011- National and Junass 195
Medal Awards Listing of Senior Exhibits 196
Press release - Mont Blanc 201
Citations for RDPSAs 202
Bakker Express - *Jan Bakker* 205
The History of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek - *Paul van Zeyl* 206
1926 ½d Springbok double print - *Otto Peetoom* 210
New Stamp Issues - *Robin Messenger* 212
More than just a Snapshot - *Colin Ewels* 215
RSA 7th Definitives - *Robin Messenger and Robbie Schmidt* 216
Broken Yoke - *Robin Messenger* 221



Regular Features

Publishing deadlines 185
From the Mailbox *(letters to the editor)* 186
Stamps that make us smile..- *Volker Janssen* 211
Phun with Postmarks - *Alex Visser* 220
Future Events 224
Classifieds 224

Advertisers

Johnson Philatelics 184
Doreen Royan 187
East Rand Stamps 194
Rand Stamps 205
David Feldman 211
Sheaffer pens 213
Wilson Bayly Holmes Ovcon Ltd 219
Isle of Man Stamps 222
Peter Bale Philatelics / Stanley Gibbons 223
Peninsula Publishers 224
R W Hisey and R T Bartshe 225
Spink 226

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Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Robbie Schmidt for his checklist on the *'RSA 7th Definitives'*

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From the mailbox . . .



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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©

Could it be Evert Jan van Gorkom?

Dear Editor,

Might it be possible for my email to be forwarded to Mr Paul van Zeyl, the author of the series on *The History of the ZAR*, please?

I refer to the Part 4 article. Figure 8 on page 125 shows part of a cover addressed to Carl von Brandis and the caption states that it was sent by Evert van Erkom, as secretary of the Societ De Oranje Club. I wonder if this person was actually Evert Jan van Gorkom, who was a Dutch notary and mortgage broker who lived in Johannesburg at that time? I own a few van Gorkom covers and postal cards and there is a very informative van Gorkom family history website. I would be interested to see more details about this cover, if this is possible.

Yours sincerely, John Hunter Sheffield Philatelic Society UK

CapeTown National Evaluated

Paul van Zeyl's mail to his clients on 31 October, makes a statement worth repeating.

There's a warmth in me after the CT National Exhibition. Yes, dealer turnover was OK and I did get lekker offers of material, but there was real pleasure in the exhibit arena. I found many exhibits in the postcard and open class sections enormously enthralling … and I was delightfully surprised at both the quality and treatment. Of course, Cape Town has a long tradition of postcard collecting, nurtured and formalised for probably more than two decades. The result was Golds galore, all well deserved. Flack's early postal stationery cards were great in terms of rarity and quality; and Sparks' ABW exhibit was beautiful. But the show was stolen by Broodryk's *Art Deco & Art Nouveau* exhibit. Of course, as a male of the species, I found the glamour cards (semi-nudes & nudes) especially exciting, the overall picture being one of beauty at its best. Wengrowe's *Picture Postcard Tree* was a creative and non-conformist exhibit, a treatment apparently not appreciated by the judges.

Du Plessis moved out of postal history to the open class, and was immediately rewarded with Golds for his *Ragama Camp and Boers Interned in Portugal* exhibits. Kamffer remains creative, as his *Socio-political history of the Transkei* showed. Meyer's exhibit on the *Plakboek van 'n Krygsgevangene* retained the 'feel' of Boer scrapbooks, which I thought most innovative (and even daring, given judges' usual penchant for straight lines and alignment). Tollins' exhibit on the *Boer Camps in St Helena & Ceylon* may have been too strong on the postal history side, but his illustrative and social material was superb.

OK, let's get more statistical for those who judge on facts and figures. Guess which was the most exhibited class? No, certainly NOT traditional philately (82 frames) and NOT postal history (86 frames), rather Open Class (92 frames). And postcards were in 4th place with 47 frames. Note that in the over-regulated area of thematics there were only 24 frames, a pointer to the unbending in this basically popular segment.

Dare I say it? Let me put it positively: as an intellectual-emotional turn-on – for both collectors and viewers – Open Class and Postcards are going to dominate 'philately' in exhibit terms (not financial!) in the foreseeable future. And, euphemistically put, there needs to be shake-up on the thematics side … maybe, just maybe, Rev Cassie & Co need a hearing/listening audience.

Paul van Zeyl. Rand Stamps. 076 1249 055
(in UK) 079 8662 0869

Obituary

Sam Hertzikowitz,



6 November 1928
24 September 2011

The quiet, unassuming, total gentleman, always ready to help. Scholarly of character, and hence a collector in depth, student of his fields, and a philatelist. So much so, that at the age of 58 he received his BA degree, and I remember quite distinctly during the period of his studies that his biggest regret was the fact that he had to cut short his philatelic interests.

He joined his home-society the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg in 1972, and has been a member throughout. On joining, his collecting interests were declared as South Africa, SWA, Israel and Falklands. He subsequently also collected Canada for which he was not as well known. What is very interesting is the fact that his 'original' Union collection financed on sale, the purchase of his pharmacy, which in turn as his profession, produced the income to finance all over, his subsequent collections named previously. He was also a member of the SA Stamp Study Circle (and UK counterpart), and a great contributor due to his studies, as well as the Society of Israel, Aero and the Witwatersrand Society. In the second period of collecting, Sam concentrated on the *Union Booklets*, and the ½d, 1d and 6d, throughout their printings, as well as the Officials, and amassed formidable study/research collections of the highest order. Of course he had a vast amount of little-bits and pieces of Union and Republic containing in many instances many 'gems'.

He was from school, and subsequently, at National level, a Chess champion with many trophies under his arm, and a great Bridge player, which facts were never relayed to philately due to his character.

I was privileged to have known Sam for the better part of 40 years, to have learned from him, and to have been considered his friend. Sam passed away peacefully on Saturday 24th September in the afternoon, and we offer our condolences' to his wife Bernice, daughter Yael and son Saul and their families.

R.I.P.

G.C.C.

SCRAPPED *First published in TIME magazine*

'The U.S. Postal Service's rule mandating that stamps not feature living people.'

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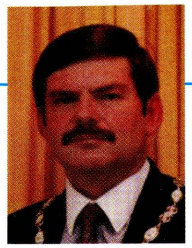
"NON-EUROPEAN / NIE-BLANKE" COUNTERS IN POST OFFICES

The impact of some of the 'apartheid' policies on the Post Office system in South Africa

by Gerhard Kamffer, RDPSA



Introduction

In an article published in *The South African Philatelist* of June 2011 with the title 'Native Tax Stamps and Labels used in South Africa and South West Africa 1910-1961', a first attempt was made to start exploring the impact of some of the 'apartheid' policies and laws on the postal system and finally on philately. The idea with this article is to explore the use of various types of 'Non-European/ Nie-Blanke' cancellers, cachets and registration labels used in some post offices.

Dr. T.B. Berry in his booklet *South African Postmarks, A synopsis of the routine handstruck cancellations 1910-1966* recorded under the heading 'Supplementary Designations' the existence of designed cancellers for the 'Non-European' sections or counters within post offices: "it is usual for a post office to house a separate section wherein Non-European postal requirements are attended to. The larger offices employ specially designed cancellers for this purpose, which indicate the relevant nature of the service".

Ralph Putzel in his series of books *The Postmarks of South Africa and Former States and Colonies* also illustrates a wide variety of 'Non-European' cancellers used in most of the bigger post offices but also in smaller post offices for example: Benoni, Brakpan and Springs.



Fig. 1: Registered cover posted from the Non-European counter in the East Londen post office on 27 November 1950 to Kentani in the Transkei. Note the registration label: 'EAST LONDON(NON-E). / OOS-LONDEN (NIE-B).'



Fig. 2: Registered cover posted from the Non-European counter in the Germiston post office on 4 December 1950. Note the registration label: 'GERMISTON NON-E NIE-B.'



Fig. 3: Registered cover posted from the Non-European Office counter in the Pretoria post office in 1936. Note the bilingual inscription in the canceller: NON EUR. OFF/KAN. VIR NIE- EUR. PRETORIA.

The introduction of 'apartheid' in the 1920s

It is interesting to note that cancellers indicating the use of separate post offices and separate counters in post offices for so called 'Non-Europeans' and 'Indians' were already in use from the early 1920s. Many people think that the idea of separate development and separate facilities for Blacks, Coloureds and Indians was only introduced after the National Party came into power in 1948. The use of these cancellers indicating separate post offices and counters for other race groups long before 1948, is an indication that the seeds of apartheid was sowed long before that date. (See figs. 3, 5, 13)

At the time of Union in 1910 F.H.P. Creswell and Wilfred Wybergh, two of the leaders in the Labour Party, were already pushing for the type of segregationist policies which Dr. D.F. Malan would claim as his own after the National Party won the elections in 1948.

The Union constitution of 1909, the Native Land Act of 1913 and the Native Urban Areas Act of 1923 formed the basis of policy towards blacks for the rest of the century. When J.B.M. Hertzog the leader of the National Party won the elections in 1924 with the support of the Labour Party against the South African Party (SAP) of Jan Smuts, he started to pursue the notion of separate areas and facilities exclusively reserved for 'whites'.

During a Non-European conference held in Kimberley in 1927 delegates were angered by the series of laws since 1910 that favoured whites and reduced blacks and coloured people to a second-class citizenship.

D.F. Malan's National Party, in alliance with N.C. Havenga's Afrikaner Party, had come to power in May 1948 with a razor-thin majority of five, and only 40 per cent of the overall electoral vote. Although the NP won the 1948 election with

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Fig. 4: Registered cover posted from the Pretoria NB/NE office on 1956. Note the cachet that was applied on the registration label: PRETORIA NON-E NIE-B.



Fig. 5: Registered cover posted from the Indo-Native Office in East London on 22 March 1933. Note both the double ring canceller and the registration cachet with the inscription: 'INDO-NATIVE OFFICE EAST LONDON'



Fig. 6: Registered cover posted by a migrant mineworker back to his family in Kentani in the Transkei from the WELKOM NE-NB (Non-European/Nie Blanke) post office on 29 July 1951.

the smallest of margins on a platform in which apartheid was only one of several planks, Malan insisted that the party had a mandate to transform society along apartheid lines. (Source: Giliomee, pp. 487-500)

After the elections in 1948 the National Party started implementing various apartheid laws of which one, The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, had an impact on post offices and that resulted in separate counters for the different race groups.

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act (Act no 49 of 1953)

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act (Act no 49 of 1953) enforced the formal part of the apartheid system of racial segregation in South Africa and forced down segregation of all public facilities. This included all forms of transport, buildings and facilities that were open to the public. The main aim was to eliminate any and all contact between white people and other races. Under the provisions of this act, typical apartheid signs indicating areas that were for 'Europeans Only' or 'Non-Europeans Only' were common.

In this Act unless the context otherwise indicates: 'public premises' includes any land, enclosure, building, structure, hall, room, office or convenience to which the public has access, whether on the payment of an admission fee or not but does not include a public road or street; 'public vehicle' includes any train, tram, bus, vessel or aircraft used for the conveyance for reward or otherwise of members of the public"

Article 2 of this Act stated that any person who is in charge of or has control of any public premises may set apart or reserve such premises or any portion of such premises for the exclusive use of persons belonging to a particular race or class. It was based o on this article that separate counters were introduced in most post offices for Non-Europeans or Indo-Natives. These covers (see figs. 1 - 6) illustrate the application of 'petty apartheid' a term coined in 1959 when Piet Cillié, editor of *Die Burger*, referred to measures that "irritated without achieving anything" and detracted from the idea of 'grand apartheid' – the success of the independent homelands. (Giliomee & Mbenga, p. 316). These covers are illustrating the application of apartheid in the Post Office where a separate section was designated for the postal requirements of Non-Europeans.

Even Mohatma Gandhi had already complained in 1896 about the separate entrances for the different race groups in the Durban Post Office. He wrote: "In the Durban Post and Telegraph office there were separate entrances for Natives and Asiatics and Europeans. We felt the indignity too much and many respectable Indians were

A SELECTION OF NON-EUROPEAN (N.E.)/ NIE-BLANKE (N.B.) COUNTER CANCELLERS

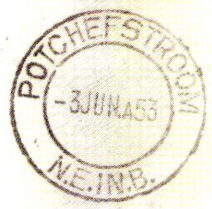

Fig. 7: Potchefstroom N.E./N.B. bilingual canceller.dated 3 Jun 53.



Fig. 8: East London NE3 NB3 bilingual canceller - 12 Oct 1957. *NE3 referring to counter no. 3.*



Fig.9: Quigney (NE) counter in East London dated 11 March 1958.



Fig. 10: Pretoria NB/NE bilingual canceller dated 7 August 1956.

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Fig. 11: Welkom NE-NB bilingual canceller dated 29 July 1954.

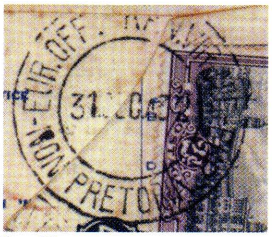

Fig. 12: NON EUR. OFF/KAN. VIR NIE- EUR. PRETORIA dated 31 Dec 1932.

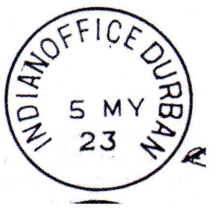

Fig. 13: Single circle Indian Office Durban canceller used in 1923.



Fig. 14: Double circle canceller with a variation: Durban Bantu used in 1959.

insulted and called all sorts of names by the clerks at the counters. We petitioned the authorities to do away with the invidious distinction and they have now provided three separate entrances for Natives, Asiatics and Europeans". (See: http://gandhism.net/files/Gandhikit.pdf)

In his Presidential Address as President of the ANC in the Cape in July 1948, Rev. J. A. Calata, also referred to the new approach of separating facilities for blacks and whites: "Our chief trouble is going to be the small officials who will serve the public behind the counter at the stations, Post Office, and such like Government controlled establishments…"

'NON-EUROPEAN' CANCELLER INSCRIPTIONS

Berry identified various types of Non-European cancellers. He illustrated a most unusual postmark which comprises two circles with the words DURBAN-BANTU at the top and dated 10 May 1939. (See fig. 14) This is an exception to the rule as on most of the other cancellers the abbreviations N.E. for NON-EUROPEAN and N.B. for NIE- BLANK and as an alternative NON-E for NON-EUROPEAN and NIE-B for NIE – BLANK were used. These cancellers were inscribed in English and Afrikaans as the language policy dictated at that stage. Another variation to the inscription on these cancellers was the abbreviation INDO-NATIVE. (See fig. 5 - 20)

Registration cachets and labels specifically designed for that purpose were also used at Non-European post office counters. (See fig. 1, 2, 13 - 20)

In the table below a summary of a selection of a variety of Non-European canceller inscriptions is given:

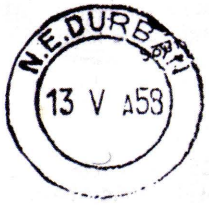

Fig. 15: N.E. Durban canceller used in 1958.



Fig. 16 : Double circle Brakpan N-E canceller dated 22 February 1951.



Fig. 17: Double circle Springs Non-E canceller dated 21 May 1953.



Fig. 18: Single circle Pretoria bilingual canceller: Nie-Blankes/ Non-Europeans dated 9 June 1958

Source: Ralph Putzel, The postmarks of South Africa, Vol. 1 (p. 346) Vol. 8 (p. 205), Tom Berry, p. 22.



Fig. 19: Registration cachet used in the Non-European Office of the Pretoria post office in 1932.

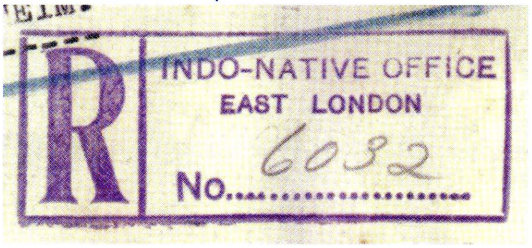

Fig. 20: Registration cachet used in the Indo-Native Office in the East London post office in 1933.

Source: Ralph Putzel, The postmarks of South Africa, Vol. 2, p. 365.

POST OFFICE	INSCRIPTION ON CANCELLER	REMARKS/DATES USED
Bloemfontein	BLOEMFONTEIN "N"	Earliest date recorded: 23 Aug 1954 - Source: Berry, p. 22
	BLOEMFONTEIN NB 6	Earliest date recorded: 8 Oct 1975 - Source: Putzel, Vol. 1, p. 278.
Durban	DURBAN BANTU	Earliest recorded date: 10 May 1939 - Source: Berry, p. 22.
	N.E. DURBAN	Earliest recorded date: 30 Jan 1941 - Source: Berry, p. 22.
	INDIAN OFFICE DURBAN	Earliest recorded date: 5 May 1923 - Source: Putzel, Vol. 2, p. 365.
East London	EAST LONDON OOS-LONDEN (N.E.)	Earliest recorded date: 5 Dec 1944. - Source: Putzel, Vol. 3, p. 21.
	EAST LONDON OOS LONDEN NE 3 NB 3	Earliest recorded date: 12 Oct 1957 - Source: Kamffer collection.
	EAST LONDON INDO-NATIVE OFFICE	Earliest recorded date: Nov 1937 - Source: Putzel, Vol. 3, p. 21.
Pretoria	PRETORIA INDO NATIVE OFFICE	Earliest recorded date: 19 Nov 1924 - Source: Putzel, Vol. 8, p. 205.
	NON-EUR-OFF. KAN VIR NIE-EUR PRETORIA	Earliest recorded date: 31 Dec 1932 - Source: Kamffer collection.
	PRETORIA NIE-BLANKES NON-EUROPEANS	Earliest recorded date: 9 Jun 1958 - Source: Putzel, Vol. 8, p. 205.
	PRETORIA NB/NE	Earliest recorded date: 9 May 1957 - Source: Putzel, Vol. 8, p. 205.
	PRETORIA (N-E)	Earliest recorded date: 1956. - Source: Putzel, Vol. 8, p. 205.

CONCLUSION- From a philatelic and postal history point of view the use of these type of cancellers are of interest to philatelists and postal historians and are collectable items by those who are so disposed.

However, from a political and 'struggle' point of view these cancellers and impressions have a negative connotation for those who had to suffer under these laws and regulations. These 'apartheid laws' turned so-called 'Non-Europeans into foreigners in their own country. The application of these controversial regulations that segregated public facilities in post offices and other places based on race, invited resistance from not only blacks all over South Africa but also other organisations and countries from all over the world.

On 20 June 1990 the South African parliament voted to repeal The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act (Act no 49 of 1953) and on 15 October 1990 it was finally repealed.

Sources:

- Dr. T.B. Berry, *South African Postmarks*. A synopsis of the routine handstruck cancellations, 1910-1966, The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, Date unknown.
- Hermann Giliomee, *The Afrikaners*, Biography of a people, Tafelberg, Cape Town, 2003
- Hermann Giliomee and Bernard Mbenga, *New history of South Africa*, Tafelberg, Cape Town, 2007.
- Ralph Putzel, *The Postmarks of South Africa and Former States and Colonies*, Volumes 1 – 8.
- Internet: http://gandhism.net/files/Gandhikit.pdf

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kamffer@netactive.co.za

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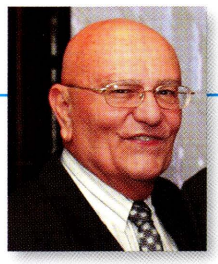
BIRTH OF A *Stamp*

Part III No: IX



by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

Union of S.A Series

Commemorating the 250th Anniversary of the Landing of the Huguenots in S.A.

I have 2 photographic mock-up Essays of the Issue, marked 'A & B', and these are attributed to J. Prentice, as they are in his usual style of work and presentation, submitted to the Post Office for acceptance.

*Fig. 1, Essay 'A', shows at top 2 single Photographic Essays of the ½d value of the 'Ou Pastorie', inscribed in Afrikaans at left, and English at right.

Photograph is superimposed and gummed on Perforated 14 (13.8 x 13.8mm exactly) thin mount-board, this again stuck-down on thicker grey board.

Frame sizes of design are 27.5 x 21.5mm (same size as the issued stamps), and are in a 'Blackish-Brown' shade. The perforated, and probably also photographic-paper, measures 30 x 23.5mm. On close scrutiny of this Essay, it is quite evident that it is identical to the issued stamp, and was therefore adopted "as is"!

The grey-thick-board measuring 8.6 x 5.6cm 'A' is a composite Essay, as below the above ½d design, there is also a similar photographic Essay of the 1d in a 'darker-shade-blackish-brown', again 27.5 x 21.5mm, glued on 'photo-board Perforated 14 and measuring 30 x 23.5mm'. The design of this stamp '*Symbolises the Reformation*'. As can quite clearly be seen, 'Suid-Afrika' at top is reduced in size, in the issued stamp, as are also the 'Laurel-leaves' at right and left, and the 'Bible-scroll' at bottom. The 'Sun-rise' has also been altered being 'single-lined and without-rays'. The Value 1d is enlarged in the issued stamp, and is of a different 'font' than the Essay.



Issued Stamp



Fig 2 Essay B



Issued Stamp



Fig 1 Essay A

There are other minor changes overall, but the 'first-look' of the Essay resembles the issued stamp very closely.

*Fig.2, Essay 'B' is again a photographic reproduction of a typical 18th Century Huguenot home of the Cape. The stamp is denominated 1d, is in a 'lighter-blackish-brown' than the previous two-essays", and inscribed in English. The size is 39 x 23.5mm as against the issued stamp-size of 36 x 21.5mm, and the photograph is again stuck-down on 'photo-board' perforated 14.9(15) x 13.8 gauge, this again onto the grey-thick-board of 86 x 27.5mm. This board is inscribed 1½d in red-crayon, on both sides of the photo, denoting the issued value, and is further marked the same value on the right hand-side in black-pencil as well.

Evident changes to this Essay are the reduction of 'South Africa', change of font of the value, and inscriptions above and below the numerals. In the issued stamp, above the number at left only 'Postage', and right 'Fund'. The scroll at top 'Huguenot Commemoration' is also reduced in size, and the 'Mountain-tops' especially in the middle, are enlarged in the issued stamp, within the frame-work of the 'head-plate'. In doing so, the ground below the house has been made wider than in the Essay.

This was a 'Charity/Fund Raising' issue of three values ½d, 1d and 1½d, and for which the public had to pay 1d, 2d and 3d as the other half of the revenue went to the Huguenot Fund. The sheets consisted of 120stamps in 20rows of 6, with marginal arrows in the colours of the frames, and with cyclometer numbers in blue on the right selvedge.

The ½d had cylinders Exterior 52, Interior 6933, 1d Exterior 36, Interior 7014, and 1½d Exterior 6920 and Interior 30, and were issued for sale 17 July and withdrawn 14 October 1939.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

CENTAPEX '100

It happened in 2002 and in 2007. Now in 2012 the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society will once again host the National Stamp Exhibition.

The 2012 Exhibition will be different as it is the Centenary year of the Society and will be known as CENTAPEX '100'.

The venue has now changed - it takes place at the Events & Exhibition Centre, Bayworld, Humewood, Port Elizabeth. Junass 2012 will also be incorporated into the Exhibition. Please record the important date change to;

Thursday, October 18 to Sunday, 21 October 2012 inclusive. (t will be the most important philatelic event on the South African calendar.

Please contact Vernon Mitchell, phone 041-3601492 or cell no. 0825729127 (vjm@telkomsa.net) or Rodney Maclachlan, phone 041-3683150 or cell no. 0726195409 (rodmaclachlan@cybersmart.co.za)

Note: The prospectus for the senior exhibitors and the prospectus for the juniors will be included in the February 2012 issue of *the South African Philatelist.*

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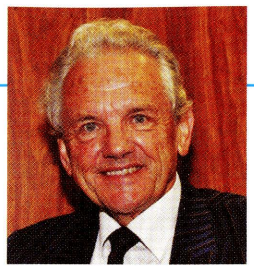
BACK TO EARTH.

by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL, RNCP.
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.



In the previous article in this series in which I have been trying to highlight some of the local postal services of the world and their stamps, I dealt exclusively with various semi-official airmail issues under the title of *Flights of Fancy*. Now, however, I am returning to a number of earthbound services that, for the most part, are beyond the realms of such general catalogues as those of Stanley Gibbons, Michel, Scott or Yvert & Telier. As always, I shall be happy to receive comments or queries on these routes and stamp issues and for that purpose I can be contacted via the e-mail address shown on the 'contents' page of this journal or, preferably, through the correspondence column of *the SA Philatelist* itself.

Indian Feudatory States.

In spite of the reservations that I expressed in my introduction to this article, the first two local issuing authorities that I have chosen to represent are to be found in the 'Red Gibbons', that section of the catalogue that is devoted to the British Empire. Even though the stamps of each of the native, or feudatory states were invalid beyond the borders of the principality in which they were issued, they have been favoured by inclusion in Gibbons for, in some cases, more than one hundred years. By my reckoning, there are forty-six distinctive entries that qualify for inclusion on my checklist of issuing authorities of the world. This, though, does count as three separate entities the likes of Jammu & Kashmir and of Travancore & Cochin, each of which issued stamps both individually and after consolidation with their neighbours. In similar fashion, the somewhat mundane sounding Hyderabad gave way to the grandiloquent Nizam's Dominions in 1915 – one more name on my list. Gibbons also includes half a dozen states that were signatories to the postal convention with India and for which, as a result, the stamps, in each case overprints on Indian issues, were internationally acceptable. Two of these states, namely Jind and Faridkot, had issued local stamps prior to the signing of the convention and thus qualify for a double entry on my list. The state of Rajasthan was formed in 1948 by the consolidation of a number of smaller states. Of the states thus amalgamated, five – Kishengarh, Jaipur, Bundi, Jhalawar and Alwar – had existed as stamp-issuing authorities although the last two of these had made no issues after 1900 and 1902 respectively. From 1899 to 1904 and again from 1912 onwards, all of the stamps of Kishengarh were produced locally. (In the interim, Perkins Bacon obliged). From 1912 to 1948, the stamps were printed at the Diamond Soap Works! The pin-perforated issue shown on the entire of 1943 in Fig.1 first appeared in 1936. The crudeness of the typography is particularly pronounced when viewed through a magnifying glass. For a short while beginning in 1948, the posts of Kishengarh, Bundi, and Jaipur continued to function virtually independently and stamps of each principality were overprinted to indicate their incorporation in Rajasthan, that for Jaipur being illustrated by the strikingly elegant issue shown in Fig.2. The Indian Government closed the majority of the feudatory state postal services on 1 April 1950.

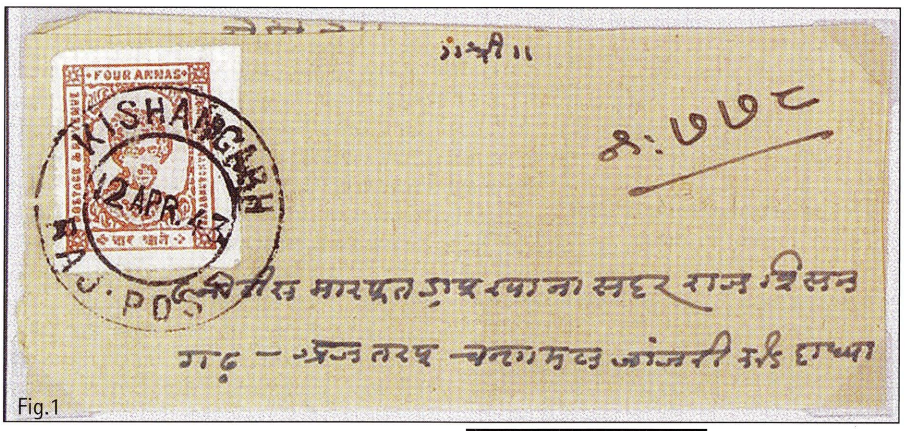


Fig.1



Fig.2

Venezuelan Civil War.

In the very first episode in this series of articles discussing the local postage stamps of the world (June 2004), I described the situation in Venezuela that, in 1899, had fallen under the dictatorship of General Cipriano Castro. As an illustration I included the first stamp for the state of Guayana, now known as Bolivar, that had been a stronghold of the anti-Castro rebels. The coastal town of Carúpano also issued provisional stamps, doing so on two separate occasions, the first when an attack by government troops in November 1902 had cut off supplies from Caracas. A second issue, as illustrated in Fig.3, was necessitated when British, Italian and German ships blockaded the port in an effort to force the country to pay its national debt. As opposed to the earlier issue that was type-set, the stamps of 1903 were handstamped on coloured paper and, unlike many of the provisional issues that appeared during the Civil War, is known in a genuinely postally used condition.



Fig.3

French Local Posts.

A commune was established in Paris at the time of the 1871 revolution during which, for about two months, the city was isolated from the outside world. In May of that year, Messrs Lorin and Maury ('L.M.') issued stamps for a blockade-breaking service in and out of the city. M.Lorin, a railway employee, travelled twice daily between Paris and his home in St.Denis which acted as a collection and dispatch centre for both mail going into and coming out of Paris. The copy shown in Fig.4 was for mail entering the city and would have cost a total of twenty cents, ten cents to cover the commission for the agency and a similar amount for the regular national postage stamp that would have been added for delivery by the Commune Post Office. If acknowledgement of receipt was required, the cost thereof was added in manuscript under 'avis'. The service was terminated when French troops entered Paris on 28 May 1871. One of my major sources of information on material of this nature is the '*Priced Catalogue of Local Postage Stamps*' by E.F.Hurt and the Williams brothers that was published during World War II. In consulting it for information on the local stamps of Paris, I learnt that the stamp that I have illustrated was printed from 'galvanos in a forme of 10 or 12'. Further investigation revealed that galvanotyping is synonymous with electrotyping and is named after Luigi Galvani (1737-1798), pioneer in the field of the applications of electricity. The system was also used for the printing of the classic issues of Sicily of 1858. The word 'forme' related to

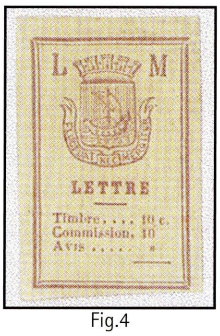


Fig.4

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the plate including the number of images and script to be printed with the whole being locked into a metal frame.

College Posts.

The colleges at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge enjoyed privileged postal arrangements by virtue of a governmental decree that dated back to the 17th Century. Mail was delivered locally, at a fee, by the college porters. In 1871, in order to simplify the accountancy required for this system, Keble College, Oxford, issued their own adhesive postage stamps. Seven of their fellow colleges followed suit (although those for Balliol were never actually put into use) as well as three colleges at Cambridge. In the 1880s, the Postmaster- General, realising that his monopoly was being infringed upon, requested the closure of the posts. The colleges might well have declined to comply with this injunction as the privilege had been established by tradition and legal precedent. Nevertheless, by 1886 the use of these college stamps had been discontinued although Keble continue to provide embossed envelopes for its internal mail up until 1896. In a slightly different category and between 1859 and 1880, members of a debating circle, the Oxford Union Society, were granted the use of the regular penny red, line-engraved British stamps with the over (or under) print 'O.U.S.' within two wavy lines. The barred numeral cancellation on the copy shown in Fig.5 is that of Oxford.



Fig.5

British Strike Posts.

The 'Great British Postal Strike' of 1971 has been extensively documented, not the least in this column where I have in the past highlighted a number of the companies and individuals that took advantage of the 'down tools' by the G.P.O. in order to deliver the mail and, in many, many cases, to issue semi-official stamps for the purpose. I use the term 'semi-official' advisedly because the Post Office granted permission for many of the private services to operate, more often than not in writing but, on some occasions, only verbally. Although many of the operators offered a genuine delivery service, there were, perhaps not surprisingly, quite a number who printed stamps purely for sale to a gullible public or to provide comparatively cheap advertising for their company. Others, seemingly, produced stamps purely for self-glorification. In a somewhat different category, though, were the stamps of Mebyon Kernow, the Sons of Cornwall, which, as well as providing the franking for a genuine emergency postal service, were also intended to focus the attention of the public on the claim for a degree of autonomy for the south-western county of England. It is widely maintained that as a Celtic Nation they should at least have a National assembly, as does Wales, and there are strenuous efforts to revive the Cornish language. A language it most certainly is, not merely a dialect, as witness the following: - "*Comero weeth na ra whye gara an vorr goth rag an vorr noweth*" which would translate as - Take care that you don't leave the old road for the new road. In days gone by, locals would describe the crossing of the River Tamar that forms the boundary between Cornwall and Devon as 'going up to England'. The cover included as Fig.6 was posted on St. Piran's Day, the 5th of March 1971. Cornwall has a rich history of tin mining while St. Piran, the patron saint of miners, is also accepted widely as the patron saint of Cornwall and his flag, the white cross on a black background, as the 'national' flag.

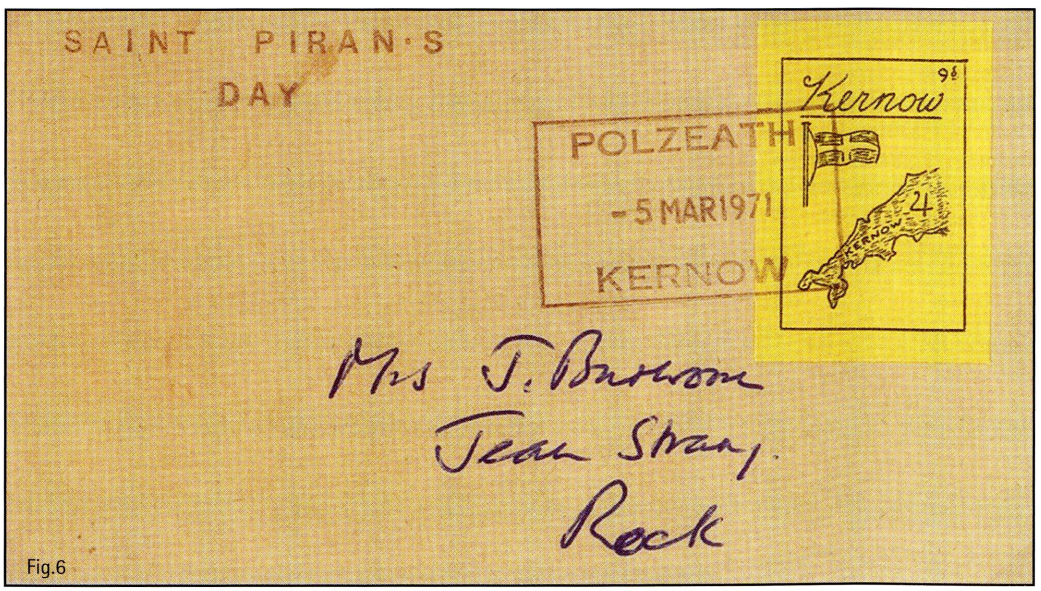

Fig.6

Early Afghanistan.

Afghanistan, a monarchy since 1747, joined the UPU in 1928 prior to which time the stamps of the country had but local validity. However, the stamp on the 1872 cover in Fig.7 did, apparently, convey the letter to Peshawar, then in the North-West Frontier Province of India, and now in Pakistan. The letter would, in all probability, have been sent via the 50-mile long Khyber Pass linking Kabul and Peshawar. Although the cover is of a somewhat dilapidated appearance, it should be borne in mind that at that time when there were no mechanical cancelling devices in the country, it was the common practice, at least until 1891, to deface stamps by cutting or tearing off a portion. The letter, written in a derivation of the ancient Telugu script by Advocate Sayyead-Ali-Khan, is addressed to Gulaam Mohammed at Dar-daar Ar.Satna Karba Shoor Bazaar and concerns the will of his father, the late (Marhoom) Mohammed Karam-ud-din. Afghanistan, which had been a monarchy since 1747, was known as the Kingdom of Kabul until 1890. The stamp on the cover is a 1-shahi value from a series commonly referred to as the 'Afghan Tigers', this despite the fact that they are intended to portray a lion!


Fig.7

East Germany.

I have commented in previous articles about the proliferation of local postage stamps in many of the towns of East Germany in the aftermath of World War II when social services in the country were at a low ebb. Although condoned by the authorities, their validity did not extend to international or even national mail and they were thus of a strictly local nature. Several towns incorporated a premium in the face value of the stamps in order to raise money for their (re)building (Aufbau) funds. This was the case with the issue of January 1946 at Strausberg where it will be seen in Fig. 8 that the total purchase price of each stamp

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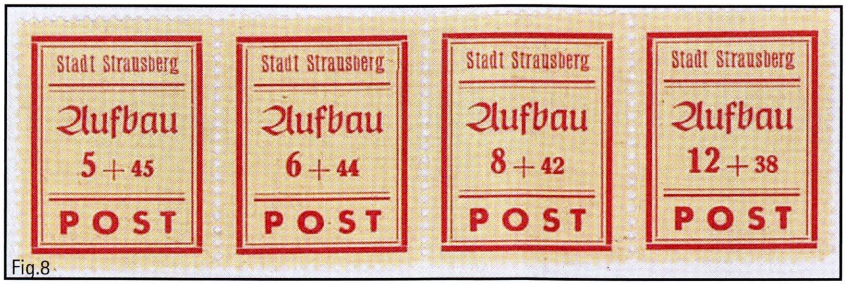

Fig.8

in the *se-tenant* strip of four adds up to 50 pfennige which would doubtless have assisted in both sales and accountancy procedures.

Albania.

At the time of the outbreak of the First Balkan War (1912), the area known as Epirus on the eastern shore of the Ionian Sea boasted a population that was largely of Greek origin, both in the south which was governed from Athens and in the north that was a part of the Ottoman Empire. With the end of the War and the defeat of the Turks, Greece assumed control of the whole of the area only to be ordered by the London Ambassador's Conference of 1913 to relinquish the north of the area in favour of the newly created country of Albania. This decision was immensely unpopular with the Epirotes in the north and rebellious factions set up an anti-Albanian Provisional Government at the town of Argyrocastro early in 1914. Contemporary Turkish stamps were overprinted locally in Greek capitals translating as 'Autonomous Epirus'. The *se-tenant* overprint in two completely different fonts as shown in Fig.9 is a listed variety.

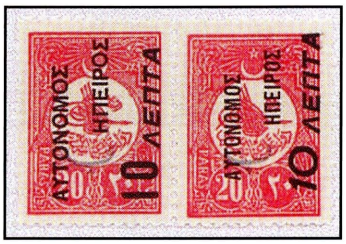

Fig.9



Fig.11



Fig.10

Latvia.

German troops occupied the seaport of Liepaja in the Latvian province of Courland during the course of the First World War. The overprint 'Libau' was the German version of the name of the town. The example shown on a fraction of an envelope in Fig.10 was a general overprint for the Baltic area and replaced 'Postgebiet Ob.Ost' (German Eastern Command). It was in use for a few months early in 1919 while Field Post No.168, which was attached to the German Eighth Army, was in the process of being handed over to the Latvian authorities. The town of Wenden, now known as Cesis and situated in the Latvian province of Livonia, was formerly governed by the 'Military Knights of the Sword', a subsidiary of the 'Teutonic Order'. The town had been settled by German immigrants in the 13th Century and their language featured in the design of stamps issued for local use for some thirty years from 1863. The last issue, which appeared in 1901, featured Wenden Castle, once the stronghold of the medieval knights, and was inscribed in Russian reflecting the sovereignty of that country over the area. As was common practice, the copy shown in Fig.11 bears a manuscript cancellation.

The Belgian Congo.

Political chaos in the former Belgian Congo, later known as Zaire and, at the time of writing, as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, came to a head within two weeks of the achievement of independence by the colony in June 1960. Tribal conflict led to the establishment of the breakaway states of South Kasai and Katanga and a disastrous civil war ensued. Moise Tshombe declared the secession of the copper-rich south-eastern state of Katanga and, with skilful overprinting, the recent independence issue of the Congo was adapted to suit the breakaway territory. In Fig.12, an example may be seen on the cover posted in Elizabethville where the inscription 'Independance Congo' on the original stamp was adjusted to read 'Independance de L'Etat du Katanga' while the date of their emancipation was altered from 30 June 1960 to 11 July 1960. Although Katanga was never fully acknowledged internationally, the stamps are nevertheless recognised in certain reputable catalogues.

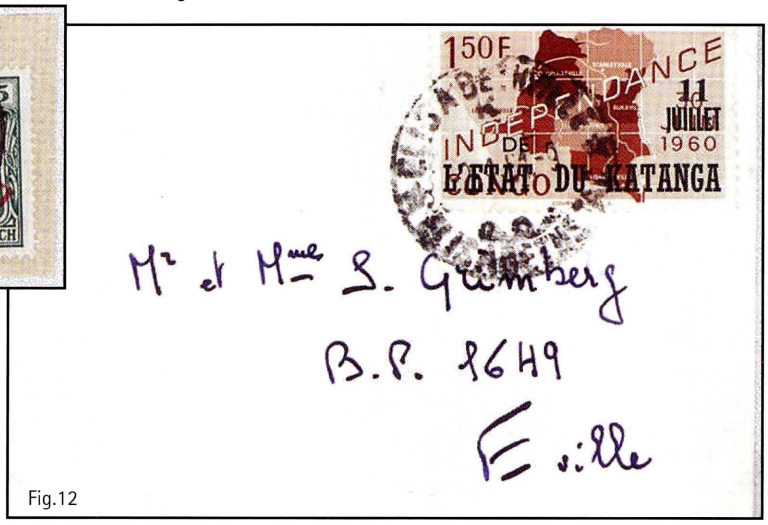

Fig.12



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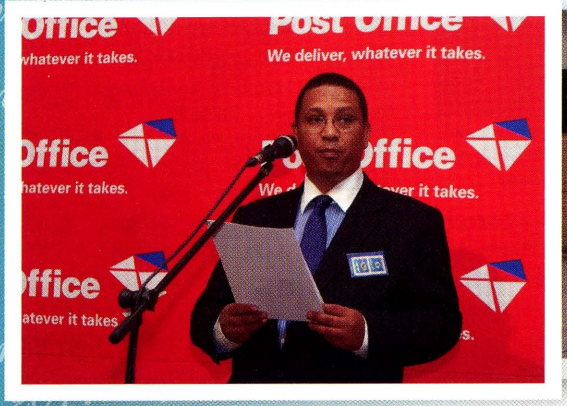
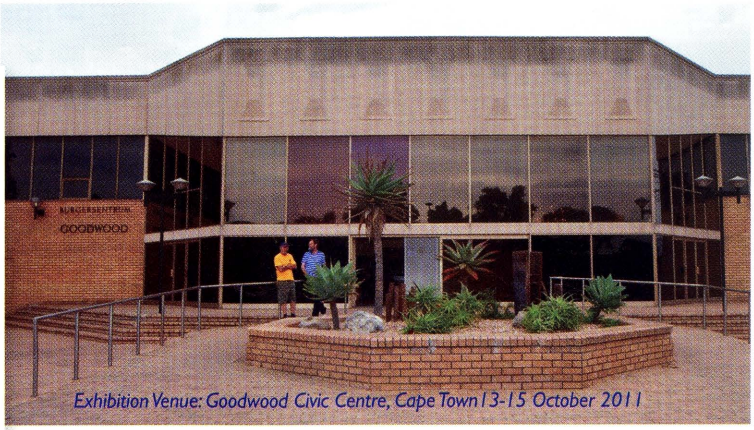
CapeTown 2011 National and Junass Philatelic Exhibition and PFSA Congress

HOSTED BY THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN IN THEIR CENTENARY YEAR



OFFICIAL OPENING, on 13 October 2011 by Dr Ivan Meyer, Minister of Cultural Affairs & Sport in the Western Cape.



Exhibition Venue: Goodwood Civic Centre, Cape Town 13-15 October 2011

In his address, Dr Meyer mentioned that it was his first involvement in a philatelic event and it was very exciting to be introduced to the world of stamp collecting. "The postage stamp, though small and often taken for granted, has played a significant part in the evolution of the way we communicate with each other. Stamps have also become a record of the important events of our time," he said.



Senior and JUNASS Jury members Cape Town 2011: (Senior Jury unless otherwise specified) • Back row: left to right - Robert Harm (apprentice JUNASS Jury), Neil Cronjé (Chairman JUNASS Jury), Andrew Fischer (apprentice Senior Jury), Gerald Bodily (UK), Dries Ferreira (apprentice Senior Juror), Gary Osthoff (JUNASS Jury), Brian Franklin, Hugh Amoore RDPSA, Colin Hoffman RDPSA (UK), Ross Wood (Australia), Jan van Beukering (Senior Jury Secretary), Henk de Lange. • Front: Richard Johnson RDPSA, Mervyn Rosenberg, Jill Redmond RDPSA, Howard Green RDPSA (Senior Jury Vice-Chairman), Emil Bührmann (Senior Jury Chairman), Harry Birkhead RDPSA, Gerrie Conradie (JUNASS Jury Chairman), Emil Minnaar RDPSA, Pat Flanagan RDPSA.



The Exhibition Medal issued in Gold or Silver finish, engraved with 2011, exhibitor's name and award level

Report from the Chairman of the Senior Jury

by Emil Bührmann

Allow me to thank all the exhibitors for the trouble they took to exhibit. We as Jury had the privilege to judge just over 100 exhibits totalling 415 competitive frames.

The standard varied from excellent to indifferent. In total 2 Large Gold Championship Class, 3 Large Gold, 19 Gold, 13 Large Vermeil, 21 Vermeil, 8 Large Silver, 9 Silver, 6 Silver Bronze and 11 Bronze medals were awarded. Only 3 exhibits were moved to a more appropriate class. Many exhibitors did not provide or were very late in providing the Jury with their Title Pages and Synopsis. Non-compliance increases the risk that your exhibit will not be fully appreciated.

A fair quantity of Title Pages required more structure and thought. It appears that exhibitors do not understand the importance of a good Title Page. A special word of thanks to all the members of the Jury for the time afforded. It was a pleasure and honour to serve as your chairman. Thanks to the exhibition organisers for providing us with the necessary facilities and support.

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Awards Listing of Senior Exhibits

Note: *One Frame, Open Class and Pictorial Postcard exhibits are denoted with superscript IF, OC and PP respectively*

Championship Class - Large Gold

• *Boer Prisoners of War Camps in India*
Zerbst, Dr N.J. Orange Free State Philatelic Society
and winner of The Mont Blanc Award - *(Voted Best exhibit from in Championship Class)*

•*South African Airmails*
Smith, Mr B. Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

Large Gold

• *The Revenue Stamps & Documents of Rhodesia 1891 to 1980*
de Bourbon, Mr A.P. Royal Philatelic Society of CT
and winner of The Grand Prix Award - *(Best Exhibit of the Show)*

• *The First Five Years: Southern African & Related Picture Postcards 1896-1900* PP
Flack, Mr G.V.H Royal Philatelic Society of CT
and winner of The Archie Atkinson Trophy - *(Best Picture Postcard Exhibit of Southern Africa)*

• *Art Deco & Art Nouveau Postcards* PP
Broodryk, Ms M Fish Hoek Philatelic Society
and winner of The Picture Postcard Thematic Cup *(Best Picture Postcard Exhibit not Southern Africa)*

Gold

• *European Artists' Postcards of the Anglo-Boer War* PP
Sparks, Mr R.J.A Royal Philatelic Society CT

•*The Boers in Portugal:Viva Os Boers in Portugal* OC
Du Plessis, Mr B.L Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society
winner of The Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society Trophy - *(Best Open Class Exhibit)*

•*The B.S.A.C. 1913 - 1924 'Admiral' Series*
Morton, Mr D.G Royal Philatelic Society of CT
winner of The Royal Medallion - *(Best British Commonwealth)* *and* The Rhodesia Award - *(Best Rhodesian Exhibit)*

•*Great Britain - the Line Engraved Issues*
Crocker RDPSA, Mr D.G. Royal Philatelic Society of CT
and winner of The Ilsapex '98 Award - *(discretion of the Jury)*

•*The King George V Years, 1910 to 1936*
Kilroe, Mr J.G Royal Philatelic Society of CT
and winner of The Total Stampex 95 Trophy - *(Best Exhibit from area outside South Africa)*

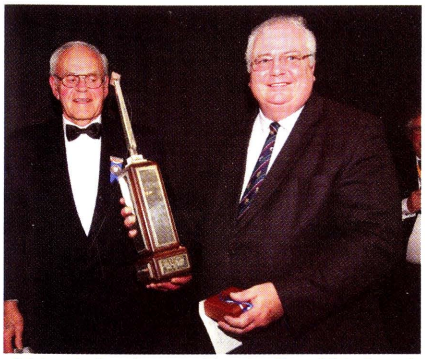
•*The AR System of Australia & Australian Colonies*
Beston, Mr B Royal Philatelic Society of London
and winner of The DG Crocker Cup - *(Best Postal History Exhibit)*

• *Germany - the Postal Rates in 1923, the last year of the inflation period*
Kussing, Mr H.E Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society
and winner of The Terence Radue Shield - *(Best Foreign Exhibit)*

• *Natal: Edward VII*
Porter, Mr R.N Postmark & Postal History Society
and winner of The Stampcor Award - *(Best Pre-Union Exhibit)*



The SA Post Office Trophy awarded to ds. Pauw Steyl, with 'miniature' at left.



Adrian de Bourbon receiving the Grand Prix Award from Des Hyland RDPSA, Honorary Life President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town

• *Postal History of the Original George District*
Steyl, Ds. J.P Orange Free State Philatelic Society
and winner of The SA Post Office Trophy - *(Best Exhibit of SA Philately)*

• *Great Britain - The College Stamps* IF
Suttill, Mr M.I Royal Philatelic Society of CT
winner of The Vrijstaat Trophy - *(Best One Frame Exhibit)*

• *Southern Nigeria*
Cronjé, Dr J.D.E Orange Free State Philatelic Society
and winner of Die AFV Eretoekenning - *(discretion of the Jury)*

• *South African Protea Definitives*
Brown, Mr G Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria (Aus)
and winner of The Potch 78 Award - *(Best Exhibit Post - WW II)* *as well as* Dawid de Villiers Display Trophy - *(Best Presented Exhibit)*

• *Zululand*
Whitmore, Mr P Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *South African Air Force in World War II*
Findlay, Dr J.B.R Philatelic Society of Johannesburg
and winner of The South African Stamp Study Circle Award - *(Best SA Exhibit after 1910)* *as well as* Claude Malan Trophy - *(Best Postal History - Union of SA)*

•*From Abacus to Internet*
Vegter, Mr W.O Bellville Philatelic Society
and winner of The Robert Goldblatt Thematic Cup - *(Best Thematic Exhibit)*

• *'Development of 'The African Airway' 1911 - 1945*
Kilroe, Mr J.G Royal Philatelic Society of CT
winner of The Dawie Uys Memorial Trophy - *(Best Aerophilately Exhibit)* *as well as* The Peter Jennings cash award - *(Best Aerophilately Exhibit)*

• *Ragama Camp for Ruffians, Irreconcilables and Dissidents* OC
Du Plessis, Mr B.L Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

• *Exploring the Lives of Lilly and Carl* OC
Crawford, Mrs M.D Pinelands Stamp Circle

•*Great Britain - The One Penny Lilac* IF
Suttill, Mr M.I. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

Large Vermeil

• *Anglo-Boer Oorlog KrygsgevangeneKampe op die eiland van St. Helena* OC
Zerbst, Dr N.J. Orange Free State Philatelic Society
and winner of The Anglo-Boer War Society Cup - *(Best Anglo-Boer War Exhibit)*

• *Diamonds in South Africa* PP
Oliver, Mr R. Kimberley Philatelic Society

• *Nepal - The Classic and Telegraphic Period*
Crocker RDPSA, Mr D.G, Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *St Helena Picture Postcards & their Publishers* PP
Crawford, Mr M.T Pinelands Stamp Circle

•*Latvia*
Trinidad, Mr J Philatelic Society of Western Australia

•*Prisoner of War and Concentration Camp Postal History of the Anglo-Boer War*
Sparks, Mr R.J.A. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

•*Boer Prisoners of War in Camps in Ceylon*
Zerbst, Dr N.J. Orange Free State Philatelic Society

•*Western Australia Paquebot Mail*
DiBiase, MR J. Philatelic Society of Western Australia

•*The Postal History of North-Eastern Rhodesia* LIT
Drysdall RDPSA, Dr A.R.
and McCullough, Ms A. Rhodesia Study Circle
and winner of The Jonas Michelson Literature Award - *(Best Literature Entry)*

• *Oranje Vrij Staat - Orange River Colony Postal Cards: 1884 - 1910 (and later)*
Cheminais RDPSA, Mr J.A, Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *Gold Coast Postal Stationery 'till 1920*
Levine, Dr P.B. Philatelic Society of Queensland

• *Oranje Vrij Staat and Orange River Colony: Aspects of Postal History*
Cheminais RDPSA, Mr J.A, Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *The Postal and Socio-Political History of the Transkei* OC
Kamffer, RDPSA Dr H.J.G, Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging

Vermeil

•*The Postal operations during Operation Grapple (Pacific Ocean)*
Hackworth, Mr R.D. Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

• *British New Guinea & Papua's Lakatoi definitives 1901 - 1932*
Stafford, Mr G. Philatelic Society of Western Australia

• *Picture Postcards of Swaziland* PP
van der Molen RDPSA, Mr P.W, E Rand Philatelic Society

• *Katanga*
Jackson, Mr M.N. Boksburg-Germiston Philatelic Society

• *Some Australian Postal Rates*
Sinclair, Mr D.J. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *The Pursuit of Butterflies and Moths*
Geertsema, Prof H. Stellenbosch Philatelic Society

• *South African Airmails from 1945*
Smith, Mr B.H. Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

• *The Airgraphs of Southern Rhodesia* IF
De Bourbon, Mr A.P. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *The ZAR/Transvaal's History 1896-1910* OC
Van Zeyl, Mr P. SWA Stamp Study Circle
and winner of The Tony Chilton Transvaal Award - *(Best ZAR/Transvaal Exhibit)*

• *"Issuing Authorities of the World"* OC
Mobsby RDPSA, Mr C.M, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• *Federal Duck Stamps of the USA*
Putter, Mr A.H. Sasolburg Filatelievereniging (Oilfilat) *and winner of* East Rand Philatelic Society Floating Trophy - *(Best First-time Exhibitor)*

• *The cards of Vryburg, Mafeking and the Bechuanalands* PP
Fenemore, Mr B. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *Setempe Literature*
Van Wyk, Mr J.F. SAPO Philatelic Services

• *Cape Government Railways: Third Series* PP
Murphy, Mr M.D. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

• *The 1½ d Gold Mine*
Smith, Mr N.C. Bellville Philatelic Society

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•*The Kings of Southern Rhodesia: 1924-1953*
Brodovcky, Mr K. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

•*Farewell until better times*
Bakker RDPSA, Mr J.A, Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging

•*The Standard Bank of South Africa - a Philatelic and Social History* OC
Fenemore, Mr B. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

•*Anglo-Boer War - the POW Camps on St Helena and Ceylon* OC
Tollin, Mr S. Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

•*Rhodesia - The BSA Co years 1900-1924* OC
Burke, Mr S.A. Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria (Aus)

•*RSA Postage Due Labels*
Tonking, Mr M.J.H. SA Stamp Study Circle
and winner of The CED Enoch Trophy - *(Best Philatelic Research)*

Large Silver

•*South Arica's Postage Dues, its Usage and its Aftermath*
Vegter, Mr W.O. Bellville Philatelic Society

•*Great Britain - George V*
Rogers, Mr A. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

•*Disney: A Living Legend*
De Villiers, Mrs R. Bellville Philatelic Society

•*Value errors on Queen Elizabeth British Stamps* IF
Barit, Mr A. East Rand Philatelic Society

•*Die Plakboek van 'n Krygsgevangene* OC
Meyer, Mnr P.J.J. Die Posboom Filatelievereniging
and winner of The FAK Trophy - *(Best Write-up in Afrikaans)*

•*King George VI Definitives of Ascension*
Duncan, Mr A.E. Royal Philatelic Society of CT

•*Medical Discoveries*
Trinidad, Ms Y. Philatelic Society of Western Australia

•*Identification of date-stamp cards issued by RSA, Former Homelands, SWA and Namibia*
Schmidt, Mr R. Edenvale Philatelic Society

Silver

•*Egypt's Cassette Post*
Vegter, Mr W.O. Bellville Philatelic Society

•*The Sea Route to India around Africa* OC
Olinger, Mr H. East Rand Philatelic Society

• *"Come Fly With Me"*
Mitchell, Mr V.J. Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

•*Having fun with Postmarks* OC
Copeman, Mr P.C.M. Pretoria Philatelic Society

• *"O, Die Donkie"* OC
Botha, Mev H.H. Orange Free State Philatelic Society

• *Procedures when PD is not collected* IF
Bakker RDPSA, Mr J.A, Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging



A busy Jury Room at Cape Town 2011

•*Aspects of the Postal service and stamps of the Gilbert and Ellice Colony*
Hackworth, Mr R.D. Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

•*The Legacy of the number 11 in the life of Hon President Nelson Mandela* OC
Massella, Mr M. Boksburg-Germiston Philatelic Society

•*Van Boomstam tot Dirigeerstaf* IF
Loo, Mev J.R. Bellville Philatelic Society

Silver-Bronze

•*South Africa - the 'Official/Offisieël' overprints*
Vegter, Mr W.O. Bellville Philatelic Society

•*Revenue Stamps of the Union of South Africa - King George VI: 1946-52* IF
Viljoen, Mr D.A. Bellville Philatelic Society
and winner of Arie Bakker Trophy - *(Best First-time 1-Frame Exhibit)*

•*Embossed Stamps of the World*
Janssen, Mr F.V. Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

•*Posgeskiedenis van die Ciskei*
Colyn, Mr C.F. Orange Free State Philatelic Society

•*The Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope*
Janssen, Mr F.V. Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

•*The Upside-down Tree* IF
Bowles, Mr A.W. Maritzburg Philatelic Society

Bronze

•*South Africa - Postage Dues*
McKenzie, Mr A.M. Pinelands Stamp Circle

•*Pretoria at War* PP
van Zeyl, Mr P. SWA Stamp Study Circle

•*Meesters van Onsterflike Musiek*
Loo, Mev J.R. Bellville Philatelic Society

•*Dutch name cachets in colour* IF
Bakker RDPSA, Mr J.A, Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging

•*Inventions* OC
Bromfield, J. Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

•*Simply Covers - Great Britain King Edward VIII & King George VI*
Young, Mr D.G. Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

•*March of the Penguins*
Bancroft, Mrs J.J. Pinelands Stamp Circle

•*Union #1 :The 2½d Union of South Africa commemorative* IF
Boezak, Mr R.A.W. Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

•*Stamps and Postal History of Bremen* IF
Janssen, Mr F.V. Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

•*Postage Due Covers* IF
Wenger, Mr R.J. Edenvale Philatelic Society

•*Pietersburg 1901 Emergency Issue* IF
Boezak, Mr R.A.W. Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Certificate of Merit

•*The Southern African Picture Postcard Tree* PP
Wengrove, Mr D. Caspip

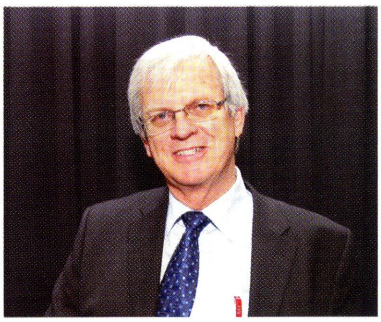
•*An Introduction to Dutch perfins* IF
Bakker RDPSA, Mr J.A, Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging

•*Vignette Picture Post Cards of Great Britain* PP
Young, Mr D.G. Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

Certificate of Participation

•*Southern African Synagogues* PP
Zaiden, Rabbi S.A. Society of Israel Philately

JUNASS
CAPE TOWN 2011



by Neil Cronjé, Chairman of the Jury.

Junass 2011, under the competent guidance of David Sinclair the Chairman of the organising committee of Junass, took place at the same time as the **Cape Town 2011 National Stamp Exhibition.**

The jury for Junass comprised:-

Neil Cronjé - Chairman.
Gary Osthoff - Secretary.
Gerrie Conradie - Judge.
Robert Harm - Learner Judge.

There were nine entries in the Star Class for Beginners of which two were transferred to the Medal Class. Both received bronze medals. Congratulations with this very good start.

All the exhibits that were entered under Open Class were moved to the Thematic section except one. A single exhibit was also moved to Traditional. The awards are listed below.

Four Club exhibits were entered and the Club competition was won by the Orange Free State Junior Club.

The exhibits were of a high standard and quite a few very good exhibits were seen amongst these youngsters. I hope that they will continue with their exhibiting in the future.

Awards Listing of Junior Exhibits

VERMEIL

• *Australian King's Heads*
Alexander, Benjamin (15) Penny Black
and winner of Herman Steyn Trophy *(Best research with silver or higher)*

• *Stamps of Australia*
Britz, Nicholas Penny Black
and winner of The Danie Scheepers Trophy *(Best exhibit 19-21 years with vermeil or higher)*

• *Early Embossed postcards, a selection*
Van Tonder, Keagan OFS Youth
and winner of The Fanie Vermaak Silver Medal *(Best exhibit 13-15 years with silver or higher)*

• *Information about Minerals*
Kazansky, Ziev Penny Black
and winner of The Fanie Vermaak Bronze Medal (Best exhibit 10-12 years with silver or higher) as well as The Setempe Trophy *(Best Thematic Exhibit)* and The Wobbe Vegter Prize *(Exhibition sponsored prize)*

SILVER

• *Union Stamps of South Africa*
Tanganelli, Guilio (13) Penny Black
and winner of The Conradie Trophy (Best Traditional Exhibit) as well as The East London PS Cup (Best South African

...Tanganelli, Guilio continued...

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Exhibit including Homelands) and *The East London PS Cup* *(Best South African Exhibit including Homelands)*

• *Vroue van Toeka tot Nou*
de Beer, Ilke — OFS Youth
and winner of *Rapportryerskorps trofee* *(Beste Afrikaanse uitstalling)*

• *Proteas*
Bothma, Kyla — OFS Youth
and winner of *The Wigmore Cup* *(Best exhibit 9 years and under)*

• *Disney Cartoons on Stamps*
Boezak, Paige — Penny Black
and winner of *The Ratcliffe Trophy* *(For an exhibit with outstanding merit)*

• *South Africa 1961 onwards*
Mhango, Lucas — Penny Black

• *Stamps of Portugal*
Garces, Israel (11 — Penny Black

• *Stamps of Greece*
Lewis, Yvette (12) — Penny Black

• *Beautiful Butterflies*
Strydom, Takia — Penny Black

• *The Big Five*
Robinson, Hannah — Penny Black
and winner of *The Derek Brown Centurion Shield* *(Best exhibit by a first time national exhibitor)*

• *Aeroplanes around the world*
Whelan, Bronwyn — Penny Black

• *All kind of Ships*
Gibson, Richard — OFS Youth

SILVER-BRONZE

• Ships through the ages
Jackson, Joshua — Penny Black

• *Captivating Bucks*
Steenkamp, Renate — Penny Black

• *The Protectorates 'Royalty' 1930-1960*
Barit, Gilah (19) — East Rand

• *Paintings on stamps*
Lewis, Yvette — Penny Black

• *Plants & Flowers of the World*
Daniels, Jason — Penny Black

• *Soccer mania*
Robinson, Jared — Penny Black

BRONZE

• *All kinds of animals*
Mahuzie, Thando (9) — Penny Black

• *Birds around the world*
Nyoka, Mihlali (10) — Penny Black

STAR CLASS

• *Voertuie* — 3 Stars
Swart, Gideon (8) — OFS Youth

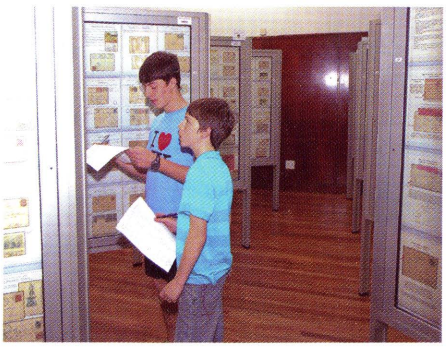
• *Diere en Plante* — 3 Stars
van der Vlies, Rikus (9) — OFS Youth

• *Geboue* — 3 Stars
Terblans, Janelie (9) — OFS Youth

• *Skepe* — 4 Stars
Maree, Marcus (10) — OFS Youth

• *Belangrike Persone* — 3 Stars
Labuscagne, Nathan (10) — OFS Youth

• *Proteas van Suid-Afrika* — 3 Stars
Heymans, Carlo (10) — OFS Youth



CLUB EXHIBITS

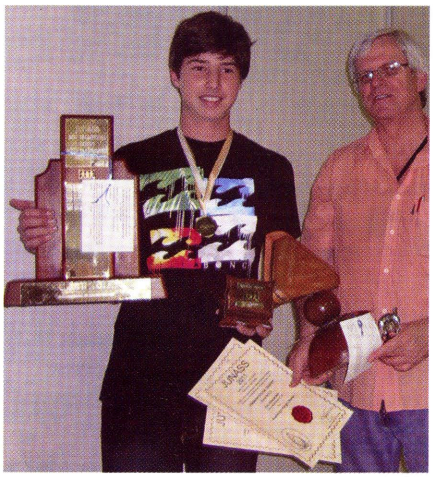
• *Alles wentel om Water* — 1st Prize
OFS Youth PS *and winner of* *David Stern SIP Club awards* *(1st place cash award R250)* as well as *(2nd place cash award R150)*

• *Our Precious Water* — 2nd Prize
Penny Black

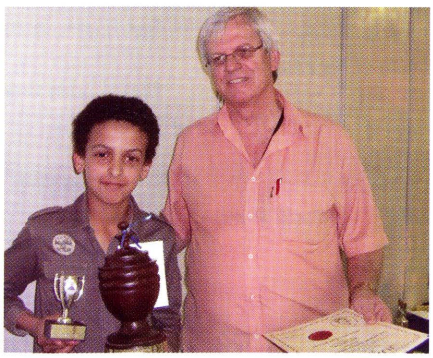
• *No Life without Water* — 3rd Prize
Port Elizabeth Youth PS *and winner of* *3rd place cash award R100*

Other JUNASS TROPHIES

• *Sam Legator Trophy*	Not awarded
• *Stampmates Trophy*	Not awarded
• *Mr Thematic Prize*	Not awarded
• *Great Britain PS of SA Award*	Not awarded
• *Redmond Literature Trophy*	Not awarded
• *Aerophilatelic Society Trophy*	Not awarded



Benjamin Alexander aged 15 (of the Penny Black Stamp Club)



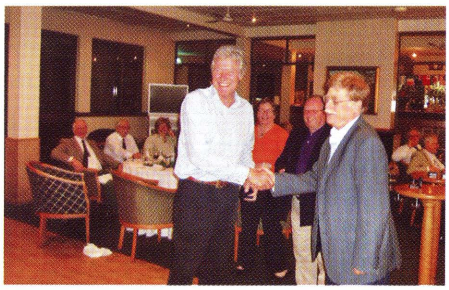
Ziev Kazansky, of the Penny Black Stamp Club



Hannah Robinson, of the Penny Black Stamp Club

Jury Dinner at the Mowbray Golf Club, Pinelands on Thursday 13 October 2011

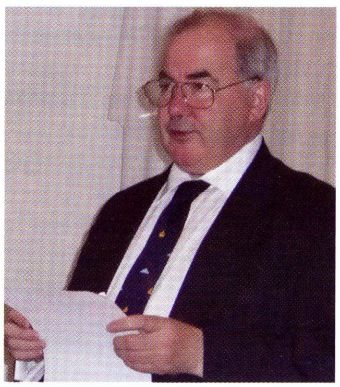
This dinner serves as a joint function of thanks to all who serve on the Jury, the Organising Committee as well as the participating Dealers





Opening of 73rd Congress of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa

Peter John Michael Jennings KMCO, FRPSL, FRGS, Freeman of the City of London



Peter Jennings opened Congress on 14 October 2011. He congratulated the organisers, jury members and commissioners for an excellent show and was most impressed at the number of visitors that looked at exhibits. He gave a brief resume of his career in philately and then mentioned the three major world centenary celebrations of the first aerial post.

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President's Address

by Alan Rogers; Outgoing President of Federation, President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town and Chairman of the 2011 Organising Committee



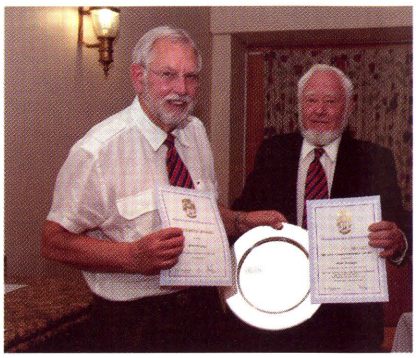
It has been a privilege to serve as President of Federation for the past year and I am pleased that I was able to attend most of the Management Committee meetings. The Management Committee is unable to perform at optimum levels when elected members fail to attend the scheduled meetings. This is a worrying situation and I urge you today to elect people who are committed to the workings of Federation and who are able and willing to attend meetings. Although reports are submitted, if the author is not present there can be no meaningful debate of points that may arise.

I have received the full support of my fellow members on the Management Committee and as a novice in these proceedings, their advice and encouragement has been most gratifying. My particular thanks must go to Jill Redmond not only for her gentle steering but for her most generous hospitality during my visits up North.

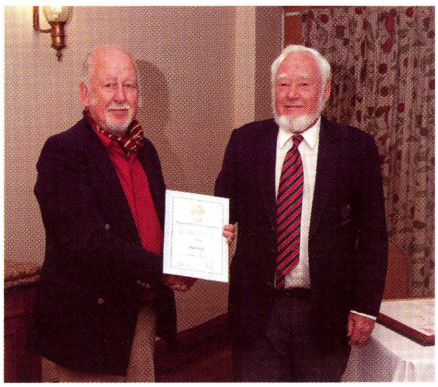
The National Exhibition this year has been a long time in the planning and is the final event of the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town's Centenary celebrations. I hope that you are able to visit the venue and enjoy the wide variety of material we have been privileged to include. The Organising Committee has worked well as a team with everyone discharging their duties with professionalism, ensuring that everything goes as smoothly as possible. Although we have not had a major sponsor - the result of the straightened times we are all living in I suspect, we have nevertheless put together a full and diverse exhibition and the inclusion of Junass has made it possible, with the assistance of the Post Office, to include children from across the Peninsula and give them the opportunity to see what horizons the world of stamps can open up.

The visit to the exhibition of the Indonesian Ambassador and members of his staff together with delegates from the Department of Communications will be one of the highlights of the event and we are honoured that the new joint stamp issue has been planned to coincide with this year's National.

In closing I thank you all for affording me the opportunity to play a small part in taking South African Philately forward this year.



Robin Messenger receiving his Jack Hagger Award from PFSA Honorary Life President, Harry Birkhead RDPSA at a meeting of the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society on 26 October 2011



Ryno Frylinck receiving his Congress Award from Harry Birkhead RDPSA

PFSA Congress Awards

RDPSA - Citations read and accepted for Herbie Schaffler and Gawie van der Walt.

SKINNER CUP - Citation read and accepted for Kevin Hodge

MANFRED WEINSTEIN MEMORIAL MEDALLION - No award made

W E LEA CUP - To Johan van Wyk for outstanding service to philately, particularly for Joburg 2010 International Stamp Exhibition.

J H HARVEY PIRIE Philatelic Literature Award to Joh Groenewald RDPSA for seven ABW publications

FEDERATION PLAQUES for outstanding service to philately over many years

- Eddie Bridges (UK)
- Alex Visser
- Richard Johnson RDPSA

SPECIAL CONGRESS AWARD

- Ryno Frylinck - *For excellent service to Joburg 2010 International Stamp Exhibition.*

JACK HAGGER MEMORIAL AWARD

for best article(s) in the SAP on Southern Africa between June 2009 and April 2011

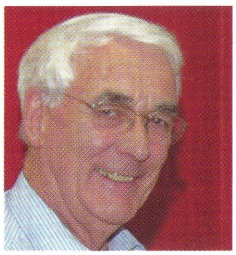
• Robin Messenger - *Narrower & Shorter Stamps of the Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of SA*: Aug 2010 and *NVI (No Value Indicated) Definitive Stamps of RSA, Part 1: The 5th Definitive Series (Succulents) and the Booklet Explosion*: December 2010

TRANSVAAL STUDY CIRCLE GOLD AWARD

• Jeff Woolgar for *The Mrs Head Correspondence*, published Nov 2010 in the *Transvaal Philatelist*, v.45, No.4.

Report of the SA Philatelist Committee

by Dr Alan Rose



The SA Philatelist continues its bimonthly appearance due to the voluntary efforts of the Editorial Committee, which has remained unchanged this past year.

Emil Minnaar has indicated his desire to reduce his commitment to the journal due to pressure of work, but we're happy to note that he will continue to service our advertisers who provide a regular 22% of our copy and a contribution to our revenue. We can report that two new advertising clients have been recruited this year.

Articles from overseas contributors have shown a slight increase this year although our local authors still continue to hide their lights under bushels, or rather under their albums.

A comment that the Editorial Board is too dictatorial and authoritative in that we cut and change articles, even re-write them, cannot go unanswered. Had this been so, we would have folded long ago. The function of the Board is not to censure articles; however, it does have a duty to maintain standards in terms of content, grammar, spelling, presentation etc. in order to give a better meaning or clearer text.

We admit that verbose articles are shortened (infrequently) but only for clarity, spelling is corrected (frequently) and grammar changed (occasionally), but all in the cause of maintaining an acceptable presentation. Only on one occasion, at the specific request of the author, did we 'ghost write' an article and then submit for his approval before publication under his by-line. At no time would we presume to change the content of a submitted item

It is strange that whilst the authors of best sellers and literary blockbusters happily recognise their own limitations and acknowledge the assistance of their editors, some philatelic authors believe themselves to be, in Plutarch's words 'above suspicion'.

We can report that work on the accumulative index to *The SA Philatelist*, in conjunction with the PFSA Audio Visual Committee, is proceeding well and it is hoped that something in the form of a Subject and Author index will be available during the coming year.

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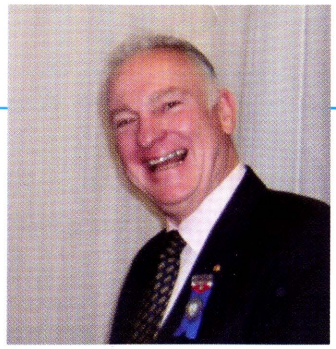
Philatelic Federation of South Africa Management Committee Report to Congress 2011, Cape Town.



Honorary Life President, President, Delegates: It is my pleasure to present the Management Committee report for 2011.

The year has been a somewhat calmer one than last and indeed we have been able to build upon both the benefits and lessons arising out of JOBURG 2010. The highlight in this respect was that thanks to the generosity of its sponsors and tight expenditure controls the exhibition was able to return to PFSA a remaining cash balance of R300k. Compliments to the entire 2010 Committee: Howard Green RDPSA, Johan van Wyk and Kevin Hodge in particular.

Regional events and the regular stamp fairs throughout South Africa remain the growth points of Stamp Collecting; the Tshwane Exhibitions, SAPDA Shows, Sandton, Boksburg, Menlo Park Fairs, also the fairs in Durban and Durbanville. We make available funding and partner with the various organisers in increasing promotional or other aspects of these events.

Looking at the various Standing Committees: Audiovisual under Dr Angus Pringle. The scanning of exhibits continues. The exciting development of the year was that Peter van der Molen RDPSA secured a very attractively priced possibility of scanning the entire SAP for only around R25K which project is now nearing completion.

Expert under Michael Wigmore RDPSA continues to be an inspirational body in terms of their dedicated voluntary contribution to South African philately. Countless hours and the benefit of lifetimes of skill on the part of the members freely and willingly given.

FIP/FIAP: Howard Green RDPSA has had a particularly busy year representing us on the FIAP Executive and also in dual roles as Commissioner and Juror. Patrick Flanagan RDPSA served as a juror at the FIP International PHILANIPPON; Emil Bührmann will serve his second apprentice juror term shortly at CHINA 2011. The FIP report details our exhibitor's successes which continue to reflect well upon our high standard of competitive philately.

Emil Bührmann on Judging & Ethics is leading us into emerging trends promoting modern material on exhibition as well as the continued evolution of the Open Class. Although less active than prior years we continue to participate with the education of our Jurors internationally as well as to participate in the Australian exchange program - this year Andrew Fischer representing us.

Gawie van der Walt and the Heritage Committee set a high tone at the first Management meeting of the year with a reception to formally accept the donation of ZAR Proof material from the Museum voor Communicatie, The Hague. Liaison with Museum Africa continues. The proposed Postal Heritage Centre by the SAPO remains in focus as a major item for mutual collaboration. Gawie has indicated he will be standing down as Convener of this committee although he will continue as a member. Thank you Gawie for the outstanding work you have done here for the past years.

The Membership Secretary portfolio has been capably handled in-house by our Federation Secretary, Jill Redmond RDPSA who as in the past has enjoyed the technological support of Emil Minnaar RDPSA. Membership has remained stable.

The range of Anglo Boer War publications by Joh Groenewald RDPSA and Harry Birkhead RDPSA continues to recover its costs due to excellent sales activites by Joh Groenewald.

Youth and Novice has been a challenging area this year with latterly Johan Joubert vacating the portfolio due to hopefully temporary personal pressures. Our thanks however to you Johan to what you have contributed; JUNASS was run with KZN playing host to our juniors under the management of Anne Southwood. Thank you Anne for taking that on as well as the SAPO for generously supporting the event. New leadership is needed for Youth. Anyone wishing to assist?

David Wigston via the New Issues Liaison Committee remains our conduit as to input to SAPO with regard to postage stamp designs. David is presently looking for proposals for 2014 and you are invited to submit the same through him.

At *the SA Philatelist*, Dr Alan Rose heads up the dedicated Editorial Board. On the production side the indefatigable Emil Minnaar continues to secure substantial savings in negotiations with the printers. In reading Alan's report we pick up on a subtle request for more philatelic content for the Journal also in respect of more philatelically-orientated reports from Commissioners and others attending various events.

Following the fantastic support given by the Post Office to JOBURG 2010 and their clear regard of the event as a great success we continue to promote each other's goals in an atmosphere of warm collegiality. If you read Johan van Wyk's Philatelic Services report you will see reflected therein a renewed vibrancy in the division with a commitment to enhanced stamp design, participation in international (UPU) events, national promotions and the like. All in all a higher profile for South African stamps and that is good for us too!

Specifically in Johan's report I draw your attention to the reference to the Post Office Heritage Centre and the SAPO commitment thereto.

Vice Presidents are almost the most critical role players in the structure of Federation. This year we benefited from: George Cafetzoglou RDPSA, Mike Jackson, Prof Garry Osthoff, Dr Angus Pringle, Martin Crawford, Vernon Mitchell and for outside areas Colin Hoffman RDPSA. All have served actively; Colin Hoffman's numerous contributions from abroad were a pleasing development.

Reviewing the overall Management Committee: Emil Minnaar RDPSA is worthy of special mention. Not only does he take care of the onerous Treasurer's responsibilities but is a key member of *the SA Philatelist* board. Peter van der Molen RDPSA also: always there to assist, whatever is required.

2011 has been my final year in this Chairman's position which I must with regret relinquish due to growing travel commitments involving extended periods abroad. Vernon Mitchell has 'shadowed' me closely during the past year and is amply equipped to take over the reins. However, as with the National exhibition taking place in Port Elizabeth next year, Vernon finds himself occupying a number of portfolios I will still provide him with infrastructure assistance and myself be the 'shadow' for him. I would take this opportunity of continuing to encourage Societies to forward any of their motivated members to potentially serve on our Management team.

I am able to confirm the incoming 2011 Management Committee as hereunder:

EXECUTIVE:

Chairman, Management : Vernon Mitchell, unanimously approved. Vice-Chairman: Richard Johnson, proposed Mrs Redmond, unanimously approved. Emil Minnaar remains Treasurer and Jill Redmond remains Secretary.

OTHER MEMBERS:

Audio-Visual - Dr Pringle Judging, Ethics - Mr Bührmann, Exhibitions - Mr Mitchell, Promotion - Mr Groenewald, Expert - Mr Wigmore, Publications Mr Minnaar - Co-ordinator, FIP - Mr Green, SA Philatelist - Dr Rose, Heritage - Mr van der Walt Youth - Vacant, IT - Mr Johnson, Awards Cust. - Mr van der Molen, Philatelic Serv. - Mr van Wyk, Stamp Liaison - Mr Wigston, Foundation rep. - Mr van der Molen,

My special thanks to our Secretary Jill Redmond RDPSA and to the entire committee which again this year has been a cohesive group working well together.

Honorary Life President Harry Birkhead RDPSA and Past and Present Chairmen of Foundation, Cedric Roché RDPSA and Ian Matheson RDPSA, were always available with advice.

Finally, our President Alan Rogers... thank you for your constant involvement; for taking the trouble to travel to our Management meetings and for your capable and enthusiastic leadership of the Cape Town Organising Committee; we are sure we will enjoy your Cape hospitality over the period of the National exhibition!

Richard Johnson RDPSA
Port Elizabeth.

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Post Office

We deliver, whatever it takes.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2011 ACTIVITIES OF PHILATELIC SERVICES

by Johan Van Wyk, Senior Manager.

During the past year, Philatelic Services promoted stamps and stamp collecting in South Africa and abroad in the following fields:

Official stamp launches included:

The South African Wild Cats on 4 February at the Emdoneni Lodge Animal Care and Rehabilitation Centre in Hluhluwe.

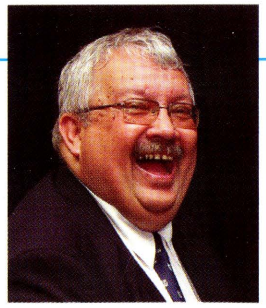
The Sumbandila Satellite stamps on 1 April, at the South African National Space Agency (SANSA) at Hartebeesthoek. Amongst the guests was Ms Naledi Pandor, Minister of Science and Technology.

Stamps commemorating traditional South African musical instruments on 30 June 2011 and officially launched at the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown on 3 July. The Post Office was one of the Festival's sponsors.

Stamps showing the development of the Springbok rugby logo in Port Elizabeth on 19 August 2011.

International recognition for South African stamps

Every year the Internet website **www.stampnews.com** selects the best stamps issued by Postal Administrations during the previous year. The selection is done by their editorial team, stamp experts and the *StampNews* focus group. In 2011, South Africa's stamps received the following awards:



In the category 'the most touching stamps', our 8th definitive series came third and in the category 'the most interesting sport-themed stamps', South Africa's issue for the FIFA Soccer World Cup came joint first with stamps from Slovakia, Ecuador and Portugal.

The 8th definitive 70c and R20 values both won Gold medals in the New Zealand Pride in Print Awards.

The Business and Arts South Africa (BASA) Awards acknowledge businesses that are making a difference by sponsoring arts and culture events. The Post Office entered the competition for sponsorship of the *Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show*, showcasing South African philately to the rest of the world. TOTAL SA's sponsorship of the BuskAid Trust took first prize.



SAPO Graphic Designer, Thea Clemons seen here with Ms Naledi Pandor, Minister of Science and Technology.

Youth development

Promoting stamps amongst the youth included the following activities:

A prize-giving ceremony held at the Totius Academy (primary school) in Potchefstroom for winners of the kiddies' art contest published in the *Minimag* Magazine.

The Albany Museum (Grahamstown) together with the Nelson Mandela Museum (Umthatha) and the Michigan State University Museum (USA) organised an Educational Programme from 1 – 18 March 2011. The Programme was aimed at rural and farm schools around the Grahamstown area and encouraged learners to write letters to Dr Nelson Mandela and Mrs Rosa Parks. The letters later formed part of exhibitions at the Nelson Mandela and the Michigan State University Museums.

Post Office Heritage Centre

The Properties business unit of the SAPO has been asked to identify suitable buildings in the Pretoria area that could function as the Post Office Heritage Centre. A tender process will be followed to identify the most suitable building. Implementation of the Heritage Centre remains a high priority.

Sahre Victore Wilker graphic design workshop : The Post Office sponsored one day of a week-long graphic design workshop arranged by the Design Indaba in Cape Town and facilitated by renowned graphic designers Paul Sahre, James Victore and Jan Wilker from the USA. Graphic designers from various businesses in Cape Town discussed stamp design. The themes were '*Love*' and '*Yesterday, today and tomorrow*', which created interesting discussions around the depiction of abstract topics on a stamp. One of those who attended the workshop was Rachel-Mari Ackermann.

MONT BLANC *Media release*

0409 | Montblanc Writers Edition Carlo Collodi

The *Writers Edition Carlo Collodi* pays homage to the famous Italian author and his greatest work, *The Adventures of Pinocchio*. Details reflecting the book's colourful themes and characters, including the voracious whale, the loyal cricket, the shady fox, the deceitful cat, the good fairy and the protagonist himself, are intricately crafted on the cap and nib of the magical writing instruments.
A screw set into the clip recalls the joints of the cherished marionette, while the cone is reminiscent of Pinocchio's legendary growing nose.
Made of dark brown precious resin and champagne gold, the limited edition will bring joy to any collector.
The collection includes a fountain pen, rollerball, ballpoint and mechanical pencil.

Available at Montblanc Boutiques in Sandton, V & A Waterfront and Gateway Durban and selected outlets. For more information please call 011 317 2600 or visit www.montblanc.com



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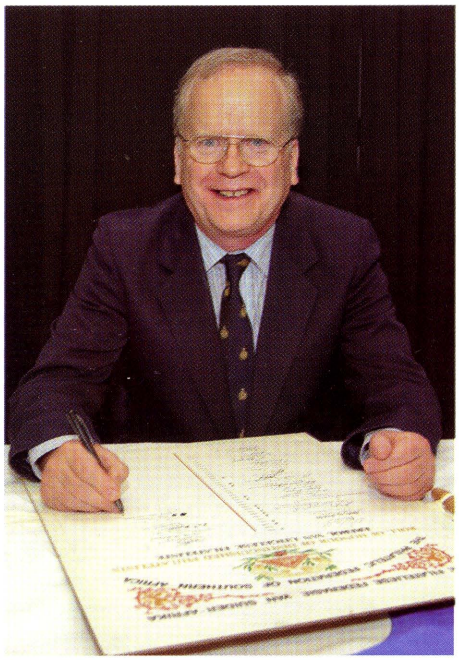
SITAAT VIR VERKIESING TOT DIE ERE ROL

Gawie van der Walt

Hierdie aanbeveling is vir 'n hardwerkende versamelaar wat die georganiseerde filatelie in Suid-Afrika byna 30 jaar dien en wat uitstekend in internasionale geselskap gepresteer het. Die aanbeveling is vir Gawie van der Walt, wat as laerskool-leerling reeds 40 jaar gelede aan jeugkompetisies van die Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging deelgeneem het. Sy belangstelling was toe al die ongewone, naamlik spoorwegseëls.



Gawie het as jong student in 1973 by die filatelistevereniging van die Potchefstroomse Universiteit aangesluit. Dit is hy wat die inisiatief geneem het vir die groot kongres en halfeeufees van die Filateliese Federasie en die nasionale uitstalling 'Potch 78' wat in Potchefstroom gehou is. Hierdie was een van die eerste nasionale uitstallings wat buite die groot sentra gehou is.

Sy eerste deelname aan 'n nasionale uitstalling was as junior in Oos Londen in 1968 en as senior te Potchefstroom in 1978. Daarna het hy aan verskeie uitstallings deelgeneem. Die hoogtepunt was in 2000 by die nasionale uitstalling in Pretoria, naamlik 'n goue toekenning -- met gelukwense van die jurie -- vir Spoorwegfilatelie van Suid-Afrika, en 'n 'Large Vermeil' vir Posmerke van Potchefstroom tot 1945. In dieselfde jaar het hy by Londen 2000 'n silwer toekenning verower vir Potchefstroom, wat 'n uitsonderlik hoë bekroning op internasionale vlak vir 'n kontreiversameling is. Die vorige jaar, in Beijing in 1999, was dit 'n internasionale silwer toekenning vir Spoorwegfilatelie in Suid-Afrika. Hy het tydens die Joburg 2010 International Stamp Exhibition 'n 'Large Vermeil' vir sy versameling Railway Philately of South Africa 1867-1994 gekry.

Gawie dien Suid-Afrikaandse filatelie al jare lank op twee terreine. In die Transvaal Study Circle het hy die komiteelid en kontakman vir Suid-Afrika geword, en begin om jaarlikse byeenkomste van die studiekring in Suid-Afrika te reël. Later was hy ook 'n vise-president van die Federasie. Daarop het hy die jaarlikse gedenklesing ter ere van majoor Ian Mathews aangevoor. Die eerste was in 1995 en is aangebied deur dr Alan Drysdall. Hierdie goeie werk is in 1997 met 'n kongrestoekenning deur die Federasie erken. Die Skinner Cup is al ook deur Federasie in 2008 aan hom toegeken.

Tweedens is dit sy werk as sameroeper van die Federasie se komitee insake versamelings in openbare besit, wat ook reeds vrugte dra. Gawie het museums en argiewe deur die land besoek asook Botswana en 'n inventaris van die materiaal voorberei. Gawie was ook instrumenteel in die onderhandelings met die Nederlandse Ambassade om ZAR proefstukke wat in die Museum voor Communicatie in De Haag gehuisves was, aan Suid-Afrika te skenk. Tydens 'n funksie gehou by Filateliedienste in Pretoria in Februarie 2011 is die stukke aan die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika oorhandig.

Gawie van der Walt is 'n ware filatelis en 'n selflose vrywilliger wat sonder veel middele pragtige werk vir die georganiseerde filatelie verrig. Hy sal 'n waardige ondertekenaar van die Erero l van Uitgelese Filateliste van Suid-Afrika wees.

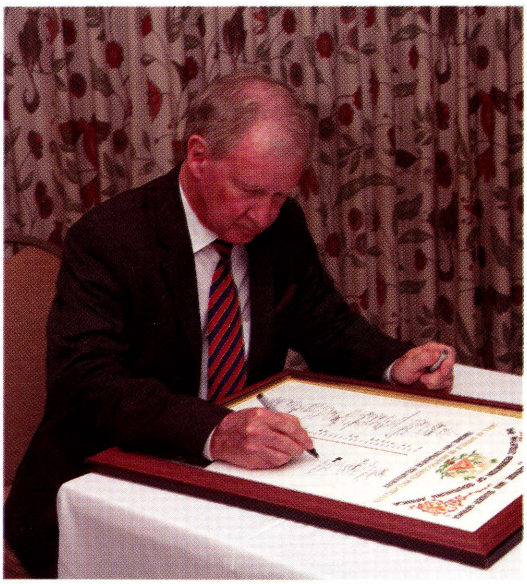
CITATION FOR RDPSA for Herbie Schaffler

Herbie started collecting at school but restarted in earnest in the 1970s, mainly collecting RSA stamps. He concentrated on the first RSA definitive issues, firstly the stamps and then the errors and varieties. Over the years he also accumulated extensive collections of Union, GB QE2, West Berlin, German Federal Republic, DDR and early St Helena. His current interests cover the stamps and postal history of the early German states of Saxony, Prussia, Baden, Würtemberg, Thurn & Taxis, North German Confederation, the German Empire (1872-1919), early Hamburg, Brunswick and Hanover.

He joined the Wanderers Philatelic Society about 1985 and was elected Chairman in 1992. Due to dwindling membership he persuaded members to relocate to the Country Club of Johannesburg as the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society. The first AGM was in January 1994 with a membership of 17. Under his Chairmanship for the past 17 years, membership now stands at 110. It is probably the most prestigious Society in South Africa and certainly one of the largest and most active. He is also a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

Awards for the RSA exhibit include a Vermeil, plus felicitations for presentation, at Benoni 94 plus the SA Stamp Study Circle Award and East Rand PS floating trophy, a Gold plus Potch 78 Trophy for best post WW2 at Cape Stamp Show 1997, a Vermeil at Ilsapex 1998 International, a Silver at China 1999 International, a Large Vermeil at Jopex 1999, a Gold plus the Potch 78 Trophy at Pretoria Stampshow 2000, a Gold plus the SA Stamp Study Circle Award at Egoli 2001 and a Gold plus the Potch 78 Trophy at Stampex 2003. He received a Ruby at Stampex 2003 for a one-frame, *From Multi-States to One Empire*, and two Rubies at Stampex 2006 for one-frame exhibits entitled, *An Introduction to the Stamps & Postal History of Würtemberg* and *An Introduction to the Stamps and Postal History of the North German Confederation.* Herbie received a Congress award in 1999 for serving the interests of collectors and promotion of the hobby and a Federation Plaque in 2005 for his successful management of the Wits Society and general enthusiasm in promoting the hobby.

Herbie contributed to the success of Wanderers 101 exhibition by producing a commemorative cover and raising a large sum of money. He was Chairman of Jopex 1999 organising committee, Vice-Chairman of Egoli 2001, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of Stampex 2003 and Vice-Chairman and Secretary of Joburg 2010 International. He represented Wanderers and then Wits Societies at PFSA General meetings from 1991 and was elected to the Management



Herbie signing the Roll at a meeting of the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society at the Johnannesburg Country Club, Woodmead on the 26 October 2011

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Committee in about 1995. He served as Vice-President for Region 1 1997/1998 and was elected Deputy President of PFSA in 2001, becoming President of PFSA in 2002. As Awards Custodian 2003-2005 he completely updated the Awards Manual, including a list of signatories to the Roll, and recipients of all PFSA awards. He also arranged for new 9 carat gold medals to be designed and struck for Grand Prix winners, traced the dies for the Manfred Weinstein Medals and dies for the PFSA Plaques all of which had to be struck. Once reproduced, Herbie arranged for the 'new' Roll of Honour to be framed.

Herbie wrote a series of three detailed articles in 2006 on identifying the stamps of the first RSA definitive issue.

In closing, the Committee of Edenvale Philatelic Society said it believed Herbie Schaffler to be a worthy candidate to sign the Roll considering his philatelic knowledge, prestigious awards and his contribution to philately in South Africa.

CITATION FOR THE SKINNNER CUP

For Kevin Hodge

We recommend that Kevin Hodge receive the Skinner Cup for his extremely competent service to the Joburg 2010 Organising Committee.

He controlled and reduced costs by spending many hours and days acquiring far cheaper accommodation for jury members, commissioners and other involved personnel. Great savings were also made on functions. Once it became apparent that little or no funds were being raised by members of the Organising Committee, Kevin investigated every facet of the exhibition to see where savings could be made.

With his perseverance and hard work, the Treasurer was able to salvage and return to PFSA, R300k for future national PFSA exhibitions.

ELECTIONS AT CONGRESS

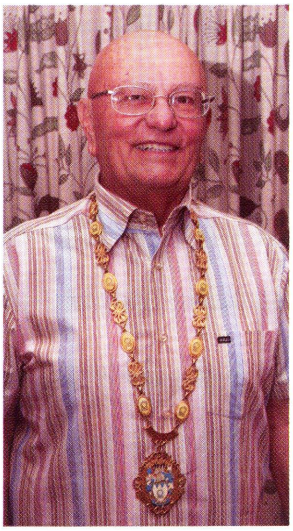
President - Vernon Mitchell
Deputy President - George Cafetzoglou RDPSA

Vice-Presidents:

- Region 1
(Gauteng & North West) Herbie Schaffler RDPSA
- Region 2
(Eastern Gauteng) Mike Jackson
- Region 3
(Pretoria, Mpumalanga & Limpopo) Vacant
- Region 4
(Free State & Northern Cape) Gary Osthoff
- Region 5
(Kwa Zulu Natal) Angus Pringle
- Region 6
(Western Cape) Martin Crawford
- Region 7
(Eastern Cape) Vernon Mitchell
- Region 8
(Outside RSA Areas) Colin Hoffman RDPSA,



Kevin Hodge receiving the Skinner Cup at a meeting of the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society at the Johnannesburg Country Club, Woodmead on the 26 October 2011



George Cafetzoglou RDPSA wearing the Chain of Vice-President



RDPSAs Attending the Cape Town 2011 PALMARES: left to right - Colin Hoffman, Emil Minnaar, Howard Green, Hugh Amoore, Robert Goldblatt, Harry Birkhead, Richard Johnson, Gawie Van Der Walt, Des Hyland, Jill Redmond, Danny Swart, Gerhard Kamffer, Peter van der Molen, John Cheminais, Neville Polakow, Patrick Flanagan..

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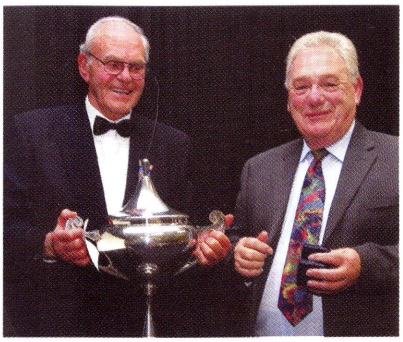
Held at Belmont Square Conference Centre Rondebosch



The leading ladies - Chairperson of the Post Office's Board of Directors, Ms Vuyo Mahlati presenting gifts to Mrs Sugiyah Sriwidatun Harijadi, Consul General of the Republic of Indonesia in Cape Town.



Des Hyland RDPSA presenting the Vrijstaat Trophy to Malcolm Suttill



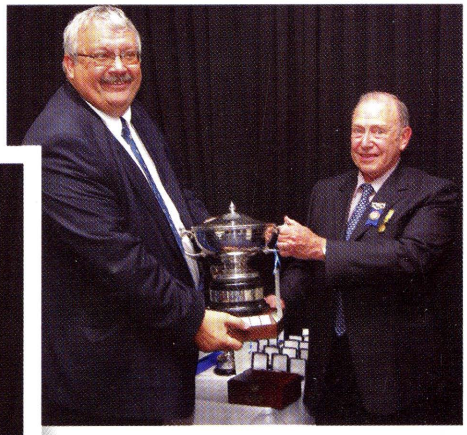
Alan Rogers making a presentation to Robert Goldblatt RDPSA, Honorary Life Member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town. Robert Goldblatt signed the Roll at the 41st Congress in April 1979. The framed picture is of Adderley Street in Cape Town a long time ago.



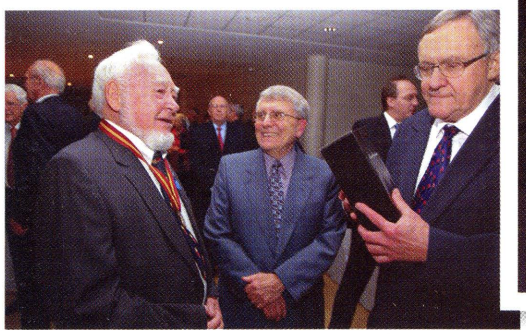
Ms Vuyo Mahlati displaying the joint South African - Indonesian stamp issue which was launched at a separate function on 15 October, shown with Mr Sjahril Sabaruddin, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia in Pretoria.



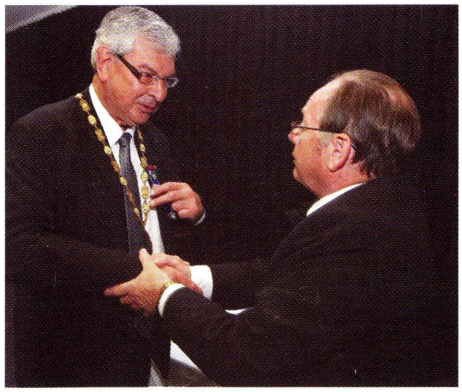
At left - Bouquets and plaudits to Mary Rogers, (at left) secretary of the Organising Committee and Marilyn Crawford, the designer of the Exhibition Catalogue presented by Kevin Lodge, a member of the Organising Committee.



A large trophy for a large gent! - Johan van Wyk receiving the WE Lea Cup, for outstanding service to philately, from Howard Green RDPSA.



Mont Blanc recipient, Dr Nic Zerbst (at right), with Harry Birkhead RDPSA and ds Pauw Steyl looking on.



Alan Rogers inducting Vernon Mitchell as the new President of Federation



Ms M Broodryk, winner of the Picture Postcard Thematic Cup, for her exhibit 'Art Deco and Art Nouveau Postcards'.



MC Hugh Amoore RDPSA and Des Hyland RDPSA after the presentation to Wobbe Vegter, on right, recipient of the Robert Goldblatt Thematic Cup.



The Mont Blanc display

The Editorial Board wishes to acknowledge and thank all those who contributed photographs of the various Exhibition and Congress events published in this issue.

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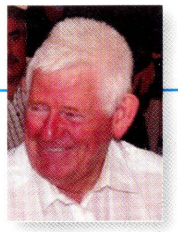
Bakker Express

by Jan Bakker RDPSA, East Rand Philatelic Society



As you may have read in the August issue of *The SA Philatelist*, Bakker Express stamps were mentioned by Paul van Zeyl in his series of articles on the History of the ZAR. I have no problem with the article, but for my own part I have been curious about Mr. F.H. Bakker, for obvious reasons!

Years ago I visited the Pretoria newspapers and looked through an entire reel of microfilmed newspapers from that time. Why? If Mr. Bakker had a regular route as a transport rider from Pretoria to Warmbaths, Nylstroom and Marabadstad, surely I should find an advert, or a mention of him, with a notice that he was to leave, say for instance, on Tuesday at 7am and that mail, or any other article had to be handed in before a certain time at a particular address. However, I found no mention of Bakker or the Bakker Express – absolutely nothing!

A few days later, I went to the National Archives. What chaos! One requests a file which, after some time, is received. There is no Contents List, pages are not numbered and when the file is handed back, there is no check to ensure it is complete. Little wonder we find the most unbelievable documents selling on the market; we are slowly eroding away our national archives.

I assumed a transport rider would possess a firearm and thus a firearm licence. No such luck. This search was conducted in about 1996 but I did not keep a record of which files I scrutinised, however I do remember spending the entire day reading. F.H. Bakker did not get married, had no children born in that time, did not die in the Transvaal, Free State or the Cape, did not emigrate and was not on the voter's list (in those days Uitlanders could also vote). These are only a few of the files I looked through. As the National Archives were not on the internet, I could not surf and look at all the documents.

A few weeks later, I was in Warmbaths and searched in their library and again I found nothing. A couple of days later, I paid a visit to Nylstroom, where there is a Bakker Pharmacy. The owner, Mr. Bakker, arranged for me to call on his retired father. Over coffee, he told me about his father who came out to the Transvaal in about 1897, just before the Anglo-Boer War. After his contract in Pretoria expired he started the pharmacy in Nylstroom in about 1905.

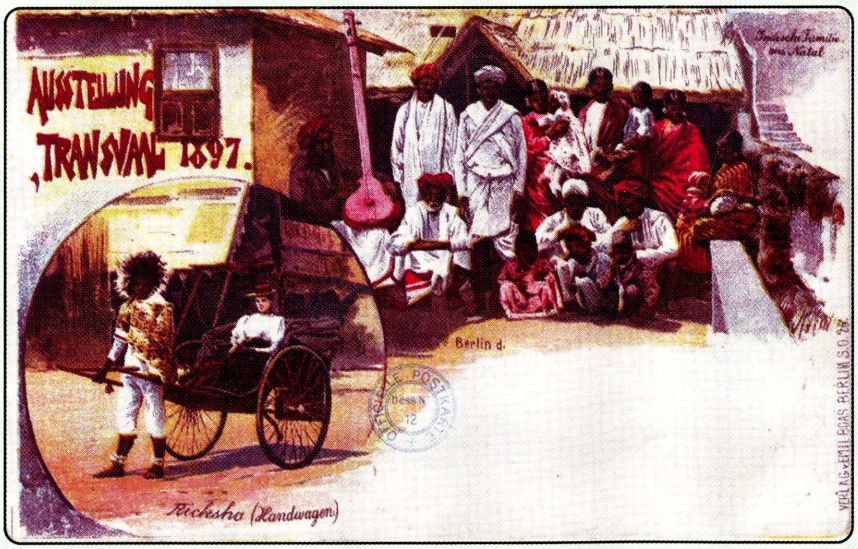
Again I had no luck. Mr. Bakker had never heard of the Bakker Express (he was not a stamp collector), but he made an appointment for me with the local Nylstroom historian. This gentleman also had never heard of the Bakker Express. Surely there must have been a number of transport riders coming through on their way to Bulawayo, but the Bakker Express was new to him. He even suggested I consider Mr. Tamsen as the evidence all pointed to his involvement.

I do not doubt the existence of the Bakker Express, but I cannot find any proof to substantiate it. I know there are knowledgeable collectors out there – maybe someone has 'proof' of F.H. Bakker's existence. By 'proof' I do not mean a cover with Bakker Express stamps on it, which could have been 'manufactured' by Tamsen. The SACC does not mention these stamps, neither does Rosenthal. Do they know something I missed? Can anyone help?

Bakkerexpress@gmail.com



This is a glimpse of our BEAUTIFUL WORLD...



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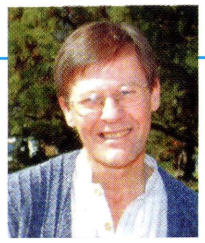
THE CONCLUSION OF THIS EXCITING SERIES



The History of the Zuid - Afrikaansche Republiek / Transvaal to 1896 (Part 6)

by Paul van Zeyl SAPDA

THUNDERSTORMS THREATEN

The war against Chief Malaboch and his Hananwa tribe in the western Blauwberg segment of the Zoutpansberg Mountains, between May and July 1894, serves to clarify Boer/missionary - tribal relations. The Boers viewed Malaboch as a tax evader, setting a bad example for the other tribes of the area. They also wished to establish firmer government control over black as well as white inhabitants of the Northern Transvaal, to instill law and order, make the Zoutpansberg district more economically viable and raise taxation. Captain Adolf Schiel, Native Commissioner, had been involved in this process in the Groot Spelonken region from 1889.

Malaboch's view was that the Boers had unjustly encroached onto Hananwa ancestral land and had no right to taxation from him. The Boers' right to demand taxes had arisen from the Occupation System they had introduced in the mid-1880s, designed to turn Africans into tax-paying labourers. Malaboch may also have been influenced by the missionary activities of Lutheran minister Rev Christoph Sonntag, who had operated on the Berlin Mission Society farm Leipzig since the early 1890s. While only some 5% of his tribe was Christian, Malaboch would have been aware that Sonntag's physical presence would provide his tribe with some protection against Boer retribution.

Commandant-General Piet Joubert brought some 1,800 commandeered men, including British immigrants, to the Blauwberg Mountains to take Malaboch by force. Schiel commanded the Artillery Corps in this campaign. Joubert was also supported by about 700 men from local tribes, because of longstanding feuds between them and the Hananwa. While there was some spirited fighting, Malaboch could not prevail, effectively using Sonntag to stall matters. Mindful of the fact the some 250 Pretoria men had been commandeered into the force, the town's press ridiculed the drawn-out siege (Fig 1).

Malaboch surrendered his defensive position in the mountains around 31 July. All that the commando found there were some Hananwa women and children, who they carted off to be indentured on Boer farms for five years. Meanwhile, some 500 Hananwa refugees had made Sonntag's mission station their home. Malaboch was imprisoned in Pretoria, where he languished until the British freed him in 1900, when he returned to rule his tribe.

The Boers were also having trouble keeping

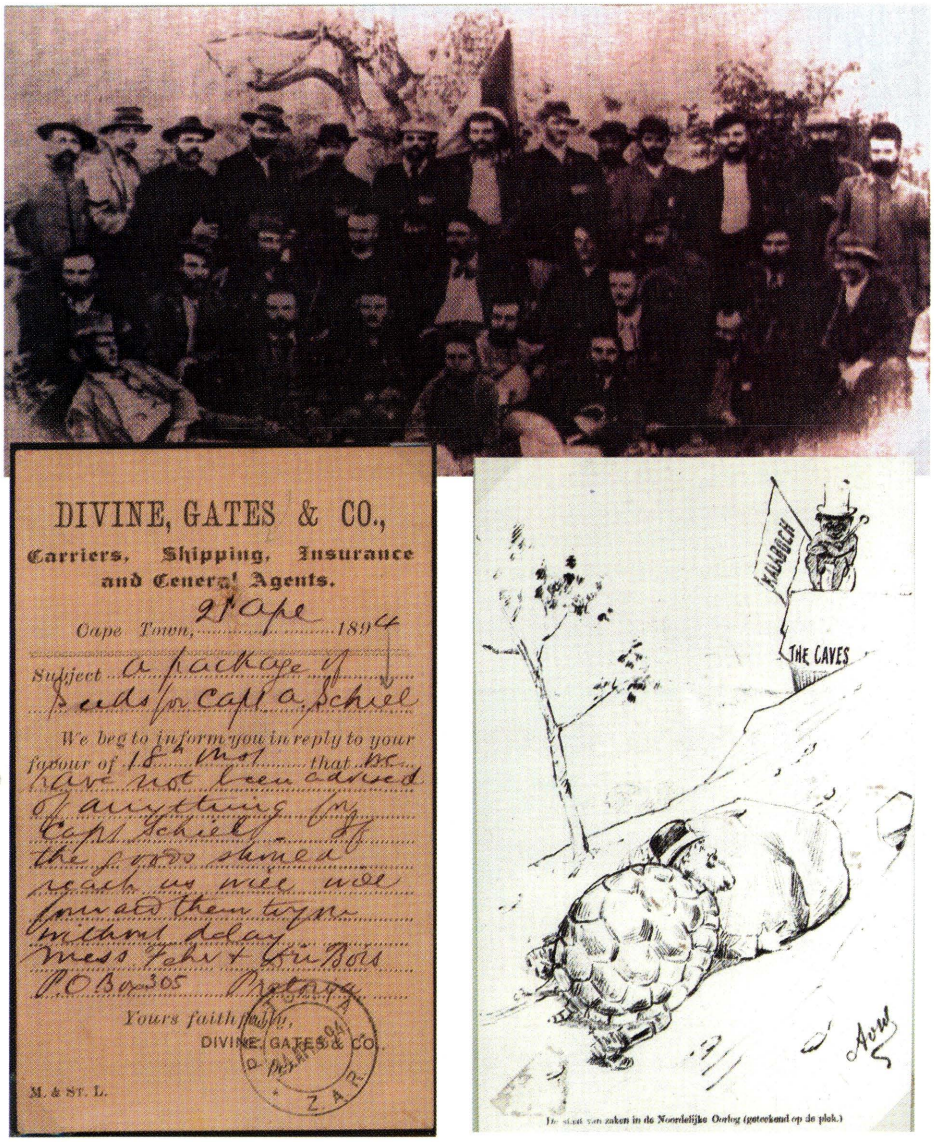


Fig 1. Photos of the Pretoria Commandos officers & non-commissioned officers at the Malaboch campaign; Pretoria press' view of the Boer force's leader; & 1884 Cape 1d postal stationery postcard replying to Capt Schiel's query regarding an outstanding package

African tribes from driving their cattle herds onto Boer farmland. One of these was the Tlou tribe under Chief Makgoba who lived on the Magoebaskloof foothills. In 1894, they also decided not to pay taxes, so the Boers sent a small force of soldiers to investigate. Makgoba and about 500 of his followers fled without a trace into the deep forests. After several months, the ZAR secured the help of Swazi warriors, who killed and beheaded Makgoba to be able to claim their bounty.

British High Commissioner Loch arrived in Pretoria to discuss Swaziland matters with Kruger at the time when the British residents were in an uproar at their enforced commandeering for military duty. He listened to their complaints as well as those of the mine-owners about the dynamite monopoly. Corruption had become commonplace in a government flooded with the administration of mining regulations. The police service and jails could not cope with the widespread crime either.

The unemployment problems of the early 1890s were of relatively short duration because of the stimulus from the completion of key railway links. In fact, by 1894 Johannesburg was blossoming, as it had become a favourite

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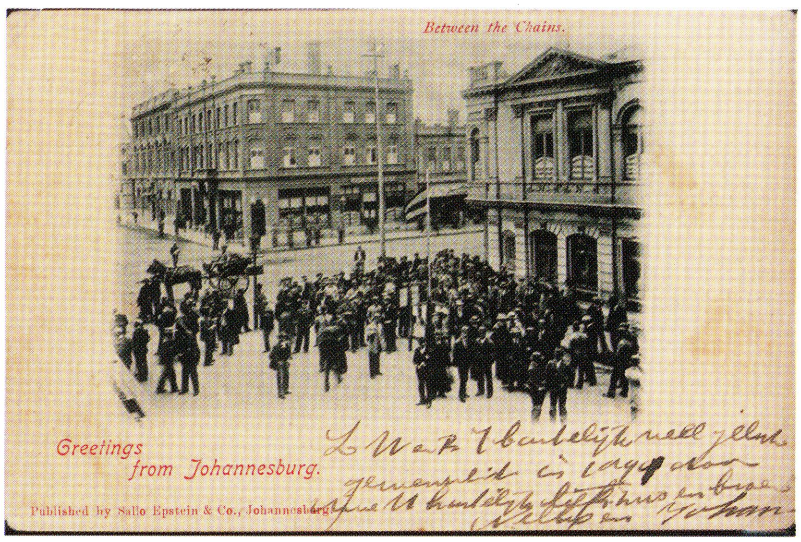

Fig 2. 1898 1d 'Dual Plate' postal stationery postcard showing the 'open air' Johannesburg Stock Exchange, sent from Fordsburg (2/12) to the Netherlands

rendezvous for the many successful immigrants dislodged by religious intolerance in Eastern Europe. Transvaal had become the world's third largest gold producer. There were some 200 separate mining companies employing almost 9,500 Europeans and 64,000 Africans. When payable gold was found in the gold-bearing reef near Simmer & Jack in June 1895, a new perspective on the great value of the Transvaal's mineral wealth came to the fore.

The Stock Exchange in Simmonds Street had been extended by chains to provide an open-air trading arena for brokers and, effectively, a promenade for the financial world's powerful and ambitious moguls (Fig 2). The mining scene was dominated by ten large mining finance houses and their 'Rand Lords'. The largest was Herman Ekstein & Co, which had a reputation of integrity but its principals, Julius Wernher and Lionel Phillips, were imbued with the thinking that an independent Boer state was a threat to world order. In the mid-1890s, they made their specific points in the Volksraad by means of tens of thousands of pounds in bribe money. A close second was Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, imperialist Cecil Rhodes' muscle. At that time, Rhodes was also the Cape Colony's Prime Minister. Next in importance was Barney Barnato's Johannesburg Consolidated Investments.

Of Johannesburg's more than 50,000 white residents, only 6,200 were voting citizens. They formed the centre of Uitlander agitation for political rights and demands for better government service delivery. It provided an opportunity for politically inspired Rand Lords to address their real concerns. These were that the authorities were incapable of ensuring mineworker requirements, as evidenced by the negative effects on the supply of cheap labour by the 1894 Malaboch and 1895 Makgoba wars; the ineffectiveness of the police force to contain gold theft and illegal liquor sales to mineworkers (with consequent absenteeism); and the cost-raising effects

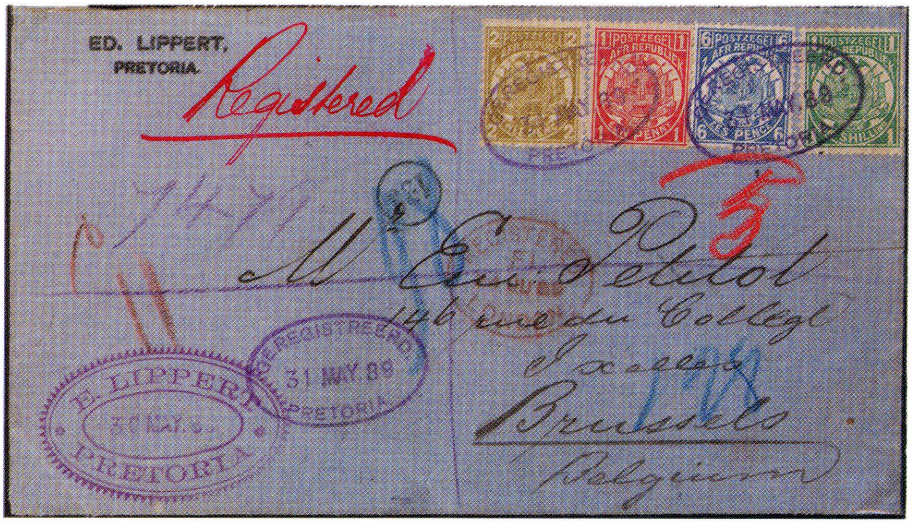

Fig 3. 1888 registered cover from 'Ed. Lippert' to Brussels, with 1/9 in Würtheim stamps, being 2d short of the foreign postage rate for 1 ounce letters (15d) plus 8d for registration (applicable from 13 May 1878), i e 1/11 (see red 5d tax marking), cancelled at Pretoria (31/05)

of the dynamite monopoly and its potential to precipitate a major bribery scandal within government.

The controversial concession for the manufacture and sale of dynamite to the gold mines was held by Edward Amandus Lippert, a prominent Jewish businessman located in a small office in Pretoria's Bureau Lane (Fig 3). He was known to be hard in business matters and generous with bribes. Socially he was charming and cultured. He won the confidence of President Kruger and high-ranking ZAR officials such as Dr Leyds. In time, he was awarded so many concessions that he was known as the 'concessions king of the Transvaal'. In the 1890s, he had the liquor trade monopoly too. He obtained the surface rights of the area where Rhodes had obtained mining rights from Paramount Chief Lobengula (1891), forcing Rhodes to pay Lippert considerable compensation.

The corruption within all levels of government which had been exposed by revelations around the Selati Railway scandal (the development of a railway line from Komatipoort northwards to untested gold mines, largely motivated by



Fig 4. 1d Dual Plate postal stationery post card with privately-printed scene of Johannesburg during the insurrection, from Germiston on 27/11/1901 – the HQ of the Reform Committee - posted to Germany

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bribery), had no effect on government. There were no resignations or indictments. To the Rand Lords, it confirmed the view that their future within a Boer state was unbearable.

Rhodes and his leaders in Johannesburg - Charles Leonard, his brother Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, John Hays Hammond and George Farrar, took the lead in the planned revolution. Arms and ammunition were imported into South Africa by Rhodes' British South Africa Company and hidden in selected mines. The grievances of the original reform movement were used as a propaganda tool and the excuse for the planned invasion from Bechuanaland Protectorate. However, the conspirators found out, late, that rank and file miners did not support their goal, and neither did a number of other Rand Lords such as JB Robinson, Barney Barnato and Sammy Marks.



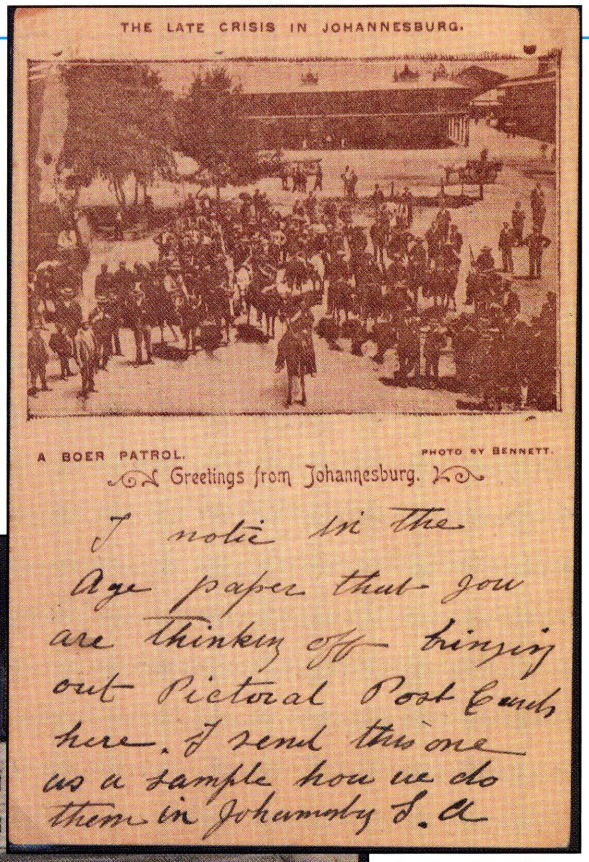

Fig 5. Ca 1890s postcard of the Staatsartillerie in training, used at Roberts Heights in 1908; & 1898 usage of 1d Disselboom postal stationery postcard showing an armed Boer patrol in Johannesburg during the Raid

The Jameson Raid

As had been arranged, the Rhodesian Administrator, Sir Leander Starr Jameson and some 500 Rhodesian police and pioneers were waiting on the border. The telegrams he received to stop the invasion were either not understood or simply ignored. On 30 December 1895, Jameson met with the police of Mafeking in the Transvaal (from where Bechuanaland was being administered) at Ottoshoop. The ZAR's Mining Commissioner managed to get a message concerning the events to Pretoria.

In Johannesburg, there was consternation that the Raid had commenced. An emergency committee was hastily formed in the headquarters of the Gold Fields building. The concealed guns were made available to a mixed force, and some maxim guns displayed at the Rand Club. The Reform Committee rushed to protect the mines (Fig 4). It found itself negotiating with Kruger from a position of weakness, agreeing to restore order to stop the Boers from attacking Johannesburg and before requiring government to give attention to their demands.

The Boers had prepared themselves militarily after the British occupation of the ZAR. The Volksraad mandated the formation of an Artillerie Korps as well as the Rijdende Politie Korps. This police force was amalgamated with the artillery corps in 1882 under the name of Transvaalsche Artillerie Corps. Because this was found to be unfeasible, the artillery and policing functions were subsequently again separated. The artillery group was named the Staatsartillerie and was located at Pretoria. It had a strictly military function, structure and training, and had experienced some action in the Malaboch campaign. It was now to engage the rogue British forces (Fig 5).

Near Krugersdorp, the raiders first clashed with the Boer forces under Commandant (later Gen) Piet Cronjé on New Year's Day. Thirty of the raiders fell, dead or wounded, and another thirty lost their horses and were taken prisoner. At Vlakfontein/Doornkop on the next day, the adventurers found themselves surrounded by the Boers and subject to devastating rifle fire. Then the ZAR's Staatsartillerie opened up, inducing a white flag. Altogether 21 raiders and 4 Boers lost their lives in the takeover attempt.

When the British High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson (Fig 6), presented himself to Kruger in Pretoria on 4 January, the Boers had full control of the situation. Robinson was told that Johannesburg had to be disarmed within 24 hours, which demand was passed on to the Reform Committee. It readily agreed. Kruger showed much restraint and shrewdness with regard to the Raiders. He shipped them off to Britain for trial, reasoning that it would force Britain to prove to the world that it would not safeguard the ambitions of imperialist adventurers.

In Johannesburg, Transvaal authorities arrested Phillips for his part in organizing the Raid. They found incriminating secret correspondence between him and co-conspirators Beit and Rhodes, which encouraged Phillips to confess his guilt. Charles Leonard slipped through the net to Cape Town. Other leaders found themselves in jail for over a month. Rhodes resigned his premiership of the Cape. Johannesburg got back to making money, pleased with a number of concessions Kruger was turning out (Fig 7).

Judge Reinold Gregorowski presided over the sensational trial of Phillips and 63 other Reform Committee members at Pretoria's Market Hall. Phillips, Hammond, Farrar and Francis Rhodes were found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death. The others were fined. Kruger

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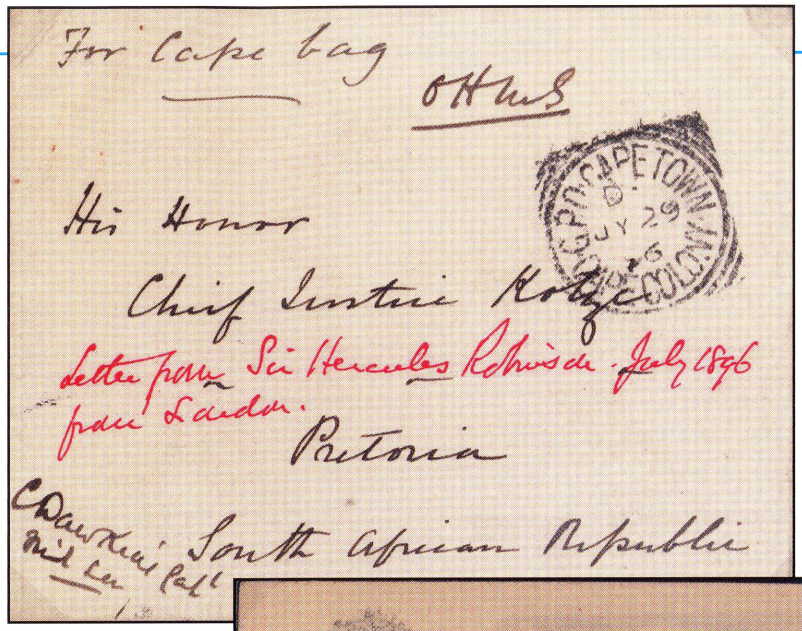

Fig 6. 1896, cover (probably) sent from London via 'Cape bag' (see Cape Town 29/07 transit), addressed to Chief Justice Kotzé in Pretoria, who noted the contents in red on the front, namely 'Letter from Sir Hercules Robinson from London'



Fig 7. ½d postal stationery postcard (up-rated, ½d stamp) from Sollo Epstein with relevant and timely, privately printed positive view of BOER/BRITON on the reverse

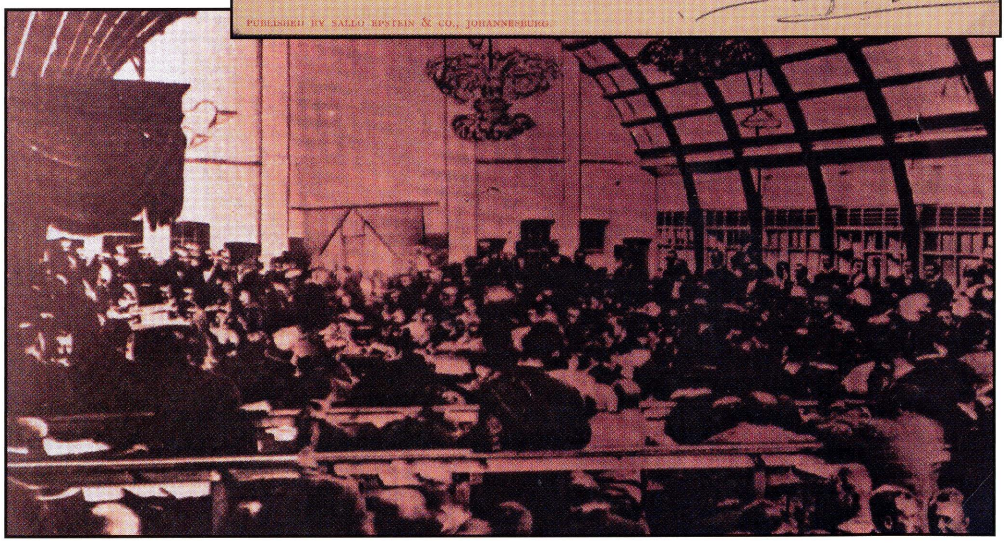

Fig 8. Pretoria Market Building interior where the trial of Reformers & the Raiders took place under Judge Gregorowski.

commuted the death sentences in a show of reconciliation (Fig 8).

The Jameson Raid convinced the Boers that the British were determined to rob them of their independence at all costs. To many Boers, the blood of those who died in the Raid figuratively baptised the alliance of Jewish high finance and British imperialism, a legacy that would bedevil relations for generations.

Smuts later reflected that the Raid was the real declaration of war in the 1899 - 1902 Anglo-Boer conflict, and that in the four years truce which followed, the aggressors consolidated their alliance, while the Boers 'silently and grimly prepared for the inevitable'.

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1. Bulpin, TV, *Lost trails of the Transvaal,* Books of Africa, Cape Town, 1983

2. Cameron, T & Spies, SB *Nuwe Geskiedenis van SA in Woord & Beeld*, H&R, Cape Town, 1986

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7. Transvaal Study Circle, *The Transvaal Philatelist,* UK, various issues

8. Wikipedia, various e-sites

OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO: JOHAN VAN WYK

AWARDED PLATINUM in the SOUTH AFRICAN POST OFFICE PERFORMANCE STAR AWARDS

Performance Stars is an annual platform in the South African Post Office to recognise performance and service excellence of staff who 'go beyond the call of duty and walk an extra mile.' Any Post Office staff member can nominate any colleague up to the rank of Senior Manager. Nominations are submitted in the following categories: Operational Excellence, Self Development, Customer Service and Living the values.

Winners receive Silver, Gold or Platinum awards in each category. The selections for the awards are made by regional and Head Office committees and finally approved by the Post Office's Executive Committee.

"Out of the more than 17 000 staff working for the Post Office, 200 nominations were received to be Performance Stars for 2011. 82 were recognised at a function on the 22 October. Of the 82 recipients of awards no less than 12 were from Philatelic Services, of which we are very proud." Johan commented.



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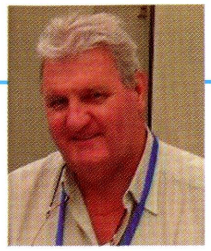

1926 ½d Springbok
(London printing) with double print of frame

by Otto Peetoom Rhodesian Study Circle, South African Collectors Society and The Bechuanaland & Botswana Society.

'A Sensational Variety' reported under this heading in the July 1926 *South African Philatelist* on page 60. *'A Johannesburg philatelist, Mr Alex Bronks, has acquired a sheet of the halfpenny pictorial showing the green frame doubly printed on six stamps in the bottom left-hand corner, two stamps having the frame completely double printed, the second impression not being complete on the other copies. An illustration will appear in our next issue.'*

The SA Philatelist August 1926 - Sadly no illustration, a three line note on page 66 explained that owing to the variety having changed hands, no illustration was forthcoming but they hoped to include it in the very near future. I looked through the rest of the 1926 (missing the December issue) and also the 1927 and 1928 *SA Philatelist* - no illustration.

In the July 1928 *SAP.* under 'Familiar names' there is a picture of Mr A. Bronks, the notes indicate that he was a stamp dealer and an advertisement in the *SAP.* confirms this and his premises located at 16, Old Arcade, Market Street, Johannesburg.

J. Ritchie listed the variety in his 1926 handbook and so did L. Simenhoff in his 1931 catalogue. The varieties on the sheet were split into three units and described by Simenhoff as:-

a) Double printed frame plate, half stamp; row 17, No.1 (in strip) £25.

b) As a, but one complete stamp and two partially. Row 18, No.1, row 19 No's 1 and 2 (in strip) Collection H.T. Jones £95.

c) As a, but one complete stamp and one half. Row 20 No's 1 and 2 in corner strip - Collection Prof. J.J. Smith £95.

Unit one, double print: on row 17/1 approximately forty percent of the frame is doubled being a diagonal area covering the left corner. The contemporary report did not note that the stamp above on R16/1 also has a small area of doubling in its lower left corner.

The variety is not in a strip as stated by Simenhoff, but is part of a left marginal block of forty two (6 x 7) being the first six stamps from rows 11 to 17. Part of a marginal arrow is opposite the first stamp on row 11.



The second impression (doubling) of the frame on R17/1 extends upwards into the lower left corner of the first stamp on row 16

Unit 1

This multiple was in the Lamont Smith collection sold by Stephan Welz on 14 June 1989 as lot 426 - estimated R3,000-4,000 it realised R7,344 (£1,690)

The Lamont Smith Sale: The collection consisted of a host of varieties and specialised material from Southern Africa and the buyers, often with a limited budget, were spoilt for choice. With almost 360 lots of South Africa in this sale it meant that lot 426, with the double print on the ½d Springbok, might easily be overlooked and the item did not even qualify for a colour illustration.

Unit two - double prints on rows 18 and 19: ex H.T. Jones it was later included in the J.B. Bloom collection. I have gained the impression that this collection is more than likely still intact and possibly in the hands of a family member living in Canada.

I do not know the size of this unit and part of it is illustrated in the 1979 edition of the Union handbook opposite page 91.

This illustration shows six stamps with three affected by doubling. The frame on the stamp from R19/1 is completely doubled, whereas on R18/1 it appears around 85% and approximately 20% double on R19/2.

Unit three - double frame on row 20: This multiple is a lower left corner marginal strip of five with three normal stamps. Complete doubling on R20/1 and approximately half on R20/2. Ex Professor J. J. Smith collection, it was sold by Stephan Welz on 30 November 1999 as lot 388 - estimated R60,000-80,000 it realised R77,000 (£8,000). This strip reappeared in a 1 November 2006 Warwick & Warwick sale as lot estimated at £5500 and sold for £5405. In my opinion, someone got a bargain.

Forgotten and devalued: In 1931 Simenhoff priced the double print on the ½d Springbok slightly higher than the one on the 1913 ½d Kings head. This was again reflected in the 1946 handbook, setting the price at £90, fifty percent higher than the ½d Kings head at £60.



Unit 3

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Unit 2

The importance of the ½d Springbok variety gradually faded into obscurity. By 1960 the handbook reduced its value to R100 (£50) and the 1986 edition set its value at R2,000 against R10,000 for the ½d Kings head. Thus over a period of forty years the value of the ½d Springbok went from 50% higher than the Kings head to 80% lower.

The Stanley Gibbons catalogue only listed the variety in recent years as a mint pair SG 30d, pricing it at £300 in 2002 and by 2011 at £3,000.

Considering that the complete doubling of the frame only occurs on the first stamps on rows 19 and 20 it ought to be listed as a single with perhaps a footnote stating how many exist. Given that SG 2a, the double print on the ½d Kings head is valued at £10,000, a more realistic price for SG 30d ought to be in the region of £15,000 - fifty percent higher than the King's head.

References:

- Illustrations from Stephan Welz Auctions 1989, 1999 and 1979 Union handbook opposite page 91
- *Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth catalogue*
- *The South African Philatelist* July – August 1926
- *The Springbok* Jan/Mar 2007 – Auction Report
- *Union hand books – 1926* (J. Richie), 1931, (L. Simenhoff), 1946, 1952, 1960, 1979 and 1986 (all PFSA)

Stamps that make us smile

by Volker Janssen
Fish Hoek & Royal Philatelic Society, Cape Town



9th Episode of:

Errors on Stamps...

The above stamps of Hungary (Magyar) and Lesotho of the 1980s are showing the magic 'Rubik's Cube', an invention by the Hungarian mathematician Rubik, which was very popular worldwide some years ago. With some logic turns it is possible but quite difficult to sort out the same colour segments.

The cube must always have 3 x 3 segments in any direction to work properly like the one on top. Donald Duck is losing patience already but he will never manage to get his cube working because instead of three it has ***four*** rows of segments in height !

David Feldman
GENEVA • HONG KONG • NEW YORK

Geneva Autumn Auctions: December 6-11, 2011
View the catalogues, and BID LIVE, via www.davidfeldman.com



It has been almost 30 years since we have been able to offer such a comprehensive showing of used KGV in complete sets, and in choice condition, with many items appropriately certified, with other highlights including large selections of Zanzibar "Cent.s" errors, New Guinea British Occ. registration labels, and rare stamps from every area of the British Empire. The Great Britain section will also include important Line Engraved (with many imprimaturs), and the entire gamut of British Empire from Victoria to QEII will be offered in addition to the "Indicus" Collection.

Other catalogues in our Autumn Auctions:
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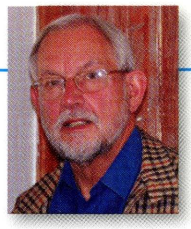


New South African Stamp Issues - 2011 - Part IV

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

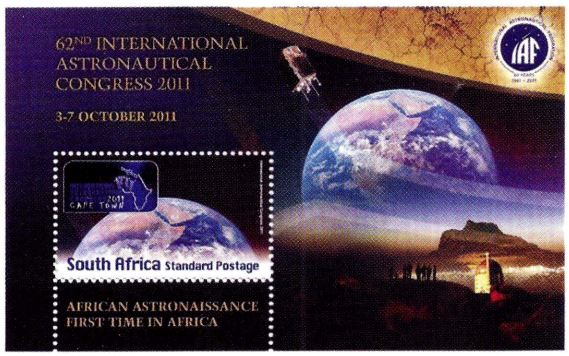
23 September 2011 - SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE SITES - CAPE FLORAL REGION.

Denominations: 10 x B5 (R5.00).
Designer: Tobie Beele, depicting fauna and flora of the Cape Floral Region, in ten different designs incorporated in an overall representation of the area.
Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 38 x 28.5mm (5 horizontal designs) or 28.5 x 38mm (5 vertical designs).
Perforation: Die cut simulated of approximate gauge 20.
Paper: Chancellor 196 gsm self-adhesive on 80 gsm coated release liner.
Gum: Self-adhesive.
Sheetlet size: 232 x 172mm containing ten stamps irregularly spaced to fit in with the overall picture.
Phosphor: 4mm yellow bands in inverted 'L' on top and right stamp margins.
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets.
Cylinder numbers: None.
Printing sheet size: 520 x 370mm comprising four sheetlets arranged in two rows of two.
First Day Covers: No. 8.22 (vertical designs) and 8.23 (horizontal designs), each of which 5000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.15 – 'CAPE TOWN / 23•09•2011'.





First Day Cover: Nos. 8.24, of which 5000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.16 – 'FIRST AIRMAIL / FLIGHT 100 / 7.10.2011 / MUIZENBERG'.



3 October 2011 - INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL CONGRESS.

Denomination: Standard Postage (R2.50).
Designer: International Astronautical Congress.
Printer: Cartor Securiy Printing, France.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 40.5 x 24mm, incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 105 x 64mm.
Perforation: 13.6 x 13.2 extending to bottom sheet margin.
Paper: 102 gsm phosphor coated.
Gum: PVA.
Quantity: 100,000.
Cylinder numbers: None.
Printing sheet size: 485 x 620mm, comprising 18 miniature sheets arranged in six rows of three.
First Day Cover: Nos. 8.25, of which 5000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.17– '2011.10.3 / CAPE TOWN'.

7 October 2011 – 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN AIRMAIL FLIGHT

– also celebrating World Post day.
Denomination: Airmail Postcard (R5.10).
Designer: Paul Treleven, depicting the Bleriot monoplane.
Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France.
Process: Offset Lithography.
Stamp size: 40 x 24mm, incorporated in an aeroplane shaped miniature sheet of maximum dimensions 108 x 90mm.
Perforation: 12.9 x 13.2.
Paper: 102 gsm phosphor coated.
Gum: PVA.
Quantity: 100,000.
Cylinder numbers: None.
Printing sheet size: 595 x 475mm, comprising 16 miniature sheets arranged in four rows of four.

15 October 2011 – 300 YEARS – HISTORIC LINK BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA and INDONESIA.

(See opposite)

Denomination: 5 x Standard Postage (R2.50).
Designer: Annemarie Wessels, first 4 designs and Arief N Daeng Nawang (portrait of Syeikh Yusuf). Five designs printed *se tenant* in vertical strips.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé en Zonen, Netherlands.
Process: offset lithography.
Stamp size: 38 x 29mm.
Perforation: 13.7 x 13.8 extending to sheetlet margins.
Paper: 102 gsm phosphor coated.
Gum: PVA.
Sheetlet Size: 96 x 165mm, comprising 10 stamps in 5 rows of 2, i.e. 2 vertical strips.
Quantity: 20,000.
Cylinder numbers: 8157 (blue), 8158 (red), 8159 (yellow) and 8160 (black).
Printing sheet size: 620 x 482mm comprising 8 sheetlets arranged in two rows of four.
First Day Cover: None.
Canceller: None.

Acknowledgement:

The above information was collated from SETEMPE, Vol 16 No 3, dated September - December 2011 and Newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group.

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Making the most of the Cape





Die dag voor die uitstalling in Goodwood begin het (12 Oktober 2011) het 'n groep van agt lede van die **Transvaal Study Circle** (plus twee gaste) 'n voldag besoek aan die Simonstadse Vlootbasis gebring. Die besoek is moontlik gemaak deur Brigadier-Generaal Gerhard Kamffer. Op die foto verskyn die groep saam met die bevelvoerder van die SAS Amatola. Van links na regs: Alan MacGregor, Johan Joubert (gas), Fernando Torres, Pat Copeman, Chris Board (Voorsitter van die TSC), David Crocker, Kommandeur Peter Jones (bevelvoerder), Mike Wigmore, Gerhard Kamffer, Roy Burnie (gas), Kommandeur PG van den Berg (skakel offersier van die vlootbasis) en Gawie van der Walt.



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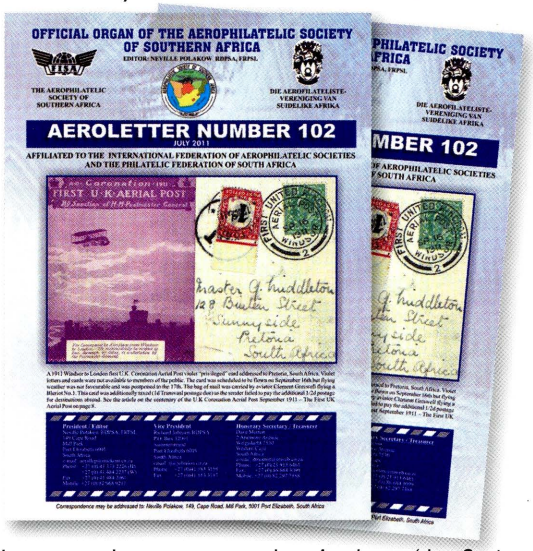
Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa

by Neville Polakow RDPSA, FRPSL



I am proud to announce that *Aeroletter* (the Society newsletter) was awarded a silver medal in the Literature Class at the Japan World Stamp Exhibition 2011 held in Yokohama (28 July - 2 August). Issue numbers 99 and 100 were submitted in book format.

At the ASSA meeting held in Cape Town at the October National Stamp Exhibition, an informative display was presented on behalf of Hugh Amoore RDPSA, FRPSL. Covers illustrating the varying South Africa Airmail rates from 1911 to 2011 were shown, while a 36-page booklet, explaining the different airmail rates, was supplied to all members present. This detailed research was done by Hugh over a span of 30 years and is now comprehensively documented.

Aeroletter Number 102, now published, contains an informative article by Peter Jennings FRPSL on the *Centenary of the Coronation Aerial Post: September 1911 - The First UK Aerial Post.* Illustrations include selected Southern African Crash Mail from the Bath Postal Museum and two of the five known Italian POW cards recovered from the 1942 Col. 'Dan' Pienaar crash at Kisumu. Of further interest is the only known copy of the Pigeon Post addressed to Christiana that took place in Kimberley during Navy Week of 1944. Articles submitted by Dave Young include *WWII South African Forces Mail from Egypt to SA*, the *1937 Flying Boat service from Southampton to Alexandria* and latest cover finds from No. 2 Squadron during the Korean War.

The exploits of the Swiss airman, Walter Mittelholzer, is the subject in the first of the articles about the pilot by George van den Hurk RDPSA, FRPSL. Numerous illustrations of covers carried by him on his flights and the 1926 Afrikaflug are shown. The article by Milton Stern RDPSA: *The Development and History of the Airmails of the Belgian Congo* concludes.

The worldwide membership of the Society includes beginners as well as specialists in the hobby of aerophilately. The publication, *Aeroletter*, concentrates particularly on flights and flight covers originating from or sent to southern Africa. Articles are also welcome for possible publication. Membership details to the Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa are available from the honorary secretary and treasurer, Dave Morton: email dmorton@mweb.co.za or cell no. 082 297 7388.

Journal References

This column highlights major articles (about 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 can be found under 'Specialist Philatelic Societies'.

Specialist Societies were listed in the October issue, volume 87 No 5, whole number 908 on page 155.

Correction: Item 16 in the listing published on p.102 in the June 2011 issue, referencing ***'The Cape of Good Hope 1882 to 1884'*** was published in *The London Philatelist* of April 2011, not 2010 as stated.

1 - Philatelic Shade Discrimination Based on Measured Colour, by David L. Herendeen, James A. Allen and Thomas Lera, *The London Philatelist*, April 2011, pp.105-117. This paper formulates a new methodology for shade identification using spectrographic measurements and colour science. The methodology is then applied to a test case in order to validate its applicability.

2 - Sierra Leone Registered Mail 1853-1877, by John Sacher, *The London Philatelist*, June 2011, pp.186-193. Article covers the change in procedures to be adopted after Registered Items were allowed to be sent to Sierra Leone from Britain as from 1 January 1858.

3 - A combination use of New Republic and Z.A.R. stamps on cover sent through Natal to the Netherlands, by Robert S. Carswell, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, February 2011, pp.15-16. Writer illustrates and discusses combination cover sent 19 February 1888 which was not recorded by Jonkers in his 1997 book on the New Republic.

4 - M.Z. Booleman & Co., Price List 1896, by Jeff Woolgar, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, 2011, pp.18-22. Extracts are published from the list held in the Crawford collection of philatelic literature at the British Library, London.

5 - The Zeerust Provisional Issue of 1900, by Andrew Higson, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, August 2011, pp.54-55. Writer records the discovery of an unrecorded 2/- duty overprinted 'V.R.I.' but without a '1 PENNY' surcharge, used for telegraph purposes.

6 - Post Office Wrappers of Transvaal: An Analysis of Usage and Internet Sale Transactions, by Dr John K Courtis, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, August 2011, pp.58-61. Writer concludes that all of those issues qualify as scarce to rare, but patient collectors can be rewarded with the occasional bargain.

7 - Official Free Markings - Supplement 3, by Dennis Firth, The Runner Post, Spring 2011, pp.2000-2003. Writer describes and illustrates a further range of cachets which entitle their users to the free franking privilege.

8 - Franking Regulations - 1920, by Peter Thy, *The Runner Post*, Spring 2011, pp.2011-2014. This is a reproduction of the regulations publisher by High Commissioner's Notice 38 of 1920, published 14 May 1920.

9 - Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series), Late Arrivals Section Part 4, Offices N to SEM, by team headed by Bruce Warrender and David Wall, *The Runner Post*, Spring 2011, pp.2015-2024.

10 - A Forgotten Story - Umfreville Percy Swinburne and the Defence of Francistown during the Anglo-Boer War, by Brian Fenemore, *Runner Post*, Summer 2011, pp.2030-2035. This is the story of the involvement of the General Manager of the Tati Concessions Ltd in the defence of the concessions and Francistown, largely based on reports compiled by him.

11 - Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series), Late Arrivals Section Part 5, Offices SER to Z, by team headed by Bruce Warrender and David Wall, *The Runner Post*, Summer 2011, pp.2037-2048.

12 - On Folded and Mailed Airgraph Forms, by Peter Thy, *Forerunners*, Nov 2010/Feb 2011, pp.34-38. After an overview of the service, writer discusses and illustrate forms which were sent by airmail because a proper airgraph service was not available to the destination specified.

13 - Port Paye/Postage Paid/Postgeld Betaal Markings, by Jan Stolk, *Forerunners*. Nov 2010/Feb 2011, pp.39-41. From 1966 these markings are found on mail from South Africa to countries abroad, posted in a letter box, where the sender was identified. If not less than 75% of the postage was prepaid, the Post Office would mark the item as fully paid and send the sender a request card to affix stamps for the deficiency. This 'honour' system was in use until 1 September 1980.

14 – The Colour Purple, by Tony Davis, *Forerunners*. Nov 2010/Feb 2011, pp.42-45. The use of purple postmark ink in some Bophuthatswana offices in 1982/83 is discussed and examples are shown.

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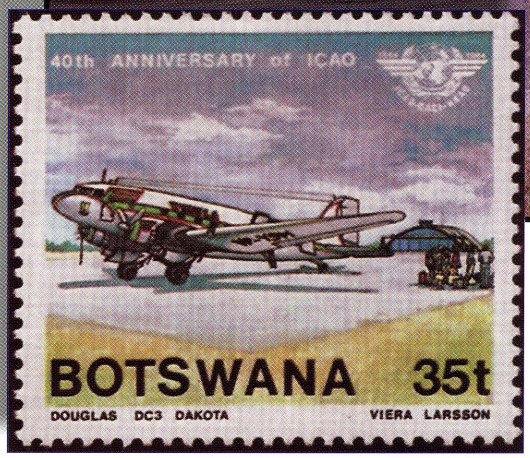
Looking back in the philatelic past.....

MORE THAN *just a snapshot*

A spur-of-the-moment photograph of a Wenela aircraft at Francistown Airport, Botswana, taken in 1965 by Colin Ewels, a Medical Aid representative from Johannesburg was destined to become more than just another snapshot. When artist Viera Larsson was commissioned by the Botswana postal authorities to draw a series of aircraft to be reproduced on stamps, one of the aircraft chosen was the Douglas DC3 operated by Wenela Air Services – and the example she used was the photograph taken by Colin nearly 20 years before.





The photograph taken by Colin Ewels of the Douglas DC3 aircraft used by Wenela Air, was later referred to as a master when artist Viera Larsson was commissioned to draw a series of aircraft that were reproduced as postage stamps. The stamp that relates to Colin's photograph is one of a series of six.

40th Anniversary

The stamp issue in 1984 was to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the stamps depict some of the aircraft that played a vital role in the development of flying in Botswana.

Wenela Air Services was an important company in the development of air travel in Botswana. Based at Francistown Airport, it transported thousands of mineworkers from Botswana, Caprivi, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania to mines in South Africa. This efficient service was maintained for about 27 years on regular DC3 and DC4 flights. The company also ensured that airfield maintenance and radio communication facilities at Francistown were constantly improved.

Colin Ewels, who spent 13 of his 37-year career with TEBA/Wenela in Botswana, is particularly proud of his DC3 photograph. He is also proud of his extensive stamp collection. To this keen philatelist, the DC3 stamp not only has sentimental value, but it is also a collector's item.

Honorary Member

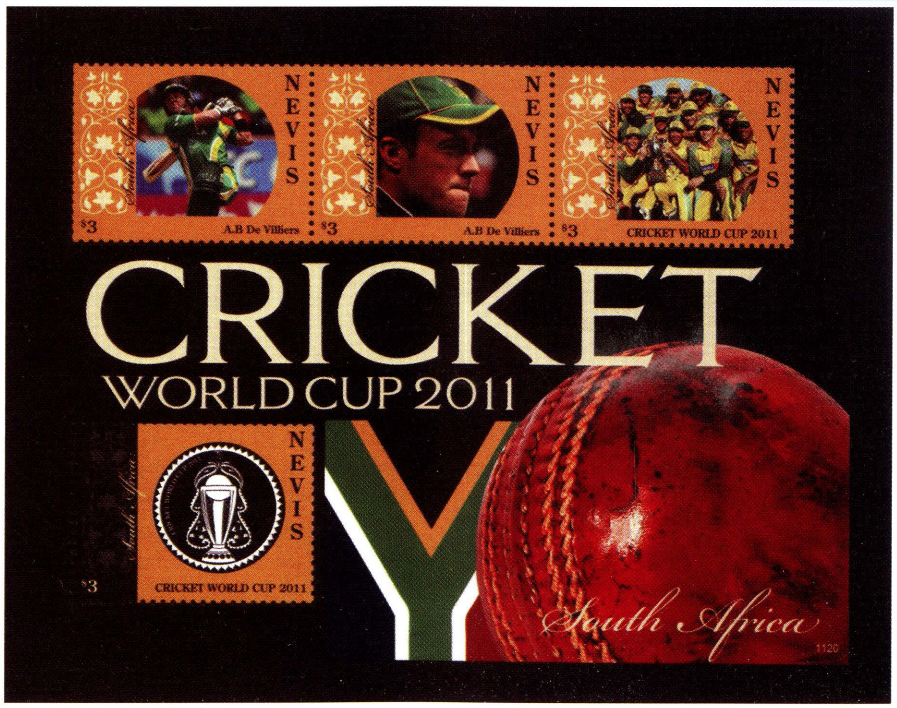
Colin was nominated as Botswana Philatelic Society's fourth honorary life member in 1978. "It is a great privilege, especially since Sir Seretse Khama, first President of the Republic of Botswana, was the Society's Chairman and he is a man I have always held in very high esteem and also because I personally attach great value to my stamp collecting," said Colin modestly. (This edited article first appeared in the publication TEBA) Colin Ewels is a member of Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

SA krieketster pryk op seëls

Die krieketster A B de Villiers pryk op seëls wat die Wes-Indiese eiland Nevis uitgegee het om die Suid-Afrikaanse span as deelnemer aan die 2011 Krieket-Wêreldbekertoernooi te huldig.

Een van die drie seëls in 'n velletjie toon die SA span, die Proteas, en die ander twee De Villiers; 'n aksiefoto nadat AB 'n hou geslaan het, en 'n naby-opname van sy gesig vol konsentrasie.

De Villiers is 'n oudleerling van die Afrikaanse Hoër Seunskool (AHS, ook bekend as Affies) in Pretoria. Vier oudleerlinge van AHS is in die Protea-oefengroep.



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R.S.A. SEVENTH DEFINITIVE SERIES

by Robin Messenger
South African Stamp Study Circle.

This is an updated version of an article which first appeared in the South African Stamp Study Circle Newsletter No.472, dated March 2002.

In SETEMPE of September/October 1997 (Vol2 No.5), the terms of reference for a new definitive issue were given as: 'My People, My Place, My Country' and it was reported that artists had been briefed. The date of issue was tentatively set for mid-September 1998. It is my belief that the concept was too politically correct and proved intractable.

In 1998 the sixth definitives were revitalized as the 'Redrawn Sixth Definitives' now designated 'South African Wildlife'.

The Seventh Definitives were eventually issued on *15 November 2000 with the title: 'Colourful South Africa' and proved to be thematic in nature. The accent was on fish (5c, 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c and R1), flowers (R1.30 in five different designs printed *se tenant* in the same sheet), butterflies (R1.40, R1.50, R1.90, R2.30, R6.30 and R12.60) and birds (R2, R3, R5, R10 and R20), a total of 27 designs.

(The sheet selvedges and self-adhesive stamp packaging were all dated '2000.11.01' but the Media Release stated that the issue date would be 15 November 2000. The cancellers on the seven official First Day Covers were dated 15.11.2000).*

Artwork was by Joan van Gogh (flower designs) or Chris van Rooyen (others) with layout by Thea Clemons (neé Swanepoel.) Designs featuring fish or butterflies were in horizontal format of size 36 x 26mm and those featuring flowers and birds in vertical format of size 26 x 36mm.

They were the first Republican definitives to be printed overseas, by Questa Colour Security Printers Ltd., London, United Kingdom, utilizing their 'Super-Litho' process. They were printed on De La Rue un-watermarked phosphor coated paper and perforated with a Bickel comb machine of gauge 14.5.

With the exception of the higher values, R10, R12.60 and R20, they were printed in 'Post Office sheets' of 50 stamps, five rows of ten (R1.30, R2, R3 and R5) or ten rows of five (other values). The three higher values were printed in small sheets of ten stamps, five rows of two (R12.60) or two rows of five (R10 and R20).

At the date of issue the Standard Postage Rate for domestic small letters, i.e. not larger than 235 x 120 x 5mm for destinations in South Africa was R1.30, and it was for this purpose that the flower stamps were issued. In addition to the sheet stamps this value was also issued in self-adhesive form in booklets of ten stamps and also in rolls of 100.

This article concentrates on the sheet stamps as the self-adhesive stamps were covered in detail in *The South African Philatelist* for December 2009, pages 818 to 820.

It will be noted that the stamps featuring butterflies are of specific face values which correspond to the international air mail rates listed below:

R1.40 - Printed matter, per 10g to Southern Africa (the printed matter rate to all other countries was R2.10 per 10g but there was no stamp of this denomination in the original issue);

R1.50 - Letters up to 10g and postcards to Southern Africa;

R1.90 - Postcards to all other countries;

R2.30 - Letters up to 10g to all other countries (and for each additional 10g up to 30g, thereafter each additional 10g was R2.20 up to a maximum of 2 kg);

R6.30 - Small packets per 100g to Southern Africa;

R12.60 - Small packets per 100g to all other countries.

It will be noted in Robbie's Schmidt's checklist, following this article, a column headed 'No. of stamps in control'. The size of the control (or 'cylinder') block is governed by the inscriptions appearing on the selvedge. For all values the control block is from the top left corner of the sheet. That for the horizontal designs, with the exception of the R12.60 value, comprises six stamps. Along the top margin appear the bar-code (stamp 1), and the issue title '7th Definitive / Colourful South Africa' (stamps 2 and 3). Along the side margin appear the four cylinder numbers and the printer's logo (row 1), the Post Office logo and date '2000.11.01' (row 2). For the R12.60 value, printed in sheets of ten (5 rows of 2 stamps), the title is compressed into one stamp width, thus the control block comprised four stamps, the right margin could also be present.

For the vertical designs, the marginal inscriptions are re-arranged. The Post Office logo and date appear in the top margin above stamp 1 and the bar-code appears in the side margin in row 2, otherwise the inscriptions are in similar positions to those of the horizontal designs. The title, however, occupies three stamp widths on the sheets of 50 but only two on the sheets of 10 (R10 and R20 values). Thus the control blocks comprise eight stamps for the R2, R3 and R5 values or six for the R10 and R20. The latter two values could also include the lower margin. The R1.30 value, having five *se tenant* designs, requires a control block of ten stamps comprising two complete strips.

On 16 May 2001 new postage tariffs came into effect. Standard domestic rate increased to R1.40 and accordingly the R1.30 sheet stamps were reprinted with a changed face value of R1.40, by a new printer: Cartor S.A. of La Loupe, France.

Six new butterfly designs were issued on 16 June 2001 to cater for the new international rates, also printed by Cartor. The values and services for which they were intended are as follows:

R1.60 - Surface mail postcards to all countries;

R1.90 - Surface mail small letters, up to 50g, to Southern Africa;

R2.10 - Airmail postcards to all countries;

R2.50 - Surface mail small letters, up to 50g, to all other countries;

R7.00 - Small packets per 100g to Southern Africa;

R14.00 - Small packets per 100g to all other countries.

The R14.00 was printed in panes of ten stamps like the R12.60 value which it replaced. The other new values were printed in sheets of 50 stamps and control blocks comprise six stamps as in the Questa printed values.

In June 2001, the 60c, R10 and R20 values were reprinted by Cartor. The distinguishing features between the two printers were that Cartor did not utilize the Superlitho process and under magnification a coarser screen could be discerned. In addition the Cartor reprints, and also the seven new values which were issued in 2001, were comb perforated gauge 13, whereas the Questa perforations gauged 14.5.

Thus began a long series of reprints by Cartor until this series was replaced by the Eighth Series Definitive Issue on 27 October 2010. These reprints are detailed in the checklist. No further printings were made by Questa of the Seventh Definitives although other security printers, namely Joh. Enschedé en Zonen, of The Netherlands, and Southern Colour Print, of New Zealand, were called upon for some later reprints.

The many different Cartor reprints are only distinguishable by the printing dates and cylinder numbers which appear on the control blocks. In some instances the cylinder numbers were not changed, in which case only the changed date serves as identification. Being multicoloured designs, there are no marked shade differences to aid identification in single stamps. On the control blocks of the three values featuring birds, R2, R3 and R5, the title 'Colourful South Africa' is now condensed into two stamp widths, so the control blocks only comprise six stamps.

Additional values to cater for the increased tariffs for international mail effective from 22 April 2002, were issued on 20 September 2002. They featured moths rather than butterflies, were designed by Chris van Rooyen and also printed by Cartor. The values and services for which they were intended are as follows:

R1.80 – Surface mail postcards to all countries;

R2.20 - Surface mail small letters, up to 50g, to Southern Africa;

R2.80 - Surface mail small letters, up to 50g, to all other countries;

R9.00 - Small packets per 100g to Southern Africa;

R16.00 - Small packets per 100g to all other countries.

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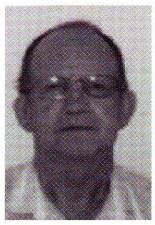

It was also planned to issue a R3.00 stamp for the Airmail Postcard Rate to all countries but as there was already a stamp of that value, it was not printed.

The reprint of the flower stamps for domestic mail in 2003 was inscribed 'Standard Postage' instead of the monetary value for this service.

On 19 October 2007 stamps inscribed 'B5' (domestic letter medium) and 'B4' (domestic letter large) were issued. They were in horizontal format, of size 36 x 26mm, designed by Denis Murphy, depicting an ostrich and cheetah respectively and printed by Enschedé. They were comb perforated gauge 13.6 and phosphor tagged. At that date the tariffs were: 'B5', R3.90 and 'B4', R4.89.

From 2009 certain values were reprinted by Southern Colour. These were comb perforated gauge 14.5 and were distinguishable from the similarly perforated Questa printings by their coarser screen. The following year Enschedé did reprints, as listed in the checklist.

FIRST DAY COVERS.

(a) Cancelled '15.11.2000 / 7th Definitive • Parkview'.
Quantity 18,000 of each.
No.7.1 – 5c, 10c, 20c and 30c values;
No.7.2 – 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c values;
No.7.3 – 80c, 90c and R1 values;
No.7.4 – 5 x R1.30 values;
No.7.5 – R2, R3, R5, R10 and R20 values;
No.7.6 – R1.40, R1.50 and R1.90 values;
No.7.7 – R2.30, R6.30 and R12.60 values.
(b) Cancelled '16.06.2001 / 7th Definitive • Bloemsmond'.
Quantity 9,000 of each.
No.7.16 – R1.60, R1.90 and R2.10 values;
No.7.17 – R2.50, R7 and R14 values.
(c) Cancelled '20.09.2002 / 7th Definitive • Bloemfontein'.
Quantity 9,000 of each.
No.7.40 – R1.80, R2.20 and R2.80 values;
No.7.41 – R9 and R16 values.
(d) Cancelled '19.10.2007 / B4 & B5 / 7th Definitive • Pretoria'.
Quantity 4,000.
No.7.126 – B5 Domestic Medium and B4 Domestic Large values.



FOOTNOTE: *The DATES shown are those which appear on the CONTROL BLOCKS and are not necessarily the dates of issue.



by Robbie Schmidt, Edenvale Philatelic Society

Value	Date*	Numbers	Printed by:	Design	Quantity sheets printed	No of stamps in control
5c	01.11.00	7000-7003	Questa	Palette surgeon	155,000	6
5c	02.10.02	7452-7455	Cartor		30,000	6
5c	02.04.03	7536-7539	Cartor		20,000	6
5c	22.05.03	7593-7596	Cartor		65,000	6
5c	22.09.03	7623-7626	Cartor		90,000	6
5c	13.11.03	7679-7682	Cartor		90,000	6
5c	05.05.04	7743-7746	Cartor		95,000	6
5c	25.11.04	7835-7838	Cartor		47,500	6
5c	13.06.05	7935-7938	Cartor		120,000	6
5c	01.09.05	7943-7946	Cartor		30,000	6
5c	01.03.06	71035-71038	Cartor		45,000	6
5c	03.07.06	71091-71094	Cartor		33,000	6
5c	12.06.07	710167-710170	Cartor		33,000	6
5c	17.12.07	710279-710282	Cartor		50,000	6
10c	01.11.00	7004-7007	Questa	Bluebanded surgeon	192,500	6
10c	22.05.03	7548-7551	Cartor		35,000	6
10c	13.11.03	7683-7686	Cartor		30,000	6
10c	06.05.04	7747-7750	Cartor		90,000	6
10c	24.02.06	71039-71042	Cartor		53,000	6
10c	28.06.06	71095-71098	Cartor		22,000	6
10c	06.08.07	710219-710222	Cartor		65,000	6
10c	13.12.07	710283-710286	Cartor		40,000	6
10c	24.02.10	710445-710448	Southern		9,000	6
10c	02.08.10	710525-710528	Enschedè		7,000	6
20c	01.11.00	7008-7011	Questa	Royal angelfish	125,000	6
20c	23.09.03	7627-7630	Cartor		50,000	6
20c	13.11.03	7699-7702	Cartor		80,000	6
20c	06.05.04	7751-7754	Cartor		45,000	6
20c	01.09.05	7947-7950	Cartor		105,000	6
20c	28.06.06	71099-710102	Cartor		24,000	6
20c	03.09.09	710413-710416	Southern		8,900	6
20c	24.02.10	710449-710452	Southern		5,000	6
20c	16.04.2010	710497-710500	Enschedè		6,000	6
20c	02.08.10	710529-710532	Enschedè		4,000	6

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Value	Date	Numbers	Printed by:	Design	Quantity sheets printed	No of stamps in control
30c	01.11.00	7012-7015	Questa	Emperor angelfish	65,000	6
30c	27.02.03	7480-7483	Cartor		65,000	6
30c	22.05.03	7552-7555	Cartor		10,000	6
30c	22.09.03	7631-7634	Cartor		30,000	6
30c	10.05.04	7755-7758	Cartor		25,000	6
30c	25.11.04	7839-7842	Cartor		40,000	6
30c	28.02.06	71043-71046	Cartor		7,000	6
30c	03.07.06	710103-710106	Cartor		9,000	6
30c	24.01.08	710311-710314	Cartor		25,000	6
30c	00.06.08	710367-710370	Cartor		9,000	6
30c	02.08.10	710533-710536	Enschedè		8,000	6
40c	01.11.00	7016-7019	Questa	Blackbar triggerfish	58,000	6
40c	23.09.03	7635-7638	Cartor		25,000	6
40c	06.05.04	7759-7762	Cartor		40,000	6
40c	25.11.04	7843-7846	Cartor		15,000	6
40c	31.08.05	7951-7954	Cartor		12,000	6
40c	28.06.06	710107-710110	Cartor		5,000	6
40c	16.03.07	710171-710174	Cartor		5,000	6
40c	06.08.07	710223-710226	Cartor		15,000	6
40c	22.01.08	710315-710318	Cartor		15,000	6
50c	01.11.00	7020-7023	Questa	Coral rockcod	77,000	6
50c	07.06.02	7172-7175	Cartor		35,000	6
50c	02.10.02	7456-7459	Cartor		30,000	6
50c	22.05.03	7556-7559	Cartor		21,000	6
50c	23.09.03	7639-7642	Cartor		50,000	6
50c	06.05.04	7763-7766	Cartor		45,000	6
50c	25.11.04	7847-7850	Cartor		45,000	6
50c	24.02.06	71047-71050	Cartor		51,000	6
50c	28.06.06	710111-710114	Cartor		25,000	6
50c	24.01.08	710319-710322	Cartor		40,000	6
50c	24.02.10	710453-710456	Southern		8,000	6
50c	02.08.10	710537-710540	Enschedè		7,000	6
60c	01.11.00	7024-7027	Questa	Powder-blue surgeonfish	41,000	6
60c	14.06.01	7176-7179	Cartor		15,000	6
60c	17.04.02	7176-7179	Cartor		50,000	6
60c	23.09.03	7643-7646	Cartor		40,000	6
60c	13.11.03	7703-7706	Cartor		20,000	6
60c	10.05.04	7767-7770	Cartor		30,000	6
60c	28.02.06	71051-71054	Cartor		12,000	6
60c	03.07.06	710115-710118	Cartor		9,000	6
60c	06.08.07	710227-710230	Cartor		16,000	6
60c	28.12.07	710323-710326	Cartor		22,000	6
60c	00.06.08	710371-710374	Cartor		9,000	6
70c	01.11.00	7028-7031	Questa	Threadfin butterflyfish	58.000	6
70c	23.09.03	7647-7650	Cartor		20,000	6
70c	05.05.04	7771-7774	Cartor		25,000	6
70c	24.02.06	71055-71058	Cartor		57,000	6
70c	28.06.06	710119-710122	Cartor		30,000	6
70c	05.12.06	710163-710166	Cartor		30,000	6
70c	19.03.07	710175-710178	Cartor		9,000	6
70c	24.01.08	710327-710330	Cartor		10,000	6
70c	24.02.10	710457-710460	Southern		6,000	6
70c	16.04.10	710501-710504	Enschedè		3,000	6
70c	02.08.10	710541-710544	Enschedè		3,000	6
80c	01.11.00	7032-7035	Questa	Longhorn cowfish	31,500	6
80c	22.09.03	7651-7654	Cartor		30,000	6
80c	13.11.03	7711-7714	Cartor		30,000	6
80c	04.05.04	7775-7778	Cartor		45,000	6
80c	25.11.04	7851-7854	Cartor		45,000	6
90c	01.11.00	7036-7039	Questa	Longnose butterflyfish	48,500	6
90c	27.02.03	7484-7487	Cartor		48,500	6
90c	23.09.03	7655-7658	Cartor		50,000	6
90c	10.05.04	7779-7782	Cartor		30,000	6
90c	28.02.06	71059-71062	Cartor		5,000	6
90c	28.06.06	710123-710126	Cartor		2,000	6
90c	02.08.07	710231-710234	Cartor		34,000	6
90c	22.01.08	710331-710334	Cartor		15,000	
R1.00	01.11.00	7040-7043	Questa	Coral beauty	163,500	6
R1.00	23.09.03	7659-7662	Cartor		50,000	6
R1.00	13.11.03	7707-7710	Cartor		50,000	6
R1.00	06.05.04	7783-7786	Cartor		80,000	6
R1.00	26.11.04	7855-7858	Cartor		70,000	6
R1.00	12.09.05	7955-7958	Cartor		100,000	6

FOOTNOTE: The * all values in ( ) are actually inscribed STANDARD POSTAGE. The values shown are those current at the time of the reprints.

Value	Date	Numbers	Printed by:	Design	Quantity sheets printed	No of stamps in control
R1.00	28.02.06	71063-71066	Cartor		74,000	6
R1.00	28.06.06	710127-710130	Cartor		44,000	6
R1.00	12.06.07	710179-710182	Cartor		44,000	6
R1.00	11.12.07	710287-710290	Cartor		60,000	6
R1.30	01.11.00	7064-7067	Questa	Botterblom	20,000	10
R1.30	01.11.00	dito	Questa	Blue marguerite	x	
R1.30	01.11.00	dito	Questa	Karoo violet	x	
R1.30	01.11.00	dito	Questa	Tree pelargonium	x	
R1.30	01.11.00	dito	Questa	Black eyed susy	x	

5 Different se-tenant stamps
R1.40 02.04.01 7216-7219 Cartor 190,000 10
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R1.65) 15.09.03 7544-7547 Cartor 170,000 10
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R1.77) 08.06.05 7931-7934 Cartor 100,000 10
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R1.77) 12.09.05 7979-7982 Cartor 180,000 10
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R1.77) 28.02.06 71087-71090 Cartor 68,000 10
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R1.85) 03.07.06 710151-710154 Cartor 40,000 10
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R1.93) 11.06.07 710199-710202 Cartor 40,000 10
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R1.93) 02.08.07 710275-710278 Cartor 40,000 5
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R1.93) 23.01.08 710335-710338 Cartor 42,000 10
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R2.25) 01.02.10 710429-710432 Enchedè 17,500 5
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above
*(R2.25) 24.02.10 710465-710468 Sourhern 35,000 5
5 Different se-tenant stamps as above

Value	Date	Numbers	Printed by:	Design	Qty sheets printed	No of stamps in control
R1.40	01.11.00	7068-7071	Questa	Gold-banded forester	15,000	6
R1.50	01.11.00	7072-7075	Questa	Brenton blue	45,000	6
R1.60	16.06.01	7220-7223	Cartor	Yellow pansy	65,000	6
R1.80	20.09.02	7403-7406	Cartor	Emperor Moth	10,000	6
R1.90	01.11.00	7076-7079	Questa	Silverbarred charaxes	35,000	6
R1.90	16.06.01	7236-7239	Cartor	Large-spotted acraea	11,000	6
R2.00	01.11.00	7044-7047	Questa		44,000	8
R2.00	09.08.02	7044-7047	Cartor		100,000	6
R2.00	22.05.03	7560-7563	Cartor		30,000	6
R2.00	23.09.03	7663-7666	Cartor		80,000	6
R2.00	13.11.03	7687-7690	Cartor		80,000	6
R2.00	12.05.04	7787-7790	Cartor		90,000	6
R2.00	24.11.04	7859-7862	Cartor		42,500	6
R2.00	13.06.05	7939-7942	Cartor		120,000	6
R2.00	12.09.05	7959-7962	Cartor		100,000	6
R2.00	28.02.06	71067-71070	Cartor		66,000	6
R2.00	03.07.06	710131-710134	Cartor		54,000	6
R2.00	02.08.07	710255-710258	Cartor		56,000	6
R2.00	07.12.07	710291-710294	Cartor		50,000	6
R2.10	16.06.01	7240-7243	Cartor	Koppie charaxes	13,000	6
R2.20	20.09.02	7407-7410	Cartor	Peach Moth	10,000	6
R2.20	03.08.07	710259-710262	Cartor		2,000	6
R2.30	01.11.00	7080-7083	Questa	Citrus swallowtail	125,000	6
R2.50	16.06.01	7224-7227	Cartor	Common grass-yellow	17,000	6
R2.80	20.09.02	7415-7418	Cartor	Snouted Tiger Moth	10,000	6
R3.00	01.11.00	7048-7051	Questa	Woodland kingfisher	53,000	8
R3.00	07.06.02	7200-7203	Cartor		60,000	6
R3.00	02.10.02	7460-7463	Cartor		30,000	6
R3.00	02.04.03	7540-7543	Cartor		60,000	6
R3.00	22.05.03	7597-7600	Cartor		40,000	6
R3.00	23.09.03	7667-7670	Cartor		40,000	6
R3.00	13.11.03	7691-7694	Cartor		30,000	6
R3.00	12.05.04	7791-7794	Cartor		70,000	6
R3.00	26.11.04	7863-7866	Cartor		70,000	6

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R3.00	31.08.05	7963-7966	Cartor		50,000	6
R3.00	01.03.06	71071-71074	Cartor		39,000	6
R3.00	03.07.06	710135-710138	Cartor		28,000	6
R3.00	16.03.07	710183-710186	Cartor		12,000	6
R3.00	12.12.07	710295-710298	Cartor		55,000	6
R3.00	02.08.10	710545-710548	Enschedè		4,000	6
R5.00	01.11.00	7052-7055	Questa	Whitefronted bee-eater	108,500	8
R5.00	07.06.02	7204-7207	Cartor		55,000	6
R5.00	02.10.02	7464-7467	Cartor		30,000	6
R5.00	22.05.03	7564-7567	Cartor		18,000	6
R5.00	23.09.03	7671-7674	Cartor			6
R5.00	13.11.03	7695-7698	Cartor			6
R5.00	06.05.04	7795-7798	Cartor		40,000	6
R5.00	31.08.05	7967-7970	Cartor		30,000	6
R5.00	01.03.06	71075-71078	Cartor		20,000	6
R5.00	04.07.06	710139-710142	Cartor		12,000	6
R5.00	19.03.07	710187-710190	Cartor		12,000	6
R5.00	06.08.07	710263-710266	Cartor		24,000	6
R5.00	14.12.07	710299-710302	Cartor		35,000	6
R5.00	09.01.08	710299-710302	Cartor		35,000	6
R5.00	24.02.10	710469-710472	Southern		34,000	8
R7.00	16.06.01	7228-7231	Cartor	Southern milkweed butterfly	35,000	6
R9.00	20.09.02	7419-7422	Cartor	False Tiger Moth	10,000	6
R10.00	01.11.00	7056-7059	Questa	African green pigeon	125,000	6
R10.00	14.06.01	7208-7211	Cartor		140,000	6
R10.00	17.04.02	7208-7211	Cartor		125,000	6
R10.00	02.10.02	7468-7471	Cartor		30,000	6
R10.00	27.02.03	7492-7495	Cartor		125,000	6
R10.00	22.05.03	7568-7571	Cartor		85,000	6
R10.00	22.09.03	7675-7678	Cartor		20,000	6
R10.00	13.11.03	7715-7718	Cartor		80,000	6
R10.00	04.05.04	7799-7802	Cartor		130,000	6
R10.00	25.11.04	7867-7870	Cartor		59,000	6
R10.00	24.08.05	7971-7974	Cartor		165,000	6
R10.00	01.03.06	71079-71082	Cartor		98,000	6
R10.00	04.07.06	710143-710146	Cartor		60,000	6
R10.00	19.03.07	710191-710194	Cartor		60,000	6
R10.00	02.08.07	710267-710270	Cartor		72,000	6
R10.00	17.12.07	710303-710306	Cartor		90,000	6
R10.00	03.09.09	710421-710424	Southern		146,000	6
R10.00	24.02.10	710473-710476	Southern		125,000	6
R12.60	01.11.00	7088-7091	Questa	False dotted-border	15,000	4
R14.00	16.06.01	7232-7235	Cartor	Lilac-tip	35,000	4
R16.00	20.09.02	7423-7426	Cartor	Moon Moth	50,000	4
R20.00	01.11.00	7060-7063	Questa	Purple crested lourie	29,000	6
R20.00	14.06.01	7212-7215	Cartor		60,000	6
R20.00	17.04.02	7212-7215	Cartor		60,000	6
R20.00	02.10.02	7472-7475	Cartor		40,000	6
R20.00	27.02.03	7496-7499	Cartor		60,000	6
R20.00	22.05.03	7572-7575	Cartor		80,000	6
R20.00	13.11.03	7719-7722	Cartor		50,000	6
R20.00	14.05.04	7803-7806	Cartor		75,000	6
R20.00	26.11.04	7871-7874	Cartor		67,000	6
R20.00	24.08.05	7975-7978	Cartor		60,000	6
R20.00	01.03.06	71083-71086	Cartor		73,000	6
R20.00	04.07.06	710147-710150	Cartor		37,000	6
R20.00	19.03.07	710195-710198	Cartor		37,000	6
R20.00	02.08.07	710271-710274	Cartor		30,000	6
R20.00	13.12.07	710307-710310	Cartor		30,000	6
R20.00	03.09.09	710425-710428	Southern		94,000	6
R20.00	01.02.10	710477-710480	Southern		79,000	6
R20.00	16.04.10	710513-710516	Enschedè		48,000	6
B4	10.08.07	710247-710250	Enschedé	Ostrich	61,000	6
B4	03.09.09	710417-710420	Southern		34,700	6
B4	24.02.10	710461-710464	Southern		19,000	6
B4	16.04.10	710509-710512	Enschedè		7,600	10
B5	10.08.07	710251-710254	Enschedé	Cheetah	61,000	6
B5	16.04.10	710505-710508	Enschedè		6,000	10





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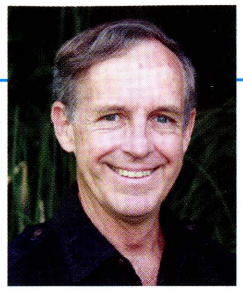

by Alex Visser Pretoria Philatelic Society. Email alex.visser@up.ac.za

Continuation of the Natal date stamps

The circular date stamps of Natal exhibit a range of designs. Figure 1 shows several double circle examples, whereas Figure 2 shows single circles. Of particular interest is the fact that many of the towns, and thus post offices were occupied and looted by the Boer troops. Many date stamps before and after the war are similar, but invariably the lettering after the war was slightly larger. The civilian post office operations immediately prior to the war, during and immediately after the war make a fascinating study.

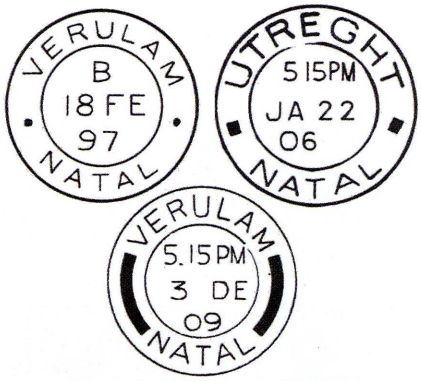

Figure 1. Double circle date stamps.

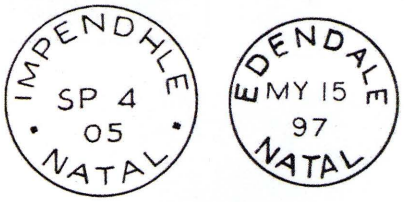

Figure 2. Single circle date stamps.

A number of special purpose date stamps or obliterators were in use. Figure 3 shows a Durban registered date stamp and a Pietermaritzburg parcels date stamp. Figure 4 shows a Pietermaritzburg obliterator used for bulky mail, and a triangular obliterator used at Pietermaritzburg for bulk postage.



Figure 3. Special purpose double circle date stamps

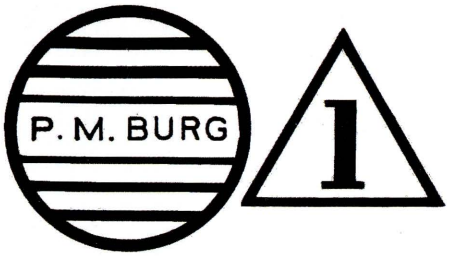

Figure 4. Obliterators used at Pietermaritzburg.

The Post Office Agency (P.O.A.) cancellers offer another research topic. P.O.A. was the official designation given to postal establishments carrying out certain limited postal functions and were mainly situated at country stores. The canceller was introduced into Natal in 1890, and was used until early Union. It was found by Kantey and co-workers that some P.O.A. cancellers were used at as many as five different agencies! Figure 5 shows an example of P.O.A. 113 used at Normandien, 12 km from Ellensdale in the Newcastle district.

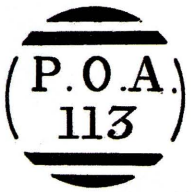

Figure 5. P.O.A. canceller used at Normandien.

There are a number of further postal markings such as manuscript and cork cancellations which are beyond the general nature of this column, but which are studied by the specialists. In the next column the date stamps of Zululand will be presented.

Postal codes are interesting

In an earlier column I mentioned the use of different postcodes on date stamps of the same post office. This shows that postcodes are not cast in concrete, as a recent ink-jet slogan (June 2011), shown in Figure 6, alerted us to impending changes to the postcodes and addressing system. At a recent Pretoria Philatelic Society meeting we discussed the new postcodes as few people knew what it entailed, and I extract from our Newsletter.

A Google search found an article '*Addressing and the new postcode system*' by Pierre Rossouw of the South African Post Office. The new postcode system is designed to be in accordance with SANS 1883 which defines a sophisticated address database of which the postcode will be part, and is based on a Geographic Information System (GIS).

The new postcodes are made up from mostly numbers and the first numbers include data to allow the automatic sorters at the main post offices to batch mail to individual sorting offices. The subsequent numbers provide geographical data like GPS latitude and longitude and then the postal delivery information for the postman.

As an example, the new postcode for a street address 789 Church Street Queenswood 0186 would be:

ZA C030414 77612108 22 0789

Where ZA is for South Africa

C030414 is the postal routing code for Queenswood Post Point

77612108 geographical code for Queenswood 0186

22 is Church Street

0789 is street number

It seems we will all have to carry computers to remember our postcodes in future.

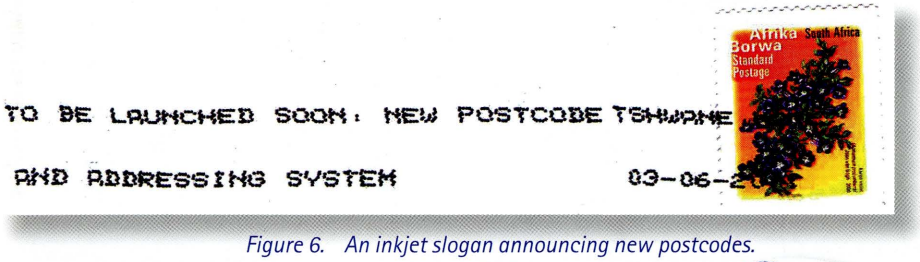

Figure 6. An inkjet slogan announcing new postcodes.

Die balans van die Natalse stempels is net so aantreklik en interessant as die wat in die vorige rubriek genoem is.

Figuur 7 toon voorbeelde van Lonehill, in Johannesburg se noordelike voorstede (28.5.2007 geopen) met twee self-ink datum stempels wat gelyktydig in gebruik was met verskillende poskodes. Die 2191 is die strate poskode wat ook in die Bryanston gebied gebruik word en die posbusposkode is 2062, soos op die SA Poskantoor webwerf en jongste poskodelys gegee word. Nou is die vraag, hoekom word albei poskodes op datumstempels van die poskantoor gebruik? Kan iemand miskien help?



Figure 7. Lonehill self-ink stempels met poskodes vir strate en posbusse.

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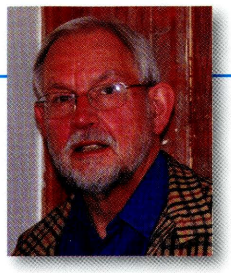

SOUTH AFRICA 5/- HYPHENATED ISSUE I – BROKEN YOKE FLAW

by Robin Messenger South African Stamp Study Circle.

FEEDBACK – Following the Collector's Query published in the August 2011 edition of *The SA Philatelist*, the following readers have contacted me.

Pierre van Niekerk, of Hermanus, wrote: "*I am a stamp collector as opposed to a philatelist and have no idea what a gelatine flaw is. What I can tell you is that my late mother who started me collecting in the sixties told me that the true yoke flaw was the one where you could see the missing piece of the yoke above the 5s value on the left of the stamp. I have attached a photo of my pair to this email and on the left you can see the missing yoke just above the 5s value.*"

I reproduce Pierre's scan (fig. 1), which is in fact an example of the 'broken yoke-pin' flaw, as this shows quite clearly the gelatine flaw in the left-hand value tablet (a). I must admit that I neglected to mention the existence of this flaw in the original article, in which it can be discerned just touching the top line of the value tablet, in fig. 1, but I must point out that if the vignette is printed high in relation to the frame then this flaw is obscured. This is described in all editions of the UHB but is not evident from the illustration.

This variety is now listed in the Commonwealth King George VI Catalogue (19th Edition) as No. 15c but not in Gibbons.

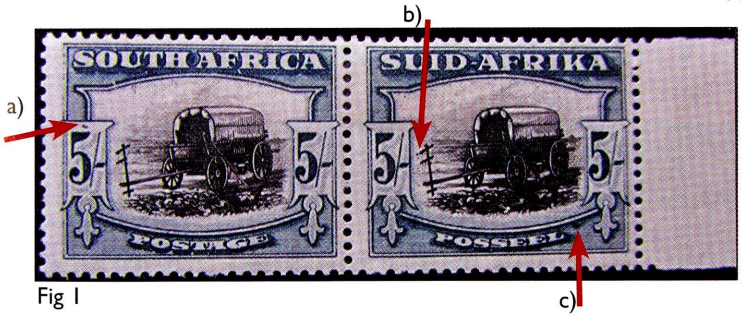

Fig 1

It is identified as No. 62c in the SACC but no details are given.

I also do not understand the mechanics of a 'gelatine' flaw which must be peculiar to the Rotogravure printing process. Jack Hagger clearly considers that the presence of such a flaw proves the constancy of a variety.

Also shown in fig.1, on the Afrikaans stamp (Row 18/6) is UHB V6, black dot left of top yoke pin (b) and large green spot right of POSSEEL. (c).

Wobbe Vegter, of Bellville, sent me scans of an 'Official' 5s pair on piece (see figs. 2a & 2b) which show the yoke thinned together with damage to the bottom yoke-pin, on the Afrikaans stamp.

Dickon Pollard, of the KGVI specialist dealer, Murray Payne Ltd., based in UK and publishers of the Commonwealth KGVI stamp catalogue, sent me an email stating: "I *have just read The SA Philatelist, and accordingly attach a scan of a recently-sold stock item*". This scan is reproduced in fig.3 and surprisingly the variety is on an English stamp.

Mervyn Elliott, of the Sandton Philatelic Society, sent me scans of a recently acquired mint left-marginal Official pair which shows a short break in the yoke on the Afrikaans stamp (see figs. 4a & 4b).

Mervyn also pointed out to me that Mike Tonking's example, illustrated in the original article (as fig.2) also showed the 'Window in tent' variety. This is listed in the UHB (V3 in the Golden Jubilee edition), for which a sheet position of Row 12/2 is given. This variety is not apparent on any of the other examples illustrated here.

Finally, **Peter Pannall**, of Australia, writes: "*I purchased what was stated to be an example, of the 5/- broken yoke flaw, earlier this year. I noted that the UHB did not give a position but I did not realize it was so rare. Certainly the price did not suggest it. Unlike the two examples you quote, this is on an English stamp and does resemble the ones you show.*

As far as I can see under high magnification it is not the result of injury or of someone being careless with correction fluid. I am always a bit suspicious. Anyhow, I attach scans at two different resolutions."



Fig3

On examining Peter's scan, I noted a remarkable similarity to Dickon's scan, i.e. the black dots to the right of the break and close to the left-hand edge of the wagon 'tent', on the Afrikaans stamp. I contacted Peter and learned that he was indeed the purchaser of Murray Payne's 'stock item' accordingly I am not illustrated Peter's scan.

Glen Carpendale states: "*In my opinion the broken yoke is the one with the missing part. The others are temporary printing errors which occur all the time on nearly all issues and should not be catalogued*".

I am inclined to agree, judging by the variability of the flaws illustrated.



Fig 4a *(salvage shortened)*



Fig 2a



Fig 2b

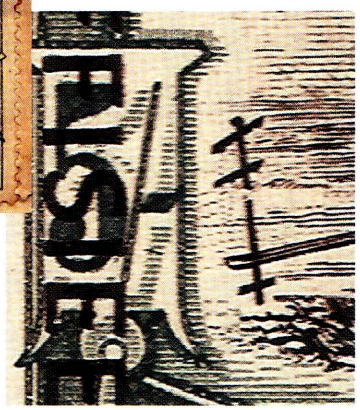

Fig4b

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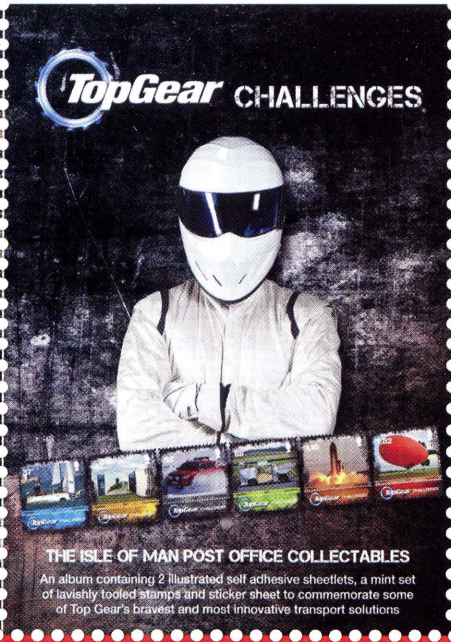



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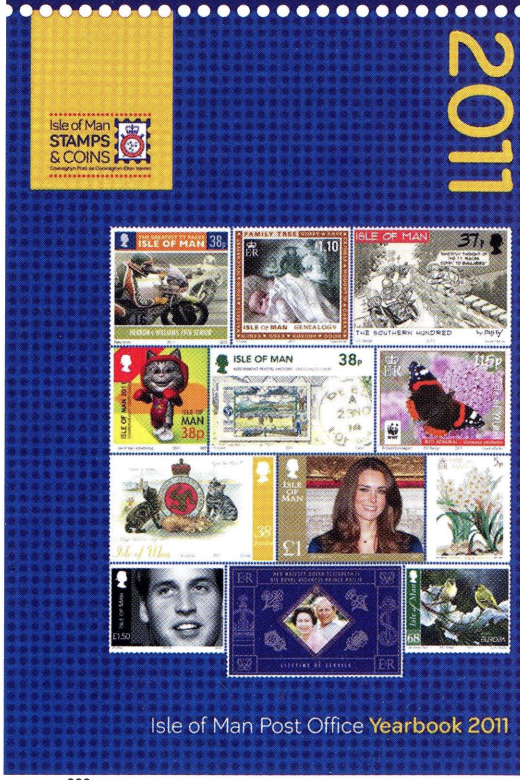



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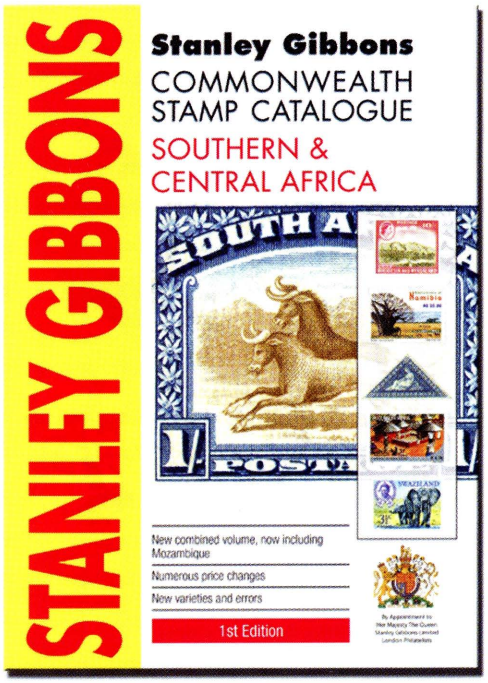

(a) Comprehensive priced listings of the stamps of present-day Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique (from 1995), Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
(b) Includes earlier stamp issuing authorities: Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British South Africa Company, Cape of Good Hope, German South West Africa, Griqualand West, Natal, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Orange Free State, Rhodesia, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Stellaland, Transvaal and Zululand.
(c) Also includes Boer' War provisional issues for Mafeking and other towns and the 'Homelands' of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.
(d) New handy size and format.
(e) Illustrations in colour.
(f) On cover 'multipliers' provided for all stamps to 1945, to allow calculation of prices for stamps on cover.
(g) Watermark varieties, shades, plate flaws, Major errors, postage due stamps and booklets all listed and priced.
(h) Includes priced listings of Transvaal Republic stamps used in Swaziland and British stamps used by the Army in South Africa.
(i) Several new plate and watermark varieties have been added since the previous edition including the 'Airship' (2d.) and 'Molehill' (6d.) varieties on the South Africa pictorial definitives.
(j) Prices have been extensively revised throughout with a number of significant increases in early issues in particular.

The MUST HAVE catalogue for any Southern & Central African Collector
R475

Peter Bale Philatelics
P.O Box 3719, Honeydew 2040 - balep@iafrica.com - Tel:011-462-2463 - Cell:082-330-3925

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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 EXHIBITIONS:** Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact 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; Ashbury School, corner of Orchards Road and von Broembsen Road, Crystal Park, Benoni.
Contact: Steve Catlin 016-341-3712 and Kenny Napier 083 444 0249

• **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

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



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

For further information contact the President - Herbie Schaffler RDPSA - 082 722 7604.

Society Meetings

- Wed 9.11. 2011 - *Second Competitive Evening*
- Wed 7 .12 2011 - *President's Cocktail Party*
- Wed 11 .1 2012 - *AGM and Cocktail Party*
- Wed 8 .2 2012 - *Thematic Evening*

Eurocircle Stamp Study - Woodmead

- Wed 25.1 2012
- Wed 29.2 2012
- Wed 28.3 2012
- Wed 25.4 2012
- Wed 27.5 2012

Smalls

SMALLS ADVERTS *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 EXCHANGE: Send me 500 used stamps [Canada, USA, Italy] or one First Flight Cover, receive one Rare [mixed franking] cover Italy and Canada stamps cancelled at expo 1967, Montreal Canada flown on CP air to Italy. Contact V. Zanoncelli, 20 st Marks Rd.,East London 5201 South Africa. email: zanoncelli@telkomsa.net

WANTED: Perfins and Customs overprints, Union and former provinces etc. I pay 30c for both lots on cover or piece. Rex Osborne. 2 Beacon Rd. Bluff Water Tower. Durban.4073

WANTED: 24 year old Andrew starting stamp collection - looking for SA contact. Andrew Pavlyuk. Kolomijska 3/18. Lviv, 79049 Ukraine. email: freedomtravel9@gmail.com

WANTED: As a leader of children's philatelic club from a town in Russia, seeks philatelic material from South Africa. Mailing address: Russia Saransk 430005. Demokraticheskaya 11 - 56. Mrs. Irina Sveshnikova. P.S. If you wish to see the kids from my philatelic club I can send.

WANTED: Vitaly from Russia looking for local stamps. Address: Russia, Volgodonsk Enthusiasts 42-246. 347375. Vitaly Okunev.

WANTED: World Cup Soccer Bid 2003 U/M Mint, or on cover. SA SCC No. 1542-1543. FIFA Miniature Sheet 2004. Contact B.M.MacKay 011 678 9852

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MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENTS

JUNE 2012
INDONESIA 2012,
18-24 June 2012
World Stamp Championship and Exhibition,
Under Patronage of Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP) and Auspices of the Federation of Inter-Asian Philately (FIAP)
Commissioner: Emil Minnaar RDPSA





MASCOT

SEPTEMBER 2012
DOHA 2012,
World Philatelic Exhibition - Doha, Qatar

TBC 2013
THAILAND -
Bangkok 2013'.
World Philatelic Exhibition '

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Philately of the Orange Free State by R.W. Hisey & R.T. Bartshe

Vol. 3. THE REVENUES AND POSTAL STATIONERY

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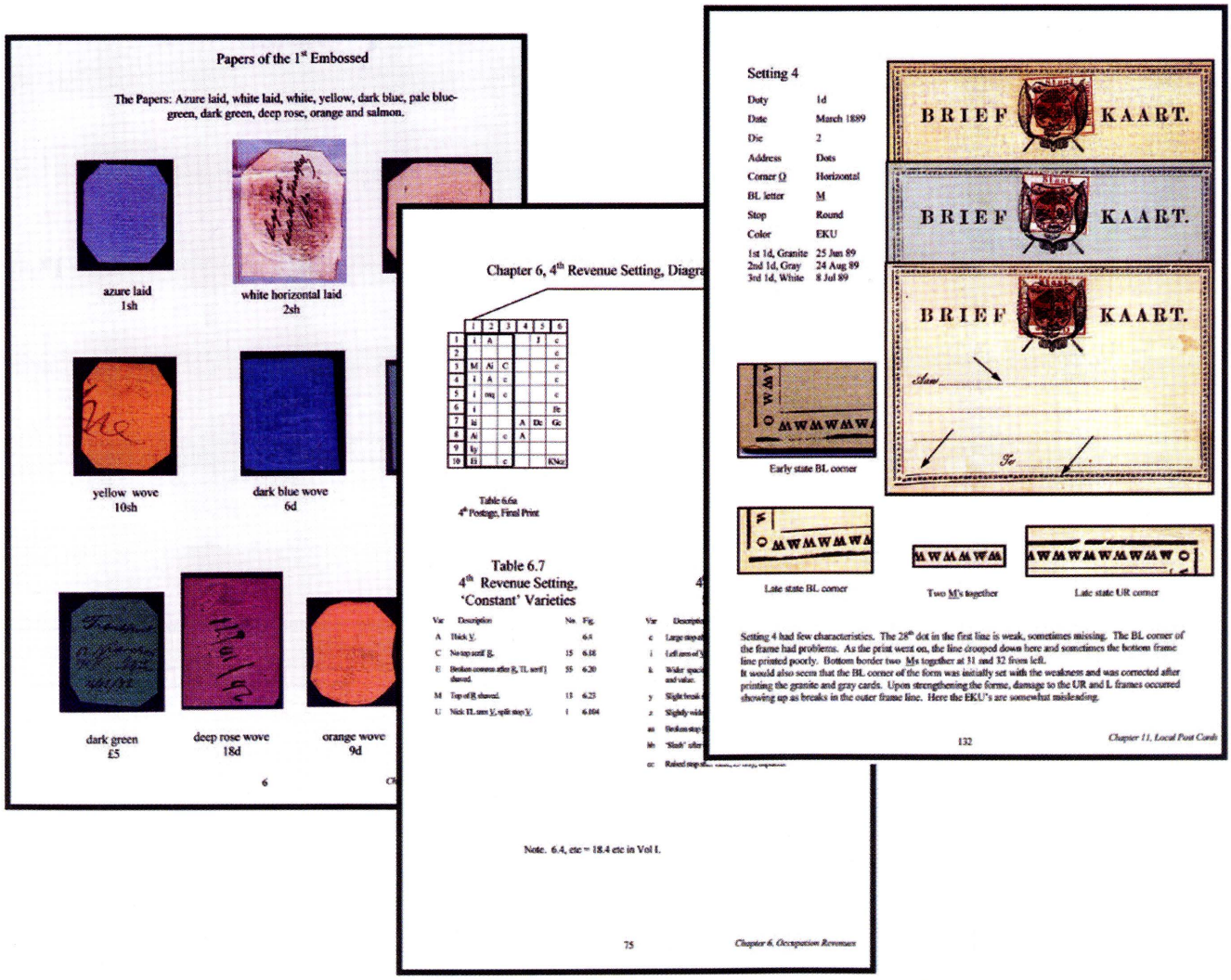

Price each volume is $35 plus s/h of $5 in the US and $10 elsewhere.
All publications payable by US or UK checks made out to R. W. Hisey, US cash, or PayPal to bobhisey@comcast.net
Ordered from and paid directly to Bob Hisey, 7227 Sparta Rd., Sebring, FL 33875; bobhisey@comcast.net.

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