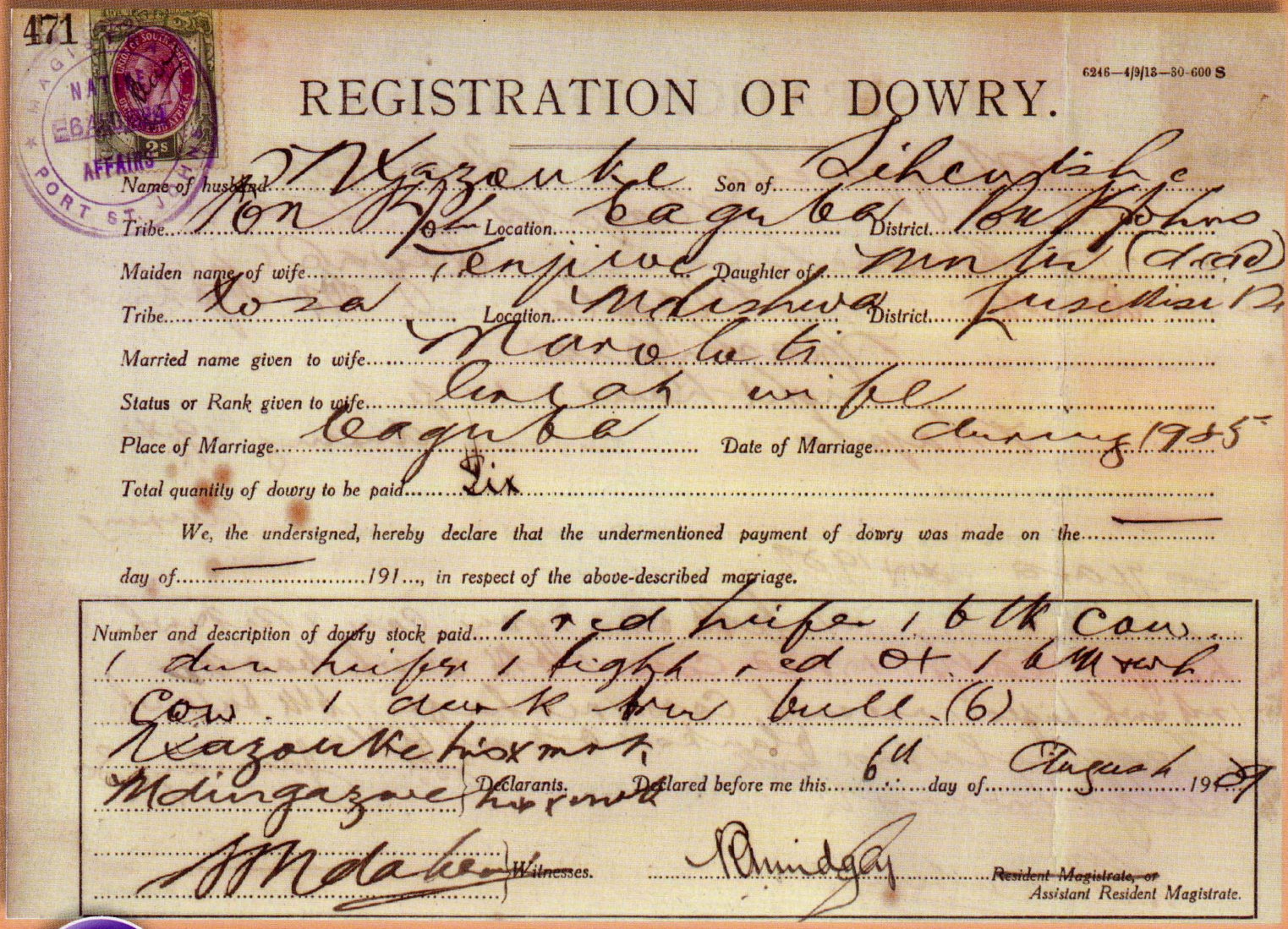
February 2014

The South African Philatelist

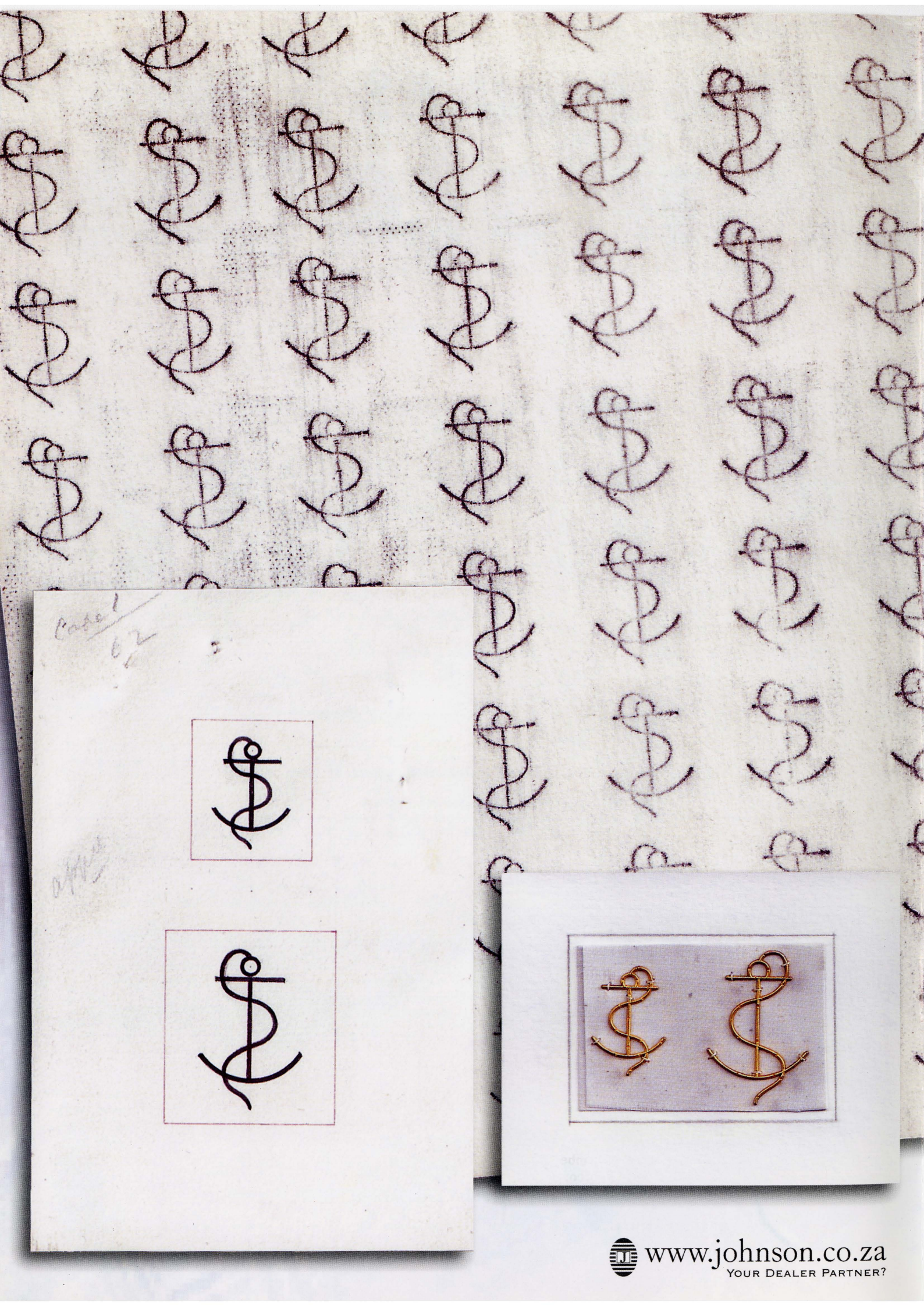
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE
www.philatelysa.co.za



THIS MONTH

- Decorative Post Offices: Balfour-Eastern Cape
- The Postal, Socio-Economic and Political History of the Transkei
- Combination Airmail Frankings of the Companhia De Moçambique
- Revisiting the Third Definitive 3c Protea with 'drunken' perforations

ISSN 0038-2566
Vol 90:1 922
R42.00 VAT incl.



www.johnson.co.za
YOUR DEALER PARTNER?

February 2014 Vol 90 No 1 Whole No 922

The South African Philatelist

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

www.philatelysa.co.za

R42. 00 per copy. VAT inclusive. ISSN 0038-2566

- 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,
- Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

CONTENTS

Field Post Office 3 at the Rand Show - *Jim Findlay* 6
Combination Airmail Frankings Companhia De Moçambique - *Andrew Fischer* 7
Posgeskiedkundige getuienis van die Boere in Argentinië - *Joh Groenewald* 10
Obituary - Rex Wakely Smith 10
Germany and the Star of David - *Jan Bakker* 11
The Postal, Socio-Economic and Political History of the Transkei 14
Part 1: The period up to 1976 - *Gerhard Kamffer and Johan Joubert*
Part 8 Decorative Post Offices - Balfour Eastern Cape - *Prof Garry Osthoff* 20
Cinderellas - Below the Line -*Chris Mobsby* 22
Thematics - Our Great Karoo! - *Colin Whittle* 28
Revisiting the 3rd Definitive 3c Protea - 'drunken' perforations - *Mike Tonking* 30
Society News - Pinelands - Maritzburg 32

Regular Features

Publishing deadlines 3
From the Mail Box 4
Phun with Postmarks - Alex Visser 12
New Stamp Issues - Robin Messenger 26
Journal References - Peter van der Molen 30
Thematically Yours - Rev Cassie Carstens 31
Stamps that make us smile - Volker Janssen 33
Specialist Societies 34
Classifieds 34
Future Events 34

Advertisers

Johnson Philatelics 2
Doreen Royan 5
Filat AG 9
David Morrison 11
East Rand Stamps 11
Sandafayre 13
Stephan Welz 18
Janssen Stamps 21
Rand Stamps 25
Stanley Gibbons 35
Spink 36

StampShow 2014 will be held on 8 – 11 October (4 days, Wed – Sat) at the Rautenbach Hall, University of Pretoria. Organised by the Pretoria Philatelic Society, the relevant prospectus is available in this issue of *The SA Philatelist*

PLEASE NOTE:

Enquiries regarding subscriptions and membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at pfsasec@mweb.co.za
Phone: +27 (0)11 917 5304

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

The Editorial Board: **email address:**

- Emil Minnaar RDPSA : emil@minnaar.org
- Janice Botes: *Production Editor* janice@gdb.co.za
- Moira Bleazard: bleazard@telkomsa.net
- Robin Messenger: messenger.robin@gmail.com
- Alan Rose: roses@wol.co.za
- Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL : molens@pixie.co.za
- *Consultant* Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL: mobsbyc@mweb.co.za
- *Consultant* Alex Visser : alex.visser@up.ac.za
- *Consultant* Michael Wigmore RDPSA: dcrocker@lando.co.za

PFSA Expert Committee:
fax: 023 614 2521, PO Box 304, Montagu, Cape 6720,
email : dcrocker@lando.co.za

Membership Secretary: Jill Redmond RDPSA,
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Production Editor: Janice Botes, Tel: +27(0)11 454 5940
Fax: 086 697 4806 email : janice@gdb.co.za
Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

Closing dates for future issues

April issue	Vol. 90: 2.	923 :	6 March 2014
June issue	Vol. 90: 3.	924 :	8 May 2014
August issue	Vol. 90: 4.	925 :	14 July 2014

Design and layout: GDB Promotions

Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2014 in South Africa is R252.00. SADC countries, the subscription is R440.00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R500.00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publication: This journal is published by **The Philatelic Federation of South Africa**. The Secretary is Jill Redmond RDPSA, P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R252.00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R440.00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R500.00.

Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die tydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond RDPSA, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park, 1463. E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za.
Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

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

From the mailbox . . .

Sponsored by PILOT

Correspondence to *THE SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the Editorial Board. 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.

J.B. Bloom Auction . . .

Dear Sir,

I feel that I should correct a misleading statement made in Dr J.R. Frank's *'Letter from London'* in the December issue of *The SA Philatelist*, where he comments on the J.B.Bloom auction.

This concerns the 1963 12½c Red Cross Stamp with the missing red cross. Here Dr Frank repeats the incorrect statement made in the J.B.Bloom auction catalogue which reads, "This error appeared on a few rows from two sheets. It is thought that there were two unused and two used examples known." This information is incorrect and would give the impression that this is an extremely rare flaw, which it is not.

Reference to *The SA Philatelist* of August 1965 and the *SA Stamp Study Circle Newsletter* of April 1965, indicates that there could be as many as 40 completely missing and 20 half missing crosses, although it is probable that the true number may never be known.

In the same auction, as a matter of interest, the 1959 Academy of Science 3d. with missing deep blue printing, of which only six



The 1963 12½c Red Cross Centenary with the omitted red cross. SG226a and below a normal stamp for comparison.



examples are known, is considerably rarer than the 12½c missing red cross, although this was not reflected in the price realised for the latter. Someone has purchased a real bargain!

Sincerely,
M.J.H. Tonking



The 1959 Academy of Science 3d. with missing deep blue printing SG169a.

MUSEUM AFRICA STAMP SHOW 2013

In the coverage of the JOMAPEX National Exhibition in the *SAP* December 2013 issue, mention should have been made of the '**Museum Africa Stamp Show**' which followed-on after the 5 day National and which was intended to be a longer-term showcase of Philately. Originally planned to run from 19 October 2013 to 31 January 2014, it was hoped that many of the National entries could be retained within the existing frame layout, but due to a poor response the layout had to be re-configured to a more modest show of 216 frame sides, and because of revised Museum plans, this exhibition closed on 8 December 2013.

The whole of Museum Africa's *Curle Collection of Transvaal* (22 frames) and their *Harvey Pirie Collection of World War II* (19 frames) were on display, together with an 18 frame selection of old Johannesburg picture postcards from their archive. There were 42 other exhibits, topped by Ian Matheson's 22 frames of *British Honduras / Belize QE II* issues.

A special exhibition catalogue was produced for this event and the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, organisers of this Stamp Show, thank all participants for their exhibits of original and/or photocopied material, which provided a good representation of most of the facets of Philately.

Cover Photo . . .



The December issue was another very nice one and it was a good surprise to find my picture of the junior enthusiasts of 'Stamp Day' on the cover. It would have been nice if you had given credit and mentioned who the photographer was. Of course not a serious problem, maybe just for the future.

Volker Janssen

Thank you for bringing this to our attention: The SA Philatelist received the image with no reference to the photographer, so only when the photographer is known, are we able to give credit. However, the Editorial team have been impressed by the material received from local societies and hope that this stream of information continues. . .

Earliest Viewing of Sulphur Springs Post Office



The purpose of this letter is to ask for advice regarding the attached stamp. In the book, *Transvaal Philately* of 1986, it is mentioned on page 176 that the earliest date of Sulphur Springs Post Office is 5-10-1905.

The attached images show a 2½d Transvaal stamp with a date stamp that appears to be May 05. My knowledge of the date is somewhat limited though, therefore my enquiry.

I am looking forward with interest to your reply.

Johan Bezuidenhout. (mailto:johan.b.e.z@absamail.co.za}
Member of the Bellville Philatelic Society



Alex Visser responds: 'This May 1905 is the earliest I have recorded. You are aware the post office opened in 1903, so we should find earlier strikes. If you wish to see a full impression, it is Putzel no. 1 on page 296 of volume 9 of the Putzel postmarks books'. I trust this solves the riddle.



Doreen Royan & Associates (Pty.) Ltd.

Fine Postage Stamps (Established 1982)

P. O. Box 98885, Sloane Park, 2152, Johannesburg, South Africa.
Tel: + 27 11 706 1920 Fax: + 27 11 706 1962

Rarities Errors & Varieties



South Africa

1954 3d. chocolate & turquoise-blue.

ERROR, 'CHOCOLATE PRINTING INTERRUPTED'.

Superb mint condition with insignificant reinforcement with hinges at perfs. on reverse.

ONLY THE FIRST COLUMN OF ONE SHEET WAS EVER AFFECTED IN THIS WAY.

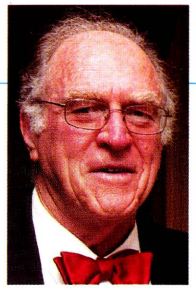
EXCEEDINGLY RARE THUS.

THE UNIQUE 'ARROW' PAIR.

Price: R25,000.00

www.doreenroyan.com
royan@icon.co.za

CEJAN DESIGN CONCEPTS 0832736383



Field Post Office 3 at the Rand Show Johannesburg, 2013

by Jim Findlay RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and S.A.Military Mail Study Group

As in 2011 and 2012, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) was a major exhibitor at the Johannesburg Rand Show from 29 March to 1 April 2013. This annual trade and industry show is held at the Exhibition Centre (Expo Centre) in the suburb of Nasrec over the Easter holiday period. (See *'Field Post Office 3 at the Rand Show, Johannesburg, 2011'* in *The SA Philatelist*, Vol. 87, No. 5, October 2011 and *'Field Post Office 3 at the Rand Show, Johannesburg, 2012'*; *The SA Philatelist*, Vol. 88, No. 3, June 2012.)

The 2013 Rand Show was promoted as 'The New Rand Show' and was only open for 5 days whereas in the past it was open for more or less 10 days.

The SANDF display included the functional Field Post Office 3 that is under 11 Field Postal Unit. A special 'Rand Show' datestamp was commissioned in 2011 and was again used during the period of the 2013 show, and is illustrated on the souvenir postcards. This year there were two designs on these postcards. In figure 1 the background design is the emblem of the SANDF with 'The New Rand Show' logo in the top left corner, and the 11 Field Postal Unit and South African Signal Corps (celebrating its 90th Anniversary) emblems in each lower corner. Figure 2 has the background design of the SANDF 'Peace and Stability' emblem with the same emblems of 'The New Rand Show', 11 Field Postal Unit and the SA Signal Corps. The postcards were produced by the Field Post Office and handed out to visitors as a souvenir.

The show opened on 28 March as a preview day and closed on 1 April. Good Friday fell on 29 March, 31 March was Easter Sunday and 1 April was Easter Monday or Family Day; all are public holidays in South Africa. This was perhaps the only functioning Post Office open in South Africa on these days.

As previously described, the datestamp is 9-pointed with a maximum diameter of 29mm. 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.

The only stamps available were the standard postage stamps from the 7th definitive series.

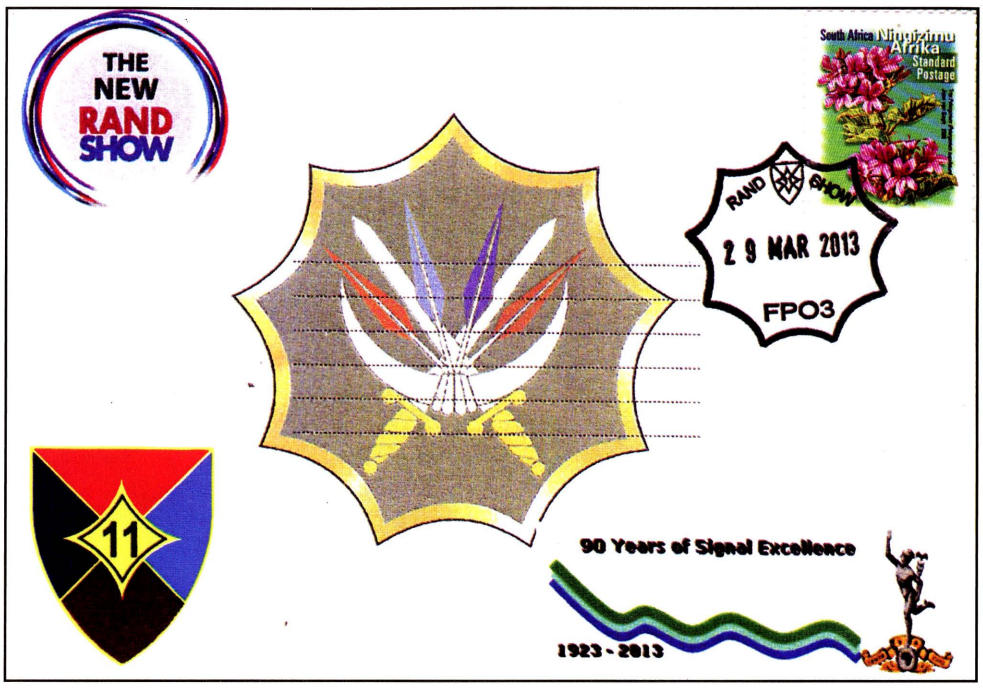


Figure 1: A cover with the SANDF emblem in the centre, the New Rand Show logo, the 11 Field Postal Unit emblem and the SA Signals Corps emblem and '90 Years of Signal Excellence' logo with the FPO 3 'RAND SHOW' datestamp as used on Good Friday in 2013.

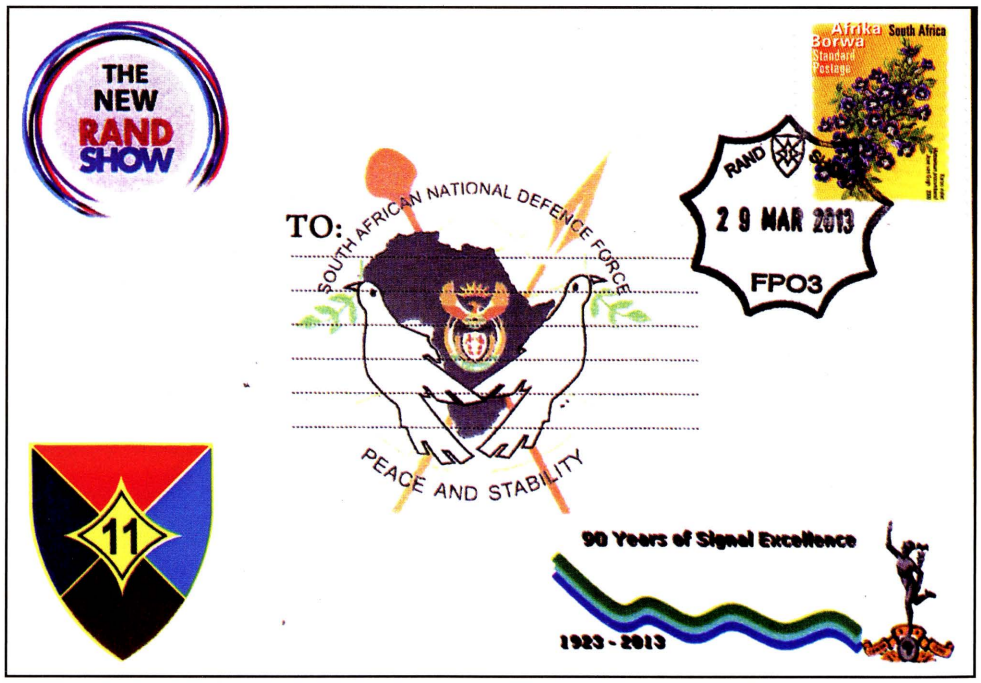


Figure 2: A cover with the SANDF 'Peace and Stability' emblem in the centre, the New Rand Show logo, the 11 Field Postal Unit emblem and the SA Signals Corps emblem and '90 Years of Signal Excellence' logo with the FPO 3 'RAND SHOW' datestamp as used on Good Friday in 2013.

Combination Airmail Frankings of the Companhia De Moçambique

by Andrew Fischer, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



Introduction

Very little has been written about the combination airmail covers of the Companhia de Moçambique, and it is therefore an area of postal history that is relatively unknown to most philatelists. Perhaps this is due to the general paucity of research into the airmails of Portuguese East Africa and the rarity of such combination covers.

Imperial Airways' Third Empire Route

Prior to the introduction of the Imperial Airways (IA) service, mail from Portuguese East Africa was carried by one of two routes to the rest of the world. The first route was overland by rail from Beira to Salisbury (completed in 1895) and then subsequently to Cape Town. The mail was then loaded on steam ships destined for Europe and the Americas. The other route was by steam ship directly from Beira along the east coast of Africa though the Suez Canal to Europe. Both routes were slow and the mail took many weeks to arrive at their destinations.

During December 1931, while delivering the Christmas mails to South Africa, IA conducted the final survey flight for the first airmail connection between southern Africa and Europe. On 20 January 1932 from London, and on 25 January 1932 from Cape Town, aircraft left to initiate the IA service to and from Cape Town[1].

As a stop on the IA route, Salisbury accepted mail for onward delivery from 29 January 1932. A more efficient method of delivering mail from the territory of the Companhia to Europe thus came into being. Mail could now be delivered from Beira to Europe in less than fourteen days.

Postal Regulations Enabling the Emergence of Combination Covers

There was no agreement in place between the Companhia and other countries for the conveyance of airmails from the territory of the Companhia. Accordingly, it was necessary to frank the covers emanating from the territory with the required local airmail postage as regulated by the Universal Postal Union[2].

In addition, Portuguese postal regulations provided for circumstances where a member of the public could carry mails out of the territory, provided the mails were franked with the proper surface rate applicable to the items[3]. The foreign surface rate applicable to ordinary mail in the territory of the Companhia during the period from January to August 1932 was 1E40* for the first 20g step and 85c for each additional 20g step [4]. (*E=Escudo)

The Covers

It would appear that the only way that combination covers could arise was by someone arranging for franking with the appropriate postage in the territory before carrying the mail on their person to connect with the airmail service whether in Salisbury or elsewhere and by paying the airmail postage at the point of connection.

The earliest recorded cover with combination frankings is dated 8 March 1932 (Figure 1) and the latest recorded combination cover is dated 25 July 1932[5].

The cover in *figure 1* was franked with the correct single step foreign rate (1E40 paid with Companhia duties) at Beira on 8 March 1932. The cover was then carried to Salisbury, on the rail line between Beira and Salisbury (the only way to cover the distance by 10 March 1932), where the cover again entered the mail system. The correct Southern Rhodesian airmail rate to the USA of 1s 2d per



Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

½ oz.[6] was paid at Salisbury on 10 March 1932. The cover was then carried on the IA northbound service.

The cover in *figure 2* was franked with the correct 1E40 1st 20g step and 85c 2nd 20g step (2E25 paid with Companhia duties) on 12 April 1932. The cover was then carried to Salisbury where the cover entered the mail system on 14 April 1932 being franked with the correct 11d per ½oz (1st step) European airmail rate and 10d for the 2nd step of ½oz step (1s 9d paid with Southern Rhodesia duties)[7]. The cover was then carried on the IA northbound service.

The cover in *figure 3* was franked 90c with Companhia duties (the correct single step foreign rate was 1E40, while the rate to Southern Rhodesia was 90c[8]), on the Beira-Umtali railway (as evidenced by the T.P.O. canceller used to cancel the Companhia duties) on 13 July 1932. The cover was then carried to Wadi Halfa where it entered the mail system on 25 July 1932. It is presumed that the cover was carried aboard the IA northbound service by a passenger. However, as the cover took twelve days to reach Wadi Halfa, it is difficult to ascertain the cover's actual route. The most likely explanation is that the traveller carried the cover on a steam ship from Beira up the east coast of Africa to Port Sudan and then travelled by road to Wadi Halfa. The 15m/m (miliemes) single step surface rate to Europe and 20m/m (2 piastre) airmail rate[9] was underpaid by 5m/m (The postal authorities missed the underpayment as there is no evidence of any postage due markings). The cover was then carried on the IA northbound service to Brindisi, where the cover received the *Jusqu'a* (meaning 'as far as' in French) marking (the large black cross)[10] denoting the end of the airmail service. The cover was then carried by rail to its final destination.

To date the following combination covers have been recorded, and are set out in the following table.

Southern Rhodesia:			
8 March 1932	Single rate	To the USA	(Figure 1)
12 April 1932	Double rate	To Germany	(Figure 2)
12 April 1932	Single rate	To France[11]	
19 April 1932	Single rate	To Portugal[12]	
10 May 1932	Single rate	To France[13]	
20 June 1932	Post card rate, overfranked	To Germany[14]	
27 June 1932	Triple rate, overfranked	To the UK[14]	
25 July 1932	Single rate	To Hong Kong[12]	
Sudan:			
13 July 1932	Single rate	To Switzerland	(Figure 3)

Conclusion

This arrangement continued for a period of approximately six months until August 1932, when the Companhia introduced a 'Special Status' airmail etiquette for the prepayment of the airmail surcharge. The terms of usage of these etiquettes were set out in a decree by the Governor of Mozambique[15]. In addition, this decree set out the airmail surcharges to be levied on all airmail correspondence, and the exchange rate to be applied between the GFr and the ME (1E00 = GFr0.167). This decree was formally adopted by the Companhia on 16 Aug 1932[16]. (A comprehensive review of the 'Special Status' airmail etiquettes issued by the Companhia can be found in *Aeroletter* 100 [17].)

The cover in *figure 4* was franked with the correct single step foreign rate (1E40 paid with Companhia duties) at Beira on 27 Sep 1933. In addition, a 'Special Status' airmail etiquette was applied to the cover and the correct GFr1.53 20g Europe airmail rate was applied in manuscript (equivalent to 9E18).



Figure 4.

In terms of the decree it was also necessary to record the weight of the cover in manuscript, in this case 9g. The cover travelled by rail to Salisbury where it connected with the IA northbound service to Europe.

The 'Special Status' airmail etiquette was altered in manuscript from 'M/6B' to 'M/13'. The Companhia had been the first jurisdiction within Mozambique to print the new etiquettes, and had used the reference number 'M6/B'. When the colony of Mozambique issued its etiquettes, it used the reference number 'M/13'; the Companhia then altered its etiquettes to conform to those issued by the primary colony.

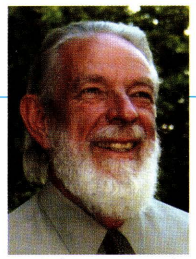
Readers who have examples of Companhia de Moçambique combination covers are invited to bring these to my attention in order that the list of recorded combination covers may be updated.

References

1. Intercontinental Airmails Volume Three by Edward B. Proud at page 15.
2. The Convention of London dated 28 June 1929 provided at Chapter III, Article 11:
   "4. … the aerial transportation charges are payable to the Postal Administration of the country in which the airport where the correspondence has been taken in charge by the air service is located."
3. The Regulations of the Overseas Postal and Telegraphic services at article 3(1) provided:
   "(c) The transport of letter, letter cards, postal cards and judicial documents which have already been franked and cancelled in the post offices of the place of origin." [Cited in *História Postal de Angola* (9): *Estação Postal do Dundo* by E.M. Pinto Correia (Clube Filatélico de Portugal bulletin 392 (June 2001) at page 12)].
4. Decree 18:467 dated 16 June 1930 published in the *Boletim do Govêrno do Território da Companhia de Moçambique* on 16 July 1930.
5. *Companhia de Moçambique: Airmail Covers with Mixed Franking* by John K. Cross (Portu-Info bulletin 142 (Oct-Dec 2001) at pages 149-154).
6. Southern Rhodesia Postal Notice 6 of 1932.
7. Southern Rhodesia Postal Notice 52 of 1931.
8. Portaria 1:427 dated 15 August 1931 published in the *Boletim do Govêrno do Território da Companhia de Moçambique* on September 1, 1931.
9. Published Sudan Table of Surface and Airmail Rates (Cited in *Intercontinental Airmails* Volume Three by Edward B. Proud at page 726).
10. *Jusqu'a Airmail Markings (A Study)* 1995 Supplement by Ian McQueen at page 256.
11. Clube Filatélico de Portugal Auction 15 (October 2004), lot 400 [Cited in *Portu-Info bulletin 154* (Oct-Dec 2004) at page 143].
12. Courtesy of Dr. Les Glassman.
13. Clube Filatélico de Portugal Auction 16 (February 2005), lot 681 [Cited in *Portu-Info bulletin 154* (Oct-Dec 2004) at page 143].
14. *Companhia de Moçambique: Airmail and Southern Rhodesia Mixed Franking Airmail Covers* by John K. Cross (Portu-Info bulletin 154 (Oct-Dec 2004) at pages 145-146).
15. Portaria 1:713 signed 16 July 1932.
16. Company Order no. 6471 published in the *Boletim do Govêrno do Território da Companhia de Moçambique* on 16 August 1932.
17. *Portuguese East Africa – Airmail Services 1932 to 1939* by Peter Wingent (*Aeroletter* 100 (July 2010) at pages 34-44).

This article was originally published in *Aeroletter* no. 103 (December 2011 issue), the official organ of the Aerophilately Society of Southern Africa.





Posgeskiedkundige getuienis van die Boere in Argentinië

deur Joh Groenewald, Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging

Soos tannie Marina van Rensburg vertel het (Posdag was groot dag in dié afgeleë vallei, *The SA Philatelist*, Oktober 2011), was dit sestig jaar gelede 'n algemene gebruik van jongmense om aan penvriende te skryf.

So het ek aan die skryf gekom aan jong Afrikaanse ouens in Tanganjika en Kenia, en aan die seun van 'n Anglikaanse biskop in Kaapstad wat graag Afrikaans wou skryf. Ook 'n Nederlander en 'n Belg.

Dit het beteken dat ek ook seëls in die hande gekry het, maar ek was 'n bietjie kwaad vir die ou in Kenia omdat hy dikwels aerogramme gebruik het en dit het natuurlik nie 'seëls' op gehad nie.

Toe wou ek ook 'n penvriend soek onder die Afrikaners in Argentinië, en ek het die adres gekry van 'n dame, mev Treurnicht, en aan haar geskryf om te verneem of sy weet van 'n jongeling daarso met wie ek kon korrespondeer.

Sy het geantwoord jammer, nee, sy het rondgevra en daar is nie so een nie.

Nouja. Maar hier is die koevert, met brief en al, 'n stukkie getuienis van die Boere in Argentinië.

Inderdaad, dit is 'n stukkie getuienis wat 'n mens kan terugvoer na die hartseer van die Anglo-Boereoorlog. Want dit is hoe die Boere in Argentinië beland het.

Die oorlog was nog aan die gang toe Argentynse amptenare in Suid-Afrika opgedaag het om boere te werf vir die yl bevolkte suidelike gedeelte van hul uitgestrekte land. Die eerste groepie Afrikaners is reeds in April 1902 weg na hul nuwe tuiste in Patagonië.

Meer het in 1903, 1905 en 1908 gevolg, altesaam sowat 800 gesinne. In die provinsie Chubut, rondom die sentrum Comorodo Rivadavia en ander dorpe, het die Boere op die hoogland met skape begin boer – in 'n wëreld byna soos die Karoo, maar nogal koeler.

Vandag praat die jonger nasate nie meer Afrikaans nie, net Spaans. Die predikant van die Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk preek in Spaans. Dis net ouer mense, van so 45 jaar op, wat nog Afrikaans praat. Almal hou wel van boeremusiek en Afrikaanse liedjies, en elke jaar is daar groot boeresport by Sierra Chaira (Staalberg).

'n Pragtige monument vir die eeufees van die Afrikaners in Argentinië is in 2002 in Comodoro Rivadavia opgerig. Daarop pryk die vanne van die oorspronklike Afrikaners, met daarby die teks "Eer jou vader en jou moeder". Een van die familiename is Treurnicht.

'n Video oor die 'laaste Afrikaans-sprekendes' in Argentinië word tans deur 'n Kaapstadse rolprentmaker verfilm (*Beeld*, 13 November 2013).

Tog is daar heelwat Suid-Afrikaners wat nasate van die 'Boere in Argentinië' is, want die helfte van die gemeenskap het in 1938 na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer.

In die nadraai van die Anglo-Boereoorlog het talle Afrikaners uit die Kaapkolonie verhuis na die suide van Duits-Suidwes-Afrika. Ander groepe Boere is na die noorde van Duits-Oos-Afrika (Tanganjika) en veral na die hoogland van Kenia (1904-1911). 'n Twintigtal het in Nederlands-Oos-Indië gaan boer, en 'n klompie is na Texas en Nieu-Mexiko. 'n Georganiseerde verhuising na Madagaskar is ondersoek, maar net 'n handjievol mense is soontoe.



Van 'n Argentynse Afrikaner in 1956. Die familienaam Treurnicht is onder die name op die eeufeesmonument wat in 2002 in Comordoro Rivadavia opgerig is.

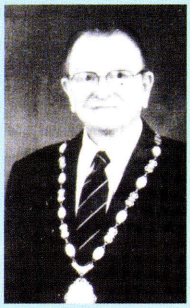
OBITUARY

Rex Wakely Smith who was PFSA President in 2004, died on 5 December 2013.

Born in Johannesburg in 1930 and schooled at St John's, he inherited his mother's love of stamps. On moving to the coast in 1968 with his wife Ethne, he enrolled his mother as a member of the Philatelic Society of Natal and on her death in 1977, he took over her membership.

He was very involved with motor sport in Mozambique becoming the SA Rally Champion for three years, (he was awarded Springbok Colours for Motor Sport). During this time he began to assemble a collection of Mozambique philatelic material which won him a Large Gold on exhibition in South Africa. He added to the exhibit winning a Gold in Pretoria and later a Large Silver at the International Exhibition in Dubai.

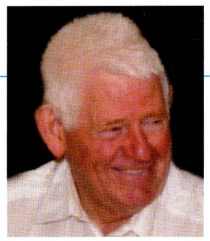
Rex was both a keen ornithologist and conchologist and spent time putting together a large shell collection during his many trips to Port Amelia in an old Land Rover.



It was my pleasure to know Rex and his wife Ethne, and my husband Peter and I spent many an hour being regaled by Rex's tales of his Monte Carlo rally days.

Bev McNaught - Davis

GERMANY AND THE STAR OF DAVID



by Jan Bakker, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

On 18 May 1933, a stamp was issued in Holland for 'League of Nations Day'. This was intended as propaganda for world peace. The denomination of 12½ cents was for international correspondence although my FDC was used locally.

On 30 January 1933, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. On 27 February a mysterious fire broke out in the German Reichstag. The German claim that the culprit was a Dutch Communist, gave Hitler the chance to cast parliament aside and pursue his own evil agenda without opposition. In the 1934 elections, Hitler won with an 83% landslide victory which allowed him to introduce new laws taking away all rights from Communists and the already persecuted Jewish population in Germany.

Part of Hitler's action was to object to the Dutch stamp, claiming that it symbolised the Star of David and to demand that Holland withdraw it. Holland refused, stating that the design was artistic and showed the dove of peace symbolising world peace; further, as a sovereign state it could put what it wanted on its stamps. In 1937, the Nazis responded that they would stop all mail franked with this stamp at the border, irrespective of UPU regulations. As a large part of Dutch foreign mail was routed through Germany this would cause a major problem, and eventually Holland conceded, withdrawing the stamp on 31 December 1937. A variety of this stamp used by the International Court of Justice at The Hague, but with an overprint, was also withdrawn; not that the International Court was giving Hitler sleepless nights.



STAMPSHOW 2014 PRETORIA

The premier event on the 2014 philatelic calendar, the National Exhibition and Congress, will be held at the newly refurbished Rautenbach Hall at the University of Pretoria from 8 to 11 October 2014. It is known as Stampshow 2014 Pretoria, and will include Junass. Besides a superb venue in a secure environment, there is ample parking in a new parking garage, as well as a number of new cafeterias in the vicinity. Indeed an event to look forward to. The prospectus is included with this issue of *The SA Philatelist* and is also available on www.philatelysa.co.za.

AVIATION IN ISRAEL



Official Sales Agents for ISRAEL POST LTD.

East Rand Stamps

bleazard@telkomsa.net

P O Box 12191 Benoryn 1504

Tel: 011 914 5535

Fax: 011 914 1793

DAVID MORRISON

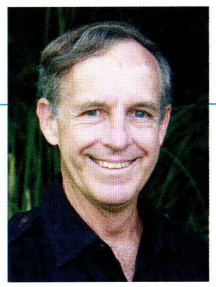
SPECIALIST DEALER IN BRITISH COMMONWEALTH POSTAL HISTORY, SHIPWRECK MAIL AND WORLDWIDE UNUSUAL POSTAL INCIDENTS

View all items at: www.forpostalhistory.com

D. Morrison Ltd
21 Pond Street, Great Gonerby
Lincs NG 31 8LJ UK
Tel: (44) 1476 591791
Email: africonect@aol.com

Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser - Pretoria Philatelic Society. Email alex.visser@up.ac.za



Which Waterval is which?

A recent enquiry I received from Steven Gardiner shows a single line office cachet (Figure 1). The question was whether we could relate this to a specific office. Since the stamps were issued in 1896 it could have been used up to the Boer War period. The Putzel Encyclopaedia shows Waterval Boven and Waterval Onder, in the Carolina district, besides the stations with these names. Furthermore, three Waterval offices in the ZAR and one in Natal during the period of interest are also listed. Figure 2 shows an extract of the 1898 Postgids map where all the Transvaal offices are shown. In a country often plagued by water shortages, waterfalls were significant features. In hilly areas they were often common enough to warrant the naming of a farm containing them.



Figure 1. Unidentified single line office cachet

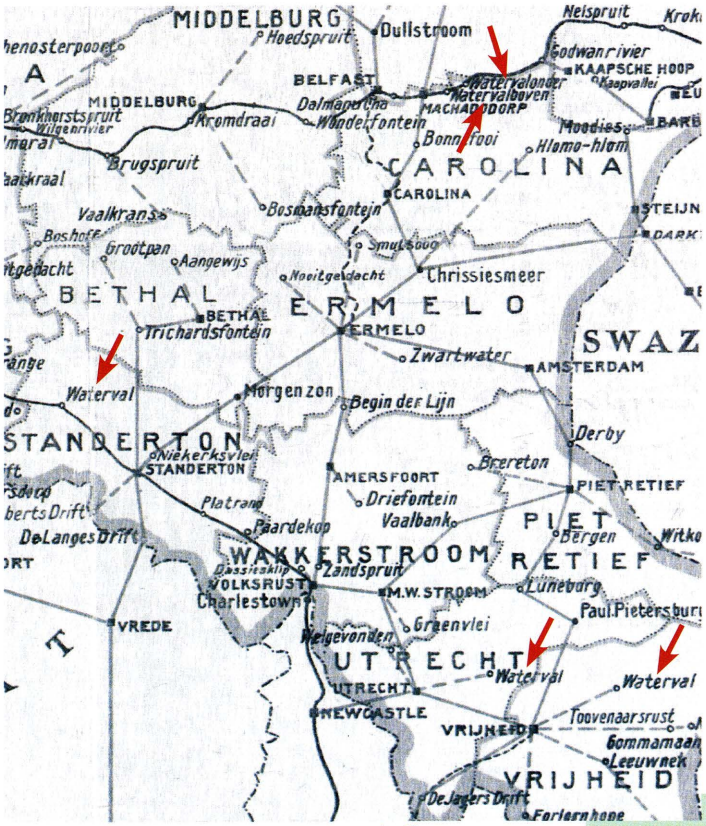


Fig2. Map showing all the ZAR Waterval offices

Both Waterval Boven and Waterval Onder had PAKs (Post Agentskapkantoor = Postal Agency) in 1895. The former established 1.10.1894 and the latter 22.1.1894. Date stamps used at these offices during the 1896/1900 period are shown in Figure 3.

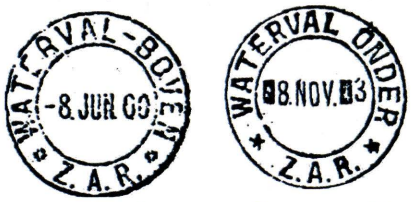


Figure 3. ZAR date stamps for Waterval Boven and Waterval Onder

There was also a railway station between Greijlingstad and Standerton which was called Waterval with Standerton as head office. It was opened on 15.4.1885, and is usually listed as Waterval (St) or (Stand); a date stamp is shown in Figure 4. The single line office cachet is generally found on the NZASM cards referring to goods to be collected at the station, as reported by Alan Drysdall (*Transvaal Railway Stamps and Travelling Post Offices*. 1997), and is the likely origin of our query. By 1899 the railway station was called Val, but lay on farm Waterval. *Figure 4. below - Date stamps of Waterval (Standerton)*



Jeppe's map of the Transvaal sheet 6 published in 1899 records the pattern of farms and the actual postal routes and branches. Waterval (Utrecht) lies E of Utrecht on Farm 65, a little under half way to Paulpietersburg. This farm was on a tributary of the Pivaan (Bivani) river which flows into the Pongola.

The same map records a postal agency on farm 310 Waterval on a short branch from the longer branch route ENE of Vrijheid to the border with Zululand. Waterval (Utrecht) was open before 1885 and Waterval (Vrijheid) was opened on 22.6.92. A date stamp of Waterval (Vrijheid) is shown in Figure 5. It seems surprising that two offices so close together (34 miles) and open at the same time had the same name. No doubt it was this that led Putzel to his suggestion that Waterval (Utrecht) continued as Waterval (Vrijheid); however the 1898 Postgids map and Jeppe's 1899 map provide clear evidence that they were different and contemporary agencies.



Fig 5. ZAR date stamps of Waterval (Vrijheid)

Waterval in Natal had Melmoth as head office, and operated during the period 1898 to 1906. A date stamp is shown in Figure 6.



Fig 6. Date stamp of Waterval near Melmoth

And we are no closer to the answer to the question as to the origin of the single line office cachet, although the Standerton Waterval is the likely origin as the other Waterval offices did not have a station. In this discourse we have clarified the situation relative to the three Waterval offices. The inputs by Christopher Board and Sebastian Payne are gratefully acknowledged.

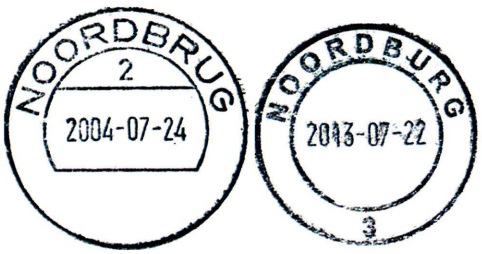
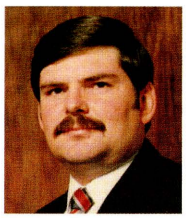


Figure 7. Date stamps of Noordbrug and Noordburg

Waterval as poskantoor naam moes gedurende die Z.A.R. tydperk redelik verwarring geskep het, aangesien daar drie gelyktydige kantore bestaan het, en dan ook nog een in Natal. Selfs vir die posgeskiedkundiges soos Putzel het dit verwarring veroorsaak. Met hierdie ondersoek en die bekendwording van posgeskiedenis en stempels kan die verwarring nou uit die weg geruim word.

Noordbrug het skynbaar 'n nuwe staaldatumpel gekry wat foutiewelike gegraveer is met die naam Noordburg. Ons soek hulp om hierdie onsekerheid uit die weg te ruim, want dit kan ook moontlik 'n naamsverandering wees.

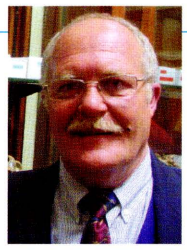

Sandafayre
SERIOUS ABOUT STAMPS
You'll be surprised at the millions of stamps you'll find in our weekly auctions
LOTS FROM £15 TO £15,000
FREE SCANS
NO CREDIT CARD CHARGES
FAST & SECURE SHIPPING
FULL MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
For our latest weekly auctions visit:
www.sandafayre.com
To request a catalogue by email: stamp@sandafayre.com
or phone: +44 (0)1565 653214 quoting this magazine.
SANDAFAYRE, PARKGATE, KNUTSFORD, WA16 8DX, UK.



The Postal, Socio-Economic and Political History of the Transkei

Part 1: The period up to 1976

by Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA and Johan Joubert, Members of the TBVC Study Circle



The newly introduced Open Class or 'Open Philately' for philatelic exhibits is providing an excellent opportunity to collectors to combine philatelic and non-philatelic material in an innovative way to illustrate a specific theme or topic. The Transkei as a collecting field has all the 'ingredients' from a postal history, socio-economic and political point of view to develop an exciting exhibit based on the guidelines of the 'Open Class'.

Background:

The Transkei *(meaning the area beyond [the river] Kei)*, officially the Republic of Transkei from 1976 to 1994, was a Bantustan - an area set aside for members of a specific ethnic group - in this case the Xhosa. Its capital was Umtata nowadays spelled Mthatha. *(See fig. 1)*

With the recent funeral of former President Nelson Mandela, the focus of the world was on Qunu in the Transkei where Nelson Mandela was buried at his ancestral home. The ceremony blended the old with the new - Xhosa traditions with Western custom and also highlighted why the Transkei represented a significant precedent and historic turning point in South Africa's policy of apartheid and 'separate development' in that it was the first of four territories to be declared independent under Kaiser K.D. Matanzima, Mandela's nephew from the abaThembu tribe. (See article in *The SA Philatelist*, August 2013: 'Nelson Mandela – A Tribute' for more details).



Fig. 1: Cover franked with Cape stamps and posted from Umtata on 25 July 1896 to London. This cover was posted from the Transkei region at a time when it fell under the jurisdiction of the Cape Colony Government.

In his D Phil study about traditional authorities in the Eastern Cape, Lungisile Ntsebeza pointed out that the Matanzimas played an important role in the history of the abaThembu in the Transkei. The abaThembu were first affected by the Mfecane wars when they were invaded by amaBhaca and amaNgwane in the 1820s. In 1830 the Great House under Ngubengcuka continued to experience political instability. This resulted in the abrupt departure of Nonesi, the widowed great wife of Ngubengcuka, and her sons Mtirara and Matanzima from the Mgwali Great Place, which then fell under the chieftainship of Joyi. In about 1838 they settled around Rhodana in the present district of Lady Frere.

Around 1840 Mtirara, the eldest son of Ngubengcuka, was installed as the king of abaThembu. His Great Place was at Rhodana. He died in 1855, leaving his minor son Ngangelizwe. After the death of Mtirara, Nonesi again became regent of abaThembu. Around 1960, Ngangelizwe returned to Mgwali and was installed as king of abaThembu. Around 1860, Ngangelizwe returned to Mgwali and was installed as king of abaThembu at Mgwali. Nonesi remained at Gqebenya with Raxoli Matanzima, even after Ngangelizwe had returned to Mgwali.

Shortly thereafter, the land around St Marks (the present-day Cofimvaba) was vacated by amaGcwleka due to the Nongqawuse cattle-killing episode. In 1865, the Colonial government offered this land to the residents of Lady Frere (formely known as 'Tambookie Location'). This offer was accepted by four of the chiefs, namely Matanzima of amaHala, Ndarala of amaNdungwana, Gecelo of amaGcina and Stokwe of amaVundle. Nonesi, however, refused to move from Lady Frere and was consequently banished to Libode by the Colonial Government. (fig. 2)

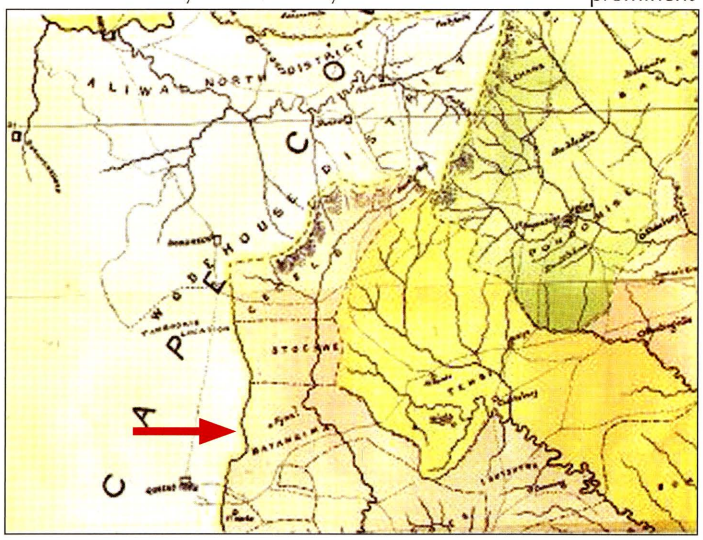
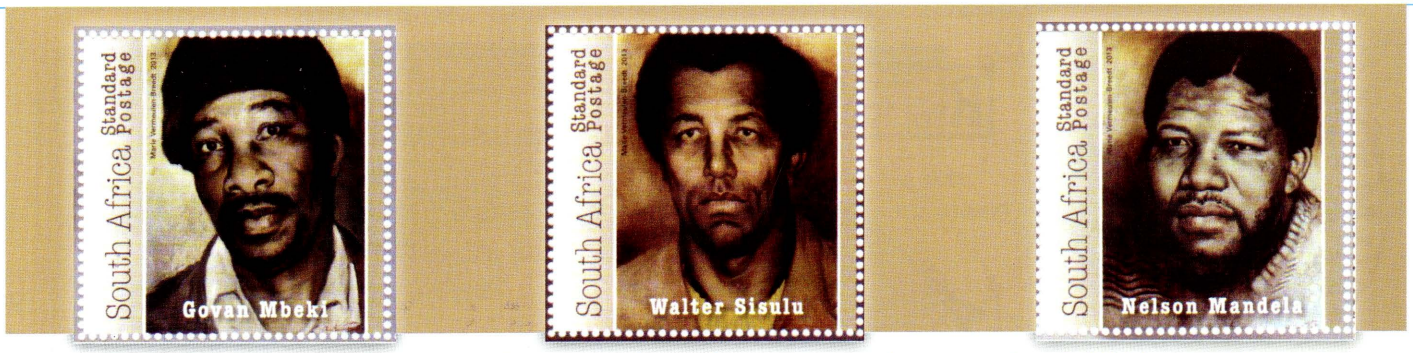


Fig. 2: Drawing of a map published March 1875 in a Blue Book by the Secretary of Native Affairs indicating the area allocated to Matanzima. (See red arrow) Matanzima soon became recognised as the leader of the four chiefs who had settled in the former Gcaleka territory, which then became known as Emigrant Thembuland.

Furthermore, the fact that Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela, the two most prominent leaders in the struggle against apartheid also came from this region, contributed to the prominence of the Transkei in this regard. Walter Sisulu, six years older than Nelson Mandela, was also born in Thembuland in the Transkei. Sisulu was Mandela's closest ally in the turbulent years before their imprisonment and for more than 25 years on Robben Island. Other prominent leaders also born in the Transkei were Govan Mbeki, Thabo Mbeki and Chris Hani. The scene was set for the Transkei region to play a pivotal role in the politics in South Africa. Covers and stamps can be used in an open class exhibit to make all the linkages to illustrate this point (figs. 3-4).



Govan Mbeki was born on 9 July 1910 in the Transkei where he received his early education at mission schools. After completing his matric he studied for a BA degree at the University College of Fort Hare.

Walter Max Sisulu was born in the Transkei on 18 May 1912 and was brought up in Ngcobo. At 14, Sisulu left mission school to enter the working world. Sisulu's mother was a domestic worker and his father, Victor Dickenson, a white civil servant.

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born at Qunu, near Umtata in the Transkei on 18 July 1918. His father, Henry Mgadla Mandela, was chief counsellor to Thembuland's acting paramount chief, David Dalinyebo.

Fig.3: Rivonia Trialists born in the Transkei: Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela

The Potential of the Transkei Region from a Philatelic point of view

In an article by Dr. Tom Berry titled *'Transkei Philately'* published in *the S.A. Philatelist* of October 1976, he was of the opinion that *"the philately of the Transkei presents a pioneering adventure into a philatelic region hithertho unknown and unexplored"*. He stated that the philately of the Transkei consists of two main periods, namely pre-independence and independence since 1976.

This article was followed by an excellent occasional paper by Ken Baker titled *'The Postal History of the Transkeian Territories'* covering the period since 1862, published by The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa in 1983.

This article will be published in three parts: The first part covering the period up to 1976 when the Transkei became an independent homeland and the second part explaining the importance of the postal system as well as the role of traders and trading stations for migrant workers. In this case the trading store in Qolora near Kentani will be used to illustrate the postal system. In the last part, the postal system in the Transkei as an independent homeland will be covered.

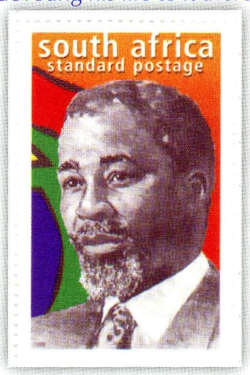
The purpose of these series of articles is to explain aspects of the postal system in the Transkei as well as the importance of this region from a socio-political point of view. However, from a philatelic point of view the Transkei presents as Berry stated, a pioneering adventure into a philatelic region hitherto unknown and unexploited. Due to lack of space only a few selected themes will be explained and illustrated.

History of the Transkei

The Transkei came into existence as a result of a series of British annexations which began with the incorporation of Fingoland and Griqualand East into the Cape Colony in 1879 and ended with the annexation of Pondoland in 1894. A further most important step was the introduction of a system of district councils – the so-called Bunga system. Rhodes decided to extend to Transkei the council system which was first introduced in his Glen Grey Act of 1894.



Fig. 4: Registered cover posted from IDUTYWA on 2 April 1943. Thabo Mbeki, who is the son of Govan Mbeki, was born in Idutywa in the Transkei in June 1943. Govan Mbeki urged his family to make the ANC their family and in this regard Thabo Mbeki was the one who followed this instruction, joining the party at age 14 and devoting his life to it thereafter.



(Right) Stamp issued marking Thabo Mbeki's presidential inauguration as President of the Republic of South Africa in 1999.

The Transkei General Council was established in 1895 and the Promotion of Bantu-Self-Government Act was promulgated in 1959. The granting of self-government to the Transkei, the first of the homelands to be given this status, became a reality when the first Transkei Legislative Assembly was formally opened in the converted Bunga Building on 11 November 1963.

The 2½c Bunga stamp, issued on 11 December 1963, thirteen years prior to the assembly of the Transkei's first parliament as an independent country on 26 October 1976, may be considered to be the Transkei's first postage stamp (fig.5).

The Transkei together with Ciskei and all of the other homelands were reincorporated into South Africa on 27 April 1994 and it became part of the new Eastern Cape Province.

The philately of the Transkei comprises two main sections namely pre-independence and independence from 1976 to 1994. The pre-independence period can be divided into forerunners used during the Cape Colony period up to 1910, the Union of South Africa from 1910 to 1961 and the Republican period of from 1961 to 1976.

By studying the postal history of the Transkei region one can use some of the most interesting covers and post cards, posted from some of the most remote post offices, to illustrate the development of the postal system in the region. Some of these items can be regarded as forerunners from a philatelic point of view. The Ndabakazi post office will be used to illustrate this point. (fig. 6 to 11)

Registration of Dowry for a Traditional African Marriage

Tribal law and custom was part of Transkeian tribal society. In the Xhosa tradition dowry was paid in cattle. The dowry was paid by the intending husband to his intended wife's father or guardian. In the traditional tribal areas the payment of dowry for a marriage according to common or customary law could be registered at the office of the Magistrate or Native Commissioner.

However, in the traditional so called 'white areas' marriage by common or customary law was not recognised. Men and woman had to be 'married Western' for wives to get permission to be with their husbands in these 'white areas'. Consequently many women were ordered out of these areas, while the men with whom they were cohabiting or to whom they were married by traditional rite were forced into bachelor hostels. This resulted in many hasty unions.

From a philatelic point of view, examples of these Dowry Forms with a revenue stamp should be included in any revenue stamp collection of the Union of South Africa (fig. 12).



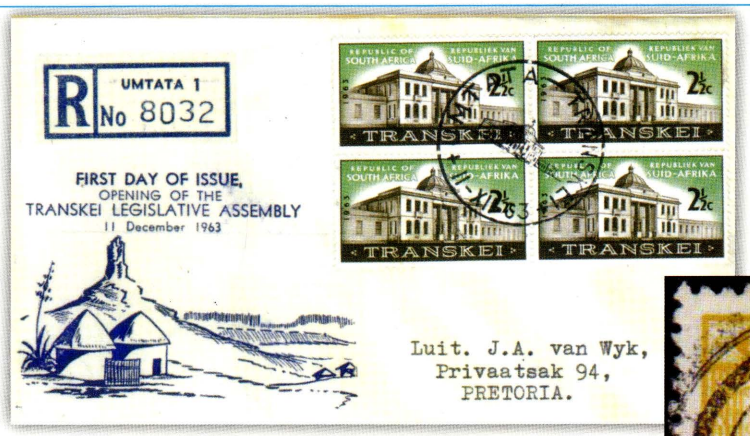


Fig. 5: Proof-strike of the commemorative datestamp (left) and an example of a privately issued FDC to commemorate the opening of the Transkei Legislative Assembly on 11 December 1963.



Fig. 6: Cover posted from Ndabakazi on 17 June 1912 to Germany, franked with Transvaal stamps during the Interprovincial period. This post office was renamed Toleni Station on 1 September 1907. The post office was transferred back to the station in 1915. The head office was Butterworth.



Fig. 7: Two Cape Government Railway stamps cancelled in Ndabakazi on 15 December 1909 and 26 April 1910. Since 1906 the railway parcel stamp usage has involved the dispatching station affixing parcel stamps to the value of the carriage charge to the waybill.



Fig. 8: at right - Registered cover cancelled with the Ndabakazi relief postmark dated 1 January 1953 during the Union period (1910-1961).

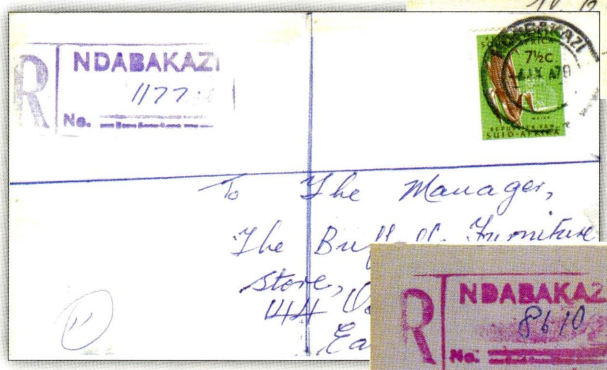


Fig. 9: at left - Registered cover cancelled with the Ndabakazi postmark dated 4 September 1970 during the Republican period (1961-1976).

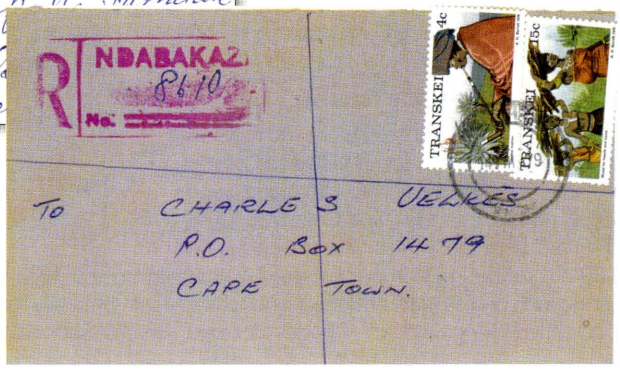


Fig. 10: at right - Registered cover posted from Ndabakazi on 14 June 1979. Although the Transkei became independent in 1976 this post office was only transferred to the Transkei in 1978. Note that the same registration cachet was used since 1953.

The Liberation Struggle: Rural Resistance in Mpondoland and Thembuland in the Transkei, 1960-1963

The Transkei offered the National Party government the best opportunity to implement its so-called Bantustan strategy of homelands for the various ethnic groups. During the years 1960 to 1963 there was armed resistance to the policy in Mpondoland and Thembuland. Chief Sabata Dalindyebo emerged as a strong opponent of the faction headed by Kaiser Matanzima, who supported the policy.

Reserve-based struggles in the early 1960s, specifically those in Mpondoland and Thembuland, were in response to the introduction of the government's conservation measures – the so called betterment scheme – and the 1951 Bantu Authorities Act.

In Mpondoland, the revolt took place in the districts of Bizana, Flagstaff, Lusikisiki and Ntabankulu. Tension



Fig. 11: Post card posted from Umtata June 1910 with the inscription: "Trek(k)ing in Eastern Pondoland C.C." (Cape Colony).

over the betterment scheme and the Bantu Authorities, which Copelyn calls *"the pillars of rural administration"* mounted steadily from 1952 to 1959. Despite strong opposition of the people in Mpondoland to betterment, Proclamation No 180 of 1956 heralded implementation of the Bantu Authorities in the Transkei. The resistance spread from Bizana to other districts of Eastern Mpondoland to Lusikisiki. A meeting took place on 19 November 1960 in Flagstaff where the police opened fire on the crowd killing one person and wounding four.

For the same reasons as mentioned in the case of the Pondoland revolt, the struggle in Thembuland started and was centred on Engcobo, Umtata, Glen Grey, St Marks and Xhlanaga. As in Mpondoland, the impetus for the struggle was the introduction of tribal authorities. The role played by Chief Kaiser Matanzima and his rise to power warrant attention. Matanzima's advancement was crucial to his ambition to become head of the Transkei Territorial Authority, but he faced a major hurdle in that he was not of the same lineage as the paramount chief of the abaThembu, Sabata Dalindyebo (See fig.13).

Conclusion

The various elements of the postal, socio-economic and political history of the Transkei, coupled to the fact that this region was at various stages part of the Cape Colony, the Union of South Africa, the Republic of South Africa and from 1976 an independent homeland with its own stamps, postal and post office stationery, provides the opportunity for collectors to develop this subject in an imaginative and creative manner. With the necessary knowledge of the history and importance of the Transkei region philatelic and non-philatelic material can be used in a balanced way to illustrate various themes linked to this topic. This will be further explored in the next *SA Philatelist.*

Sources:

- Dr. Tom Berry, *'Transkei Philately'*, article published in *The S.A. Philatelist*, October 1976.
- Ken Baker, *The Postal History of the Transkeian Territories*, Occasional paper no. 5, The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa, 1983.
- Lungisile Ntsebeza, *Structures and struggles of Rural Local Government in South Africa: The case of traditional authorities in the Eastern Cape*, Doctor of Philosophy, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, 2002.
- Ralph Putzel, *The Encyclopaedia of South African Post Offices and Postal Agencies*, Vol. 1 – 4.
- South African Democracy Education Trust, *The Road to Democracy*, vol 1, Chapter 4, *Matoti and Ntsebenza: Rural Resistance in Mpondoland and Thembuland, 1960-1963*, Zebra Press, Cape Town, 2004.

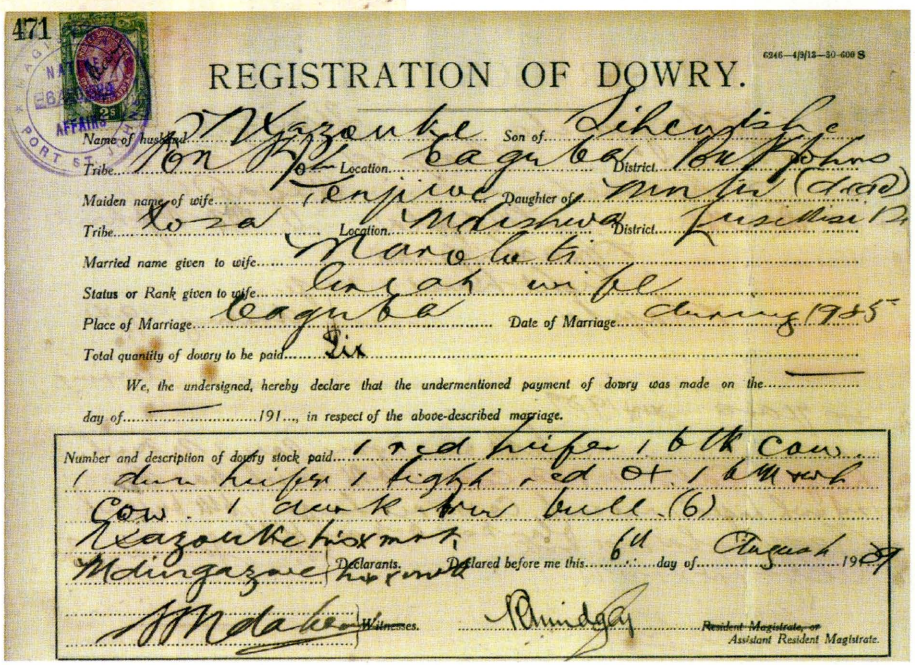


Fig. 12: An example of the Registration of Dowry at the Native Affairs department in the Office of the Magistrate in Port St Johns on 6 April 1929. Note the 2s revenue stamp that was applied. In this case the total quantity of dowry to be paid was six animals: one red heifer, one black cow, one heifer, one light red ox, one cow and a bull.



Fig. 13: RURAL RESISTANCE IN THEMBULAND: 1960-1963 - Cover posted from Cofimvaba on 28 June 1960 used to make the link with revolt in that area in 1960. Chief Kaiser Matanzima was paramount chief of the district of Cofimvaba. The burning down of huts in the second half of 1960 was arguably the climax of the long struggle at Xhalanga. Chiefs at Bizana and Bolotwa, Matanzima's domain, not only set fire to the huts of individuals, but also wrought vengeance on entire villages by razing them to the ground.

CON-SIGN

TO THE MARKET LEADERS



FOR RECORD RESULTS!

FORTHCOMING STAMP & COINS AUCTION
Johannesburg - 14 & 15 May 2014

For further information or
to consign material, please contact
Savo Tufegdzic
+27 11 880 3125
savo.tufegdzic@stephanwelzandco.co.za

HEADS YOU WIN. TAILS YOU WIN.

Online bidding managed by ATG Media SA through
www.the-saleroom.com
Europe's leading portal for live art and antiques auctions.

the-saleroom.com
live auctions

Stephan Welz & Co. EST.1968
AUCTIONEERS OF DECORATIVE & FINE ARTS

OFFERING SOUTH AFRICAN ART SINCE 1968

Johannesburg
13 Biermann Avenue, Rosebank
+27 11 880 3125 • jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za
Cape Town
The Great Cellar, Alphen Estate, Alphen Drive, Constantia
+27 21 794 6461 • ct@stephanwelzandco.co.za
www.stephanwelzandco.co.za

OPENING TIMES:
Monday - Friday: 09h00 -17h00
Weekends: Saturday: 09h00 - 13h00 Sunday: 10h00 -13h00

SW543a

The South African Gold Coin Exchange

THE MARKET LEADERS

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

Stephan Welz & Co. EST.1968

AUCTIONEERS OF DECORATIVE & FINE ARTS

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

DECORATIVE & FINE ARTS

Cape Town: 25 & 26 February 2014
Johannesburg: 8 March 2014
Cape Town: 8 April 2014
Johannesburg: 6 May 2014

STAMPS & COINS

Johannesburg: 14 & 15 May 2014

Stephan Welz & Co. EST.1968

AUCTIONEERS OF DECORATIVE & FINE ARTS

OFFERING SOUTH AFRICAN ART SINCE 1968

Johannesburg
13 Biermann Avenue, Rosebank
+27 11 880 3125 • jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za
Cape Town
The Great Cellar, Alphen Estate, Alphen Drive, Constantia
+27 21 794 6461 • ct@stephanwelzandco.co.za
www.stephanwelzandco.co.za

OPENING TIMES:
Monday - Friday: 09h00 -17h00
Weekends; Saturday: 09h00 - 13h00 Sunday: 10h00 -13h00

KRUGERS @ KOST



Spend **R75 000** or more at our next Auction and you qualify to receive **5** Krugerrands @ Kost!

(T's & C's apply)

HEADS YOU WIN. TAILS YOU WIN.

Online bidding managed by ATG Media SA through
www.the-saleroom.com
Europe's leading portal for live art and antiques auctions.

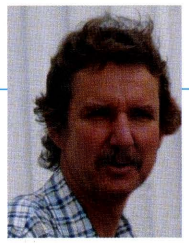
the-saleroom.com
live auctions

SW543b

Part 8

Decorative Post Offices

Balfour Eastern Cape



by Prof Garry Osthoff - OFS Philatelic Society, Bloemfontein

VERSIERDE POSKANTORE, Deel 8: Balfour (Oos Kaap).

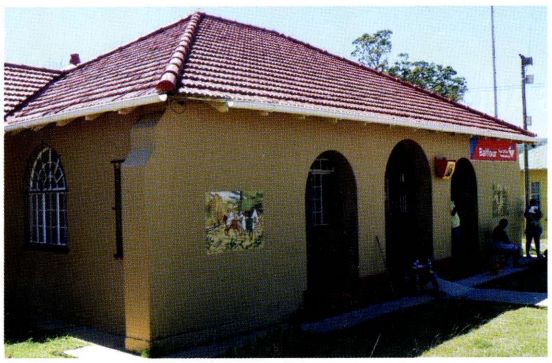
Balfour lê aan die voet van die Katberg en is in 1828 gestig as sendingstasie van die Glasgow Sendingenootskap. Dit is vernoem na Robert Balfour, die eerste sekretaris van die genootskap. Die poskantoor is gebou in 1938 en is versier met twee keramiekteëlpanele deur Joyce Ordbrown van die Ceramic Studio. Die panele toon die werk en probleme van die Glasgow Sendinggenootskap tydens die middel van die 91de eeu. 'n Sendingpers is in 1928 by Chumie gebou, wat herhaaldelik tydens die grensoorloë vernietig is, terwyl die Lovedale Sendinginstituut in 1841 gebou is. Die regterkantste paneel wys 'n sendeling wat vir inboorlinge preek. Die klere asook oor- en nekversiering van die vrouens, dui op 'n Nguni-volk, d.w.s. Xhosas. Die sendeling is in manel met das en gespeskoene geklee, maar dra die meer beskermene hoed van 'n boer. Die tweede panel wys die sendelingfamilie op vlug voor aanstormende Xhosakrygers tydens die sesde of sewende grensoorlog. Die opstal lyk gevestig, soos aangedui deur die pad wat na 'n stewige huis lei, asook die grootte van die angeplante wilg en sipres en die laning turksvye. Die klere van die tyd is korrek uitgebeeld, veral die strooikappies, wye rokke en tjalie van die vrouens. Die agtergrond van die toneel word afgerond met die Katberg.

Named after Robert Balfour, first Secretary of the Glasgow Missionary Society, Balfour lies at the foot of the Katberg, on the banks of the Katriver and was established as a station of the Society in 1828 by John Ross and McDairmid.

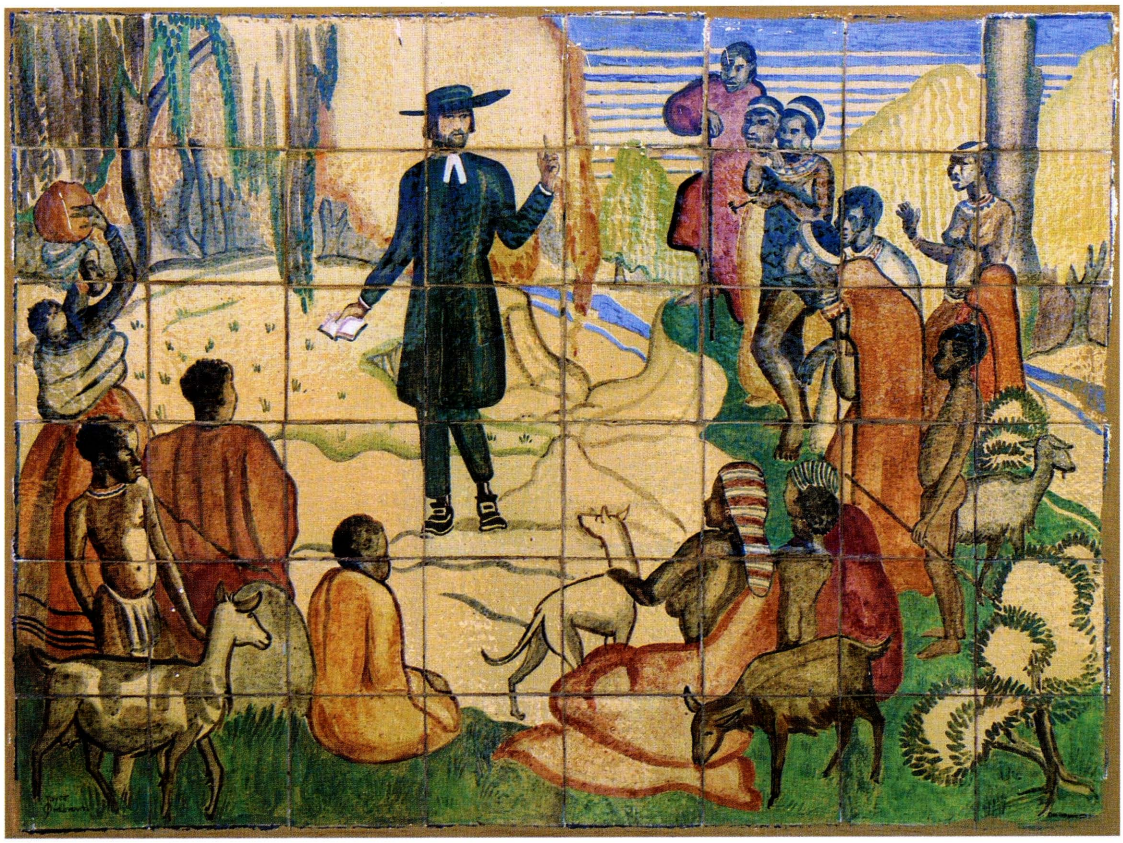
The post office was built by the Public Works Department in 1938. It is a square plan building with a tiled roof. The window frames and entrance portals are arched. It is still in use as post office.

The tiled panels are on either side of the South-facing entrance arches and were painted by Joyce Ordbrown.

The panels depict the history of the missionary work of the Glasgow Missionary Society in the Eastern Cape, or *Caffraria*, as it was known then. This Society established the Lovedale Press as a small printing press at Chumie Mission in 1823 under Rev. John Ross. The press was destroyed during the Sixth Frontier War of 1834-5 and a second press was set up in 1839, which was in turn destroyed during the War of the Axe (1846-7). The Lovedale Press in its present form dates from 1861. The Society also established the Lovedale Missionary Institution in 1841, which was named in honour of Rev. Dr. John Love. The first principal was Rev. William Govan. At that time Lovedale College was the only place that offered training for black teachers. Many African leaders such as Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, former President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, and the activist Chris Hani were students here.



The panel to the right of the post office entrance shows an early missionary preaching. He is clad in a black vestment and white collar. His shoes with proper soles and big buckles are typical of the late 18th Century, while the hat is the broad brim type worn by the frontier farmers rather than the styles such as the beaver hat brought by the settlers. The ear ornaments and skirt of the woman with the clay pot on the head, as well as ear and neck ornaments of the woman in the back, are typical of the Nguni people of that region, i.e. Xhosa. The stream could be either the Kat or Chumie River. The sermon seems to be casual in the open and in the midst of what the people were doing, as is depicted by the presence of animals. The dress of the native people indicates little European influence, which would indicate early missionary work around 1830. However, the large tree on the left seems to be a willow or pepper tree. These are not indigenous, and the size shown would indicate that the time of this setting could be in later years. Perhaps the artist did not attempt to show a date, but just attempted to create a tranquil scene under a willow.



The second tiled panel shows a missionary



and his family fleeing for their lives from approaching warriors. A native boy is fleeing on foot. The effect of the haste is accentuated by the chickens scattering in all directions. The missionary seems to be carrying a bag of essentials. Although the warriors are drawn very small, the shape and size of the shields and spears identify them as Nguni, in this case Xhosa. The homestead seems to be well established, evidenced by the road leading to a sturdy house with glass windows, the planted willow and cypress trees that have grown to substantial size, as has the fence of cactus pears. The setting is at the foot of a mountain, resembling the Katberg with its cliffs. The clothing of the family, wide brim hat of the missionary, straw bonnet, cape and dresses of the women, show adaptation to daily frontier farm life, which differed from the clothing styles brought by the settlers.

References:

Shepherd RHW (1971) Lovedale, South Africa; 1824-1955; Telford A.A. (1972) *Yesterday's Dress. A History of Costume in South Africa.*

Acknowledgements:

Dr Petro Esterhuyse, University of the Free State, for anthropological information.

STAMPS of SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL FREESTATE and TRANSVAAL, UNION, RSA, SWA & other.

Books, Catalogues and Accessories

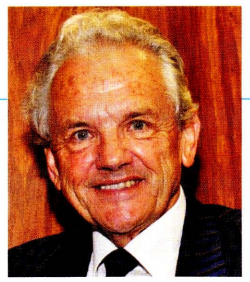


JANSSEN STAMPS, P O BOX 404, SIMON'S TOWN, 7995

WWW.JANSSENSTAMPS.COM / TEL. 021 786 1548 (MO-FR.10 - 18) Email: info@janssenstamps.com

Below the Line

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



As perhaps the title of this exposé implies, I have re-set my criteria in selecting a further twelve items with which to continue my series of articles on the local issuing authorities of the world. In the previous twenty-eight episodes that have been published in *The S.A.Philatelist* since June, 2004, I have gone to some lengths to restrict my selection of stamps and covers to those that could be linked to an actual postal delivery service however tenuous that link might have been. Thus, for instance, I have avoided a number of the British offshore islands where the 'stamps' that were produced were no more than publicity labels, certain of such islands being unable to boast even a willing boatman who was prepared to convey tourists' mail to the mainland. Similar reservations must be placed on a number of issues that appeared after 1991 in the wake of the break-up of the Russian Federation. Can there really have been a demand for distinctive postage stamps on the remote Arctic islands of Kolguyev and Wrangel and why would the district of Altaj Barnaul near the border of Kazakhstan require surcharged stamps in what would certainly appear to be the unlikely values of 1 Rouble 43-kopecks and 1 Rouble 45-kopecks, these being issued, moreover, in *se-tenant* pairs? Writing in a recent article, I did express doubts about the bona fides of certain of the stamps that appeared in Britain during the postal strike of 1971 but these, for the most part, received the blessing of the Postmaster General and can therefore, I feel, be allowed a little leeway.

There are, however, numerous items claiming to be postage stamps but for which no authentic postal use has as yet been ascertained. Many of these creations are described in *'Phantom Philately'* by Fred Melville (1882-1940) editions of which appeared in 1923, 1935 and, after his death, in 1950. This was surely, in its day, the standard work on, to quote the author's own words, *"stamps that are not what they seem"*. With the passage of time, however, and thanks to research conducted by philatelists around the world, quite a few of the issues condemned by Melville have gained at least a degree of respectability. Some of these have in fact found a place in my own collection of *Issuing Authorities of the World* and have been chronicled at one time or another in this series of articles. Pre-eminent amongst these, perhaps, are the Caye Service of British Honduras used on cover, the Lake Lefroy Cycle Mail with a Coolgardie cancellation from the goldfields of Western Australia and the set of stamps issued by the Murray Steam Navigation Company and of which only a single value is known used on cover, the three-penny green, that came to light in 1964. Another useful work of reference in my library is the third edition of the two-volume *'Album Weeds'* by the Rev. Robert Brisco Earée, a work that had first appeared in 1882 and was to be reprinted several times, most recently, it is believed, as late as 1975. Earée, however, limited his study to forgeries of genuine stamps and these I try to avoid in my collection.



Fig 1.

Franz-Joseph Land

Stamps are frequently issued, or so it is claimed, in the name of postal services organised by or on behalf of Polar expeditions. By way of an example, stamps with face values of a halfpenny and one penny were issued in 1915 for the General Grant Expedition, an attempt to recover gold from a ship of that name that sank in 1866 near Auckland Islands some 200 miles south of New Zealand. (C.P. April 2008). The use of these stamps, however, was condoned by the Postmaster if used in conjunction with regular governmental issues and are rightfully, therefore, classified as 'local' stamps. The issues appearing in the name of Franz Joseph Land, however, can lay claim to no higher standing than that of commemorative labels. They were produced by a stamp-dealer of Vienna, one S.Friedl, to mark the expedition led by Lieutenants Weyprecht and Beyer who discovered the ice-covered islands, the most northerly land in the Eastern Hemisphere, between 1872 and 1874. The format of Friedl's first issue was based on that of the Cape Triangulars and was followed by a more conventional design that featured the Emperor, Franz Joseph I, and the arms, in miniature, of Hungary in the top left corner and those of Austria, top right. This issue also showed the date, 1874, and a face value, in words and figures of 25 Silver Crowns! This label was later modified as seen in **Fig.1** with the national coats-of-arms being transposed while the figures of value have been replace by the letters 'W' and 'B' acknowledging the leaders of the expedition. The wording of the value, 25 *Silb.Kr.*, has also been replaced and now reads 'Er.M.d.N.P.E. 1874' standing for *Erinnerungs-Marke der Nord Pole Expedition*, 1874. Quite incidentally, stamps are purported to have been issued for this barren waste in 1992 after the break-up of the U.S.S.R. to which I referred in my introductory paragraph.

Jason Island.

Almost as close to the South Pole as Franz Joseph Land is to the North, lie the Falkland Islands. The group consists of two comparatively large islands, East and West Falkland, and somewhere between 100 and 200 smaller outcrops. Among the latter is the Jason Island group which includes Grand and Steeple Islands. These two islets were purchased in 1970 by a conservationist, Leonard Hill, with a view to providing a protected environment for, amongst other creatures, the albatross and the gentoo penguin. These were featured as shown in **Fig.2** together with Mr Hill's portrait on the stamp that he produced and sold at two shillings each, not for postal purposes but in a bid to recoup some of the £5,500 that he had spent in purchasing the islands.

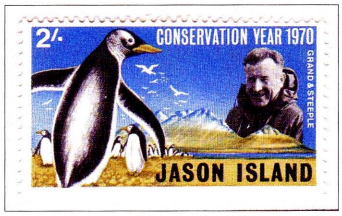


Fig 2.

Krugersdorp

Collectors of the postal history of Natal will doubtless be familiar with the so-called Coleman Provisional. This was illustrated in the *Cinderella Philatelist* of August 2006 and came about in Durban in 1895 when, having exhausted his supply of halfpenny stamps, the Postmaster of the town, J.W.Coleman, sought from the Postmaster-General in Pietermaritzburg the authority to prepare a provisional alternative. This was achieved by endorsing a number of envelopes in manuscript with the wording *"One half penny received in money"* together with his signature and personal handstamp, these being put on sale to the public from 18 to 23 March. It is believed that a similar stratagem was put in place concurrently by the postmasters at Howick and Howick Rail but as no record has been found of the granting of any authorisation by the Postmaster-General, these two do not carry the same degree of acceptability as the Coleman Provisional. Both, though, are probably more authentic

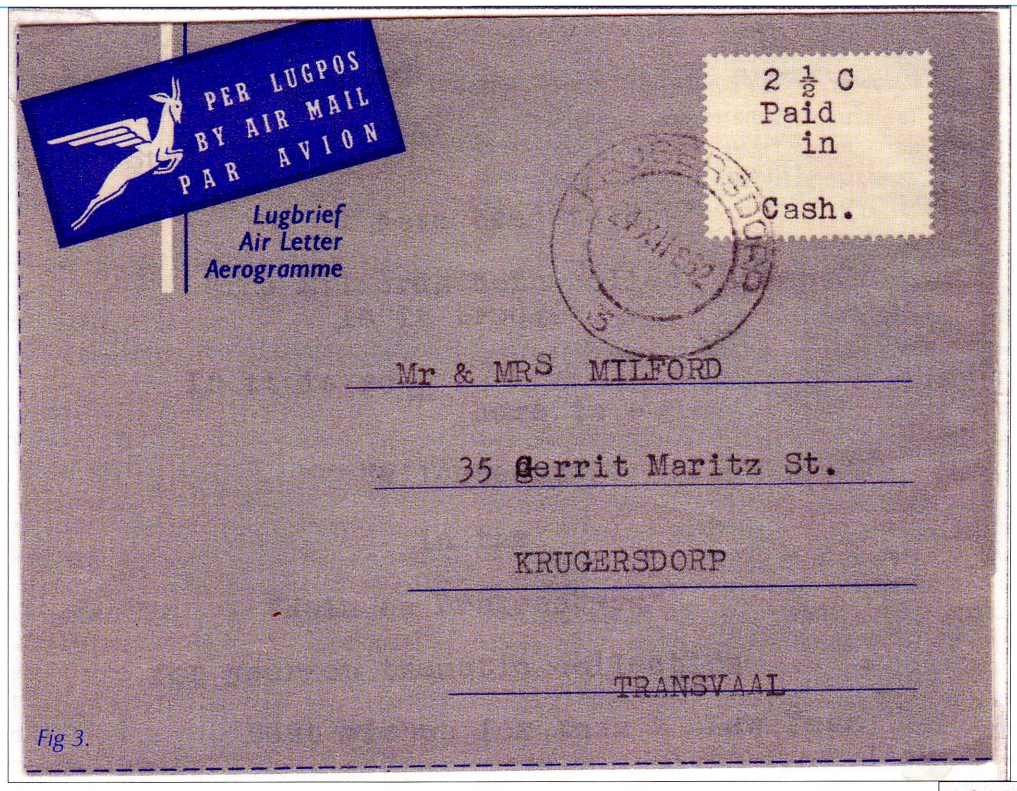


Fig 3.

than the aerogramme illustrated in **Fig.3**. It is suspected that the sender, no less a philatelist than the late Jack Burrell, enjoyed a certain amount of collusion on the part of someone in the Krugersdorp Post Office in order to obtain an apparently genuine 1962 cancellation on what appears to be a fraudulently contrived item of mail.

U.S. Locals

Under the heading of 'Local Posts', Scott's authoritative catalogue of the United States includes, inter alia, the stamps of City Delivery and Private Posts that competed with or supplemented official services. Just such a service was launched in 1846 or 1847 under the title of Franklin's City Despatch Post. The company was short-lived, however, and merged with the Manhattan Express of John Bouton in May or June of 1847. As a result, there appear to be no more than half-a-dozen of the original stamps in existence and a fine single copy sold for US $6 000 in 1999 although seven years later, a poorer copy realised only US $4 000 despite an estimate of US $7 500. The stamp is virtually unknown on cover which was, presumably, the incentive for the creation of the item shown in **Fig.4.** I acquired the cover at auction in 1988 in the knowledge that it was not *"genuine in all respects"*. Nevertheless, I submitted it to the Expert Committee of the 'Royal Philatelic Society' in London in the vain hope that they might overturn the previous verdict or, at least, declare the stamp itself to be genuine. I was disappointed on both counts. Their verdict was that it was a *'faked cover'* and they made no reference at all to the stamp itself. I was able to corroborate their decision myself when I discovered that the bottom left hand corner of the stamp had been lifted exposing the balance of the original *'New York Paid 6 Cts.'* circular handstamp. I still believe that the stamp may be genuine, an opinion based on the observations listed in Patton's *'The Private Local Posts of The United States'* in which the author lists all of the differences between genuine copies and forgeries. Despite the inscription *'Free'*, the stamp sold for two cents throughout its short life.

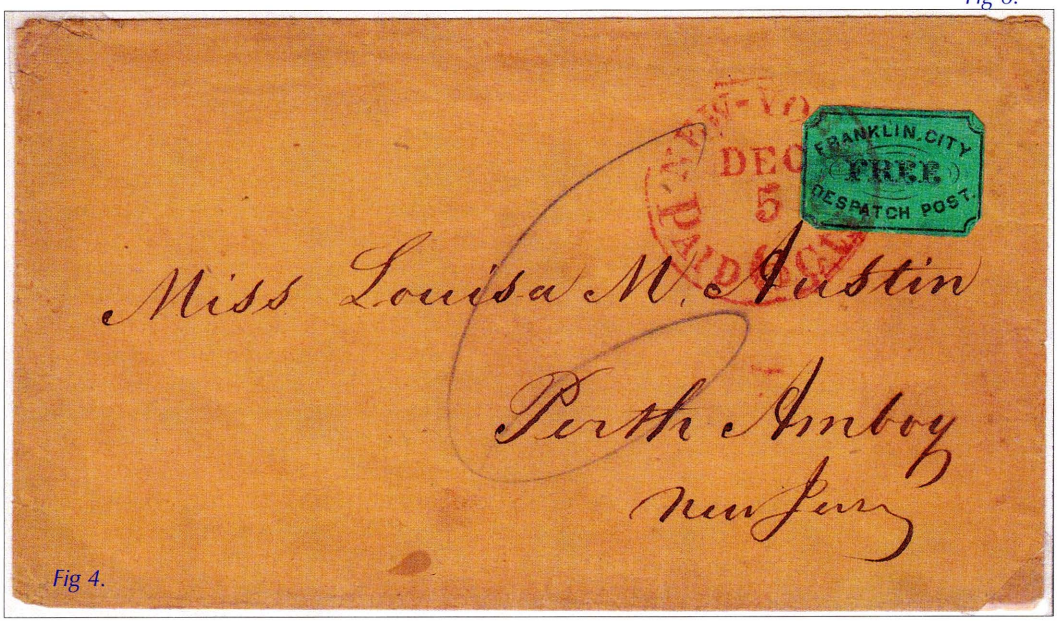


Fig 4.

Mozambique

Stamps have been issued under numerous names in the territory formerly known as Portuguese East Africa including the districts of Inhambane, Tete, Quelimane, Zambezia and Lourenço Marques as well as for two chartered companies - the Mozambique Company and the Nyassa Company. The latter of these administered an area in the north of the country that included the coastal area of Cabo Delgado. The Company had a set of stamps printed in London for this area as shown in **Fig.5.** However, although authorised to organise its own postal affairs, a clause in their charter required that any postage stamps required should be prepared and printed by the Portuguese Royal Mint in Lisbon and as a result the Cabo Delgado issue was never legalised.



Fig 5.



Fig 6.

Guatemala

Guatemala City was the capital of the United Provinces of Central America from 1823 until the federation was dissolved in 1838. It was only in 1847 that the independence of the country of Guatemala was declared and it was a further 24 years before it introduced adhesive postage stamps, the last of the states in Central America to do so. This hiatus provided the notorious Boston Gang with the opportunity of launching a completely spurious stamp on an unsuspecting philatelic market, the design being illustrated in **Fig.6**. The stamp was very finely engraved and was described

in a contemporary stamp magazine as being *'elegant and singularly effective'*. It remained on sale for 14 months before the fraudulence was exposed and it had proved so convincing that forgeries had been produced in order to meet the requirements of collectors.

Albania

Whereas the above-mentioned contrivance might readily be accepted by collectors as a genuine stamp of Guatemala, there is little likelihood of the item shown in **Fig.7** ever being mistaken for an authentic issue of Albania. The copy reproduced in *'Phantom Philately'* has a bold *'Durazzo Poste'* cancellation of, apparently, February 1915. It was printed in Paris which might account for the expression of the country name as *'Albanie'* rather than the indigenous version of *'Shqipenia'* which, in various forms, had been a feature of stamp design since independence from Turkey in 1913. It was also in 1913 that the country discontinued the use of the Turkish currency of 40 *paras* to the *piaster* in favour of the *franc* comprised of 100 *qint*. In 1890, stamps of a somewhat similar appearance but considered to be genuine issues had been lithographed locally for Diégo-Suarez, a seaport in the north of Madagascar that was at that time under the governance of France.

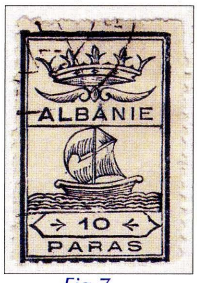


Fig 7.

Sicily

Early in the morning of 28 December 1908, a massive earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter Scale had its epicentre in the Straits of Messina between the island of Sicily and the Calabria region of southern Italy. The seismic upheaval and the ensuing tsunami estimated at 12 metres in height, accounted for between 100 and 200 thousand lives and virtually wiped out the historic seaport of Messina. Countries around the world provided aid for the victims of the disaster and a sheet of 50 triangular labels showing various landmarks and ruins of the region was produced for sale to raise funds in ten different countries. Although not valid for franking mail the stamps bore the 'face value' of 10 cents or its equivalent in the country in which they were to be sold; *centessimos* or a variety thereof for Italy, the U.S.A., France and the Netherlands, *heller* for Austria, *pfennigs* for Germany, *fillers* for Hungary, pence for Great Britain, *ore* for Denmark and *kopecks* for Russia. A similar set but with stamps priced at 20 cents each was issued later and depicted the King and Queen of Italy. From this the twopenny-halfpenny (2½d) equivalent for sale in Great Britain is shown in **Fig.8**.

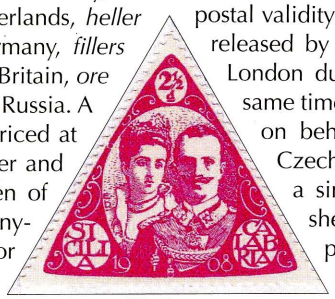


Fig 8.

Russia

The stamp on the reverse of the entire as illustrated in **Fig.9,** looks for all the world like a typical Russian zemstvo or local stamp of the Nineteenth Century. It is, perhaps, particularly reminiscent of the stamp of Ekaterinoslav illustrated in my article in *The S.A.Philatelist* in February 2013. But in fact it is not a zemstvo at all but a 'free frank seal' of a type used by government bodies and religious institutions that were exempt from the payment of the cost of postage. The inscription in the centre of the stamp translates as *'for packets'* which is intended to cover all classes of mail while that around the edge is an abbreviation signifying *'Seal of the Riga Holy Orthodox Seminary'*. The circular itself was addressed to the priest of Kolberg Church and gave details of the suspension of classes during examinations. It bears on the front a Riga postmark dated 26 July 1892 and a manuscript annotation translating as *'via Ruen station to Kolberg'* while the receiving mark shown on the reverse is that of Ruen. I am indebted to Philip Robinson for his help in translating the Russian script and postal markings. Although then in Russia, Riga is now the capital of independent Latvia.



Fig 9.

Governments in Exile

It is not unusual in times of war for the governments of occupied territories to issue stamps while convened in a foreign country. Certain of these have enjoyed a limited postal validity as was the case with those released by the Polish Government in London during World War II. At the same time, however, those produced on behalf of the Government of Czechoslovakia did not enjoy a similar status. The miniature sheet shown in **Fig.10** was printed by Waterlow & Sons for an exhibition of Czech stamps that was held in London in November 1943 to commemorate the silver jubilee of the Republic. Although denominated in Czech currency and based, largely, on a set of regular stamps issued in 1936, the sheet had value only as a souvenir item.

Although Tibet never joined the Universal Postal Union, it did issue stamps as an independent state from 1912 until it became an autonomous region of China in 1965. The Dalai Lama fled to India in 1959 and established the *'Central Tibetan Administration'*, effectively the *'Tibetan Government in Exile'*, at Dharamshala. Although, reportedly, not seeking complete independence from China, the body is apparently prepared to accept a degree of autonomy from Beijing. Stamps, claimed by their originators to be of local validity but in all probability no more than propaganda labels, have been printed in Melbourne, Australia, and a set produced in 1974 marking the centenary of the U.P.U. is represented in **Fig.11**.

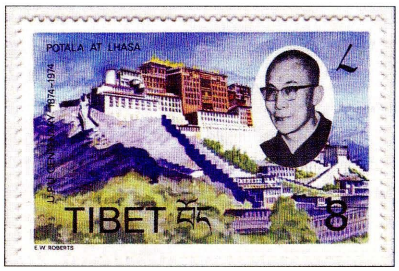


Fig 11.

Sandy Island

The final item in this selection of peripheral material is the stamp printed in the name of Sandy Island that is illustrated in **Fig.12** but which has no pretensions as to postal validity. In fact, the island itself does not even exist! Although it can be found in the Pacific Ocean midway between Australia and New Caledonia in certain atlases and was at one stage identifiable on Google Earth, no trace of it could be found by an Australian oceanographic research expedition that attempted to locate it in 2012. Philatelically, it owes its existence to the organisers of *'Filatelica 2013'* the Italian National Congress that was held in Portonovo in



Fig 10.



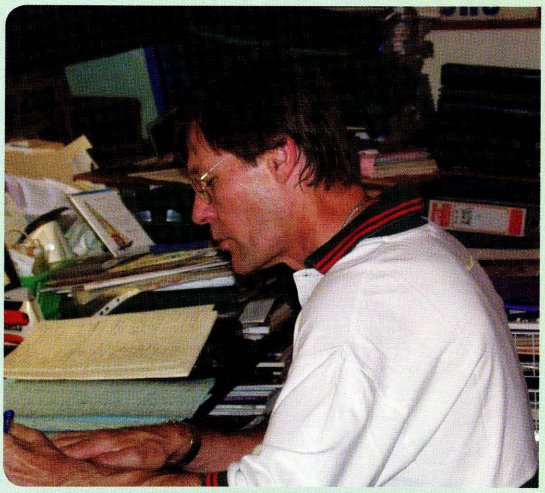
Fig 12.

September 2013. Amongst their number was Fabio Vaccarezza, the editor of the *'Locals of the World'* section of the *'Cinderella Philatelist'*, the quarterly journal of the *'Cinderella Stamp Club'* of London. Fabio kindly furnished me with the stamp of which a copy was given to everyone attending the exhibition. I can imagine the puzzlement as to the whereabouts of Sandy Island that any youngster of today might experience should he have the good fortune of acquiring this stamp. In much the same way, as a schoolboy collector in the 1940s, I hunted in vain through catalogues for a reference to the stamps of Lundy Island.

This is a glimpse of our BEAUTIFUL WORLD...



SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION



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

For buying, selling and bi-monthly AUCTIONS, just contact

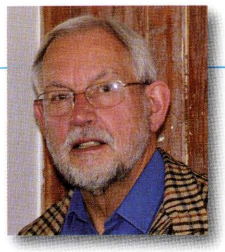
PAUL VAN ZEYL t/a RAND STAMPS

email: paulvz@mweb.co.za

Tel: 012 329 2464

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

South African Stamp Issues 2013 - Part 5



by Robin Messenger - South African Stamp Study Circle.

25 October 2013 – 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND MEXICO





Denominations: B4 (R6.90).
Designer: Thea Clemons.
Printer: The Lowe Martin Group, Canada.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp size: 48 x 32mm, incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 115 x 85mm.
Perforation: 12.4, extending horizontally through miniature sheet margins.
Gum: PVA
Phosphor: Phosphorised paper.
Quantity: 60,000 miniature sheets.
Cylinder numbers: None
Printing sheet size: 600 x 475mm comprising 16 miniature sheets arranged in four rows of four.
First Day Cover: None but the issue was available in folder, No. SF8.6, of which ONLY 250 were produced. They were sold out on day of issue.
Canceller: No. 8.49 – 'PRETORIA / SOUTHXICO / MEAFRICA / 25.10.2013' (sic).

Mexico commemorated the event on 24 October 2013 with a stamp (shown above), accompanied by an FDC, a First Day Card as well as 9 postcards featuring Nelson Mandela. *These were not available from Philatelic Services.*

26 November 2013 – RIVONIA TRIAL 50TH ANNIVERSARY PRESTIGE BOOKLET

Denominations: 12 x Standard Postage (R2.80)
Designer: Annemarie Vermeulen-Breedt, based on photographs from *The Library, University of the Witwatersrand*. Each pane features one of the trialists, followed by a page giving background information of each of them, in the following order:
1. Ahmed Kathrada, 2. Andrew Mlangeni, 3. Arthur Goldreich, 4. Denis Goldberg, 5. Elias Motsoaledi, 6. Govan Mbeki, 7. Harold Wolpe, 8. James Kantor, 9. Lionel Bernstein, 10. Nelson Mandela, 11. Raymond, Mhlaba and 12. Walter Sisulu.
Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.



Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 39 x 37.4mm, each in a booklet pane of size 185 x 92mm.
Perforation: 14.5 x 14.3, extending horizontally to right margin of pane.
Gum: PVA.
Phosphor: Phosphorised paper.
Quantity: 60,000 booklets.
Cylinder numbers: None.
Printing sheet size: 605 x 710mm comprising 12 booklet panes arranged in six rows of two. There are three separate sheets each containing four panes, in vertical strips of three in the order shown above.
First Day Cover: None.
Canceller: No. 8.47 - 'Rivonia / Trial 50 / PRETORIA x 11.7.2013'.

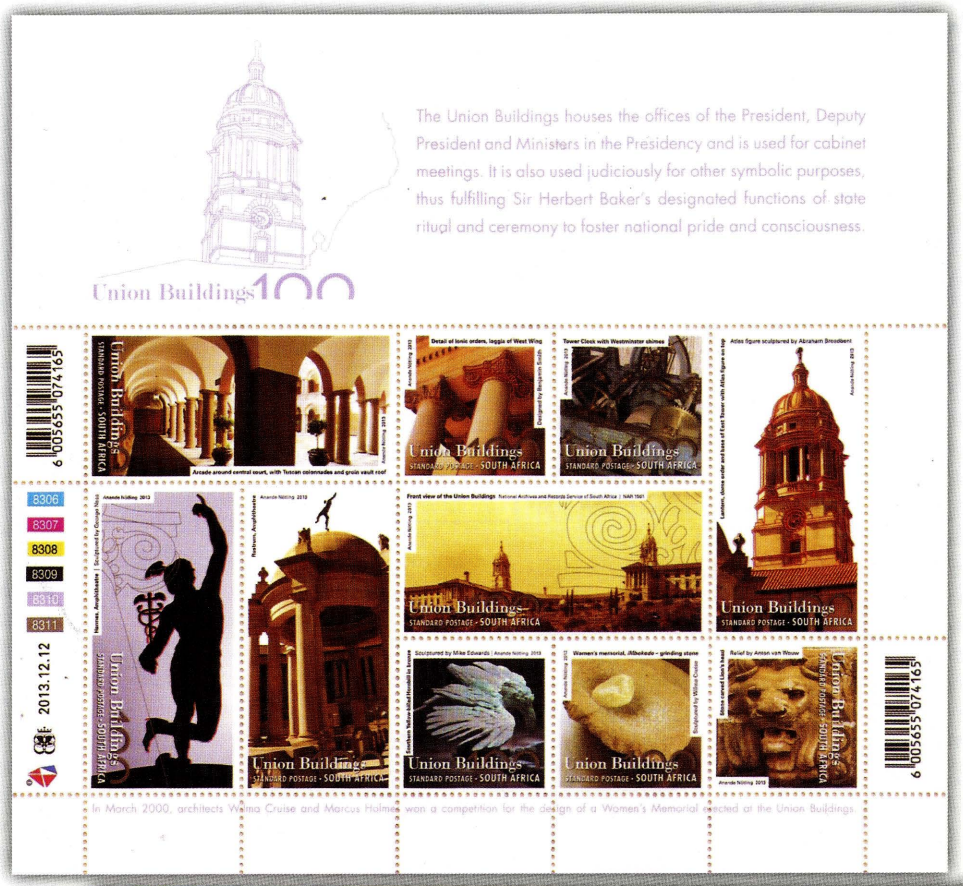
29 November 2013 – WORLD AIDS DAY 25TH ANNIVERSARY BOOKLET



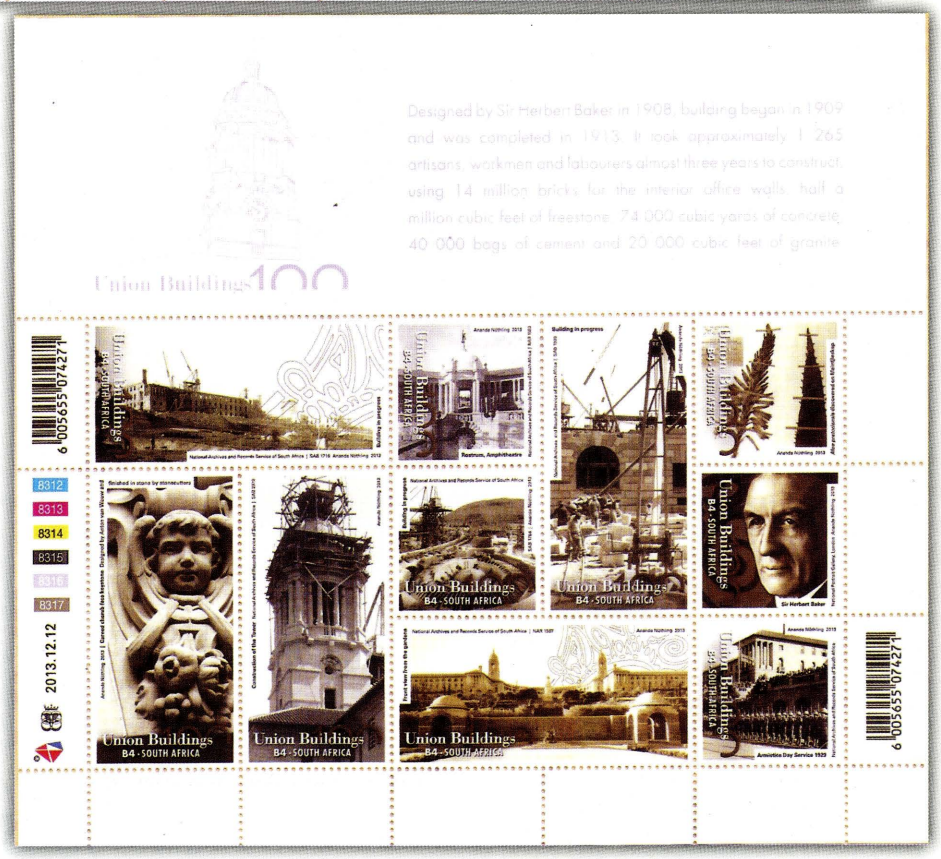
Denominations: 5 x Standard Postage (R2.80).
Designer: Based on Picasso's 1937 painting telling the story of the bombing of Guernica, a small village in Spain, the *Keiskamma Guernica*, measuring 7.8 x 3.5 metres, is formed from the blankets of patients who have stayed at the Keiskamma treatment centre, skirts of traditional Xhosa women and hand-made felt, created by a group of dedicated women under the leadership of Carol Hofmeyr. It represents the sorrow and pain caused by AIDS. The stamps depict details from the *Keiskamma Guernica*.
Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 24 x 30mm, the five different designs being in a se tenant strip with a 6mm gutter between stamps 3 and 4. The booklet of size 150 x 60mm, opened, comprises two such strips , one above the other and sells for R28.00.
Perforation: Die cut simulated of gauge 12.7 x 12.1 but imperforate on left, top and bottom margins of booklet.

Gum: Self-adhesive.
Phosphor: 4mm frame on each stamp.
Quantity: 100,000 booklets.
Cylinder numbers: None.
Printing sheet size: 500 x 780mm comprising nine panes arranged in three rows of three, each pane consisting of four booklets, giving a total of 36 booklets. The panes are separated by 6mm vertical gutters and 20mm horizontal gutters.
First Day Cover: No. 8.62 of standard size, 190 x 102mm, of which 4,000 were produced. Two versions of the cover exist – one with imperforate margins at top of stamps and the other with imperforate margins at the bottom of the stamps.
Canceller: No. 8.48 – 'WORLD / AIDS DAY / 25 / PEDDIE · 29.11.2013'.

12 December 2013 – UNION BUILDINGS CENTENARY



Denominations: 10 x Standard Postage (R2.80) and 10 x B4 (R6.90).
Designer: Anande Nöthling. The B4 designs are printed in monocolour, sepia or grey and are based on photographs, taken whilst under construction, from the National Archives and Records Service of South Africa, except for the portrait of Sir Herbert Baker, which is from the National Portrait Gallery, in London. The Standard Postage designs depict various architectural features of the buildings.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., the Netherlands.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: Various, see illustrations:- horizontal, 60 x 30mm (two Standard Postage; two B4); vertical, 30 x 60mm (three Standard Postage; three B4); or 30mm square (five Standard Postage; five B4).
Perforation: 13.2, extending to bottom, left and right margins of sheetlets
Sheetlet sizes: 180 x 165mm, each containing ten different designs.
Gum: PVA.
Phosphor: Phophorised paper.
Quantity: 50,000 sheetlets of each denominations.
Cylinder numbers: Standard Postage – 8306 (blue), 8307 (red), 8308 (yellow), 8309 (black), 8310 (grey) and 8311 (sepia); B4 – 8312 (blue), 8313 (red), 8314 (yellow), 8315 (black), 8316 (grey) and 8317 (sepia)..
Printing sheet size: 565 x 520mm comprising 6 sheetlets arranged in two rows of three, the top row being Standard Postage and the bottom row B4.
First Day Covers: Standard Postage: Nos. 8.56 (stamps 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10) and 8.57 (stamps 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9); B4: Nos. 8.57 (stamps 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8) and 8.58 (stamps 9, 10, 5, 6 and 7). All of standard size and 4000 of each produced.
Canceller: No. 8.44 - 'Union Buildings / Arcadia · 12.12.2013'.



Acknowledgement:
The above information was collated from Newsletters 332 and 333 of the RSA Stamp Study Group and SETEMPE Volume 18, issues 2 (May – August 2013) and 3 (September – December 2013).

Our Great Karoo!

by Colin Whittle



The Great Karoo is one of the most unusual arid zones in the world. In South Africa it stands alone, unequalled; and globally it is an envied rarity. The Karoo is the home of peace and tranquillity; here one can rest, relax, refresh oneself and recharge the inner batteries of the soul, while exploring and indulging a need for something unusual, seldom encountered elsewhere.

A PALAEONTOLOGIST'S TREASURE-TROVE

Approximately 250 million years ago the Great Karoo was a vast inland sea. As the world's climate gradually changed from cold to hot, the ice shield melted and at various stages great inland deltas, seas, lakes and heavily vegetated swamps were created. This resulted in massive deposits of coal being formed throughout the Karoo. Ancient reptiles and amphibians thrived in the ancient swamps and wet forests and their remains have made the Karoo famous amongst palaeontologists.

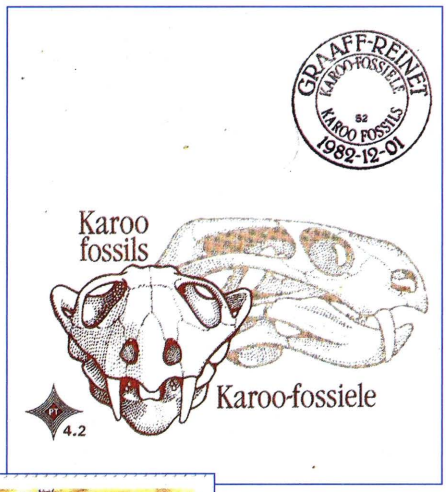
About 180 million years ago, volcanic activity took place on a titanic scale, which brought to an end the evolution and life of a flourishing and diverse reptilian population. These included aquatic carnivores, Beaufort Group herbivores, Permian mammal-like reptiles and predators, Triassic herbivores and carnivores, early mammals and even bipedal dinosaurs, representing many of the extinct genera of the Karoo. The first of these extinct fossils was discovered by Scots-born Andrew Geddes Bain at a road cutting near Fort Beaufort in 1838. He sent his specimens to the British Museum, where, in 1897, fellow Scotsman Robert Broom researched, identified and confirmed the Karoo 'fossils' mammal-like characteristics.

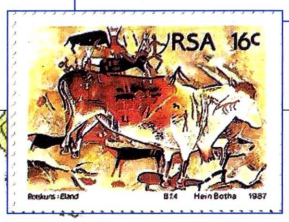
Some of the world's most important archaeological sites are located in the Central Karoo, particularly in the Beaufort West and Nelspoort areas, where fascinating Stone-Age sites and engravings are to be found. The Karoo is integral to the research work conducted by the world's scientists, botanists, archaeologists, geologists, palaeontologists and ecologists. The full story of the evolution of reptiles to mammals is recorded in stone and it is a story going back 500 million years. The world of fossils is explained along the fossil trail at the Karoo National Park, and at some of the other museums in the area. The 'Ou Schuur Project' at the Karoo National Park is seeking to trace the roots of all communities which have lived within the confines of this Park.

EARLY CIVILISATION

People have lived on this harsh plateau, the largest of its kind outside Asia, for about 500,000 years. The Khoi and San people, who left their legacy of fine art in caves and on rocks, gave the Karoo its name. 'Karoo' is derived from Karusa, a Khoi word meaning a dry, barren, thirst land.

This aptly describes the region where water is still scarce today. The Khoi and Bushmen, last of Southern Africa's Stone Age peoples, wandered far and wide throughout the Karoo. These two ethnic groups differed substantially in their cultures and lifestyles; the Hottentots were described as grazers of sheep and cattle, while the Bushmen were hunter-gatherers. (These were the original names given to the tribes by the Dutch. Today, the terms may not be regarded as politically correct).





THE FIRST SETTLERS

The first European settlers, who landed in the Cape of Good Hope in 1652, began to migrate inland when the arable land around the Cape became scarce. Those who first moved into the Karoo were the trekboers in the mid-1700s. At that time, large herds of antelope, zebra and other game roamed the grassy flats of the region. With the occupation of the region by European settlers, sheep gradually replaced the game and the cover of grass degenerated, owing to changes in the pattern of grazing and the climate. The Bantu people to the east did not settle in this region due to the lack of rainfall, which adversely affected the rearing of their cattle.

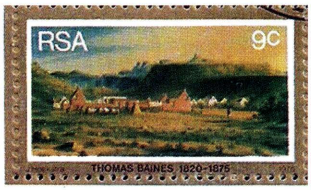
IMPORTANCE OF THE RAILWAY

Construction of a major rail line commenced in the mid-1900s, starting in Cape Town and entering the Karoo from Worcester in the south. This was later extended to Beaufort West and then to De Aar, and on to Bechuanaland, South West Africa and the Rhodesias, on the western leg; and through the Orange Free State to Johannesburg and Mozambique on the eastern route. The impact of this railway network on the history and development of southern Africa cannot be overstated. Both Mark Twain and Winston Churchill were early passengers on this line. The former wrote *"Easy riding, fine cars, all the conveniences, thorough cleanliness, comfortable beds furnished for the night trains"*, while Churchill declared that *"railway travelling at the Cape was more expensive, but just as comfortable as in India"*.

The Great Karoo, an area in excess of 400,000 square kilometres, stretches from the Cederberg and Kouebokkeveldberge in the west, with the Langeberg, Grootswartberge and the Tsitsikamaberge forming its southern boundary, and extending all the way east as far as Graaff Reinet, Colesberg and Cradock. This massive expanse of land within the former Cape Colony and Cape Province, embraces towns such







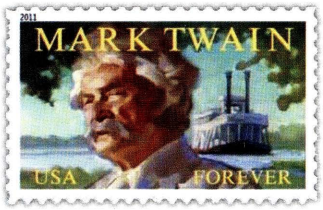
as Touwsrivier, Sutherland, Matjiesfontein, Beaufort West, Laingsburg, Aberdeen, Colesburg, Middelburg, Somerset East and Queenstown. Included just within the northern limits of this region is the town of Carnarvon, site of the multi-billion dollar SKA Radio Telescope Project, which we share with Australia.

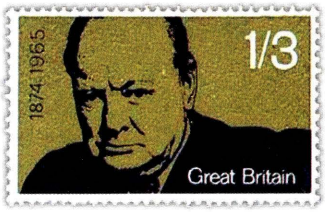


NATURE'S PARADISE

Journeys across this incredible storehouse of nature can be long, but never without interest. It is an ancient, fossil-rich land, also possessing the largest variety of succulents found anywhere on earth. Over 9,000 plant species grow in the Great Karoo, and just one of its arid districts alone is home to more plant species than can be found in the whole of Great Britain.

In recent history, that is less than two hundred years ago, large herds of antelope roamed the grass flats, as did their predators, lion and leopard. Lawrence Green in his book *Karoo* relates stories of massive herds of springbok migrating in their millions. Gordon Cumming, professional hunter and Old Etonian, in one of the finest written accounts ever, recorded that *"He could form no idea of the number of antelope (Springbok) he beheld that day; but he has no hesitation in saying that some hundreds of thousands were within the compass of his immediate vision"*. Some other early estimates put the number in a single migrating herd as exceeding five million animals.





Game animals made the Karoo an outpost of nature. Here lived a wide variety, including klipspringer, kudu, eland and many other antelope, together with their predators. Hyrax, Hartman's mountain zebra, bat eared fox, fallow deer, wild ostrich, guinea fowl, Egyptian goose and lynx were all to be found in this region. The Karoo National Park is today home to the endangered black rhinoceros, the riverine rabbit and the quagga, which has only recently been brought back from extinction. Bird life is also abundant and an increasing number of raptors continue to grace the Karoo.



MAN'S REFUGE

In addition to conserving and protecting many species of our indigenous wildlife, these vast Karoo plains and endless mountains once sheltered runaway slaves, smugglers and the banished. Today an unsurfaced road snakes away from Laingsburg, passes through the hills and into the *'Moordenaarskaroo'*, (Murderer's Karoo). This remote and desolate area was once the refuge to which murderers and robbers of yesteryear fled to escape their pursuers and the law. The scenic route through Thomas Bain's famous Seweweekspoort is locally known as *The Smugglers Route*. It traverses the picturesque settlements of Vleiland and Rouxpos. In days gone by, it also offered safe passage to bands of liquor smugglers.

THE WAR YEARS

At the end of the last century, one of the largest fighting forces ever to leave the shores of Imperial Britain arrived at the Cape to fight in the Anglo-Boer War, often referred to as 'the last of the gentlemen's wars'. Thousands of soldiers, with all the paraphernalia of battle, moved across the plains of the Great Karoo and now, a century later, researchers and Boer War enthusiasts follow their path, visiting the lonely graves which dot the region. A series of blockhouses, a grim reminder of those turbulent times, still guard the railway bridges throughout the central area; a prime example being that at the Geelbeks River, twelve kilometres outside Laingsburg.

FAMOUS NAMES

Many prominent people are closely associated with the Great Karoo. Dr Emil, hailed as the father of modern orthopaedics, was born here in the 1800s, Albert Fick, who did much of the pioneer work on contact lenses and Professor Chris Barnard, the world's first heart transplant surgeon, all had close ties with the Karoo .





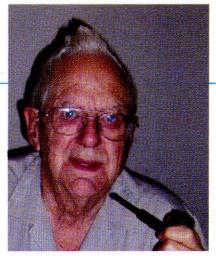
Olive Schreiner, author of *Story of an African Farm*, and a one-time associate of Cecil Rhodes, spent many years living in Beaufort West, Matjiesfontein and Cradock. President Paul Kruger was born in Colesburg, and Rudyard Kipling, who was later to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907, composed the poem *Bridge-Guard in the Karroo, at Ketting Station on the Dwyka River.* The poem evokes the loneliness experienced by British officers and blockhouse soldiers while guarding the Karoo railway track, a critical lifeline to the British war effort at the time.

THE 'NEW' KAROO?

Recently, the South African government lifted the 14-month moratorium on exploration for shale gas using controversial hydraulic fracturing, or 'fracking'. Shell SA had already applied for rights to explore for shale gas in three huge blocks across the Karoo, totalling some 90,000 square kilometres. This international energy company stated that there was no certainty that commercially viable quantities of shale gas existed in the Karoo, although there had been 'encouraging' signs from test wells drilled by Soekor in the 1960s. Shell is keen to commence exploration and, if awarded a licence, the company is committed to drilling at least two wells, and a maximum of eight in each exploration area. The first step, however, is to conduct an environmental impact assessment. If the go-ahead is received for 'fracking', life in the Karoo will be changed forever.



Revisiting the Third Definitive 3c Protea with 'drunken' perforations



by M. J. H. Tonking, S A Stamp Study Circle.

At the time the 3c first reprint date 10.08.76, cylinders 718-722, Pane 'A' Suffix -0 showing 'drunken' perforations appeared, it elicited considerable discussion as to the reason for this anomaly.

This reprint was perforated by both the De La Rue Giori in-built perforator, gauge 12½ x 12½, as well at some later stage, by the Walter Kroll single row appliance also to be 12½ x 12½ gauge. This was the unit which created the 'drunken' perforations, which would not have been possible with the in-built perforator.

Fifteen months later the same 'drunken' perforations were also found on the second reprint dated 31.01.78, cylinders 718-722, Pane 'A' Suffix -1. It was again printed on the De La Rue Giori press and perforated 12½ x 12½, by the Walter Kroll single row perforator.

It was believed that this anomaly was caused by the gripping device which moved the sheet for each strike of the perforator-head oscillating or that side guides had not been correctly set or sheets of different widths had gone through allowing oscillation of narrow sheets.

In 1981 the Government Printer was asked to comment on the 3c with 'drunken' perforations. He reported that this was a 'Make Ready' sheet showing the features which the printing department say often occur when external perforators are used. These are always rejected but this sheet is an item that slipped through to the public. The Walter Kroll perforator used did not have the timing of paper feeding system and the perforating die properly adjusted and co-ordinated to ensure the smooth flow of the paper through the perforating head.

Strangely it only appears that the anomaly only occurred in the case of the 3c value despite the thousands of sheets of other Protea values perforated on the external perforators.

The question is, how many 'Make Ready' sheets slipped through against how many were produced in the normal course of production?

Skeleton showing 'drunken' perforations in the example



3c Value first reprint dated 10.08.76 Cylinders 718-722 'A' Pane Suffix -0. Top four rows of the sheet showing 'drunken' perforations

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 IN THIS ISSUE ON PAGE 34.

1 - Transvaal Roulette Variety, by Alan Drysdall, *The London Philatelist*, September 2013, p.274. Advises the discovery of an unrecorded variety described as *"Transvaal provisional 'all caps' overprint, setting II positions 13 and 14 / 21 and 22 in a RH pane; rouletted 16 horizontally, imperforate vertically"*. Note: a similar article appeared by Alan Drysdall and Fernando Torres in *The Transvaal Philatelist*, November 2013, p.53.

2 - Variations in the Transvaal Numerals in Triangles cancellers generally allocated to Johannesburg (with some comments on those used in Barberton), by Chris Board, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, March 2013, pp.12-14. Author notes three distinct types of numeral '3' and two types for '4'; takes the view that more than one canceller was ordered for offices with larger volumes of mail originating there.

3 - The inclusion of telegraph stamps in the 2013 edition of SG's Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1840-1970 catalogue, by Andrew Higson, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, March 2013, pp.18-19. Many medium to high value postage stamps have been telegraphically used and therefore the recognition of the significance of telegraph stamps should be welcomed. Author discusses listings of T1 to T11 incl, together with some known errors and forgeries.

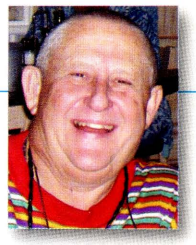
4 - The 1883 re-issued 3d black on rose paper: The difficult positions, by Lars Jørgensen, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, July 2013, pp.28-31. These difficult positions were defined by Jørgensen and Leeflang who both did not have those stamps in their sheet reconstructions, and which were also missing by others, as L31, R15, R17, R20 and R21. Author sets out to re-examine previously allocated positions and manages to locate and define the five missing stamps.

5 - Transvaal Postcards to Overseas Destinations Franked at the Letter Rate, by Lars Jørgensen, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, July 2013, pp.32-37. Author illustrates 7 cards spanning the period 1885 to 1902, which are described with reference to postage rates and ZAR / UPU regulations.

6 – Chafford and Roughway Mills Revisited, by Jeff Woolgar, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, November 2013, pp.57-59. This article updates and adds further information to an earlier article published in *The Transvaal Philatelist* of August 2004 pp.63-77.

7 - King Edward VII Definitives Overprinted 'SPECIMEN', by John Fletcher and comment by Andrew Higson, *The Transvaal Philatelist*, November 2013, pp.62 - 63. In these overprints there is a variety in row 7 no.5 where the left limb of the letter 'M' in 'SPECIMEN' is broken. John Fletcher illustrates this variety on the 1d, 2½d, 6d and 10/- duties, and Andrew Higson shows the same on two colours of the 1/- , the 5/- and the £1 duties.

Thematically Yours



by **Rev Cassie Carstens**,
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging, Pretoria.

Get Collecting - it's fun!

* **Rachel's Tomb** : *And Rachel died, and was buried on the road to Ephraim – now Bethlehem. Jacob set up a pillar upon her grave; it is the pillar at Rachel's grave to this day.* (Genesis 35:19-20). The tomb of the Israeli matriarch Rachel has been recognized in its current location in the neighbourhood of Gilo, on the boundary between Jerusalem and Bethlehem, for 1700 years. In ancient times a tombstone comprising 12 stones, symbolizing the sons of Jacob, was set there. Later a *cupola* resting on four columns was erected and in the 17th Century Rachel's Tomb was made into an enclosed structure. Today, due to security constraints, the small domed building located within the Israeli enclave on the northern outskirts of Bethlehem has been fortified. Nonetheless, hundreds of thousands of Jews visit the site each year.



* "In a hole in the ground there lived a **hobbit**." This simple sentence, coined by JRR Tolkien in the early 1930s, was the beginning of a story that would unexpectedly take the world by storm. From this humble sentence, the novel we know as *The Hobbit* was born. The first edition was published in 1937 and sold out in only two months. It has since been republished many times around the world, and its sequel *Lord of the Rings* gave Tolkien fans further insights into the characters and places that make up Middle-Earth. After the success of the filming of *The Lord of the Rings*, Peter Jackson started with a new trilogy - *The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey*, telling the story of title character Bilbo Baggins who is swept into an epic quest to reclaim the lost Dwarf Kingdom of Erebor from the fearsome dragon Smaug.



* From 7 to 23 February 2014 the 22nd **Winter Olympic Games** takes place in the hinterland of Sochi, one of Russia's most popular Black Sea bathing and health resorts. Although the climate in the town itself is sometimes subtropical, the nearby mountains of the Caucasus beckon with their snow-covered slopes.



A stone originating from Sochi was ground up, mixed with paint and applied to the stamp by thermography. If one passes a finger over the stamp, the milled stone can be clearly felt.

* **Ice Hockey** is (to me) the most vicious, brutal, dangerous sport in the whole world. I do not understand the rules, I do not want to play it, and I do not want to watch it – there is always someone bleeding. The Canadians treasure ice hockey like we South Africans treasure our rugby – different teams (franchises), funny names, colourful clothing, hysterical supporters. Perhaps the problem lies with myself – I do not have any balance, so I can't stay upright on the ice for longer than seven seconds. I would love to make turns and twirls (and shoot a goal), but my pants get very wet in the whole process. Perhaps I must stick to jukskei or bowls.





* **HRH The Prince of Wales** was born Charles Philip Arthur George on 14 November 1948, the eldest son of HRH Princess Elizabeth and HRH Prince Philip. On the death of King George VI in 1952 and his mother's subsequent accession to the throne as Queen Elizabeth II, he became the heir apparent to the throne at three years of age. Heavily involved in his role of supporting the Queen in her duties as Head of State, Prince Charles also represents many charities that support the environment, business and the welfare of disadvantaged young people as well as being involved in highlighting architectural and environmental issues and sustainable farming.

* **The Year of the Horse** gallops into view on January 2014 and rides on until 18 February 2015. Those born under this sign have more than their share of ingenuity, a gift for communication and a taste for the spotlight. They are said to be intuitive, practical and quick-witted. Horses make excellent teachers, politicians and performers. Some famous horses include Rembrandt, Chopin, Sir Paul McCartney and Barbra Streisand. Horse Years over the last century were 1906, 1918, 1930, 1942, 1954, 1966, 1978, 1990 and 2002.

* Since European settlement of Australia, **poultry** has been part of the domestic landscape of country areas. Historically hen-keeping was also common in many towns and once again it is on the rise in urban environments. Many imported and hybrid breeds can be found in backyards and on farms around the country, but there are four specifically Australian breeds of fowl that have been developed since settlement, one of them the well known *Australorp* (also common in South Africa).



* In 2013 Jersey commemorated the 30th year of *The British* ***Dragonfly*** *Society* (can you believe it!). The aims of the Society are to promote and encourage the study and conservation of Ordonata and their habitats. Its patron is the well known Sir David Attenborough OM CH FRS. Two questions: is there anyone in South Africa who is a member of this Society? Is there anyone in South Africa who collects dragons and damsels?



References

- Israel Philatelic Service: 933 – 10/2013 via East Rand Stamps
- New Zealand: *Focus* – Oct 2012 / Issue 54
- Philatelie Liechtenstein: 11 November 2013
- Canada Post: September 2013
- Jersey Post: Autumn 2013
- Posturin (Iceland): 3/2013
- Australian Stamp Bulletin: Issue No 326 / Jan-Feb 2014
- Jersey Post: Summer 2013



PINELANDS STAMP CIRCLE
40th Anniversary by Marilyn Crawford



Three longest-standing members - l to r: Martin Crawford, Marilyn Crawford, John Stinson.

On 7 November 2013, members of the Pinelands Stamp Circle and their partners held a celebratory dinner at the Western Province Cricket Club to commemorate their 40th Anniversary. The venue was fantastic, the food great and everybody had a good time.

Pinelands Stamp Circle was founded in 1973, with John Stinson being the driving force. A Junior Club had run for some years during the 1950s and one of the early members was Pieter Dirk Uys! Unfortunately, the club petered out and for many years there was no stamp club in Pinelands. In 1972, John (a member of the Bellville Philatelic Society), decided to start a club in Pinelands and the first meeting took place in his home in early 1973. The Pinelands Girl Guide Hall was secured as a venue and it was there, in my early twenties, that I first visited the club as a guest of Gil Coates, designer of the First Day Cover for the 1952 Jan van Riebeeck Tercentenary. I soon joined and my boyfriend started attending meetings with me. By 1976 he was also a member - of course, he was Martin Crawford!

After a few years, the club moved to the local Roman Catholic Church Hall and we resurrected the junior section, which attracted a large group of enthusiastic children. However, the Church Hall proved too large, was cold in winter and also costly, so when the Pinelands Municipality built a new library and meeting hall, and offered it to us, we jumped at it and we have been meeting there since 1988.

When I joined the club, I was the youngest member and for many years, Martin and I remained its youngest members. Thankfully, we do now have some younger than we are!! Our oldest member is in his 90s, but John Stinson and I are the only original members who date back to the Circle's founding year. The three of us have served on the committee for many years. Currently, Martin is President and I am Vice-President and Exchange Superintendent, while John has filled various portfolios during his forty years. His current role is as 'the guy who organises our successful auctions'!

We are an enthusiastic bunch and hopefully this enthusiasm will continue and our club will go from strength to strength. Our meetings are always interesting and fun and we welcome any visitors who would like to join us at the Pinelands Stamp Circle.

MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY



BACK: *L-R: Mike O'Connor; Tony Evans*
FRONT: *L-R: Val de Jager; Annetjie Joubert; Joyce Hulse; Aubrey Bowles; Ruth Sykes; Marieanne de Jager; Julia Evans.*
Not shown: *Dave Wyllie and Mike Hemmings.* ***Note*** *the shields kindly produced and donated by Ruth Sykes and handed to the competitors as tokens of appreciation for participating.*

The Maritzburg Philatelic Society hosted an Inter-Club Stamp Competition at their Christmas Meeting on December 16, 2013 (Day of Goodwill). The theme was **Agriculture** and three Clubs competed:

- Maritzburg Philatelic Society. *Agriculture – The Crops*
- Highway Philatelic Society. *Savannah Woodland – Trees as an Agricultural Resource*
- Kwa-Zulu Natal Philatelic Society. *Bees in Agriculture*

It was obvious that the competition had been taken very seriously as each club displayed their interesting and well-presented 16 page exhibits. Kwa-Zulu Natal Philatelic Society even hired a bus to bring their members to the Party! 42 members and friends attended the meeting with Head Judge Dave Beyers and his assistant Nick Smith from the Howick Club taking care of the judging, whilst guests helped themselves to the wonderful fare provided by the ladies from their Tea Committee.

Judging was based on the following criteria:

1.*TREATMENT* Total 30 points

(Title & plan 10, Coverage and development 15, Relevance 5)

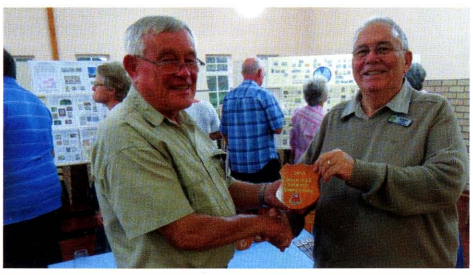
2.*PHILATELIC KNOWLEDGE & RESEARCH* Total 35 points. (Knowledge & accuracy 15, Research 15, Challenge factors 5)

3.*CONDITION & RARITY* Total 25 points (Quality of stamps 20, Rarity 5)

4.*PRESENTATION* Total 10 points

After due deliberation and careful consideration, the Maritzburg Philatelic Society were declared the winners with very little difference in points scored between second and third.

Bev McNaught Davis, Vice-President Region 5, addressed the meeting and said that it was this type of initiative that helped to make stamp-collecting both worthwhile and fun! She is looking forward to another competition, involving all four clubs in the region, although not necessarily along thematic lines. The gauntlet has been 'flung down' and both HPS and KZN have already indicated their willingness to host the next competition in 2014.



LEFT: *Aubrey Bowles receiving a shield*

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

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

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 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 for the submitted material, scanned at 100% with a resolution of 300dpi emailed to the production editor or on a compact disk saved as a tiff, pdf, high resolution jpeg.*

WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier Street, Auckland Park. For further information contact the President : Herbie Schaffler RDPSA - 082 722 7604.

Dates for Society Meetings for 2014 always on a Wednesday at 20h00

* 08 Jan '14 - *Annual General Meeting*
* 12 Feb '14 - *Swaziland to 1968. P. van der Molen*
* 12 Mar '14 - *Visit by Edenvale Society*
* 09 Apr '14 - *First Competitive Evening*
* 14 May '14 - *Invited exhibition - Alan Melville*
* 11 June '14 - *Grand Challenge Match*

Eurocircle Stamp Study

Meetings for 2014 in the Captain's Table at Woodmead ***on the last Wednesday of each month at 20h00*** (except December)

HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Kwazulu Natal

Westville Round Table Hall, on the corner of Siringa Road and Maryvale Road, next to the Westville Athletics Club.

An open invitation to members of all the other Philatelic Societies and members of the public to join us for our meetings held on the SECOND Saturday of every month.

OTHER KZN CLUB INFO:

- ***Hibiscus Coast Philatelic Society,*** at the Sea Park Centre, 251 Casurina Road, Sea Park. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday of the month at 17:30. ***Contact:*** Noel Lavery: 039 695 1642, Fax: 086 600 5990, email: noel@stampauctions.co.za

KZN STAMP FAIRS

- ***Kloof Country Club,*** Victory Road (off Abrey Rd.), Kloof on the last Sunday of the month. ***Contact:*** Bev McNaught-Davis Tel.031 904 1522 email: mcnd@telkomsa.net
- ***Bluff Stamp Fair***: at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban on the 1st Saturday of the month from 08h00 to 13h00. ***Contact:*** John Bracey Tel.: 031 266 1020 Cell.: 079 465 7468 email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716

Contact: Chairman : Alistair Mackenzie Tel: 011 7687565

Secretary : Ian Walker Tel: 011 4721161

Calendar of Events

January 15	- AGM + Exhibit
February 19	- Letter 'A'
March 19	- 3 Page plus Title page
April 16	- 9 Page evening
May 21	- Audio Visual- member participation

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Contacts:

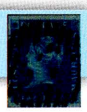
- Herwig Kussing *(President).* 041 368 6320
- Vernon Mitchell *(Vice President).* 041 360 1492

This society meets at Bible Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave, Cotswold.

PROPOSED MEETING DATES for 2014, all on a Monday evening:

03 February 2014	*03 March AGM 2014,*
07 April 2014	*12 May 2014 (not 5 May)*
02 June 2014	*07 July 2014*
04 August 2014	*01 September 2014*
06 October 2014	*10 Nov'14 (not 3 Nov)*
01 December 2014	

MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY



FUN WITH STAMPS

President: Fred Handman, Tel. 083 661 4210

Vice-President: Tony Evans

Treasurer: Ruth Sykes, Cell: 082 402 2103; email: rsykes@absamail.co.za

Secretary: Aubrey Bowles, Tel. 082 558 0283

The Publicity & Monthly Newsletter, as well as information on Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles, burncreed45@telkomsa.net

Other committee members: Julia Evans; Franklin van der Spuy; Marianne de Jager & Dave Wyllie.

Meetings: Held at St Mathews Parish Hall in Hayfields, from 16h00 onwards, every 3rd Monday of each month. Visitors always welcome. Thematic Group meets every second Saturday. Established in 1924 the Society is looking forward to its 90th birthday.

Join us on February 17, 2014 - 2nd meeting for the New Year and "N" is the challenge.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 7896357

Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.

Meeting dates for 2014

15 Jan, 19 Feb, 19 Mar (AGM), 16 Apr, 21 May, 18 Jun, 16 Jul, 20 Aug, 17 Sep, 15 Oct and 19 Nov. No meeting in Dec.

FOUNDED IN 1911 THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL

Meets at 19h30 on the second Tuesday evening of the month at the Berea Bowling Club, Corner Brand & Furguson Rds, Glenwood Durban.

(January meeting held on the ***third*** *Tuesday)*

"All are welcome"

Contacts:

- Ted Brown *(President)* 083 284 6554
- Bev McNaught-Davis *(Vice-President)* 031 904 1522
- Harold Deg *(Secretary)* s 084 222 1123

...The club is working on 'Stamp Exhibitions' with the theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...



Stamp Fair Activities in the Western Cape:

Contact person is Ken Joseph - on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

STELLENBOSCH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting - first Tuesday of the month at 19h00.

Venue - Le Donjon, La Societé, La Clemence, Webersvallei Road, Stellenbosch.

Activities include internal & external exhibitions, visiting speakers, informative, instructive talks and demonstrations. Monthly Newsletter *with information on local philatelic activities: exhibitions, stamp fairs, society meetings; includes semi technical articles on matters of philatelic interest authored locally or abstracted from international journals.*

Visitors are welcome at all meetings

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula.

Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests gather once a month. FHPS is now reaching a wider audience on the internet since launching their own website.

Please have a look and maybe get some ideas or inspiration for your own society.

Website address:
www.fhps.info
email: info.fhps@info
Volker Janssen
FHPS Secretary

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7.30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.

Contacts:

- Alex Visser *(President)* 012 803 1881
- Steve Marsh *(Vice-President)* 012 660 2824

Comic Corner

Stamps *that make us* SMILE

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek & Royal Philatelic Society

The 22nd episode of : Errors on Stamps...

"ONE MISSING"



The Emirate of Fujeira issued a large number of stamps for the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich. The 16 Dirham stamp of a large set of 30 shows a rowing boat and a flag of Australia to acknowledge that Australian rowers are the best in the world, although they were not very successful in the previous Olympics.

The main errors on this stamp are the 'monk-like' outfit of the rowers which must be very inconvenient for hard working sportsmen in a Olympic competition and most of all the fact that there is no rowing boat competition with three rowers, only the one with two rowers and a cox. He only shouts but does not row, and for the common four-man boat the team is one rower short.

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 Chris Cordes, email : belvadere@worldonline.co.za
- **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@aol.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 or: 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: Dr 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.perrow232@gmail.com
- **The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa.** Secretary Marge Viljoen. Tel: 012 460 7339 mobile: 082 990 0176, email: thinkgraphics@telkom.net Ben Jansen. PO Box 835, Groenkloof, 0027
- **The Postal Stationery Society.** Secretary Colin Baker. email: pss.secreary@virgin.net www.postalstationery.org.uk

MAJOR PHILATELIC EVENTS

07 - 12 August '14
PHILAKOREA 2014
- Seoul / Korea
(www.philakorea.com)
Commissioner: Dr Ian Matheson RDPSA
FIP Patronage
Applications Closed 15 December 2013

01 - 06 December '14
MALAYSIA 2014 - Kuala Lumpur/Malaysia
Commissioner: TBA
FIP Patronage

14 - 19 August '15
SINGAPORE 2015
www.singapore2015.com
Commissioner: TBA
FIP Patronage

29 May - 04 June '16
NEW YORK 2016 - USA
www.ny2016.org
Commissioner: TBA
FIP Patronage

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:

- **WESTERN CAPE STAMP FAIR:** Durbanville first Saturday each month from 09h00 at the Durbanville Library, Cnr Oxford & Koeberg Roads, Durbaville, Western Cape. Contact person Ken Joseph on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.
- **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:** 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.
- **TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:** Afrikaanse Filatelie-vereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact rev Cassie Carstens on 012 653 2279.
- **SANDTON STAMP FAIR:** 2nd Saturday of every month; at the Kyalami Country Club ***433 Maple Road, Kyalami.*** Contact Clinton Goslin at 083 272 9367.
- **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:** Last Saturday of all months, except December; Impala Community Centre, Elizabeth Road, off Atlas Road, Altlasville. Contact: Steve Catlin 016 341 3712 or 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.

Smalls

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 3 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

WANTED: a variety of stamps from Africa - Contact 25 year old Andrew Pavlyuk at address Kolomijska 3/18. Lviv - 79049. Ukraine . email : albyrew@gmail.com

WANTED: Philatelic Material for Algerian collector. Contact: Abdelillah Boubchir, cité 100 logts, bt C1, N48. 22002, Sidi bel abbes. ALGÉRIA. email:boubchirabdelilah@yahoo.fr

EXCHANGE: Mint Stamps and other Philatelic Material as FDC's, Postal Stationery, Special Cancellations, postally used covers and postcards with OFFICIAL POSTAL LABELS AFFIXED etc. Interested in LABELLED letters and postcards which bear the AFFIXED (but NOT PRINTED AT THE MINT/PRINT HOUSE NOR PUT IN INK) postal official labels like 'By Air Mail', 'Par Avion', 'Priority', 'Economy', 'Express', 'Urgent', 'Certified', 'Return to Sender' and also 'Registered' or 'R ... and number of registration'. Different labels in size, shape, colour, perforated or flat-cut, different size and shape of letters, written in different languages etc - all varieties from one and the same country are welcome.
Contact: Yuri Katsov. P.O.Box 161.
SUMY-24 Ukraine UA-40024.
Fax: +380 542 365266
E-mail: yurikatsov@rambler.ru

EXCHANGE: a Belgium family want to correspond with a view to collect / exchange stamps from Africa. They have stamps from other European countries for exchange. Contact: Aerts Jimmy. St-Jorisveld 104. 3390 St-Joris-Winge. Belgium.
email : aertsjimmy@telenet.be

EXCHANGE: 16 year old Anton, of Naberezhnye Chelny, who is currently studying at university and whose hobby is stamp collecting after inheriting his father's small collection. Address: Post Code-423800. City-Naberezhnye Chelny. Russia Street-Druzhby Narodov 44/45 - 83
Anton Trophimoff

EXCHANGE: UK collector wishes to exchange with South African collector. Can offer good range of used GB from early times to current and recent mint issues. Wants mint/used South Africa as per wants list. B.C.Baker, Bees End, 76a Allastone Road, Lydney, Glos. GL15 5ST, Great Britain.

Stanley Gibbons
Commonwealth Department

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
STANLEY GIBBONS LTD
LONDON
PHILATELISTS



South Africa

SG 43/b
1930-45 1d black and carmine (type I), Rotogravure ptg, 'SUIDAFRIKA' one word, upright wmk, right marginal folded block of 40 (4x10) from Issue 1, R5-14/9-12 with 'B' opposite English stamp (R5/12, 'Intact mainmast') and '4246' sheet number, rows 8-11/9-12 showing interrupted printing of carmine resulting in ERROR FRAME OMITTED (save R8/12 with tiny portion of frame present), and R12/9-12 with partial omission, unmounted o.g. (except two normals). A magnificent showpiece, and unique in this form.

£12,500

No wants lists too small, please send or contact
Brian Lucas on + 44 (0)20 7557 4418 e-mail **blucas@stanleygibbons.com**
or Andrew Mansi on +44 (0)20 7557 4455 e-mail **amansi@stanleygibbons.com**

Est 1856
STANLEY GIBBONS
Philatelic

Stanley Gibbons Limited
399 Strand, London, WC2R 0LX
United Kingdom
+4420 7836 8444
www.stanleygibbons.com

SPINK

LONDON
1666

BRITISH OCCUPATION AND SIEGE ISSUES DURING THE ANGLO-BOER WAR

THE HARRY BIRKHEAD COLLECTION

12 MARCH 2013 | LONDON











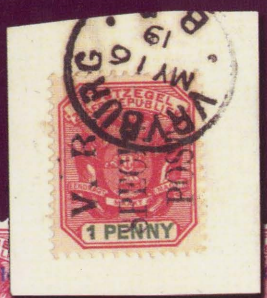














For more information please contact David Parsons
Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4072 Fax: +44 (0)20 7563 4085 Email: dparsons@spink.com
69 Southampton Row | Bloomsbury | London | WC1B 4ET

www.spink.com

JUNASS 2014

8 – 11 October 2014, Rautenbach Hall, University of Pretoria, Pretoria

ENTRY FORM

P O Box 36473 MENLOPARK, 0102
or by email to alex.visser @up.ac.za

In accordance with the rules and regulations of JUNASS with which I agree to be bound, I wish to enter the exhibit described below.

1 DETAILS OF EXHIBITOR

Name: .....
Date of birth: ..... **Age on 1 January 2014:**.....
Club: .....
School: ..... **Grade:** .....
Physical address: ..... **Postal Address:** .....
....
....
Telephone No: .....**Cell No.** .....
E-mail address: .....

2 TITLE OF EXHIBIT

.....
Class:☐ Medal, ☐ Star, ☐ Club,
Category:☐ Country, ☐ Thematic☐ Open, ☐ Other, ☐ Literature
Number of frames: .....

3 DELIVERY OF THE EXHIBIT

My exhibit will be ☐ sent by post
☐ sent by courier (please request physical address before sending)
☐ delivered by hand

4 RETURN OF THE EXHIBIT

My exhibit is to be returned by ☐ post
☐ sent by courier (please provide physical address and costs with entry)
☐ collected by hand

5 PREVIOUS AWARDS FOR THIS EXHIBIT

My entry has received the following awards in the last three years at JUNASS exhibitions or at a higher level.

Date **Occasion** **Award**
1:.....
2: .....
3: .....

6 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBIT

Provide a description of your exhibit in a maximum of fifty (50) words.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

7 PAYMENT

- Entry fee per exhibit to be enclosed: Medal, Open and Other class and literature,**R50.00;** Star class **R40.00;** Club exhibit, **free**
- Payments (cheque or direct deposit or transfer) to be made to Pretoria Philatelic Society ABSA a/c 40 6966 3510 at Brooklyn ABSA Branch Code 335-345
- Please indicate the exhibitor's name and STAMPSHOW as a reference on direct deposits or transfers.

8 ACCEPTANCE OF THE EXHIBIT

- **Signature of parent, guardian or club youth leader:** I confirm that the entry is the work and property of the entrant and also that the age is correct.
- **Signature of youth leader:** I confirm that the club entry is the work of the junior members.

....
Parent / guardian /Club youth leader Club youth leader

9 IMPORTANT DATES

- This form, plus payment and photograph of the exhibitor, MUST be returned by **13 July 2014** to the address given above.
- All exhibits MUST be received by 4 **October 2014**.

STAMPSHOW 2014
NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

PROVISIONAL ENTRY FORM

Section "A" - Personal Details		
TITLE	INITIALS	OFFICE USE
SURNAME		
ADDRESS		TEL: H: W: Fax: Cell: Email:
POSTCODE	SOCIETY	

SECTION "B" - PROVISIONAL ENTRY FORM

I wish to enter for STAMPSHOW 2014 the exhibit described below.

I agree to abide by the rules of Stampshow 2014.

I enclose/provide proof of payment of the sum of R100 in payment of the exhibit handling fee.

Cheque payable to Pretoria Philatelic Society or

Deposit to 40 6966 3510 at Brooklyn ABSA Branch Code 335-345 – noting your name and Stampshow as reference and please submit copy of deposit advice.

Signature _____ Date _____

This Entry Form must reach the Secretary, STAMPSHOW 2014, PO Box 36473, MENLOPARK 0102, SOUTH AFRICA (or email alex.visser@up.ac.za) not later than 30 June 2014.

TITLE OF EXHIBIT:	
CLASS	NUMBER OF FRAMES REQUIRED

PREVIOUS AWARDS received by this exhibit at National level or higher

DATE	OCCASION	AWARD

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

I am a first-time exhibitor at National level and per clause 3.4 of the Prospectus, my Society hereby confirms that my exhibit is of National standard.

Name & Signature of Society Chairman or Secretary:

STAMPSHOW 2014

National Philatelic Exhibition

8 – 11 OCTOBER 2014

RAUTENBACH HALL,
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED BY

The South African Post Office
The University of Pretoria
The Philatelic Federation of South Africa
Dealers: Spink, Stephan Welz,
Argyll Etkin, Stanley Gibbons
Hosted by: Pretoria Philatelic Society

PROSPECTUS JUNASS 2014

1 STATUS OF EXHIITION

The exhibition shall be competitive and open to all junior members of clubs affiliated to the Youth Activities Committee of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa. Exhibitors must be under the age of 21 on 1 January 2014. Exhibits which have attained a Gold award within the last year at a JUNASS or higher level will not be eligible for competitive entry.

2 SCOPE OF THE EXHIBITION

2.1 COMPETITIVE CATEGORIES
- Star Class (beginners, 8, 12 or 16 pages)
- Medal Class (guided by FIP rules)
  a) Country, b) Thematic, c) Open, d) Other, e) Literature (newsletters, articles, others)
- Club exhibit (1 frame)

2.2 AGE GROUPS
Each of the above categories are sub-divided into the following age groups (as at 1 January 2014)
a) 9 years and under
b) From 10 up to and including 12 years of age
c) From 13 up to and including 15 years of age
d) From 16 up to and including 19 years of age
e) From 19 up to and including under 21 years of age

2.3 CLUB EXHIBIT: COMPETITIVE
One frame per Club allowed, theme to be "Wheeled transport".

3 ENTRIES AND EXHIBITS

3.1 Each competitor to provide a photograph, about postcard size of him/herself with details of school, interests, etc. These are to go on the frames with the exhibit.

3.2 A charge of R50.00 per exhibit will be due on submission of the entry form. This fee is not refundable. The entry form and fees for each exhibit must be received before 13 July 2014 to enable the Organising Committee to allocate frames, together with a description of fifty words or less, in English or Afrikaans, for the brochure.

3.3 Each entry form must be signed by the Club Youth Leader or entrant's parent or guardian to confirm the exhibitor's age and that the exhibit is the bona fide property and work of the entrant.

3.4 At the discretion of the organising Committee, a maximum of five frames will be allocated per entry (minimum – one frame) and a maximum of two entries per exhibitor will be considered. If two entries are submitted, the exhibitor must indicate their preference if only one is accepted.

3.5 Addressed envelopes and/or envelope labels will be sent to entrants via the Youth Leader for despatch of the exhibit to the Organising Committee.

3.6 Exhibits must reach the Organising Committee not later than 4 October 2014.

3.7 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 One frame holds 16 sheets each with a maximum height of 30 cm and width of 23 cm. Sheets must be protected with acetate or plastic sheets in order to be accepted.

4.2 The entry fee per exhibit: Medal class and literature,**R50.00;** Star class,**R40.00;** Club exhibit, **free**.

5 LIABILITY

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 body arranging the exhibition, nor any voluntary helpers, shall incur any liability for any loss or damage sustained by an exhibit from any cause or for any reason whatsoever.

6 JURY AND AWARDS

6.1 The Organising Committee has invited a person to chair the jury and to appoint jury members all of whom are on the list of accredited judges maintained by the Philatelic Federation of South Africa.

6.2 Awards will be made at the discretion of the Jury whose decision is final. The Grand Prix award will only be made to an exhibit attaining Vermeil or Gold standard. The medal awards are as follows:
a) Gold b) Vermeil c) Silver d) Silver Bronze e) Bronze f) Certificate of Merit
For the STAR Class, one to five stars will be awarded, with a prize for the best entry in this class.

6.3 Certificates will be issued to all participants. Additional special awards may be made available by the Jury. No entry should be eligible for more than one special award.

6.4 All previous awards attained by an exhibit must be indicated on the entry form.

7 ACCEPTANCE OF EXHIBITION REGULATIONS

Completion and submission of the 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 which is not covered by these rules.

8 ENTRY FORMS AND CONTACT DETAILS

Entry Forms are enclosed and photocopies are acceptable. Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Forms are available on www.philatelysa..co.za or from Alex Visser, Stampshow 2008 Pretoria, PO Box 36473 MENLOPARK, 0102, or by email from alex.visser@up.ac.za. Correspondence may also be sent to these addresses.

STAMPSHOW 2014

National Philatelic Exhibition

8 – 11 OCTOBER 2014

RAUTENBACH HALL,
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

GENEROUSLY SUPPORTED BY
The South African Post Office
The University of Pretoria
The Philatelic Federation of South Africa
Dealers: Spink, Stephan Welz,
Argyll Etkin, Stanley Gibbons
Hosted by: Pretoria Philatelic Society

PROSPECTUS

1. STATUS OF EXHIBITION

1.1 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 all members of Societies affiliated to the *Federation Internationale Philatelique* (FIP) and *Federation Internationale l'Asie Philatelique* (FIAP).
1.2 Any collection which has since 1 July 2011
(a) gained a Large Gold Award at any South African National or Special National Exhibition, or a Gold or Large Gold Award at any International Exhibition, shall not be eligible for competitive entry for this exhibition except in Group B Class 01 (Championship Class);
(b) gained a Gold Award at any Southern African National or Special National Exhibition shall only be eligible for competitive entry at this exhibition subject to the provisions of Clause 8.3.
1.3 Entries (other than literature) from outside of the RSA shall only be accepted provided that the exhibitor or a person delegated by him shall personally bring the exhibit into and out of RSA; the organizers will not provide for exhibit clearing or forwarding facilities.

2. SCOPE OF EXHIBITION

Group A : Non-competitive
(a) : Court of Honour
(b) : Invited exhibits
Group B : Competitive Philately
Class 01 : Championship Class (see point 1.2 and 7.4)
Class 02 : Traditional Philately
(a) South Africa, all periods (includes pre-Union areas)
(b) Great Britain and Commonwealth
(c) Rest of the World
Class 03 : Postal History, Historical and Historical/Social Studies
(a) South Africa, all periods (includes pre-Union areas)
(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: Aerophilately, Maritime and Disaster Mails
Class 06: Revenues and Postal Stationery
Class 07: One Frame exhibits (see clause 11)
Class 08: Literature, including Electronic Media
Group C: Competitive – FIP Experimental Classes and Other
Class 09: "Open Philately" Class (see clause 10)
Class 10: Modern Experimental Traditional Class (see clause 12)
Class 11: First Day Covers, Cinderellas
Class 12: Picture Postcards

3. ENTRIES AND EXHIBITS

3.1 A non-refundable administration charge of R100 per entry will be due on submission of the Provisional Entry Form.
3.2 The fee per frame or per Literature entry is R50 payable on submission of the Final Entry form.
3.3 There is no maximum number of entries for each exhibitor, however, if more than one provisional entry is submitted, the exhibitor must signify his/her preference if not all can be accepted. No exhibit may be entered in more than one class. 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. Single frame exhibits can only be entered in Class 7.
3.4 A provisional entry from an exhibitor competing for the first time must be accompanied by a statement from the committee of his/her Society confirming that the exhibit is of national standard. This declaration will automatically enter the exhibit for the ERPS Floating Trophy which is awarded to a first-time philatelic exhibitor at National level.
3.5 Entries must be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor; the completion of an entry form is deemed an implied declaration to this effect.
3.6 A Provisional Entry Form, with the administration fee for each exhibit, must be received before **30 June 2014**. All awards gained by an exhibit in the previous 3 years must be listed on the Provisional Entry Form.
3.7 The Organising Committee reserves the right to reject any entry or exhibit, in whole or in part, without having to provide any reason for such rejection.
3.8 For each accepted exhibit, the Organising Committee must receive before **31 July 2014** (a) the Final Entry Form, (b) the prescribed frame fees (Clause 3.2), (c) a description of the exhibit in English or Afrikaans not exceeding 100 words (in MSWord) for inclusion in the exhibition catalogue, (d) a photocopy or scan of the exhibit's introductory page outlining the concept of the exhibit; which may subsequently be amended (fundamental concept of the exhibit may not be changed).
3.9 After receipt by the Organising Committee of the Final Entry Form, special labels or envelopes for submission of the exhibit will be forwarded to all accepted exhibitors.
3.10 Commissioners will be appointed in Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth to transport exhibits and trophies to and from Pretoria.
3.11 Exhibits must be received by the Commissioners as they instruct or must be delivered to the Organising Committee not later than **4 October 2014**, except for Literature (Class 08), where entries are required by **1 August 2014** for judging purposes; delivery instructions will be advised on the Final Entry Forms.
3.12 Should any doubt or dispute arise as to the eligibility of any entry, the ruling of the Organising Committee shall be final.

4. EXHIBITION FRAMES

4.1 Exhibition frames accommodate 16 sheets, each with a maximum height of 305mm. The daylight width of the frame is 900mm. Sheets will be mounted in the sequence of 4 *horizontal* rows of 4 sheets each. The minimum stiffness of the sheets must be 120 g/m^2 as thin sheets are difficult to mount.
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 top right corner. Numbering is to be sequential within each exhibit, e.g for a 4 frame exhibit the sheets shall be numbered from 1 to 64.
4.3 All frame allocations are 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 Stampshow, nor any voluntary helpers, shall incur any liability for any loss or damage sustained by an exhibit from any cause or for any reason whatsoever.
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 chair and appoint the jury, which will comprise currently accredited judges of the PFSA or other suitably qualified judges. Other persons may also be nominated to act as Apprentice Jurors.
6.2 The Chairman shall have full control over the activities of the jury, which shall be subject to the Rules and By-laws of the PFSA. While the jury may call in any person/s as a consultant, neither consultant/s nor Apprentice Jurors shall have any vote in the jury's deliberations. The Chairman shall have the casting vote.
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. Copied material (photostats, scans or photographs) used in exhibits must be clearly labeled as such and must be at least 25% linearly larger or smaller than the actual

size of the item depicted. Original photographs in Class 3 (Postal History) are permitted in full size if they are part of the development of the exhibit.
6.5 Competitive exhibits will be judged on their individual merits and not against other collections, except in the case of the *Grand Prix* and other Special Awards.
6.6 No exhibition page may bear any indication of price or value, nor shall any exhibit in any way be advertised for sale.
6.7 At the sole discretion of the jury, an exhibitor's related exhibits may be grouped together with a view to making an award for the whole greater than that which such exhibits might have obtained individually. Such combinations shall not receive a Gold or Large Gold Award.
6.8 At the sole discretion of the jury, an exhibit entered in a particular Class may be transferred to another Class with a view of making an award greater than it might otherwise have obtained, except for exhibits entered in Class 10 (Modern Experimental Traditional).
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 Judging shall be based on current FIP rules for each Class, where they exist. Where exhibitors are not clear about FIP rules or PFSA interpretation thereof, please contact the Organising Committee stating the Class of interest.
6.11 Adjudicating the winner of Group B Class 01 (Championship Class) will be by Jury majority vote (Chair has casting vote).

7. AWARDS (except for Classes 01 and 07)

7.1 Exhibition Awards and points will be:

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

Vermeil and Silver awards may be given with the Felicitations of the Jury.
7.2 No exhibit may receive more than one Exhibition Award.
7.3 Each entry that is not given an Exhibition Award will receive a Certificate of Participation. All Exhibition Awards and Certificates awarded to exhibits in Class 7 and 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 and all entrants will receive a Large Gold Award.

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. Class 12 exhibits are not eligible for Special Awards except for Awards specifically for this class.
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 African philately of not lower than Gold Award standard. These two exhibits will not be eligible for any other Special Award.
8.3 An exhibit which since 1 July 2011 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 exhibit will be eligible for more than two Special Awards.

9. CLASS 03(d) HISTORICAL, SOCIAL & SPECIAL

FIP introduced this 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 03(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. THE 'OPEN PHILATELY' CLASS

10.1 The objectives of the Open Philately 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 traditional 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. In addition to all requirements for competitive exhibits, viz entry forms and fees, introductory page, exhibit description, etc, the only stipulations are (a) no part of the exhibit may exceed 3mm in thickness so it can be mounted in the frames, and (b) the philatelic elements must be not less than 50% of the total area of items shown (see SAP August 2013 p.137 for marking).
10.2 Entries in the Open Philately will be eligible for f the Special Awards and Trophies.

11. THE 'ONE FRAME' CLASS

11.1 The objectives of the 'One Frame' Class are to provide for both new collectors to start exhibiting on a small scale at a National Exhibition and also to give established collectors an opportunity to show material that cannot be treated well in more than one frame or to show new ideas and developments. The 'One Frame' exhibit must have an introduction page which lays out the intention and scope of the exhibit. This page may also contain exhibition material. The "One Frame" exhibit must have a narrow scope and not be an extract from a large exhibit.
11.2 The 'One Frame' Class will have 5 awards; the certificate shall state "One Frame" class:

Gold	85 - 100
Vermeil	70 - 84
Silver	55 - 69
Bronze	40 - 54
Certificate of Participation	up to 39

11.3. Entries in the 'One Frame' class will be eligible for any of the Special Awards and Trophies. Entry in this Class will not prevent the Exhibitor qualifying for the ERPS Trophy at a later Exhibition with a multiframe exhibit.

12. MODERN EXPERIMENTAL TRADITIONAL CLASS

This exhibition will include an experimental traditional philately class to encourage exhibits of modern material. The class will follow existing traditional philately rules but be restricted to stamp issues after 1 January 1961. Marking system has been modified to exclude criterion Importance. The 10 points previously allocated to Importance have been redistributed to Presentation and Treatment. The revised points for the class are: Presentation 10; Treatment 25; Philatelic Knowledge, Study and Research 35; Condition 10; Rarity, Acquisition Difficulty 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. As this is a national exhibition, there may be exhibitors who 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 CERTIFICATE AND CATALOGUE

Each exhibit will be given a Certificate and 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.

16. FURTHER INFORMATION

Further copies of these Exhibition Guidelines and provisional entry forms may be obtained from:
Stampshow 2014 Pretoria
PO Box 36473 MENLOPARK, 0102
or by email from alex.visser@up.ac.za
These Exhibition Guidelines and Entry Form will also be available on the Federation website www.philatelysa.co.za

DEADLINES

Provisional Entry	30 June 2014
Final Entry	31 July 2014
Deliver Literature Entry	1 August 2014
Deliver Exhibit	4 October 2014

April 2014

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

- Airmail Rates of Portuguese East Africa
- The Evolution of Private Pictorial Postcards in Natal
- Northern Rhodesia 1952 1d and 3d Postage Dues on Chalky Paper
- Sarah Glueck, Legendariese Posmeesteres van Lady Grey - 1899-1903
- Correspondence of Arnoldus Koevoet, a Manumitted Slave at the Cape of Good Hope

This issue celebrates the **10th YEAR** *of the* **'Full-Colour'** *issues of The SA Philatelist*

R42.00 VAT incl. ISSN 0038-2566 Vol 90:2 923

• STOP PRESS - RESULTS FROM THE CANBERRA SHOW 14-16 MARCH



SOUTH AFRICA: London Pictorials: Wonderful Full Set Bradbury Wilkinson IMPERFORATE COLOUR TRIALS of 1927 values in UNISSUED COLOURS. This is the unique archival set of 14 SANS "SPECIMEN" PERFORATION. A magnificent & important group for connoisseur.

So many choices...

www.johnson.co.za
YOUR DEALER PARTNER?

April 2014 Vol 90 No 2 Whole No 923

The South African Philatelist

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

www.philatelysa.co.za

R42. 00 per copy. VAT inclusive. ISSN 0038-2566

- 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,
- Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

CONTENTS

Airmail Rates of Portuguese East Africa - *Andrew Fischer* 42
Federation Contact Details 49
The Evolution of Private Pictorial Postcards in Natal - *R N Porter* 50
Letter from London - *JR Frank* 56
Northern Rhodesia 1952 1d & 3d Postage Dues on Chalky Paper - *Otto Peetoom* 58
Sarah Glueck,Legendariese Posmeesteres van Lady Grey - 1899-1903 - *Pauw Steyl* 60
The Correspondence of Arnoldus Koevoet, a Manumitted Slave at the Cape of Good Hope - *Andrew Briscoe* 64

Regular Features

Publishing deadlines 39
From the Mail Box 40, 67
Phun with Postmarks - Alex Visser 48
Society news 57, 69
New Stamp Issues - Robin Messenger 66
Thematically Yours - Rev Cassie Carstens 68
Stamps that make us smile - Volker Janssen 69
Classifieds 70
Future Events 70

Advertisers

Johnson Philatelics 38
Doreen Royan 41
Sandafayre 47
Stephan Welz 49
David Morrison 57
Janssen Stamps 57
Filat AG 65
Rand Stamps 67
East Rand Stamps 68
WHBO 70
Stanley Gibbons 71
Spink 72

STOP PRESS

RESULTS FROM THE CANBERRA SHOW 14-16 MARCH

- Gawie van der Walt: *'The South African Border War including the involvement of the Cubans 1966-1989'* - GOLD
- Alan Melville: *'Tristan da Cunha: A Century of Cachets, Cancellations and other Postal Markings'* - LARGE VERMEIL
- Herwig Kussing: *'Germany: The Mail Postillion on Postcards used during the Inflation Period 1921-1923'* - LARGE VERMEIL

As advised by our National Commissioner, Moira Bleazard.

PLEASE NOTE:

Enquiries regarding subscriptions and membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at pfsasec@mweb.co.za
Phone: +27 (0)11 917 5304

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

The Editorial Board: **email address:**

- Emil Minnaar RDPSA : emil@minnaar.org
- Janice Botes: *Production Editor* janice@gdb.co.za
- Moira Bleazard: bleazard@telkomsa.net
- Robin Messenger: messenger.robin@gmail.com
- Alan Rose: roses@wol.co.za
- Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL : molens@pixie.co.za
- *Consultant* Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL: mobsbyc@mweb.co.za
- *Consultant* Alex Visser : alex.visser@up.ac.za
- *Consultant* Michael Wigmore RDPSA: dcrocker@lando.co.za

PFSA Expert Committee:
fax: 023 614 2521, PO Box 304, Montagu, Cape 6720,
email : dcrocker@lando.co.za

Membership Secretary: Jill Redmond RDPSA,
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Production Editor: Janice Botes, Tel: +27(0)11 454 5940
Fax: 086 697 4806 email : janice@gdb.co.za
Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

Closing dates for future issues

June issue	Vol. 90: 3.	924 :	8 May 2014
August issue	Vol. 90: 4.	925 :	14 July 2014
October issue	Vol. 90: 5.	926 :	10 Sept 2014

Design and layout: GDB Promotions

Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2014 in South Africa is R252.00. SADC countries, the subscription is R440.00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R500.00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publication: This journal is published by **The Philatelic Federation of South Africa**. The Secretary is Jill Redmond RDPSA, P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R252.00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R440.00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R500.00.

Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die tydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond RDPSA, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park, 1463. E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za.
Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

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

From the mailbox . . .

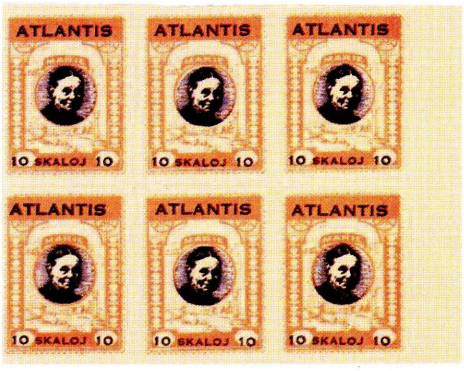
Sponsored by PILOT

Correspondence to *THE SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the Editorial Board. 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.

More information . . .

Sir,

In August 2012 you published a review on my behalf of a book entitled *'The Postage Stamps of The Principality of Atlantis'* by Wolfgang Baldus. At that time, I was not in possession of any of the 'stamps' featured in the book and was therefore unable to furnish you with a suitable item with which to illustrate the review. Recently, however, and quite by chance, I acquired a mint block of 12 imperforate stamps in a 'mixed bag' of material for which I had put in a successful postal bid in a recent Cinderella Stamp Club auction. The imperf version does in fact include an imitation perforation in the design, although this may not be obvious in the item shown, which is described by Baldus as being 10-skaloj orange on light orange! The name of the currency, skalo, is apparently an Esperanto word meaning scale while the terminal "j" is said to provide the plural version. Baldus speculates that a comparatively small percentage of the stamps issued were perforated for postal use and that the remainder were produced in the main for sale to collectors. Certainly, of the 17 covers illustrated in the book and emanating, apparently, from Atlantis between February 1935 and August 1940, 11 bear stamps of this issue and all appear to be perforated. The lady whose portrait appears on the stamp is Anne Marie Jorgensen, mother of Captain J.L.Mott, the instigator of the postal service of Atlantis.



Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL, RNCP (Witwatersrand Philatelic Society).

With thanks . . .

Dear Sir,

Thank you for sending me an award for the RSA Revenue Article, published in June 2013.

It gives me great pleasure that this subject was of great interest. I got the prize, a Pilot pen a few weeks ago by parcel mail along with your letter dated September 13th.

About a week ago, I went to the website of *The SA Philatelist* to thank you, but I got no reply and was not sure the message was delivered.

I hope more readers get interested by collecting SA Revenues. There is much more to discover and not all the information will be found in *Barefoot's Commonwealth* issue for revenues.

If interested, I can send other articles from South(ern) Africa revenues.

Wishing the editorial board a Merry Christmas and a happy and inspiring new philatelic year.

Oscar van der Vliet

J.H. Curle of The Curle Collection

The Editor, SA Philatelist

Dear Sir

Visitors who saw the famous *Curle collection* of Transvaal stamps at JOMAPEX 2013 (*SA Philatelist,* October 2013 p. 150) may like to know more about the personality behind it.



John Herbert Curle (1870-1943) came to the Witwatersrand as a young Scottish mining engineer in 1891. After 3 years he was appointed mining editor of the Johannesburg *Star*, but soon left this position and (in his own words) "took up my proper work of mine evaluation." One of his colleagues on the editorial staff was Manfred Nathan, later to become a well-known South African jurist and writer. In his reminiscences (*'Not Heaven itself'* (1946, pp105/6) Nathan has this to say about Curle:

"(He was) a tall man with thick eye-brows and a sort of stammer. Curle was a man who appeared to hide his light under a bushel, but was in fact a man of great ability. He did not say much, and kept his own council. Though we had little talks now and then, he was rather reserved and never encouraged confidences. I suppose his position as mining editor enabled him to acquire a good deal of 'inside' information. At any rate, he invested shrewdly and was always a successful operator on the (stock) exchange. He left *The Star* and travelled. In fact, he became a famous traveller, and was said to have visited every place, accessible and inaccessible, on the surface of the earth. He wrote several books about his journeying, which had considerable success, and he was also a sort of amateur philosopher, aiming, I think, at being a modern Winwood Reade. With all this, he found time to be an ardent stamp collector, and he had a great and rare collection. He died, a very rich man, in 1942 (sic)"

More details about Curle's career, together with philatelic highlights in the collection that he bequeathed to the Africana Museum, are contained in a booklet of 16 pages published sometime after 1948, of which a photocopy is at hand. According to this source *"there can be no question that the Curle Collection of Transvaal stamps is the finest in existence."* Apparently he regarded the Transvaal as his spiritual home and no other stamps appealed to him much.

Curle was the author of a standard work *'The Gold Mines of the World'* (1st ed. 1895, 2nd expanded ed. 1905) based on his early travels and inspections, but also containing excellent investment advice for those days. That he was an accomplished and popular writer is shown by the fact that *'Today and Tomorrow: the testing period of the white race'* went through 9 editions between 1926 and 1932. This book starts off with a brief description of Timbuktu as he found it under French occupation *"when African travel again became possible after the Great War (of 1914-1918)"* He says *"much of the town of mud has now collapsed in shapeless heaps"* and the population is estimated at no more than 5,000.

However, of greater interest to the philatelic community is the impressive memoir entitled *'Transvaal Postage Stamps'* by J.H. Curle and A.E. Basden, published by the Royal Philatelic Society of London in 1940. Curle was not only a great collector, but was obviously knowledgeable enough to deserve some of the highest awards in philately: the Schönbrunn vase in Vienna (1933), the RPSL Tilleard Medal in London, the Grand Prix at JIPEX (1936) in Johannesburg and the RPSL Crawford Medal for the above mentioned memoir.

Research never stands still. One is tempted to ask how much has been added to our knowledge during the past 70-odd years since Curle wrote up his collection.

Wilhelm J. Verwoerd
Stellenbosch Philatelic Society
wjvsnr@mweb.co.za



Doreen Royan & Associates (Pty.) Ltd

Fine Postage Stamps (Established 1982)

P. O. Box 98885, Sloane Park, 2152, Johannesburg, South Africa

Tel: + 27 11 706 1920 Fax: + 27 11 706 1962

Rarities Errors & Varieties



Cape of Good Hope/Mafeking

1900 Boer War - Mafeking Siege "Baden-Powell"

3d. deep blue on blue horizontally laid paper. No Watermark. Perf. 12. Wide Frame.

Superb mint condition.

British Philatelic Association Certificate No. 83,298 (2013).

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE.

SG 22

Price on Request

Website: www.doreenroyan.com

Email: royan@icon.co.za

CEJAN DESIGN CONCEPTS 0783987839

AIRMAIL RATES OF PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

by Andrew Fischer, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



Introduction

The airmail rates of Portuguese East Africa during the early part of its aviation history have represented somewhat of an enigma to philatelists over the years. For many there appears, on the surface anyway, to be little rhyme or reason to the frankings of covers.

There are a number of reasons for this enigma:

- The airmail charge represented a surcharge in addition to the normal surface mail rate that required knowledge of surface mail rates, themselves subject to regular amendments by the postal authorities.
- There were two local currencies in circulation in Portuguese East Africa during the period – Metropolitano Escudos ('ME') used in the colony of Mozambique; and Companhia de Moçambique Escudos ('CME') used in the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique.
- The airmail surcharges were charged in Postal Gold Francs ('GFr'), rather than one of the local currencies – the colony of Mozambique used the GFr from 1932 to July 1937 and the Companhia de Moçambique used the GFr from 1932 until July 1935.
- The airmail surcharges payable in the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique were quoted in GFr, but were payable in ME – the postal clerks were required to apply the exchange rate between the GFr and the ME and to manually calculate the postage required to be affixed to each mail item.
- The early airmail services in Portuguese East Africa were undertaken by foreign air services leaving the postal authorities of Mozambique to react to external stimuli rather than initiate developments internally.

The Postal Gold Franc

The Postal Gold Franc was established at the 7th Congress of the Universal Postal Union ('UPU') held in Madrid in 1920[1].

At the subsequent 8th Congress of the UPU held in Stockholm in 1924, the GFr was defined as consisting of 100 centimes, with a weight of gold of 0.322g at a fineness of .900 (approximately 22 karat). All members of the UPU were obliged to fix their postal rates at the closest equivalent amount in their own currency[2]. This provision has not changed since its implementation.

The gold price was unchanged at US$ 35.00 per troy oz. (equal to 31.1034768 grams) for the period January 1934 to 1964 'the Gold Standard' making it a stable and useful tool for the determination of rates during the period under consideration. The GFr would therefore have been worth $0.326 in January 1934.

Surface Mail Rates

Although the colony of Mozambique and the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique had similar postage rates between 1932 and 1941, the effective dates of implementation were often different.

It should also be noted that although the Companhia de Moçambique used a different currency (the CME) to the colony of Mozambique (the ME), the postage stamps of the Companhia de Moçambique were issued in ME. The CME was always much stronger than the ME and the exchange rate during the period 1932 to 1941 was 24ME44.4 per 1CME, by decree.

The Legal Framework for Airmail Surcharges

Due to the rapid expansion of air services, the UPU called a special conference at The Hague from 1 to 10 September 1927 to discuss the regulation of airmail services under the auspices of the UPU. The conference was opened by the Dutch Minister of the Waterstaat, who defined the mission of the conference as follows:

"You have been summoned to work out a plan for regulating international airmail traffic. Regulations should be put into force, as an experiment, at the commencement of 1928, and should in this case serve as a basis for the revision of the Universal Postal Convention at the Congress of London in 1929. … The new regulations must fix cheap, uniform rates; a just compensation for the air navigation companies; regulate transhipment of the mail; a marked simplicity of international accountancy."

The Hague conference delivered on its mandate. The 38 members attending the meeting agreed to an airmail surcharge not exceeding GFr 0.25 per 20g per 1,000km. Similarly, a postcard airmail surcharge not exceeding GFr 0.25 per 20g per 1,000km was agreed. The effective date of these surcharges was 1 January 1928[3].

The London Congress of 1929 subsequently adopted the regulations promulgated at The Hague with only minor amendments.

Although Portugal, a founder member of the UPU, sent delegates to both the special conference at The Hague and the London Congress, it did little to promote airmail services in its colonies. The result of Portugal's inaction was that airmail services in Portuguese East Africa were driven by foreign airmail services.

Imperial Airways' Africa Service

Prior to the first Mozambique postal regulations covering airmail, mail was sent by private carriage primarily to Salisbury where the correspondence entered the mail system. Mail was then carried by Imperial Airways from Salisbury to Europe and beyond. This was the first airmail link between Portuguese East Africa and the rest of the world. The promulgation of the first airmail rates for Portuguese East Africa was compelled by the development of airmail routes and services of foreign air services.

On 16 July 1932 Portaria *(Decree)* 1:713 was published by the Governor of Mozambique. The Decree set out the first postal regulations applicable to airmail services in Mozambique, including the airmail surcharges applicable to different destinations. The Decree prescribed that airmail surcharges be paid in GFr and not ME, also setting out the initial exchange rate between the ME and the GFr (1ME00 = GFr 0.167). The Decree further provided for three airmail exchange points - Lourenço Marques ('LM') in the south, Quelimane in the north and Tete in the interior.

The surcharges for correspondence emanating from northern Mozambique and southern Mozambique are set out in the table below.

This Decree was subsequently made effective in the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique on 16 August 1932. The surcharges applicable to northern Mozambique were to be applied in the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique[4].

Destination	South (LM) via Johannesburg (Per 20g step)	North (Quelimane & Tete) via Salisbury (Per 20g step)
South Africa	GFr 0.21[a]	GFr 0.42[a]
Northern & Southern Rhodesia	GFr 0.42[a]	GFr 0.21[a]
India via Delhi	GFr 2.625	GFr 2.10
India via Karachi	GFr 2.10	GFr 1.575
Great Britain	GFr 1.785	GFr 1.365
Europe (other than GB)	GFr 1.785	GFr 1.575
	[a] Per 15g step	

The rates published in the Decree coincided with the destinations of the Imperial Airways African service.

The airmail surcharges were revised on 29 September 1932 in terms of Ordem de Serviço (Order of Service) 223/28 and included three new destinations (Australia, Brazil and the United States of America)[5].

Destination	From LM via Johannesburg Per 20g step)	From Quelimane & Tete via Salisbury (Per 20g step)
South Africa	GFr 0.28	GFr 0.53
Northern & Southern Rhodesia	GFr 0.53	GFr 0.35
India via Delhi	GFr 2.38	GFr 1.92
India via Karachi	GFr 1.95	GFr 1.58
Great Britain	GFr 1.69	GFr 1.39
Europe (other than Great Britain)	GFr 1.86	GFr 1.53
United States of America	GFr 2.25	GFr 2.11
Brazil	GFr 9.07	GFr 9.16
Australia	GFr 2.49	GFr 2.15

This Order of Service was made effective in the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique on 1 November 1932. The surcharges applicable to northern Mozambique were made effective for Beira[6].

The airmail surcharges were levied in GFr and paid by way of a 'Special Status' airmail etiquette completed in manuscript. Mozambique issued etiquettes to the public on 16 July 1932.

The Companhia de Moçambique printed a total of 20,000 etiquettes locally on plain ungummed paper in sheets of twenty irregularly line perforated 11½. These etiquettes were issued to the public on 16 August 1932.

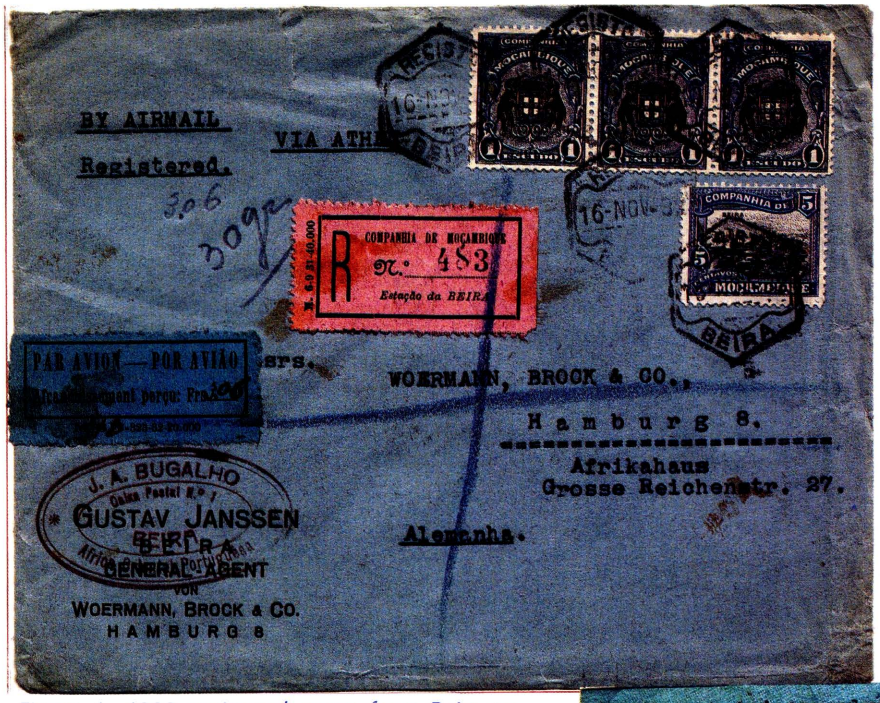


Figure 1. 1932 registered cover from Beira to Germany with a weight of 30g. Surface rate – 3E05: 1E40 20g surface rate; 0E85c second 20g step; 0E80c registration paid with four duties. Airmail rate – 3GFr06: 1GFr03 20g airmail rate; 1GFr03 20g second step – paid with etiquette.

The 'Special Status' airmail etiquettes were used in the colony of Mozambique until 13 March 1938, when the colony issued its first airmail postage stamps. The Companhia de Moçambique also used 'Special Status' airmail etiquettes, but for a much shorter period. It issued its first airmail duties on 1 October 1935 to replace 'Special Status' airmail etiquettes in its territory.

The French Feeder Service

On 29 July 1934 a French company, Service de la Navigation Aérienne de Madagascar ('SNAM'), commenced an airmail service from Tananarive, Madagascar to Broken Hill via Majunga, Moçambique Island, Quelimane and Tete. The service connected with the Imperial Airways' Africa service at Broken Hill with the primary aim of creating an airmail connection between Madagascar and France.

In anticipation of this service the colony of Mozambique issued Ordem de Serviço 143/38 on 18 July 1934 setting out new airmail surcharges.

Destination	From LM via Johannesburg (Per 15g step)	From Quelimane and Tete via Salisbury (Per 15g step)
South Africa	GFr 0.21	GFr 0.40
Northern & Southern Rhodesia	GFr 0.40	GFr 0.26
Madagascar		GFr 0.46
India via Delhi	GFr 1.80	GFr 1.45
India via Karachi	GFr 1.47	GFr 1.20
Great Britain	GFr 1.28	GFr 1.05
Europe other than Great Britain	GFr 1.40	GFr 1.16
United States of America	GFr 1.71	GFr 1.60
Brazil	GFr 6.86	GFr 6.93
Australia	GFr 1.89	GFr 1.63

On 2 August 1934 Ordem de Serviço 148/40 was issued. The purpose of this Order was, inter alia, to provide the surcharges for internal airmail, Southern Africa (GFr 0.62) and Great Britain (GFr 1.47) from Moçambique Island, Quelimane and Tete.

On 15 January 1935 the postal authorities of the colony of Mozambique issued Instrução (*Instruction*)

Destination	From LM via Johannesburg (Per 15g step)	From Quelimane & Tete via Salisbury(Per 15g step)
South Africa	GFr 0.11	GFr 0.33
Northern & Southern Rhodesia	GFr 0.34	GFr 0.22
India via Delhi	GFr 1.55	GFr 1.22
India via Karachi	GFr 1.26	GFr 1.00
Great Britain	GFr 1.15	GFr 0.89
Europe other than Great Britain	GFr 1.28	GFr 0.98
United States of America	GFr 1.66	GFr 1.35
Brazil	GFr 7.79	GFr 5.84
Australia	GFr 2.60	GFr 1.37



Figure 2. 1934 cover from Tete to Tananarive. Surface rate – 1E65. Airmail rate – 3E20. Both rates paid with three duties.

no. 2. The revised airmail surcharges were effective from 1 February 1935.

The surcharges were very quickly amended again - Instrução no. 6 was issued on 7 February 1935 and became effective on 1 March 1935. The purpose of this Instruction was to revise the weight per step from 15g per step to 5g per step, in line with UPU requirements. This was effected by simply dividing the rates published the month before by three.

Destination	From LM via Johannesburg (Per 5g step)	From Quelimane and Tete via Salisbury (Per 5g step)	Via the SNAM service (Per 5g step)
South Africa	GFr 0.04	GFr 0.11	GFr 0.21 [b]
Northern & Southern Rhodesia	GFr 0.12	GFr 0.08[a]	GFr 0.21
India via Delhi	GFr 0.52	GFr 0.41	GFr 0.65
India via Karachi	GFr 0.42	GFr 0.34	GFr 0.55
Great Britain	GFr 1.15	GFr 0.30	GFr 0.49
Europe other than Great Britain	GFr 0.43	GFr 0.33	GFr 0.49
United States of America	GFr 0.39	GFr 0.45	
Brazil	GFr 2.60	GFr 1.95	
Australia	GFr 0.87	GFr 0.46	

[a.] Per 15g step; [b.] Amended to GFr 0.12 from 1 June 1937

The previous surcharges were only valid for one month before being amended again to expand the number of European countries for which there were specified separate surcharges. Instrução no. 11 was issued on 18 March 1935 and became effective on 1 April 1935.

Destination	From Beira, Quelimane & Tete via Salisbury (Per 5g step)
South Africa	GFr 0.12
Northern Rhodesia	GFr 0.08[a]
Southern Rhodesia	GFr 0.12
India via Delhi or Calcutta	GFr 0.42
India via Karachi	GFr 0.35
Europe other than countries listed below	GFr 0.33
France	GFr 0.32
Great Britain, Italy, Portugal & Switzerland	GFr 0.31
Germany and Spain	GFr 0.36
United States of America	GFr 0.46
Brazil	GFr 1.55
Australia	GFr 0.79

[a.] Per 15g step

Rhodesia & Nyasaland Airways

During early 1935, the Manica Trading Company of Beira obtained the concession from the Companhia de Moçambique to fly mail between Beira and Salisbury and Beira and Blantyre. The concession was operated by Rhodesian & Nyasaland Airways Limited ('RANA') using a newly acquired De Havilland Dragon Rapide (DH89), on behalf of the Manica Trading Company.

The colony of Mozambique published Instrução no. 23 on 30 July 1935, effective from 1 August 1935, for airmail correspondence carried on the RANA service. Mail for overseas destinations connected with the Imperial Airways' African service in Salisbury.

Destination	Per 5g step
Northern Rhodesia	GFr 0.18
Nyasaland	1E00[a]
Southern Rhodesia	1E00a
South Africa	GFr 0.22
Europe other than countries listed below	GFr 0.43
France	GFr 0.42
Germany and Spain	GFr 0.46
Great Britain, Italy, Portugal & Switzerland	GFr 0.41
India via Delhi or Calcutta	GFr 0.52
India via Karachi	GFr 0.45
United States of America	GFr 0.56
Brazil	GFr 1.65
Australia	GFr 0.89

[a.] Per 15g step and charged in ME



Figure 3. 1935 souvenir cover from Beira to London. Surface rate – 1E75. Airmail rate – 0GFr41 (equivalent to 2E95 at an exchange rate of 0GFr14). Both rates paid with three duties.

Once again the published surcharges were not in force for long, being superseded by Instrução no. 28, issued on 2 September 1935 and effective from 15 September 1935.

Destination	Per 5g step
Northern Rhodesia	GFr 0.16
Nyasaland	1E00[a]
Southern Rhodesia	1E00[a]
South Africa	GFr 0.19
Europe other than countries listed below	GFr 0.41
France	GFr 0.40
Germany and Spain	GFr 0.44
Great Britain, Italy, Portugal & Switzerland	GFr 0.39
India via Delhi or Calcutta	GFr 0.50
India via Karachi	GFr 0.43
United States of America	GFr 0.54
Brazil	GFr 1.63
Australia	GFr 0.87

[a.] Per 15g step and charged in ME



Figure 4. 1936 cover from Antonio Enes to Switzerland with a weight of 5g. Surface rate – 1E75 surface rate paid with three duties. Airmail rate – 0GFr39 5g airmail rate paid with etiquette.



Figure 5. 1937 commercial cover from Beira to Lourenço Marques with a weight of 5g. Surface rate – 0E80 surface rate. Airmail rate – 0GFr12 5g airmail rate (equivalent to 0E80 at an exchange rate of 0GFr14). Both paid with two duties.

Internal Airmail Surcharges

The first surcharges dealing with internal airmail services were only published on 2 August 1934[7]. The surcharge for internal airmail carried on the SNAM service was fixed at GFr 0.63 per 15g step.

On 15 January 1935 Instrução no. 2 was published, providing for an airmail surcharge of GFr 1.08 per 15g step for mail from Moçambique Island, Quelimane and Tete to LM via Johannesburg effective from 1 February 1935.

Instrução no. 6, published on 7 February 1935 and effective on 1 March 1935, provided for revised internal airmail surcharges:

mails carried on the SNAM service were surcharged at GFr 0.21 per 5g step; and

mails carried on the Imperial Airways service via Johannesburg ('Jhb') and LM was surcharged at GFr 0.36 per 5g step.

Further Instructions followed setting out new or additional surcharges as the internal mail routes developed. The surcharges were for each 5g step:

Instrução no.	No. 17	No. 28	No. 28A	No. 13/4
Effective from	1 Jul 1935	15 Sep 1935	Not stated	1 Jun 1937
Imperial Airways & SNAM services	GFr 0.16			GFr 0.12
Companhia de Moçambique ex northern Mozambique	GFr 0.29			
Companhia de Moçambique ex LM			GFr 0.20	
Moçambique Island, Quelimane and Tete via LM & Jhb			GFr 0.20	
Via Beira / Blantyre		GFr 0.08		
Via Beira / Blantyre / Salisbury		GFr 0.15		
Via Beira / Salisbury / Jhb		GFr 0.19		
Via Jhb / Salisbury / Beira		GFr 0.20		

The End of the Gold Franc

By 1937 the postal authorities of Portuguese East Africa had recognised the need to simplify the process of calculating and paying for airmail services. The rate tables denominated in GFr were replaced with tables denominated in ME only and the surface rate and airmail surcharge was combined into a single rate.

To this end, Instrução 16/8 was published on 8 July 1937 in the colony of Mozambique. The Instruction provided for the total combined airmail rate to be paid by way of the 'Special Status' airmail etiquettes issued for this purpose. In addition, the Instruction mandated the recording the weight of the postal item in grams on the correspondence.

The Instruction was made effective from 18 July 1937.

Destination	First 5g step	Additional 5g steps, up to 20g
Internal	1E00	0E30
Southern Africa	1E00[a]	--
France and Italy	3E20	1E50
Germany	3E30	1E50
Great Britain	3E00	1E00
Portugal	3E00	2E00
Switzerland	3E30	2E00
India	5E20	3E50
Brazil	15E00	13E00
Australia	6E50	5E00

[a.] Per 14g step

see fig 6 on the next page.

Once again the published table proved to be incomplete and Instrução 22/9 was issued on 30 August 1937, effective from 10 September 1937, to provide for the additional airmail routes.

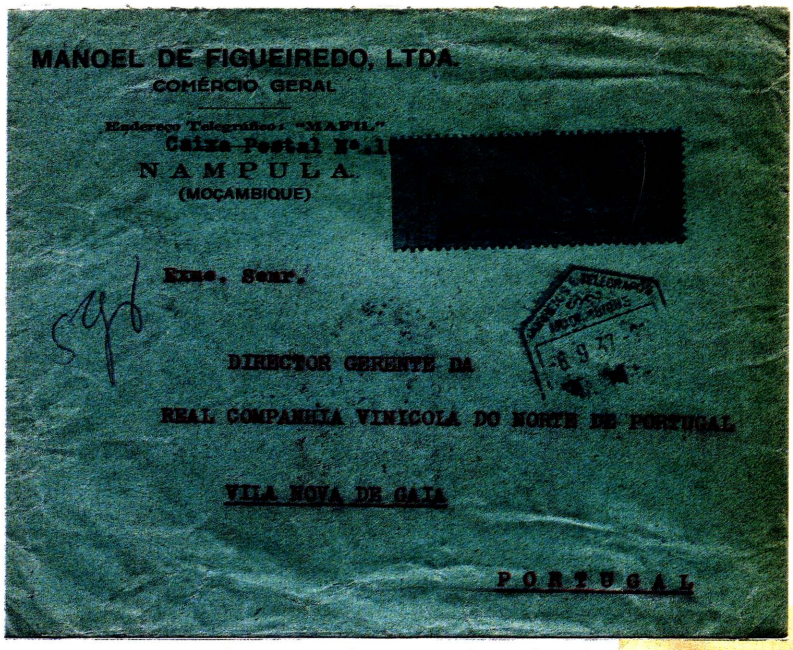


Figure 6. 1937 cover from Nampula to Portugal. Combined 5g surface and airmail rate – 3E00 paid with etiquette.

Destination	First 5g step	Additional 5g steps, up to 20g
India via Cairo	5E20	3E50
India via Alexandria	5E00	3E00
India via Karachi	4E00	2E00
Portugal	3E00	3E00
Australia	7E00	5E00

A further Instruction was issued on 10 December 1937. Instrução 30/14 provided for the airmail rates for correspondence carried on the newly established Air Afrique service via Moçambique Island, Quelimane and Tete to be set at 1E40 for the 1st 5g step and 0E60 per additional 5g step up to 20g.

Airmail Duties Replace the 'Special Status' Airmail Etiquettes

Instrução 3/1 heralded the death knell of the 'Special Status' airmail etiquette. From now on the entire mail charge would be paid by way of postage stamps. The Instruction was issued in the colony of Mozambique on 28 February 1938 and made effective from 14 March 1938. The Companhia de Moçambique had done away with 'Special Status' airmail etiquette some three years before when it issued its first airmail duties. In addition, the Instruction did away with variable rates for additional 5g steps. However, the Instruction provided for the airmail surcharge only, unlike the previous Instruction that provided a combined postage rate.

Destination	Airmail Surcharge per 5g step
Internal	0E40
Portuguese West Africa	0E40
Southern Africa	0E40
France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland	2E20
Great Britain	1E20
Italy	1E50
India via Karachi	3E20
India via Delhi	3E70
Brazil	10E00
Australia	6E00
United States of America	1E50

Conclusion: Conveyance of mail by air was in many ways forced upon Portuguese East Africa by the development of airmail services in the surrounding territories. Consequently, new airmail rates, routes and destinations were introduced by different foreign services operating through the territory rather than as a planned policy of the local authorities.

The decision to use the GFr rather than the ME complicated the calculations of postal clerks, especially as there were no calculators available at that time.

The two postal authorities operating in Portuguese East Africa – the colony of Mozambique and the Companhia de Moçambique – often failed to coordinate their activities with the latter being more dynamic than the colonial regime in Mozambique. The rates charged by the two postal authorities were frequently inconsistent.

While the airmail rates of Portuguese East Africa may still present certain difficulties when attempting to determine the postage rates applied to airmail covers, it is hoped that this article will serve to illuminate this largely unexplored area of southern African philately.

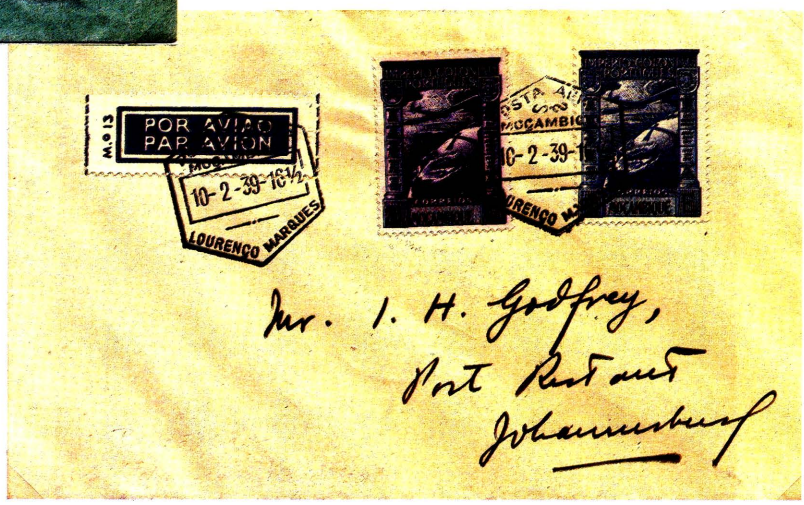


Figure 7. 1939 cover from Lourenço Marques to South Africa with a weight of 5g. Surface rate – 0E80 surface rate. Airmail rate – 0E40c 5g airmail rate. Both paid with two duties.

References:

1. *The Convention of Madrid dated 30 November 1920* [Cited in *The Universal Postal Union* by George Arthur Codding Jr., New York University Press 1964 at page 54].
2. *The Convention of Stockholm dated 28 August 1924* [Cited in *The Universal Postal Union* by George Arthur Codding Jr., New York University Press 1964 at page 54].
3. *Documents de la Conférence sur la poste aérienne da La Hague:* Annex 1 – *Dispositions concernant le transport de la poste aux lettres par voie aérienne at articles 3 and 11* published by the UPU, Berne 1927. [Cited in *The Universal Postal Union* by George Arthur Codding Jr., New York University Press 1964 at page 59].
4. Company Order no. 6471 published in the *Boletim do Govêrno do Território da Companhia de Moçambique* on 16 August 1932.
5. Published in the *Boletim dos Correios Telégrafos e Telefones no. 347*, October 1932.
6. Published in the *Boletim do Govêrno do Território da Companhia de Moçambique* on 27 October 1932.
7. *Ordem de Serviço* 148/40 published on 2 August 1934.

IN A FORTHCOMING ISSUE of *The SA Philatelist*, by the same author;
'Zimbabwe 1st definitive issue of 1980'

MILLIONS OF STAMPS
FROM AROUND THE WORLD

AUCTION LOTS FROM £30 TO £10,000

EUROPE & WORLDWIDE

You'll find something of interest in the thousands of fascinating Europe and Worldwide collections, cartons, classics, specialized and unique lots.



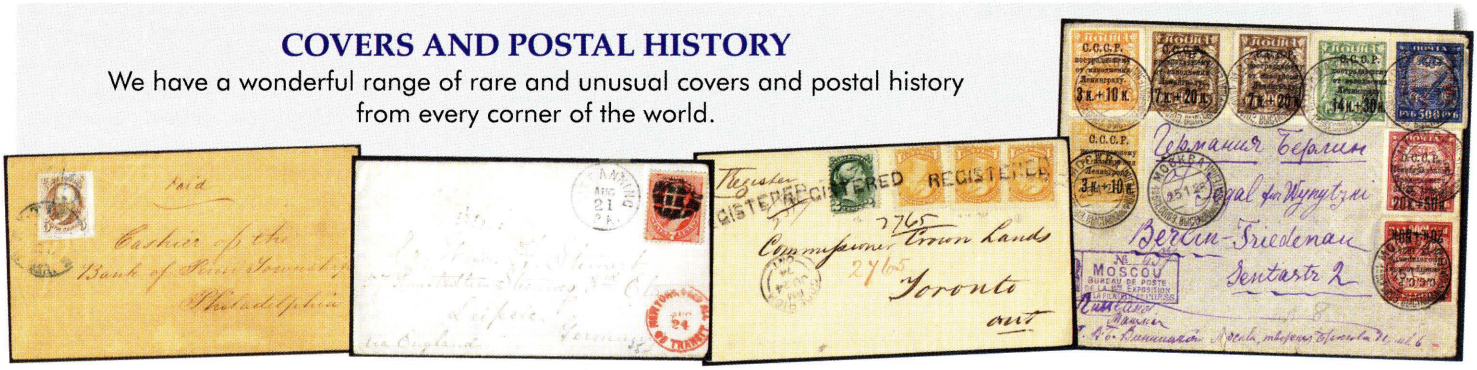
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Huge offering of very fine quality Commonwealth single stamps, sets, collections and all things philatelic from Aden to Zululand.



COVERS AND POSTAL HISTORY

We have a wonderful range of rare and unusual covers and postal history from every corner of the world.





EASY-TO-USE
WEBSITE
IMAGES, VIDEOS & ARTICLES
FREE SCANS

NO CREDIT CARD CHARGES

FULL REFUND
IF YOU ARE NOT COMPLETELY SATISFIED

FAST & SECURE SHIPPING
FREE INSURANCE

Sandafayre
STAMP AUCTIONS

For our latest auctions visit:
www.sandafayre.com

To request a catalogue by email: **stamp@sandafayre.com**
by phone: **+44 (0)1565 653214** quoting this magazine,
or return the coupon.

Please send me my **FREE** introductory Sandafayre catalogues

Name:

Address:

Postcode:

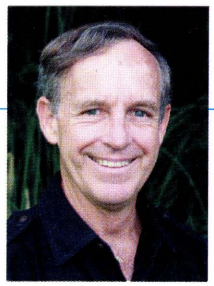
Enter details below if you would like to be added to the **Collectors Register**
My interests:

E-mail: (SA)

SANDAFAYRE, PARKGATE, KNUTSFORD, WA16 8DX, UK.

Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser - Pretoria Philatelic Society. Email alex.visser@up.ac.za



The new WebRePost PAT label

We have become accustomed to the old Postlink receipt and track and trace labels that are printed at the post office, as shown in Figure 1. This system is being phased out and being replaced by a so-called WebRePost PAT label, which is also printed at the post office on rouletted gummed paper for security. This new system has been tested since 2009, and after a pilot scheme at Hatfield, Pretoria, Centurion, Corporate Shop and Springs is being rolled-out to all post offices. Although this is not strictly a postmark, it does reflect postal markings.



Figure 1. Track and trace receipt in use since 1996

The new system is able to handle all the different services and types of mail. Figure 2a shows an example of an Econoparcel. The top line is the type of service, the next line the date (either DD/MM/YYYY or YYYY/MM/DD) and time (note in HH:MM:SS) and the mass of the article in grammes. Line 3 shows the track and trace number (if required) and the office name during the pilot phase in upper case but normally in sentence case. The next two lines show the postage, less the amount prepaid, and the amount tendered. The last line shows 710 which is a system code and is always used, next the office cost centre code, then the work station number (digit not necessarily the same as the counter number) and then transaction sequence numbers. At the right-hand side is the clerk identification number. Figure 2b shows that the information can be input in an uncontrolled format as the clerk name appears.



Figure 2. WebRePost PAT labels showing (a) the standard style, and (b) clerk name i.s.o. code

For example, a registration service is available for all types of envelope sizes (small DL, medium B5 and large B4). Figure 3a shows a registered postcard small label, which does not make sense as no one would register a postcard. The DL envelope, from which this label was taken, had two standard rate stamps affixed which were not considered as prepaid. It was also incorrect to use a postcard rate as in October 2013 the registered DL rate was R19.60. Figure 3b shows a 'registered local cylinders /rolls' label which was used on a B4 envelope. The November 2012 B4 registered rate was R22.70, so by using the incorrect description an underpayment of 10c occurred.

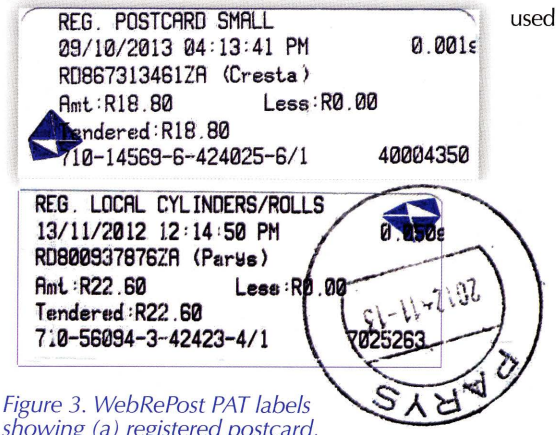


Figure 3. WebRePost PAT labels showing (a) registered postcard, and (b) registered rolls

The new system does not print a Fastmail label but the clerk touches the correct icon on the screen which then gives the correct rate for Fastmail. Somehow the system is not foolproof as the results in variable postage for the same service are shown in Figure 4a and b. For a B4 envelope there is no mass penalty provided the mass is less than 1 kg. In 2013 the rate for a B4 sent by Fastmail was R13.00. Note that the date on the label and the date stamp do not match in Figure 4a.

Speed services couriers have various services, namely Counter-to-Door (CtoD), Counter-to P.O.Box or Private Bag (CtoP or CtoB) and Counter-to-Counter (CtoC). Examples are shown in Figure 5. An additional label with the type of service and track and trace number is also printed, as shown in Figure 4a. The need for this additional label is unclear, although apparently it is used as a receipt in some cases.

An intriguing red strip without printing has been seen (Figure 6). This is the end of the paper roll and should not have been processed. The paper being used appears to be regular gummed paper with little archival status. Some of the early labels are almost illegible after about 4 years, particularly when placed on brown envelopes. This means that unusual items should be scanned to maintain a permanent record. The printers also need regular

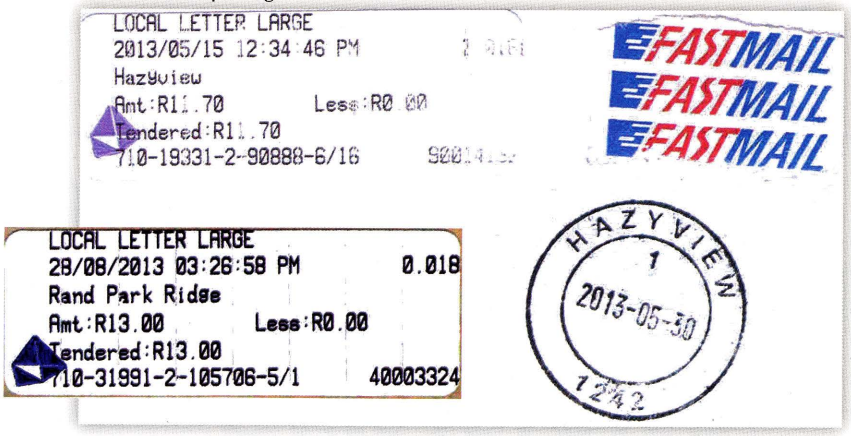


Figure 4. WebRePost PAT labels showing (a) the correct Fastmail rate, and (b) undercharged rate

adjustment and partially printed labels have been seen. When the printer fails, a novel approach shown in Figure 7 was used where the cash register receipt was attached to the envelope.



Figure 5. Speed Services WebRePost PAT labels showing (a) Counter to Door, and (b) Counter to Bag

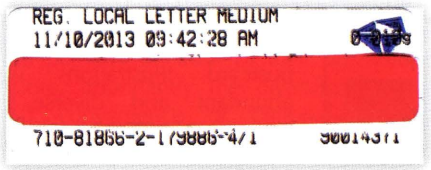


Figure 6. WebRePost PAT labels showing the end of the roll and, below, in Figure 7. WebRePost PAT label printer failed and the receipt was used



I appreciate the inputs received from Mr HJ Fourie, Branch Manager at my local post office Silverton.

Die nuwe PAT etikette is 'n interessante studieveld, en allerhande interessante kombinasies en foutdrukke word gevind.

PLEASE NOTE:
WE ARE MOVING TO SANDTON SQUARE

News of the next auction

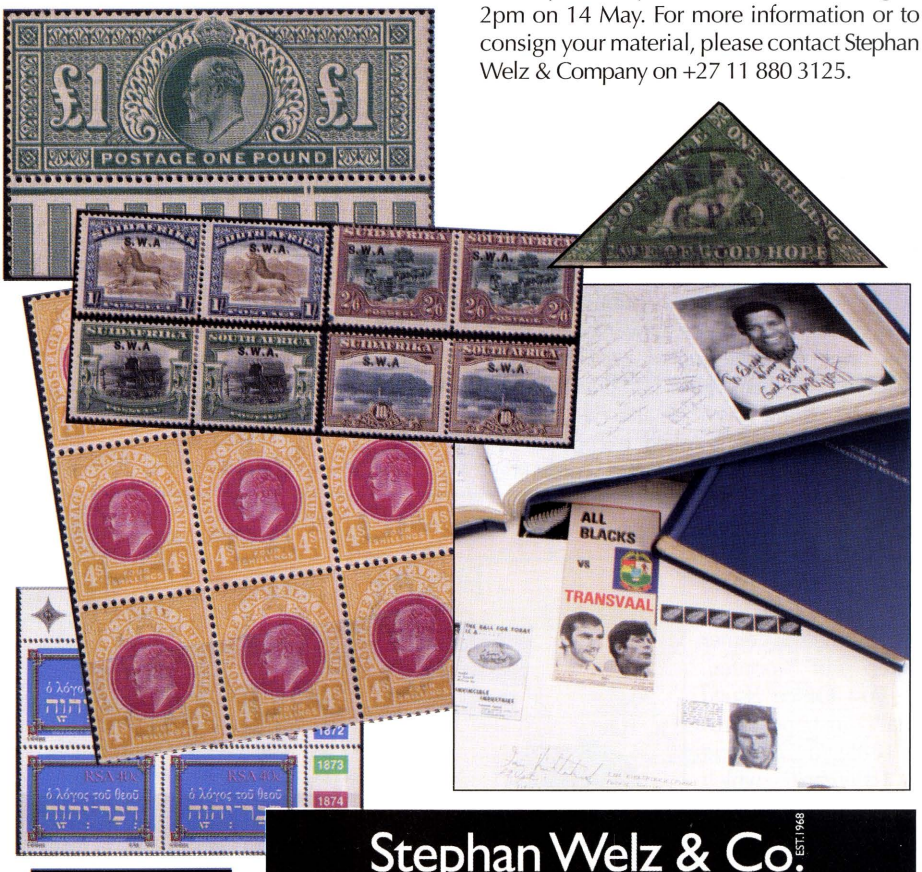
Stephan Welz and Company presents the 'Gramadoelas' auction to be held on 14 and 15 May in Johannesburg. This is billed as one of the larger auctions held in many years, with over 1100 lots divided into 4 sessions to be auctioned over 2 days.

Session 1 comprises Collections, Rest of the World and Commonwealth, with many highlights in this session including China 'Poems of Mao Tse Tung' and the 'Directives of Mao Tse-tung'. Cyprus, including early postal history, Queen Victoria and some of the later definitives. With Great Britain we have some great items again; Penny Blacks, Two pence blues, a 1902/10 right marginal King Edward VII 5/- carmine, 10/- blue and £1 deep green, PUC pounds including Specimens. Other highlights include full sheets of 60 stamps of the 1938/44 King George VI Nyasaland high Values Key Plate issues, and the highlight of the session being an 1840 Penny Black 'First Day Cover', fine 1d black, plate 1a letters AC, used on first day of issue May 6 1840, letter sheet to Rochdale. Stamp is cancelled by a red Maltese Cross and a indistinct straight line cancellation in black. Letter is with an interesting comment: P.S. "What think you of the sticking plaster for a penny postage". Letter sheet folds out for exhibition and bears a superb 'MY 6 1840' strike. A unique usage of the world's first stamp on the world's first 'First Day Cover'. SG Specialised Catalogue Vol I catalogues this item from ++ £160000.
Session 2 includes Coins from the Hohmann collection, as well as other proofs and tons of gold bullion. The highlight of this session will definitely be the complete 1892 ZAR Proof Set.

A new section at the auction is 'Autographs', Nelson Mandela memorabilia, Neil Armstrong, and one of the highlights in this section being the visitors register book of the famous Gramadoelas Restaurant spanning its 46 years in the trade.

Session 3 comprises the Rhodesias and South West Africa, while **Session 4** covers all South African periods.

Viewing starts daily from Friday 9 May to Tuesday 13 May, with Session 1 starting at 2pm on 14 May. For more information or to consign your material, please contact Stephan Welz & Company on +27 11 880 3125.

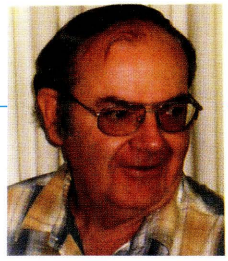




Stephan Welz & Co. EST. 1968
FINE ART & DESIGN AUCTIONEERS
OFFERING SOUTH AFRICAN ART SINCE 1968
Johannesburg
4th Floor, South Tower, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton City
Shop 38, opposite Gucci, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton City
+27 11 880 3125 • jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za

The Evolution of Private Pictorial Postcards in Natal

by RN Porter, Cape and Natal Study Circle



Postcards are more than just pictures. They are historical documents with pictures, views and communications, providing us with comment on life, circumstances and events at the time they were produced. Many are artistically creative, aesthetically beautiful and have been collected since the 1890s. For some there is the fascination of a developing and changing new technology in printing from the early linotype machines to three-colour printing and photographic techniques. This enabled quality pictures and innovative designs to be produced, and the new rotary presses were able to print large numbers of cards. It is also a story of a process whereby postal authorities gradually relinquished their monopolistic control over the postcard and eventually by amending postal laws, regulations and conditions, allowed for private persons to produce pictorial postcards that were sold to the public and could be sent to destinations world-wide through the post and at a reduced postcard rate. This article is an account of that process as it unfolded in the Colony of Natal from 1885 to 1907.

The Natal Government exercised control over postcards thereby ensuring its monopoly over their production, sale, and transmission through the post. The use of privately produced postcards was discouraged by government given that all cards other than official postcards were to be charged as a letter (Natal Almanac, 1889).

Official postcards enjoyed reduced postage rates within Natal, between neighbouring territories, and Britain (Dickson & Hanman, 2001). Also, Regulations published in terms of the Post Office Law No. 22 of 1884 and Postal Notice of 21 February 1885 required that on the stamp side of a postcard nothing was to be attached, written, drawn or any way marked except for the stamp, Royal Coat of Arms, the words POST CARD / NATAL and the address to which the card was being sent. On the reverse (back) a communication was permitted; either written or printed. The Post Office issued Natal's first postcards in 1885, a ½d and a 1d card which were of a small size, unattractive and of an unimaginative design as in Figure 1. In terms of a Government Notice dated 8 March 1893 the monopoly was re-enforced as private persons were discouraged from producing postcards as the law defined it as 'a card issued by the Post Office'. However postcards privately produced overseas did find their way into Natal and became available to the public, but were subject to postage rates for ordinary letters if posted. Figure 2 shows an insufficiently paid postcard from Durban to Tweedie taxed at 1d that is, double the shortfall. Figure 3 is a postcard sent to Germany at the UPU postage rate of 2½d. Privately produced cards mailed outside Natal that were addressed and sent to persons in Natal, were delivered without further postal charges. However, if a postcard received from overseas was re-directed though the Natal posts it incurred additional postage charges. Figure 4 shows an incoming postcard from Geneva, Switzerland to Durban but then re-directed to Gilletts. A 1d stamp was attached being in payment of the internal letter postal fee for re-direction of a postcard from overseas.



Fig.1 - the Natal 1885 postcard issues.

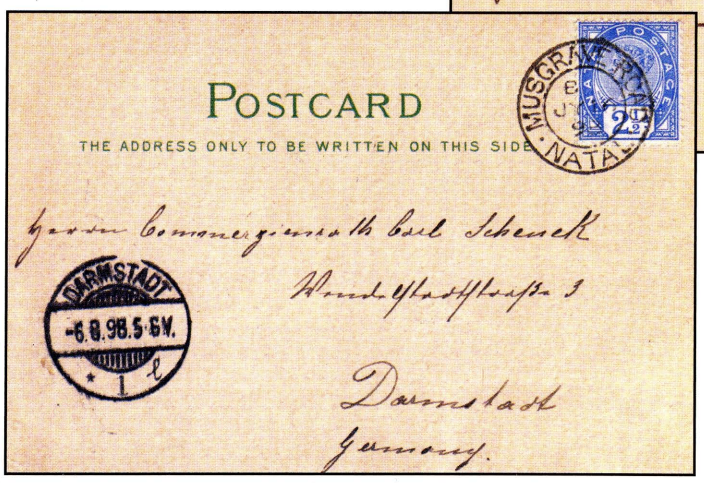


Fig. 3- An unofficial pictorial postcard at the 2½d UPU postal rate as required for an ordinary letter sent through the post from Natal to Germany. Cancelled at Musgrave Road JY 16 98 and with Darmstadt 6 8 98 arrival cancellation. The postal rate for official cards to UPU countries was 1d.

Fig.2 - Insufficiently paid postcard from Durban FE 2? 1901 to Tweedie with 1d tax mark being twice the shortfall of ½d, and back stamped Pietermaritzburg 28 FE 1901.

Overseas countries had also maintained a monopoly over postcards but pressure from certain quarters grew and eventually privately produced pictorial postcards were authorized and came onto the market in the 1890s in Switzerland, Germany, Austria and France. Private postcards had been prohibited in Britain but were eventually permitted by the postal authorities in 1894; their subsequent development coincided with the Anglo Boer War (1899 – 1902) in South Africa (McDonald, 1990). Private postcards were produced in several countries in Europe during the period of the war, in particular in Britain, Germany, France, and Holland. The conflict provided an opportunity that was seized by publishers and their manufacture was driven by an increased demand and use of the postcard by ordinary people who could buy a card that reflected their views which they could embellish with thoughts of their own. Subject matter for postcard illustrations was abundant and diverse, it was often topical, political, sometimes controversial, exciting, historical, and could be used for patriotic or propaganda purposes, all of which stimulated the imagination of both the producers and the buyers such as demonstrated by the satirical cartoons featured on some cards. Publishers sympathetic to the British produced patriotic postcards while those sympathetic to the Boer cause produced postcards that were anti-British and or pro-Boer. General coverage of events during the war was also often illustrated using photographs taken at the time. After peace had been declared several postcards illustrated scenes that commemorated or were reminders of the conflict and the tragedy of such a brutal war. Unfortunately (and sadly) the majority of



Fig. 4 - Postcard from Switzerland with additional 1d QV stamp to pay for the redirection fee as required for a letter. Postcard re-directed from Durban to Gilletts cancelled Durban 18 NO 1898.

private postcards produced in Europe during the period of the war never appeared in South Africa due to the on-going monopoly by the governments of the South African territories and possibly because of their controversial nature. Importantly the diversity, versatility and convenience of pictorial postcards was not lost on private persons living in the Colonies who canvassed the postal authorities to permit the local manufacturing of private pictorial postcards. Postcards privately produced in Europe during the Anglo Boer war period therefore appear to have played a significant part in convincing the colonial postal authorities to eventually discontinue their monopolistic policy that discouraged the publication and use of private postcards by the public. Possibly there was also an acknowledgement that revenue earnings by the Post office would increase if private postcards were to be used by the public.

Interestingly, private postcards were obtained by men on active service. Members of the Natal volunteer regiments using such cards enjoyed the soldier's concessionary postage rate and the cards were sent to their destination free of postal charges. An example is 'On Active Service' postcards sent from Dundee by members of a Natal volunteer regiment and addressed locally. It was treated by the Post Office similarly to a soldier's letter, being allowed to pass though the post free of any postal charges to the addressee (Fig.5).

Ladysmith Siege Postcard

During the Boer invasion of Natal and the siege of Ladysmith, from 2 February 1899 to 28 February 1900, privately printed postcards were produced in Ladysmith. They are said to have been designed by Earl Roberts of the *Illustrated London News* who was in the town (Greenwall 1992). The 'Ladysmith Siege postcard' as it is known, has been regarded by some as being amongst the first privately produced cards in Natal (if not the very first but this suggestion requires confirmation). It is however an early postcard for the Colony. It was popularly used by men on active service and civilians at Ladysmith so much so that stocks ran out and the card was reprinted, there being several varieties, and a 'souvenir' card was also produced after the siege had been lifted. On the stamp side of the postcard is printed:

'SUBJECT TO LETTER RATES'
STAMPS UNOBTAINABLE DURING THE SIEGE
ADDRESS ONLY TO BE
WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

Figure 6 is of a siege postcard sent at the 1d postal rate to England after the town was relieved and cancelled at a British Army Field Post Office.



Fig. 5 (At left) - Unstamped 'On Active Service' postcard i.e. free of any postage charge, from Dundee AU 6 1900 to Pietermaritzburg, in compliance with regulations, the post-card is endorsed by a Captain (officer) in the Natal Carbineers.





Fig. 6. (Above) 'Ladysmith Siege' postcard sent at 1d. overseas postal rate cancelled Field Post Office '5' on MR 20 00 from a member of the relieving forces of the British Army at 'Sunday's River Camp'.

Fig. 7- 'On Active Service' siege postcard cancelled at Ladysmith on MR 7 1900 sent by a member of the Imperial Light Horse (ILH) who had been confined in the besieged town. Back-stamped Hilton Road on arrival.



Fig. 8- 'Ladysmith Siege' postcard from a civilian allowed free of postal charges. Cancelled at Ladysmith FE 7 1900 and addressed to Congella where back stamped with numeral 45.

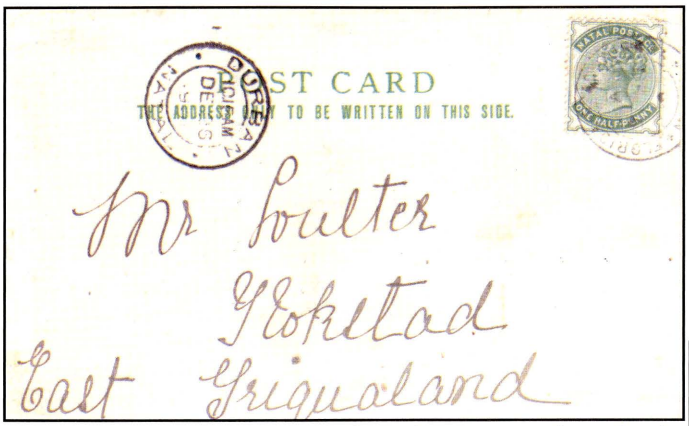


Fig. 9 - Card sent 1901 DE 25 at the ½d postage rate from Florida Road, Durban to Kokstad. This postcard was carried on the Natal Post Office route to East Griqualand and is back stamped on arrival on 28 DE 01.

The 1d postage fee did not apply to siege postcards sent by men of colonial volunteer regiments on active service (Figure 7). Civilians that had been caught up in the besieged town were exempt from paying postage on mail sent to local destinations immediately after the siege had been lifted (Figure 8).

Possibly as a compromise to the call for illustrated post cards, government responded by producing its first pictorial set of five 1d postcards in 1900. Each card had three different photographic views, four of which featured scenes from the conflict (Dickson & Hanman, 2001).

Restrictions lifted

Responding to public criticism and pressure, Government partially lifted restrictions on private illustrated postcards in May 1901. From 1 May 1901 private postcards at postal rates of ½d within Natal and East Griqualand (Figure 9), and 1d within South Africa were allowed as per Postal Notice of 1 April 1901.

Design conditions for privately produced postcards were imposed under this Notice. The size of the card was not to be smaller than 3¼" x 2¼" and the maximum size was to be equal to that of an official postcard. The address side was not be used for any other purpose. The card was to be of ordinary cardboard and not thicker than official postcards. A communication could be in writing or printed as per Postal Notice of 1 April 1901.

A fault of some of the early privately produced illustrated postcards was that the picture on the back of the card was often so large that it left too little space for a communication (Fig. 10).

In January 1902, postal rates for postcards were reduced. Postcards could be sent world-wide at a universal rate of 1d as per Postal Notice of 7 November 1901. Design conditions were also amended; the size of the postcard was not to be larger than 5½" x 3½" or smaller than 3½" x 2½", the address and stamp side must have 'POST CARD' and may have 'NATAL' printed on it.

If the Regulations stipulated for postcards were infringed in any way, it would be charged on delivery as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter as per Postal Notice of 21 February 1885. Figure 11 is of a taxed postcard from Durban cancelled on 29 November 1902 to Austria where a message had been written on the address side of the card. It was thus not in compliance with the law, and therefore taxed as an insufficiently paid letter to a UPU country.

But in 1904 the postal authorities relaxed the condition that prohibited a communication to be on the address side of a pictorial



Fig. 10 -. Postcard with a large picture leaving very little space for a communication. From Malvern 13 SP 02 to Dargle Road SP 15 02.



Fig.11- Postcard cancelled Durban 29 NO 1902 and addressed to Vienna, Austria. A communication was written below the address and was therefore taxed at 1½d as an insufficiently paid letter in Natal and double the shortfall at 30 centimes on arrival on 22 12 02.

postcard. A communication was permitted provided a space was reserved for the message as per Public Notice of 19 October 1904, provided such cards were addressed to destinations in Natal, Cape Colony, OFS and Transvaal (Figure 12). Subsequently in 1905 and 1906 such postcards could be sent to many other countries with the exception of Japan and the USA which had to be prepaid at the letter postal rate.

'Divided back' postcards

The Natal government announced new revised conditions for privately produced postcards on 24 December 1906 (Natal Directory of 1907). These were that on the address side, the left side may be used for correspondence or for an illustration, and the right side to be reserved for the address, stamps, and cancellations. The new conditions therefore allowed for the introduction and use of 'divided back' postcards (Figures 13 and 14). Card size was not to be smaller than 4" x 2¾", or larger than 5½" x 3½".

If the postcard was at variance with these conditions, it would be treated as a letter (Figure 15).



Figure 12. Postcard with a communication written on the address side separated by an ink line from the address and the printed word 'only' struck out. Cancelled by the relief date stamp for Estcourt DE 1 06 and with arrival date stamp of Harrismith 3 DEC 06.

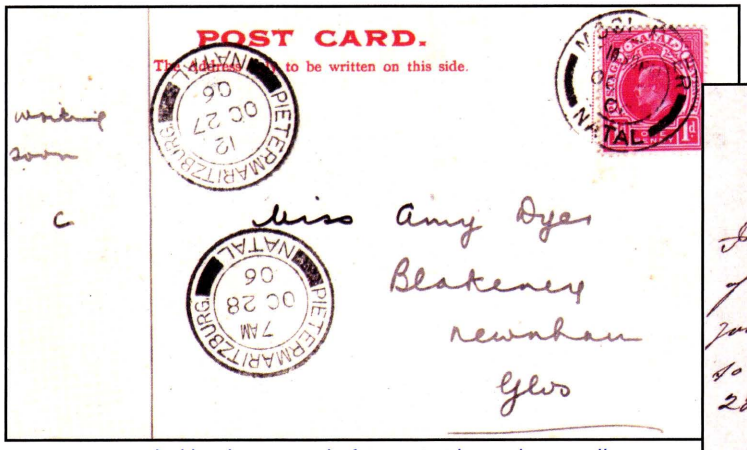


Fig. 13 - Divided back postcard of 1906 'with a rather small space for the communication.



Fig. 14 - 'Divided back advertisement' card of 1909 (Sea Breeze Hotel, Durban) with larger space for the communication.

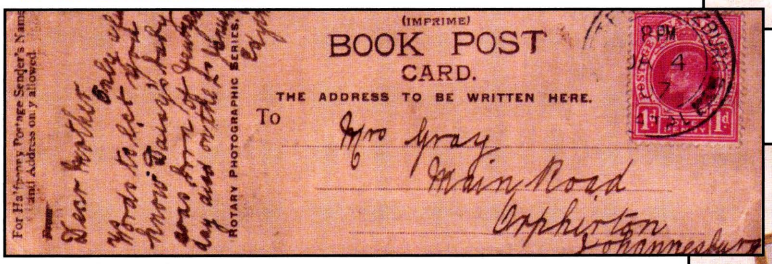


Fig. 15 - Postcard smaller than Regulated size (< 2½") from Pietermaritzburg. Addressed to Johannesburg and sent at 1d. postage rate i.e. the rate for a letter.

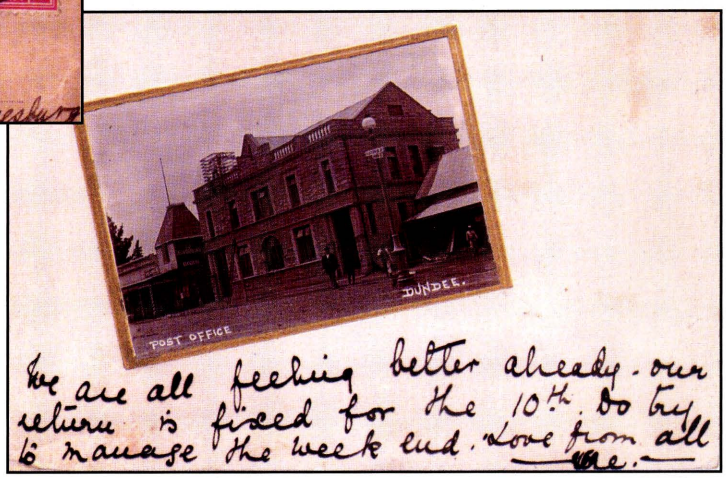


Fig. 16 - Postcard with an attached photograph of the Dundee Post Office cancelled at Newcastle AP 10 05. Addressed locally.

The new conditions also allowed for an attachment to be fixed to a postcard: 'Only a gummed address label, engraving, illustration, drawing, or photograph (Figures 16 and 17) on very thin paper and completely adherent' could be attached (Natal Directory, 1907).

In writing this article one must conclude by acknowledging the pioneering efforts of Sallo Epstein and Mozes Booleman (and possibly others) that persevered and were eventually successful in overcoming colonial government bureaucracies and bringing privately produced pictorial postcards into common use in the early 1900s. They together with J Barnett, J Hubrich and W Smuts, produced the earliest pictorial postcards in South Africa (Greenwall 1992). In subsequent years further developments took place that resulted in the pictorial postcard becoming popular and widely used. To this day these old postcards provide a fascinating and historical insight into the times, circumstances and events of years gone by.

REFERENCES

- Dickson J & K Hanman 2001. *The postal stationery of Natal*. Natal & Zululand Study Circle.
- Greenwall R 1992. *Artists and illustrators of the Anglo-Boer War*. Fernwood Press, Vlaeberg.
- McDonald 1990. *The Boer War in postcards*. Bok Books International, Durban.

Images of Figure 1 by courtesy of Coen Slagt.

IN A FORTHCOMING ISSUE of *The SA Philatelist*, by the same author;

'A postcard sent round the world at a postal rate of only 1d'

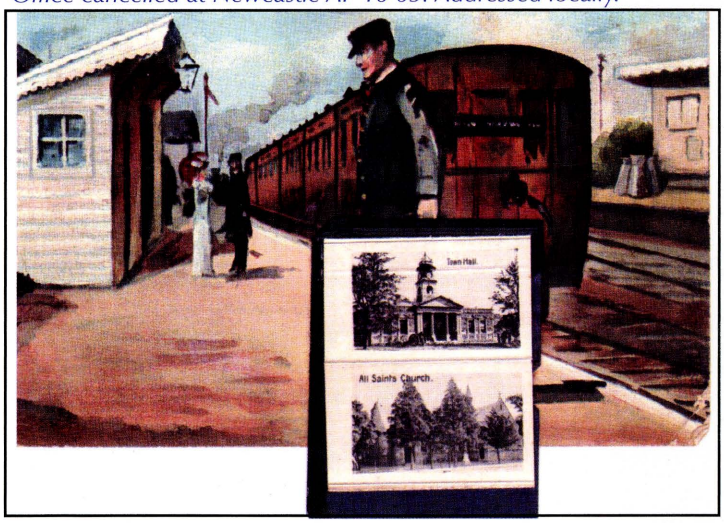


Figure 17. Postcard with a scroll of ten miniature photographs of Ladysmith contained in a suitcase inscribed 'From Ladysmith'. Cancelled at Ladysmith DE 1 1913 and addressed to Durban.

This website, developed for the SA COLLECTORS SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN
went 'live' on 29 Jaunuary 2014 - please visit:
http://www.southafricacollector.com/

The South African Gold Coin Exchange

THE MARKET LEADERS

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

Stephan Welz & Co. EST.1968

FINE ART & DESIGN AUCTIONEERS

KRUGERS @ KOST

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

FINE ART & DESIGN

Cape Town: 8 April 2014
Johannesburg: 6 May 2014
Cape Town: 10 June 2014
Johannesburg: 1 July 2014

STAMPS & COINS

Johannesburg: 14 & 15 May 2014
Cape Town: 27 August 2014



Spend **R75 000** or more at our next Auction and you qualify to receive **5** Krugerrands @ Kost!

(T's & C's apply)

Stephan Welz & Co. EST.1968

FINE ART & DESIGN AUCTIONEERS

OFFERING SOUTH AFRICAN ART SINCE 1968

Johannesburg
4th Floor, South Tower, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton City
Shop 38, opposite Gucci, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton City
+27 11 880 3125 • jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za

Cape Town
The Great Cellar, Alphen Estate, Alphen Drive, Constantia
+27 21 794 6461 • ct@stephanwelzandco.co.za
www.stephanwelzandco.co.za

OPENING TIMES:
Monday - Friday: 09h00 -17h00
Weekends: Saturday: 09h00 - 13h00 Sunday: 10h00 -13h00

HEADS YOU WIN. TAILS YOU WIN.

Online bidding managed by ATG Media SA through
www.the-saleroom.com
Europe's leading portal for live art and antiques auctions.

the-saleroom.com live auctions

SW583

WARNING!

AN AUCTION NOT FOR THE FAINT HEARTED

NOT TO BE MISSED!





FORTHCOMING STAMP & COIN AUCTIONS
Johannesburg: 14 & 15 May 2014
Cape Town: 27 August 2014

For further information or
to consign material, please contact
Savo Tufegdzic
+27 11 880 3125
savo.tufegdzic@stephanwelzandco.co.za

HEADS YOU WIN. TAILS YOU WIN.

Online bidding managed by ATG Media SA through
www.the-saleroom.com
Europe's leading portal for live art and antiques auctions.

the-saleroom.com
live auctions

Stephan Welz & Co. EST.1968
FINE ART & DESIGN AUCTIONEERS

OFFERING SOUTH AFRICAN ART SINCE 1968

Johannesburg
4th Floor, South Tower, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton City
Shop 38, opposite Gucci, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton City
+27 11 880 3125 • jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za

Cape Town
The Great Cellar, Alphen Estate, Alphen Drive, Constantia
+27 21 794 6461 • ct@stephanwelzandco.co.za
www.stephanwelzandco.co.za

OPENING TIMES:
Monday - Friday: 09h00 -17h00
Weekends: Saturday: 09h00 - 13h00 Sunday: 10h00 -13h00

Letter from London:

by Dr JR Frank RDPSA FRPSL, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



In spite of the inclement weather and incessant rain, philately has once again had its highlights.

The least impressive of these was the Royal Mail's issue of 12 stamps to commemorate 'Classic Children's TV'. Such luminaries as Paddington Bear and Andy Pandy adorn British First Class mail at present. This is, after all, the concern that gave us the iconic Penny Black and the George V Sea Horses in years gone by.

On a more serious note, the October 2013 display at The Royal Philatelic Society, London, was that of the ultimate 'Classic Sweden' collection - Gustaf Douglas's exhibit of Sweden 1855-'92 is the only complete collection of that country. Its contents include the unique 1855 3 skilling banco error, in the yellow colour of the 8 skilling value, one of the six recorded examples of the imperforate 6 skilling as well as six of the eleven known '20: Tretio' errors. One of the latter is on cover in a vertical pair with a normal example. Rate and combination covers were a feature of the exhibit, as were the Officials. An incoming 1862 cover from the Cape Colony bearing a pair of the 4d and a one shilling value is one of three 'Cape Triangular' covers recorded, addressed to Sweden.

After this incredible exhibit, William Gross's display of United States: The 1847 Issue was of similar calibre in December. This presentation of basically two stamps was covered in some 140 pages. A mint block of sixteen of the 5 cent and one of six of the 10 cent are both unique. The earliest recorded cover of the issue, bearing two 10 cent stamps to Indianapolis, dated 2 July 1847, and an 1851 cover bearing a strip of ten 5 cent with both side margins certainly caught the eye.

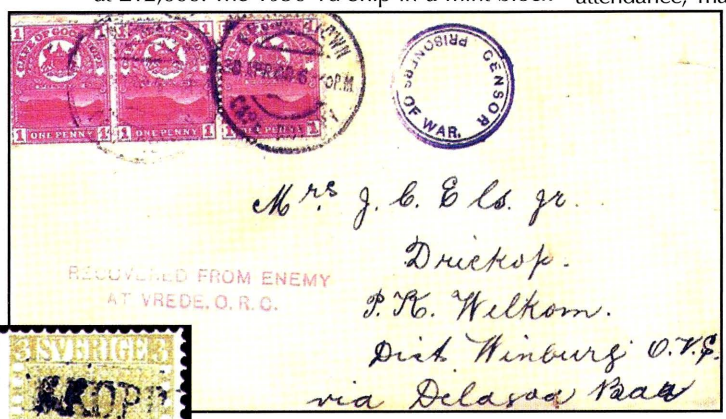
The sole recorded cover from West to East, i.e. from San Francisco to New York, was shown. The cover from Canada to London franked with a Canadian 1851 3d Beaver and a strip of five U.S. 1847 5cent was one of three covers bearing the first issues of both countries. Blocks, strips and matched bisects were impressive in this world class exhibit.

The second December 2013 display was altogether different. John Lea, a member (Fellow) of the Royal for seventy years and an avid postal history collector for even longer, filled 52 frames with a fascinating pot-pourri of this material. There was something for everyone. Philatelic gems from countries as diverse as Malaya, Ukraine, Egypt, Classic Uganda, New Zealand, Burma, Great Britain and U.S.A were on view.

The Mafeking blue 1d and 3d were shown on separate covers, with R.P.S. Certificates, and also a 1934 30 öre Bouvet Island provisional on a correctly rated cover.

The rare Norwegian 'Returned Letter' stamps were included handstamped 'Specimen' and used on cover. Finally, the 'Interrupted mail' section contained a Boer P.O.W. cover from Cape Town to Welkom handstamped 'Recovered from enemy at Vrede, ORC'.

On the auction front, Murray Payne sold part of 'Mopane' collection of South African pictorial issues, which included important 'issued' varieties. Some interest was lost to the collector as it was rather idiosyncratically sold on-line. The subsequent release of prices realised indicated a successful sale. The 1936 1½d Gold Mine issue in a mint vertical block of 12 with the lower marginal pair showing the 'missing vignette' variety realised £19,500. This major rarity is not listed by Gibbons, but was estimated at £12,000. The 1930 1d Ship in a mint block





of twenty pairs with 16 stamps showing the 'missing frame' variety realised its estimate of £9,000.

However, the most unusual items



were the Customs Duty stamps with 'DOUANE' overprint. A mint imprint block of 12 of the 1927 4d value realised £650, against an estimate of £500, while the 1927 one shilling value is an imprint block of four fetched £1,250 (estimate £400). They do not charge a buyers' premium, only a 3% + VAT internet levy. It remains to be seen whether their approach to auctions will continue, now that they have been taken over by Gibbons.



The most spectacular sale of rare and exotic British Commonwealth material was held by De Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling of Amsterdam in October. The 'Aart de Peijper' collection of mint material included the Northern Nigeria 1904 £25 value, Kenya 1925 £100 with plate number, East Africa 1912 R.500 and similar world rarities - many of which were from the Burrus, Caspary and 'Samos' collections.

More fascinating sales are to come. Argyll Etkin's next auction features another instalment of the 'Wreck mail' collection of Robin Gwynn, while Spink's Harry Birkhead's Anglo-Boer War material will certainly generate wide interest.

Spring *Stampex* was a success with great attendance, many old friends, interesting new material and impressive, scholarly exhibits. International trade support added variety.

Competitive exhibits of Mauritius Postal History, 1772-1816, Classic Great Britain, British Guyana and Labrador were highlights for me, whilst two experienced lady exhibitors showed that award-winning exhibits can be developed without breaking the bank. Both did so at Melbourne 2013. Their 'invited' exhibits covered World War II and the years immediately preceding it, respectively in Denmark (Large Gold) and Great Britain (Gold).

On a note of sadness, the recent death of Roger Hosking deprives the philatelic scene of a stalwart, especially with regard to the study of Maritime mails. He compiled three editions of the wonderful standard work *Paquebot Cancellations of the World*, commencing in 1977, cataloguing these markings systematically and lucidly. His knowledge was encyclopaedic and he was active until very recently. It was my privilege to see an outstanding exhibit of his *Australian Ship Letters* and *Paquebots* last year. Our sympathies go to his family.

Best Wishes,
JRF

STOP PRESS:

The Harry Birkhead Anglo Boer War Collection auction at Spink London on 12 March 2014.

This auction comprised 427 lots for which there was great interest - only 3 lots were not sold. Many lots sold at a multiple of estimate; the top item in lot 228, the Mafeking Baden Powell 'reversed head' described by Dr Verwoerd on p. 172 of the SAP October 2013, realised a little under estimate at £34,000. Total 'hammer' realisation for the auction far exceeded expectations.

East Rand Philatelic Society David Hunt Memorial Luncheon 19 Jan 2014

When late in 2012 the ERPS Committee decided to defer their usual year-end function to early 2013 because of members' other commitments, the President David Hunt offered to have the function at his residence in Benoni. Sadly, David's health then deteriorated rapidly and he passed away unexpectedly on 5 February 2013. During subsequent contact between David's widow Lyndon and ERPS members, Lyndon expressed the wish that the cancelled function should still take place at her home and so it came to pass that the ERPS 2013 year-end function was held at Dave's home as a Memorial Luncheon on 18 January 2014. It was an outdoor braai on a beautiful Highveld summer's day held in Lyndon's magnificently manicured gardens and gave those who had attended so many ERPS meetings over the years at the house an opportunity to remember this stalwart of East Rand philately.

Standing: Alan Rose (Secretary ERPS, Jan Bakker, David Wigston, Emil Minnaar (Dep President ERPS), Paul Hammerton,, Sophia Dooley, Wernich Van Wyk, Trefon Katakuzinos, Tom Dooley (Treasurer ERPS), Danie Mostert, Neville Dolley, Lotti Bakker, Jimmy Mitchell (President ERPS), Abigail Mitchell, Sarah and Peter van der Molen. *Seated:* Leah Ferrington, Denise Minnaar, Lyndon Hunt, Virginia Sheffryk, Jill Redmond-Van Wyk, Peter Hull



STAMPSHOW 2014: PRETORIA

At a recent Organising Committee meeting the team was able to inspect the facilities. Paul van Zeyl saw the facilities for the first time, and I wish to share his enthusiasm that he sent out in his regular newsletter.

"On Monday I went with the organisers of the next National Stamp Exhibition (8-11 Oct 2014) to the University of Pretoria Rautenbach Hall where the event will take place. A pleasant surprise awaited us: the lighting is now superb - it caused the refurbished flooring to glow (with pride?!); aircon had been installed making the temperature ideally cold (!) for our British dealer colleagues and supporters; the nearby restaurants (there are now two cosy ones) were filled as if they were the Greek corner types; an extension on the Hall had been developed, making this segment ideal for the holding of a major auction; and, across the road on campus, dining facilities for an affordable up-market Palmares had just been finalised and will be used for the first time."

It has come to our attention that a typo occurred in the prospectus for the National Exhibition. In the requirements of the '**Open Class**', in paragraph 10.1, the limit on thickness is set at 3mm whereas it should be **5mm**. Prospective exhibitors of this class should take note of the error.

Information on Stampshow is available on **www.philatelysa.co.za**

DAVID MORRISON

SPECIALIST DEALER IN
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
POSTAL HISTORY, SHIPWRECK MAIL
AND
WORLDWIDE
UNUSUAL POSTAL INCIDENTS

View all items at:
www.forpostalhistory.com

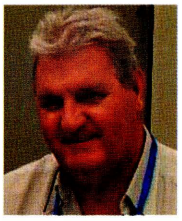
D. Morrison Ltd
21 Pond Street, Great Gonerby
Lincs NG 31 8LJ UK
Tel: (44) 1476 591791
Email: africonect@aol.com

STAMPS of SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL FREESTATE and TRANSVAAL, UNION, RSA, SWA & other.
Books, Catalogues and Accessories



JANSSEN STAMPS, P O BOX 404, SIMON'S TOWN, 7995
WWW.JANSSENSTAMPS.COM / TEL. 021 786 1548 (MO-FR.10 - 18) Email: info@janssenstamps.com



Northern Rhodesia 1952 1d and 3d Postage Dues on Chalky Paper

by Otto Peetoom, Rhodesian Study Circle, email: ottopeetoom@btinternet.com

The Northern Rhodesia 1d and 3d postage dues printed on chalk surfaced paper introduced to improve printability, have intrigued me for a long time.

To fully appreciate them we must look at other countries with similar reprints. Between 1951 and 1961 De La Rue (DLR) dispatched consignments of dues on chalky paper to eleven Crown Colonies.

Those which predate Northern Rhodesia went to Basutoland and Swaziland, for each country a 1d value was issued on 24 November 1951. Then Barbados received a 1c on 29 November 1951 and the Gold Coast a 2d and 3d on 13 December 1951. Next in line was Northern Rhodesia and according to the Stanley Gibbons catalogue the 'chalkies' were issued on 22 January 1952. However, the catalogues produced by Bridger & Kay and the Commonwealth Stamp Company state it was a day later on 23 January 1952.

Other colonies that received 'chalky' dues were Bechuanaland, British Guiana, British Honduras, Grenada, St. Lucia and Trinidad & Tobago.

The second to last reprint was made against Requisition 7584/1, dispatched 28 September 1950 included a remark that 15,000 of each value (250 sheets) was required by the Bureau.*(Ed - see note at article end)*. I believe this reprint was on ordinary paper because of the remarks found against the final reprint.

For the last reprint, Requisition 8760/1 was for 500 sheets of each value. Actual numbers dispatched on 30 October 1951 were 525 x 1d sheets and 567 x 3d sheets. Under 'Remarks' it states "Bureau Exchange 14,800 each value" i.e. approximately 247 sheets.

The foregoing suggests that the Colony received a mixture of dues printed on ordinary paper and chalky paper, thus indications are that only 278 sheets of the 1d and 320 3d 'chalkies' reached Northern Rhodesia. The number of mint 'chalkies' available to the stamp trade was almost equal to the actual numbers sent to the Colony!

The catalogue value of the 1d and 3d 'chalkies' was initially the same as the ordinary paper in Stanley Gibbons as they did not enjoy a separate listing, merely a notation OC (ordinary or chalky). By 1970 they had their own listed values for mint: 1d: 4/-, 3d: 3/- and 1993 1d: £6, 3d: £8.50.

I found the 1d mint far more elusive than the 3d; the latter often turns up in large multiples or even full sheets. During the 1990s I passed this observation on to Stanley Gibbons.

Today that is reflected in their catalogue value, a 1d chalky mint at £29 against only £8 for a 3d.

Used 1d and 3d 'Chalkies'

Considering the small number of chalky dues sent to the Colony it is not surprising that used copies are extremely elusive.

There was a two and a half year period of use prior to Federation. I have recorded less than six covers with a 1d chalky and only two with a 3d.

During the Federation I have not encountered the 1d whereas the 3d I can report as follows:

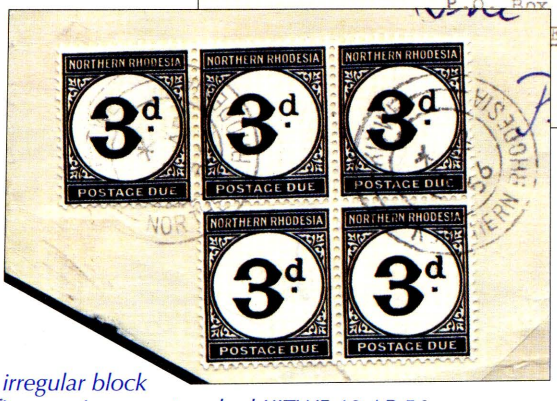
- On cover cancelled KITWE 27 JY 55;
- An irregular block of five, being a cut out from an envelope postmarked KITWE 19 AP 56 illustrated below;
- Two further covers again at KITWE 3 V 57 and a pair on the reverse of an envelope 16.9.57.

Beware of out of period or forged cancels. The dues being predominantly black in colour tend to make it difficult to read a postmark which means genuine dated copies are rare.

I have in the past suggested that their used prices ought to be raised considerably, the current £85 and £75 does not do them justice. It is my opinion that these used dues are far rarer than Southern Rhodesia 4d Grey-green D6. I usually have a used D6 for sale but sadly no used Northern Rhodesia 'chalkies'.

Watermark Errors on the Colonial Dues on Chalky Paper

The errors on the chalky postage dues are confined to the 1951 - 1953 period that involves nine of the Colonies with twenty six reprinted values. These watermark errors are (a) a missing Crown and (b) an incorrect Crown (St Edward's Crown) fitted as a replacement, shown on next page. In the case of the St. Edward's crown all twenty six are recorded with the error whereas the missing crown has only been listed on twenty values.



An irregular block of five on piece, postmarked KITWE 19 AP 56

In every case the missing crown for each reprint is priced much higher than the crown error, which suggests that far fewer 'no crown' varieties were found.

As previously stated as from 1951 eleven Colonial countries had some or all of their postage dues reprinted by De La Rue on chalky paper. All are on watermarked multiple crown with a script CA on chalk surfaced paper. Being thicker paper it is usually quite difficult to see the watermark clearly. During 1954 three watermark errors were found on 'chalky' postage due reprints, these being a Basutoland 1d, British Guiana 2c and St. Lucia 16c.

They were the subject of an article by C. P. Rang in the September 1954 *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly (GSM)* under the title *Through the Magnifying Glass.*

A St. Edward's Crown instead of the normal Imperial Crown was found on the lower margins in the Editorial Reference Collection, positioned between the last two vertical rows of the sheets. Being an error in the paper, the position of the St. Edward's Crown may occur in any horizontal row, but will be between the last two vertical rows on standard size postage dues printed in sheets of sixty.

Rang in his article explained how paper is watermarked using a circular dandy-roll and should a 'bit' be damaged or fall out it was a simple matter to fix it. The author speculated that, should a dandy-roll include one incorrect crown, it would appear approximately *'.... on one stamp of ordinary size in 1700'.*



Extremely Rare Pre-Federation use of a pair of 1d Chalky Paper Postage Dues D1a Cancelled KITWE 11 OC 53

I have made a number of calculations of which I am sceptical as it suggests one error every twenty one sheets - more of this later.

GSM October 1954: The publicity the above errors received resulted in more errors being found and reported. There was no mention of Northern Rhodesia as yet.

It was stated that on 13 September the Crown Agents announced *'that before the incorrect crown was affixed to the dandy-roll a quantity of paper was made while the correct crown was missing and that some stamps were printed on such paper and issued in the normal course.'*

GSM November 1954: Many more discoveries were reported. Included in this article was Northern Rhodesia, a missing crown and the St. Edward's Crown on the 3d chalky.

GSM December 1954: More new discoveries were reported and a check list was published which included the Northern Rhodesia 3d as noted above, but no errors on the 1d were reported.

Northern Rhodesia Watermark Errors on the 1d and 3d 'Chalkies'

Locating either of these errors on a multiple or full sheet is quite a challenge as the watermark on a chalky paper is difficult to see. I can offer two helpful hints that may assist, firstly the multiple crown CA watermark is arranged in three different rows that repeat themselves:

1. CA - crown - CA
2. space - CA - space
3. crown - space - crown.

If an error is present it will be found in the last sequence.

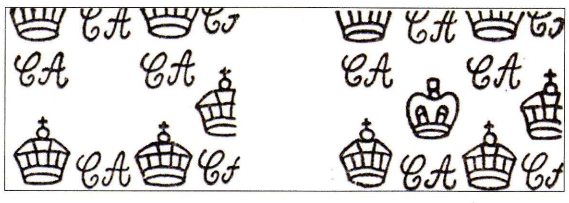
The errors may be on any horizontal row including the margins and invariably fall between stamps 5 and 6 in the last two vertical rows.

3d 'Chalky' and the Watermark Errors

A total of 567 sheets were printed and my earlier remark on the September 1954 GSM article with the *'an error every 21 sheets theory'* (of which I am sceptical), suggests that the sum total of errors on the Northern Rhodesia 3d chalky might be twenty seven. This figure somehow seems too low.

It is certainly not a variety that turns up every day and in my years of dealing I have only handled 4 or 5 examples in total. When we consider that each collector of Northern Rhodesia, KGVI and Postage Dues desires such errors, there are simply not enough to go round.

3d Crown missing SG D3ab: I have seen this on the lower margin of a sheet.



Missing Crown *St Edward's Crown*



Extremely Rare Pre-Federation use. On an envelope from NAMITETE with a 3d Chalky Paper Postage Dues D3a Cancelled FORT JAMESON 1 Ix 53

3d St. Edward's Crown SG D3ac: I have seen this error on rows three and ten.

All the above are between stamps five and six.

1d Chalky and the St. Edward's Crown listed as D1ab

A total of 525 sheets were printed on chalky paper and the 'no crown' error ***has not been seen on this value.***

The St. Edward's Crown error was not reported in the 1954 GSM articles. My thanks to Hugh Jefferies, the retired *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* and catalogue Editor, who searched the GSM from 1955 - 1960 and confirms no mention was made of this error.

It was included for the first time in the 1959 SG catalogue. Jefferies intimates that the variety may have been found during 1957 for it to receive a 1959 listing.

I have frequently questioned whether it actually exists, as I have not encountered it, do not know of anyone who owns one nor have I seen it for sale or at auction.

Should it exist, it must be extremely rare and possibly unique? Does it still survive? Where is it? Can any reader offer further input?

During 1982 I raised the question through the Rhodesian Study Circle and in their June 1982 Journal No 118 – page 71, Margaret Harris asked whether any member had actually seen a Northern Rhodesia 1d Postage Due with St. Edward's Crown error or was it a mistake in the catalogue?

March 1983 RSCJ 121/13 Cecil Russell also voiced his doubts stating *'I have not seen it either offered at auction or in collections.'*

2000: During my research I approached David Aggersberg and Hugh Jefferies at Stanley Gibbons.

Jefferies wrote: *'David has been through all his files and can find no indication as to the basis for the listing but feels that it is most unlikely that D1ab would have been put in without us at least having seen it.'*

Some years ago David Aggersberg told me that it was his opinion that they would not have priced the variety unless they had either seen or sold an example. The Stanley Gibbons, Bridger & Kay and Commonwealth Stamp Co. catalogues published during the 1960s all listed and priced the error. **In 1960** it was valued at £28, in **2002** £1,500, in **2007** £2,250 and in **2014** £5,500 – Thus its hypothetical value continues to increase, yet no one can show me one.

Notes by Editors:

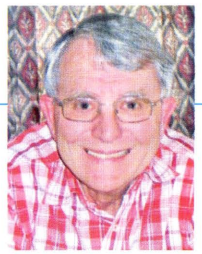
1 - This is an edited version of an article published in *The Rhodesian Philatelist No 27* – September 2007.

2 - For readers not familiar with British Colonial stamp procurement practices at the time, some brief explanations are given:

Colonies would place requisitions for stamp supplies on the Crown Agents (CA) in London, who were a semi-government procurement agency. The CA would then place orders on suitable suppliers, monitor progress and arrange shipment. The CA established a Stamp Bureau in London for selling stamps of Colonies which participated in the scheme, to the Stamp Trade. For each new issue, the CA would instruct the printer to route a quantity to the Bureau. From 1944 it was policy that for each reprint a supply would be provided to the Bureau and any balance of a previous supply would be 'exchanged' with the latest printing; the 'exchanged' quantity would then be shipped to the Colony with the balance of the reprint. This was meant to ensure that the Bureau always had the latest printing available, but the Colony would however receive stock of two printings in one shipment.

Sarah Glueck, Legendariese Posmeesteres van Lady Grey - 1899-1903

deur Pauw Steyl RDPSA, George Filatelievereniging



SARAH GLUECK, THE LEGENDARY POSTMISTRESS OF LADY GREY

The picturesque village of Lady Grey is situated at the foothills of the Witteberge in the North- Eastern Cape. In 1857 the Dutch Reformed Church at Aliwal North bought the farm Waaihoek whereupon the village was established in 1858. The town was named after Lady Grey, wife of Governor Sir George Grey. A parish of the Dutch Reformed Church was established during 1861 and in 1893 the town was granted municipal status.

Postal services got under way when John Henry Harris was appointed as the first postmaster on 14 July 1864. On 6 May 1897 Sarah Glueck began her postal career as assistant in the Lady Grey Post Office.

Sarah Bella Eva Glueck (nee Abrahams) was born in 1867 in Zagare, Lithuania. Sarah married Marcus Glueck from Kletzkow, Germany (today Wroclaw, Poland). The couple had a son and daughter. The family moved to South Africa from the United States during the mid-1890s. Sarah was a well-educated lady speaking Russian, German, English and possibly Dutch.

On 1 January 1899 she became postmistress of Lady Grey. The Anglo-Boer War started on 11 October 1899. On 17 November 1899 the local Boers at Lady Grey arrested the magistrate, occupied the gaol and armoury and disarmed loyalists. As the post office assistant F M Andries de Wet found himself in hot water. Sarah Glueck declined to turn over to them the keys of the post office and ordered them to leave the premises. Before leaving they damaged the telephone instruments and hoisted the Free State flag. She pulled it down and ran up the Union Jack instead. She tore down President Steyn's Proclamation of Annexation from the post office notice board and substituted it with Lord Milner's Proclamation against treason, inscribed *Rule Brittania*. She also replaced the damaged telegraph instruments with new ones.



Every time the Boers approached Lady Grey, Sarah Glueck would quickly replace the new telegraph instruments with the damaged sets. The Boers would then further damage the instruments. Afterwards she would use the new instruments to inform the British forces of the situation. On 19 November 1899 the Boers invaded Lady Grey and Sarah Glueck fled to Herschel not only with her household goods, but also with every bit of property of value in the post office. Postmaster F C Rivers of Herschel was sent with the British military to Barkly East to reopen the telegraph office. He never returned to Herschel as postmaster and Glueck unofficially took over his duties. Later when she was back at Lady Grey, she travelled the distance of 34km, to and fro, between Lady Grey and Herschel daily on horseback to serve the postal and telegraph needs of both communities.

Her efforts seized the imagination of the public and were honoured worldwide. They spoke about her in the Cape Parliament in 1899, the *London Times* and *Daily Mail* presented rewards and Lord Milner promoted *"the most outstanding woman I have ever met"* to postmistress of Springs in 1903, a post she held for twenty years until her retirement in 1923. Sarah Glueck died on 27 February 1933.

Sarah Glueck was gedurende die Anglo-Boereoorlog posmeesteres op Lady Grey. Na die oorlog het iemand van haar gesê: *"...her kindness to friend and foe during the campaign was inexhaustible".*

Lady Grey is 'n skilderagtige dorpie aan die voet van die Witteberge in die Oos-Kaap, 63km oos van Aliwal-Noord en 93km noordwes van Barkly-Oos. Die kerkraad van Aliwal-Noord het op 30 April 1857 die plaas Waaihoek van die vier Botha broers vir 12000 riksdaalders aangekoop om as kerkplaas te dien. Landmeter Orpen het die plaas opgemeet, en die eerste 150 erwe uitgemeet. Die eerste erwe is op Woensdag 3 Maart 1858 verkoop. Toestemming is van die Kaapse Goewerneur Sir George Grey verkry om die gemeente na sy vrou, Eliza Lucy Spencer, bekend as Lady Grey, te vernoem. Hoewel 'n kerkgebou op 25 Februarie 1860 ingewy is, het Lady Grey steeds 'n wyk van Aliwal-Noord gebly. Die wyk moes jaarliks £100, dertig hamels en vier mud meel tot Ds George Martin van Aliwal-Noord se onderhoud bydra. Die voorwaarde was dat hy twaalf dienste per jaar op Lady Grey hou. Die gemeente Lady Grey is teen die einde van 1861 gestig.

In 1863 het die jong Ds David Ross van Skotland diens aanvaar as die eerste predikant van die Ned. Geref.Kerk Lady Grey. Vir 45 jaar, tot sy aftrede in 1908, was David Ross 'n belangrike leiersfiguur op Lady Grey. Hy is op 3 September 1915 oorlede. Die NG Kerkgebou is in 1911 gesloop, herbou en in 1913 weer in gebruik geneem. Die kerkgeboue van die Church of England en die Methodist Church is in 1906 opgerig. Lady Grey (Fig.1) het soos enige ander klein dorp van daardie tyd gestadig gegroei. Die dorp het in 1893 munisipale status gekry. Mnr. B J Brummer was die eerste burgemeester. In 1905 is die spoorwegverbinding met Aliwal-Noord geopen.'n Nuwe landdroskantoor is op 2 Julie 1923 teen 'n koste van £4000 op die markplein geopen.

Posdienste was van die vroegste openbare dienste wat in Lady Grey gestig is. Volgens Dick is daar reeds 'n poskantoor in 1862 geopen. John Henry Harris was die eerste posmeester. Hy is op 10 Mei 1826 op die eiland St Helena gebore en was daar as jongman in diens van die Liberated African Establishment. Tussen 1854 en 1856 het hy na Suid-Afrika gekom en hom op Aliwal-Noord gevestig. Kort na die stigting van Lady Grey in 1861 het die Harrisgesin na Lady Grey verhuis. Hulle kan met reg as van die vroegste inwoners van die dorp beskou word.

Harris was 'n belese man in die klein gemeenskappie. Daar was dus geen beter persoon as hy om possake op Lady Grey aan die gang te kry nie. Hy het op Dinsdag 19 Julie 1864 die eerste poskantoor vanuit sy huis (erf nr. 102) begin bedryf totdat 'n poskantoorgebou in 1878 op erf nr. 73 in gebruik geneem is. In 1889 is 'n nuwe poskantoor by die landdroskantoor (erf nr. 123) geopen. In 1923 het die poskantoor na



Fig.1 Uitsig oor Lady Grey vanaf Joubertspas

'n nuwe gebou op die markplein verskuif. In 1889 is nuwe geboue op erf nr. 349 (ou erf nr. 123) opgerig. Dit het bestaan uit 'n hofsaal (45 x 20 voet), magistraatskantoor (12 x 12 voet), kantoor vir 'n klerk (afskorting in hofsaal), poskantoor (30 x 15 voet) en aan die oorkant van die erf, 'n tronk met bewaardershuis. Op 2 Julie 1923 het die poskantoor en magistraatshof na nuwe geboue op die markplein verskuif.

Met sy aanstelling het Harris £6 per jaar verdien. Met sy aftrede op 31 Desember 1898 het hy 'n salaris van £100 per jaar ontvang asook 'n toelae van £12 per jaar vir die aflewer van telegramme. Twee van Harris se dogters het as assistentes in die poskantoor gewerk: Edith, (1 Julie 1885-31 Augustus 1890) en Adeline, (1 September 1890-31 Mei 1894). Harris het diep spore in die gemeenskap van Lady Grey getrap. Hy was vredegter vanaf 1868, nou betrokke by die onderwys asook 'n sakeman.

Volgens die bekende poshistorikus Ralph Putzel kan die geskiedenis van Lady Grey se poskantoor as volg opgesom word:

PO first listed in General Directory in 1876;
PO 1880 (PMG); PTA 1.2.1882 (PMG);
PO 1895; PO temp. Closed 1899;
PO reopened 1900; PO continuous since then.
(PO - Post Office; PTA - Post and Telegraph Agency; PMG - Postmaster General)

Op Donderdag 6 Mei 1897 trap Sarah Glueck oor die drumpel van Lady Grey se posgeskiedenis toe sy as Harris se assistente aangestel is. Haar salaris was £60 per jaar.

En dis nou hier waar my storie oor hierdiemerkwaardige vrou begin.

Sarah Bella Eva Glueck (geb. Abrahams) is in 1867 in Zagare in die noorde van Litaue gebore. Die dorp, geleë aan weerskante van die Sveterivier, was teen 1495 'n landgoed van Edelman Umjastowski. 'n Redelik sterk Joodse gemeenskap het algaande tot stand gekom. Die hele geskiedenis van Zagare is gekenmerk deur geweldige ontberings. Sarah is gebore in die jaar van die Groot Hongersnood. In 1941 is baie Jode met dieretrokke van Zagare na Siberië gedeporteer. Die ander is in Zagare se Joodse woonbuurt vermoor. Elias Abrahams, Sarah se vader, moes dus sy gesin onder baie moeilike omstandighede versorg. As 'n mens aan Sarah en haar broer, Jacob Dinensohn, die welbekende Pools-Duitse skrywer, Sionis en gemeenskapwerker dink, dan weet jy hulle ouers se swaarkry was nie tevergeefs nie.

Marcus Glueck, haar man, is op 18 Februarie 1867 in Kletzkow (Kleczkow), Duitsland gebore. Vandag is dit Wroclaw, die vierde grootste stad in Poland. Vroeër het die stad as Breslau bekend gestaan. Die paartjie is in die Verenigde State getroud en het twee kinders gehad: Freda Hannah is op 31 Desember 1889 in Charleston, South Carolina gebore en Percival Joseph op 10 Julie 1891 in Birmingham, Alabama.



Fig.2 Kmdt. Jan Hendrik Olivier



Fig.3 Majoor Hook

Teen die middel 1890s het die Glueck familie na Suid-Afrika gekom. Dis onseker waar en wanneer Marcus Glueck oorlede is. Dit wil voorkom of hulle, hulle in Port Elizabeth gevestig het. Na haar aftrede het sy by Freda in Port Elizabeth gaan woon waar Percival 'n huide en vellemakelaar was.

Sarah Glueck was 'n fyn opgevoede vrou wat Russies, Duits, Engels en moontlik Nederlands kon praat. Sy was vise-presidente van Debat en Drama verenigings, terwyl haar gunsteling stokperdjies naaldwerk, skilder, perdry, skietkuns en lees was.

Op 1 Januarie 1899, toe die verhouding tussen die twee Boere republieke Transvaal en die Oranje Vrystaat en Brittanje reeds gespanne was, word Sarah Glueck as posmeester van Lady Grey aangestel met 'n salaris van £120 per jaar. Met haar aftrede op 31 Januarie 1903 het sy £160 per jaar verdien.

Die Anglo-Boereoorlog het op 11 Oktober 1899 begin met die inval van Noord- Natal. Spoedig sou invalle in die Noorden Noordoos-Kaap volg en Lady Grey by die oorlog betrek word. Kommandant Jan Hendrik Olivier (Fig.2) het Jamestown op 18 November 1899 binnegeval, die Republikeinse vlag gehys, 'n Vrystaatse magistraat aangestel en vinnig teruggeval na Aliwal-Noord om aan te sluit by die kommando wat na Barkley-Oos onderweg was. Op weg daarheen het die Boere na Herschel opgeruk. Die dorpie Herschel is vernoem na die bekende sterrekundige, Prof. John Frederick Herschel, wat van 1834-1838 aan die Kaap onder andere waarnemings van Halley se komeet gemaak het. Die magistraat en bevelvoerende offisier van die Herschel Native Police op Herschel, major Hook, (Fig.3) het gewaarsku dat hy geen verantwoordelikheid kon aanvaar vir die gesindheid en moontlike optrede deur die plaaslike inwoners, die Fingos, nie. Die Boere het daarop van rigting verander en na Lady Grey opgetrek.

Intussen was Lady Grey se Boere reeds georganiseer en aktief. Op Vrydag 17 November 1899 het die plaaslike bevelvoerders: veldkornet C P van der Merwe en assistent-veldkornet Andries de Wet en kommandant Stoffel Myburgh van die kommando Olivier se proklamasie by al die openbare geboue in die dorp aangebring. Hulle het resident-magistraat Frank Banfield Gedye arresteer, die gevangenis en magasyn beset, lojaliste ontwapen en alle gewere en ammunisie konfiskeer. Ds Ross se pleidooi dat hulle nie betrokke moes raak nie het op dowe ore geval en Stoffel Myburgh het die mans tot diens opgeroep. Kort voor lank het 100 burgers vir diens aangemeld. Lady Greywas nou by die oorlog betrokke.



Fig.4 Posstuk versend gedurende die beleg van Lady Grey, na Herschel op 1 JA 1900. Lady Grey poskantoor was onder beheer van die Boere. (Bernard du Plessis-versameling)

Hoog drama sou daardie Vrydag by Lady Grey se poskantoor af- speel. Toe Andries de Wet opdaag om die poskantoor oor te neem, het hy hom teen 'n vasberade Sarah Glueck vasgeloop. Sy het botweg enige bevel geweier om die poskantoorsleutels of enige



Fig.5 'Lady Grey Rifle Club'

toerusting te oorhandig. Buite het die Boere die Vrystaatse vlag gehys en President Steyn se Proklamasie van Anneksasie op die poskantoor se kennisgewingbord aangebring. Hulle het skaars hulle rug gedraai of Sarah Glueck het weer die Union Jack gehys en President Steyn se proklamasie van Anneksasie toegeplak met Lord Milner, die Britse Hoëkommissaris in Suid-Afrika, se proklamasie, Rule Britannia teen verraad.

By die eerste geleentheid is die telegraaf-toerusting in Lady Grey se poskantoor deur 'n Boere-kommando stukkend geslaan. Hulle was skaars weg of sy het die stukkende toerusting met nuwes vervang. Elke keer wanneer 'n Boerekommando die poskantoor besoek het, het sy die nuwe instrumente vinnig met die oues vervang. Op die manier is die ou instrumente elke keer weer beskadig. Die nuwe instrumente is dan na hulle vertrek gebruik om die naaste Britse magte te waarsku.

Sarah Glueck het oor haar eie 'intelligensie diens' gedurende die oorlog beskik Wanneer Lady Grey onder beleg van die Boeremagte was het sy van swart hardlopers gebruik gemaak om die Britte op hoogte te hou van die Boere se bewegings.

Dit was egter net 'n kwessie van tyd voordat Lady Grey ingeneem sou word. (Fig 4). Op Sondag 19 November 1899 het die Republikeinse magte in groter getalle die dorpie binnegeval. Resident-magistraat Gedye het alle regeringskantore beveel om oor te gee. Sarah Glueck was haar ou self in die poskantoor. Sy het heftig geprotesteer en selfs 'toegelaat' dat hulle die telegraafinstrumente die soveelste keer stukkend slaan. En toe het sy die opdrag gehoorsaam om die poskantoor oor te gee. Met haar huishoudelike besittings en alles wat kosbaar in die poskantoor was, insluitend die telegraaftoerusting, het sy na Herschel gevlug. Op Woensdag 22 November 1899 het kommandant Olivier Lady Grey as deel van die Oranje Vrystaat verklaar (Fig 5).

Generaal-majoor William Gatacre (Fig.6) het met 'n Engelse mag van 3000 man na die spoorwegaansluiting by Stormberg opgeruk om die Kaapse Middellande van die strooptogte en opstande deur die Boeremagte te bevry. Op 10 Desember 1899 het sy aanslag op Stormberg jammerlik misluk weens taktiese flaters. Met die slag van Stormberg is 135 Britse soldate dood en gewond, 600 gevange geneem en twee kanonne gebuit. Die oorlog het uiteindelik sy tol van die Noordoos-Kaap se mense geëis. Die veldslae van Stormberg en Dordrecht en al die skermutselinge het diep letsels van ontreddering gelaat.


Fig.6 Genl.-maj. William Gatacre

Die Glueck verhaal vertel dat sy na haar aankoms op Herschel *"haarself as posmeesteres aangestel het."* Dit mag so wees. Maar wat het werklik op Herschel gebeur? Nadat die Boeremagte die gebied teen Maart 1900 verlaat het was die pos en telegraafdienste in daardie hele streek in absolute verval. Weens die gebrek aan gekwalifiseerde personeel is posmeester F C Rivers van Herschel saam met Engelse soldate na Barkly-Oos gestuur om die telegraafkantoor te heropen. Weens die oorlogsituasie en die feit dat sy 'n posmeester was, het Sarah Glueck nie-amptelik, in sy afwesigheid, begin waarneem om die posdiens van Herschel van ondergang te red. Sover ek kon vasstel het Rivers nie weer na Herschel teruggekeer nie. Ek kon ook geen argivale inligting opspoor dat hy verder posmeester in diens van die Kaapse regering was nie. Ek vermoed hy het deel van die telegraafpersoneel geword.

Die Boere het in beheer van Lady Grey gebly tot ongeveer 6 Maart 1900 toe hulle deur die aankomende Britse mag van generaal Brabant verdryf is. Die rebelle van Lady Grey en Barkly-Oos het hulle wapens op Lady Grey aan maj. Hook van Herschel oorgegee. (Fig.7) Jim Sterley, leier van die lojaliste op Lady Grey, het Hook versoek om met sy troepe na Lady Grey te kom. Op 9 Maart 1900 het majoor Hook Lady Grey met sy mag van 70 swart polisie en 30 wit vrywilligers weer in besit geneem. Hy het Glueck gevra om na Lady Grey terug te keer.

Na die inname van Lady Grey het Sarah Glueck onderstaande brief aan die dagblad, *Cape Times*, geskryf: Sarah Glueck clarified her own part during the occupation of Lady Grey in a letter to the Cape Times, dated 23 March 1900:

"Sir,

A cutting from your paper- the paragraph relating to the Lady Grey incident was sent to me by a friend, which forces me to make some corrections.

Firstly, the Boers had no flags when they entered Lady Grey and neither was hoisted. Secondly, which pains me much, is the tone in your article reflecting on our men. They did not fail in assistance. The Magistrate, Mr F. B Gedye, only gave up after receiving instructions to make no resistance, although his life was threatened.

Here in Herschel, East London and Queens Town there are many refugees, who left their comfortable homes and thousands worth of stock, because they are too loyal to sign neutrality forms. Many of their homes have already undergone plunder


Fig.7 Rebelle oorhandig hulle wapens voor Lady Grey se hofgebou. Sarah Glueck, geklee in swart romp en wit bloese, staan op die poskantoorstoep.

and those who remained had to sign, not being able to obtain conveyance. Thus, they are forced to stay and suffer the indignity of being amongst rebels. I only acted as an official, but it was as much due to their loyalty that encouraged me".

Tot einde Augustus 1900 het sy elke dag die sowat 34km, heen-en-weer, tussen Herschel en Lady Grey te perd afgelê om beide dorpe se pos- en telegraafdienste aan die gang te hou. Mnr. G C Smith, 'n junior assistent op Cala, het op 1 September 1900 die nuwe posmeester op Herschel geword.

Sarah Glueck se buitengewone dienste, veral gedurende die oorlogsjare, het nie ongesiens verbygegaan nie. Trouens dit het hier en in die buiteland groot opslae gemaak. Posmeester-generaal, Somerset R French, het in sy rapport van 1899 aan die Parlement, spesiaal na haar werk en besondere vermoë om die amptelike toerusting te beveilig verwys. (Fig 8).

Andries de Wet is aangekla op vyf klagtes: *"disarming loyal subjects at Lady Grey, commandeering, taking possession of the Gaol and stores and posting up a proclamation signed by Olivier"*. Hy is tot £250 of 6 maande gevangenisstraf gevonnis.

Na haar oorsese bekendstelling deur die Britse pers, was sy gou internasionaal bekend en as heldin beskou. Gedigte is oor haar geskryf, duisende prente van haar verkoop en sy is selfs vergelyk met Barbara Fritchie van Amerikaanse Burgeroorlog faam. Hieronder volg 'n gediggie van SA Rochlin in die *Zionist Record*, 1 December 1950:

THE POSTMISTRESS WHO WAS A
'BARBARA FRITCHIE'

When you talk of deeds of glory.
Of this campaign in the South,
Where the deeds seem super human.
In the battle and the fray,
You'll remember one brave woman
In the town of Lady Grey.
It's the olden, golden story
Of the weak who can be strong;
It's the deed that rates the glory
Of the brightest wealth of song;
It's the old world - you can hear it,
Working with us here today;
It is Barbara Fritchie's spirit,
In the town of Lady Grey.

Na die oorlog het *The London Times* haar met 'n aansienlike tjek van waardering vereer. Dis aan haar oorhandig deur Mnr Ward Price, die koerant se verslaggewer aan die oorlogsfront. Die *Daily Mail*, het £100 aan haar geskenk vir haar dapper optrede. Sy het egter geweier om die geskenk vir haar eie voordeel te gebruik en het dit vir mense in nood aangewend.

Daar bestaan baie verwysings na die rol wat Jode gedurende die Anglo Boereoorlog gespeel het. Sarah Glueck was een van hulle. Lord Milner het van haar gesê: *"She is one of the most outstanding women I have ever met".*

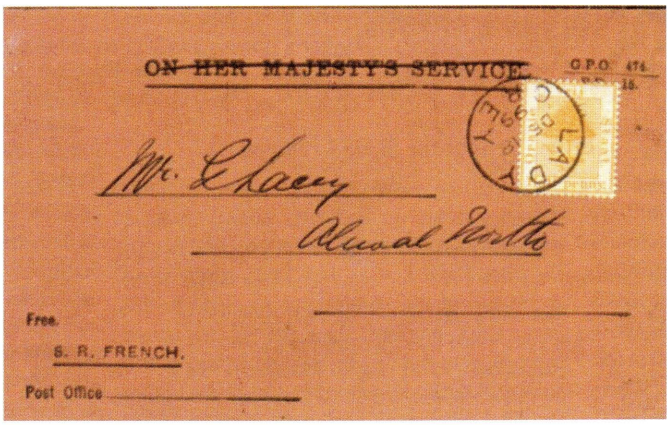


Fig.8 Gesteelde ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE amptelike pospapier-koever, gemerk: S.R. French (posmeester-generaal). Die koevert is op 18.12.1899 privaat van Lady Grey na Aliwal-Noord gepos. 'n ½d OVS posseël is binne die Kaap se grense as posgeld gebruik. (Bernard du Plessis-versameling)

Die gemeenskap van Lady Grey vereer vandag nog steeds die nagedagtenis van hierdie besondere vrou deur middel van die *Sarah Bella Coffee Shoppe* op die dorp. Dorpenaars of toeriste wat daagliks oor die drumpel van hierdie koffiewinkel stap, maak kennis met haar nagedagtenis.

Oor wat sy na haar aftrede gedoen het, is nie veel bekend nie. Sekerlik sou sy haar vele stokperdjies beoefen het. 'n Bron meld dat sy 'n wêreldreis onderneem het en dat sy by haar dogter, Freda in Port Elizabeth gaan woon het. As ek 'n mening mag waag. Hierdie vrou het voluit bly lewe. Dit was haar lewe!

Sarah Glueck is op Maandag 27 Februarie 1933 in die ouderdom van 66 jaar oorlede.



Fig.9 Die dapper posmeesteres van Lady Grey saam met haar lojaliste Middel(vlnr): veldkrnt. Jim Sterley (Lady Grey), mnr Van der Byl (Herschel), assistent-magistraat Court (Herschel), maj. Hook (mag. Herschel), Sarah Glueck (posmeesteres, Lady Grey), insp. Ryan (Cape Police),onderinsp. Hutchins (Cape Police) Voor: Basoeto polisiemanne

(Fig 9) Mnr Willem Adolf Vogel Theron, sedert 1 Februarie 1902 'n klerk op die personeel, het Sarah Glueck op 27 April 1903 as posmeester van Lady Grey opgevolg. Hy was getroud met Ds. David Ross se dogter Charlotte Jane Ross. Die 'skryf' van Sarah Glueck se deel van Lady Grey se posgeskiedenis was verby. Ek kan sonder vrees vir teenspraak sê dat daar tussen Donderdag 6 Mei 1897 en Saterdag 31 Januarie 1903 'n ongelooflike geskiedenis in en rondom Lady Grey se poskantoor afgespeel het. Nou wonder ek maar net, met haar afskeid… toe sy 'haar' poskantoor se sleutels aan Willem Theron oorhandig het… was daar nie miskien tog 'n traan in hierdie dapper vrou se oog nie?

Die Britse owerheid het groot agting vir Sarah Glueck se werk en dapperheid gehad. Na die oorlog verby was het Lord Milner, as blyk van waardering, haar bevorder tot posmeesteres van Springs. Dié pos het sy vir 20 jaar, vanaf 1903 tot haar aftrede in 1923, met onderskeiding beklee.

BRONNELYS

LITERATUUR:

- Oosthuizen, A V: Rebelle van die Stormberge, Tweede Vryheidsoorlog 1899- 1902
- Olivier, P L: Ons Gemeentelike Feesalbum. Kaapstad, 1952
- Putzel, Ralph: Encyclopaedia of South African Post Offices and Postal Agencies. Cape Town 1987 (Volume 2).

ARCHIVALIA:

Cape of Good Hope Civil Service Lists (1887-1894, 1898-1904).

POSGESKIEDENIS:

Bernard du Plessis - Anglo-Boereoorlogversameling

INTERNET:

Verskeie bronne.

BROSJURE:

Lady Grey Tourism Association:

Andries Francois de Wet, *Rebel van die Anglo-Boereoorlog*

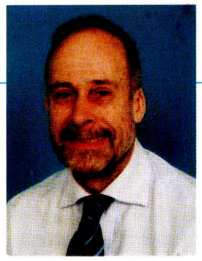
'A time and place in history for the old Post Office, Court House and Gaol.'

ERKENNING:

Opregte dank aan Mev. Dalene Oertel van Lady Grey vir haar vriendelike hulp.

The Correspondence of Arnoldus Koevoet, a Manumitted* Slave at the Cape of Good Hope

by Andrew Briscoe,
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



Although slavery was unlawful in the Netherlands, the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope was mostly built by slave labour. One of the first requests made by Van Riebeck following his arrival in Table Bay in April 1652, was for a supply of slaves from Batavia to undertake the heaviest work associated with the establishment of a fort and victualling station. By May 1658, slaves comprised more than half the settlement's population of 360. These numbers excluded 174 children who had been landed a month earlier in Table Bay by the *Amersvoort*, following the capture of a Portuguese slave ship bound for Brazil from Angola. When the Portuguese ship was boarded in the South Atlantic, it held approximately 500 slaves of all ages, and the captain of the *Amersvoort* justified the removal of 250 children on the grounds of their youth, and that 'the Portuguese ship was a dangerous hulk' which might not complete its passage.

Only 174 of the 250 children survived the *Amersvoort's* journey to Table Bay, but Van Riebeck immediately recognised their significance to the future of the colony. On 17 April 1658, he recorded in his diary:

"This morning beautiful, clear weather. We have begun to make preparations for the establishment of a school for the Company's Angolan slave children from the *Amersvoort* ….. which school will be held in the morning and afternoon by the sick comforter and sick visitors teaching them the correct Dutch language. To animate their lessons and to make them really hear the Christian prayers, each slave should be given a small glass of brandy and two inches of tobacco, etc. A register must be established and names should be given to those who do not have any names. All slaves, couples or singletons, young or old, will be under the personal aegis of the Commander. Within a few days, these slaves will be brought under a proper sense of discipline and become decent people …."

The School for Slave Children

The Angolan slave children were initially accommodated in the fort, and then in a temporary structure nearby called Corenhoop. The first Slave Lodge was later constructed at the top of the Heerengracht, close to the Company's gardens. The school for slave children was the first to be established in the colony. All children born in the Slave Lodge received education, and from 1665 to 1795, over 1,700 Slave Lodge children attended the school until they were 12 years old. They were, paradoxically, the most educated group of children in the Colony: the 1778 census indicated that only 11% of free children, and 5% of children enslaved in private ownership received a formal education.

The school sought to ensure that the children became Christians according to the catechism of the Dutch Reformed Church, and acquired literacy in Dutch, as well as other skills useful for the development of the settlement. We know that the children practiced writing because a list of goods supplied to the school in 1676 includes 124 bundles of quills, and "3 full cases of paper marked A, B and C containing 20 reams cartridge paper". Special pens were also given to the most deserving students on Christmas Day. Teaching was provided by older literate slaves. In 1679, when the first Slave Lodge was destroyed by a fire, the Commander of the settlement lamented not only the loss of the building but also the burning alive of a slave who could both read and write. An incentive to literacy was added by the rule that only those able to speak, read and write Dutch were eligible for manumission.

In practice, manumission was extremely difficult to obtain, and some literate slaves only gained freedom by escaping to the Netherlands on ships of the return fleet, from where they wrote letters to their friends still in bondage. This practice caused alarm to the authorities at the Cape, and in March 1705, the Council of Policy despatched an urgent letter to the Heren XVII in Amsterdam:

"Slaves often missed. Supposed that they escape in the return fleet. Two again gone. Fugitives write to the slaves here about the vast difference between liberty and slavery, and about the Fatherland, making them also anxious to escape. This should be stopped; and we therefore beg you to have all the ships examined before the men leave them, and also to see whether the two runaways are on board, and to send them back in irons to be punished, to deter others. This is a matter seriously affecting the Company and the people."

Some slaves also corresponded with family and friends in Batavia. An insight into the arrangements made to facilitate such communication is provided by the recently researched estate of Arnoldus Koevoet who died at the Cape in 1735.

The Letters of Arnoldus Koevoet

Arnoldus Koevoet was born in the Slave Lodge in 1697. At the Lodge school, he learned how to read and write, and acquired carpentry skills. He was fortunate at the age of about fourteen to obtain secondment to the household of a senior Company official who rewarded Arnoldus twenty years later by assisting him to obtain manumission (this was in 1731). In exchange for his freedom, Koevoet offered the Company a younger Mozambican slave named Masinga van Rio de la Goa.

Koevoet's estate includes 32 letters written to Koevoet and his wife, Anna Rebecca of Bengal, in the years 1728-33 by seven correspondents located in Amsterdam, Colombo and Batavia. Eighteen of the letters were written by two Cape born slaves who had gained manumission in Batavia. The earlier letters were written before Koevoet obtained manumission, and indicate that whilst still a slave at the age of 32, he had already acquired a certain autonomy and social standing. He was, for example, able to assist his relatives in Batavia by obtaining copies of their christening certificates as well as send them canary birds, fish and wine.



1731 cover from Johannes Morgh in Batavia to Arnoldus Koevoet in Cape Town.

Koevoet also acted as an informal forwarding agent, delivering letters and parcels addressed to other slaves at the Cape. In September 1729, his half-brother Johannes Morgh in

Batavia wrote: "Your Honour will receive a piece of striped cloth and two twilled dresses, one for Joanna, one for Stijntie, and three pieces of linen, one of them for brother Andries Morgh….." In the same letter, Johannes confirmed "the safe arrival of the goods you sent [including] the little bag of raisins for Siesie Arora van Batavia, and that bag of raisins and the letter from Meester Jan are still with me. I looked for the Chinese all over, but I can't find him." In 1732, Johannes asked Arnoldus to investigate whether letters sent to Cape Town through other intermediaries had been received: "I wrote a letter to Poules Rouex and to baas Andris Putter in the Company's garden. Be so good as to find out whether they received them. I will be a thousand times indebted to you."

Like the Company officials he served, Koevoet facilitated private trade between his relatives overseas and merchants at the Cape. In February 1729, Morgh wrote from Batavia: "… brother dear please send me a half-aum of wine for my account because wine is unobtainable here and especially Constansie wine which costs 8 rixdollars like at Jan Klijn's the half-aum. That I can sell in Batavia one measure for 10 rixdollars ….. see whether you can make an accord with Jan Klijne for a half-aum of wine on my account. I will send him whatever he wants, fabric or chintz or striped stuff, whatever he wants, he only has to write."

Koevoet and his correspondents also utilised the same private channels of communication employed by Company officials to deliver their letters and goods. The main carriers were members of the crew of Company ships. To improve the prospects of safe delivery, duplicate letters and parcels were entrusted to different crew members sailing on different ships in the same fleet. In October 1731, Morgh wrote to Arnoldus:

"Your honour should receive, from Piter van Rijk, one roll of damask, 19 ells long, and a small parcel containing two pieces of soesis, and for brother Andris, also a parcel with two pieces of soesis, by hand of Jan de Rijn, boy of skipper Almis, posted on the ship *de Vis* and above-named Van Rijk is sail-maker on the ship *Prattenburgh*, so that if they fail to deliver the goods, you can claim them, but I hope that won't happen."

The illustrated cover contained one of the letters which Morgh despatched with the fleet that departed Batavia on 13 October 1731. The inscription indicates that the letter was sent with 'Piter van Rijk, sailmaker, of the ship *Prattenburgh*, entrusted to God, with a packet containing a roll of damask marked A.K.' The fleet of eleven ships arrived in Table Bay on 28 December 1731.

Following his manumission, some of Koevoet's letters were carried to Batavia and personally delivered to Morgh by his 'former master'. In February 1732, Morgh wrote: "Your Honour's pleasant letters of 24 October last year 1731 were handed to me in person on 26 January this year by your former master, and I read in them and understood from the bearer that you and your wife are in good health and hope that it may continue for many years."

References

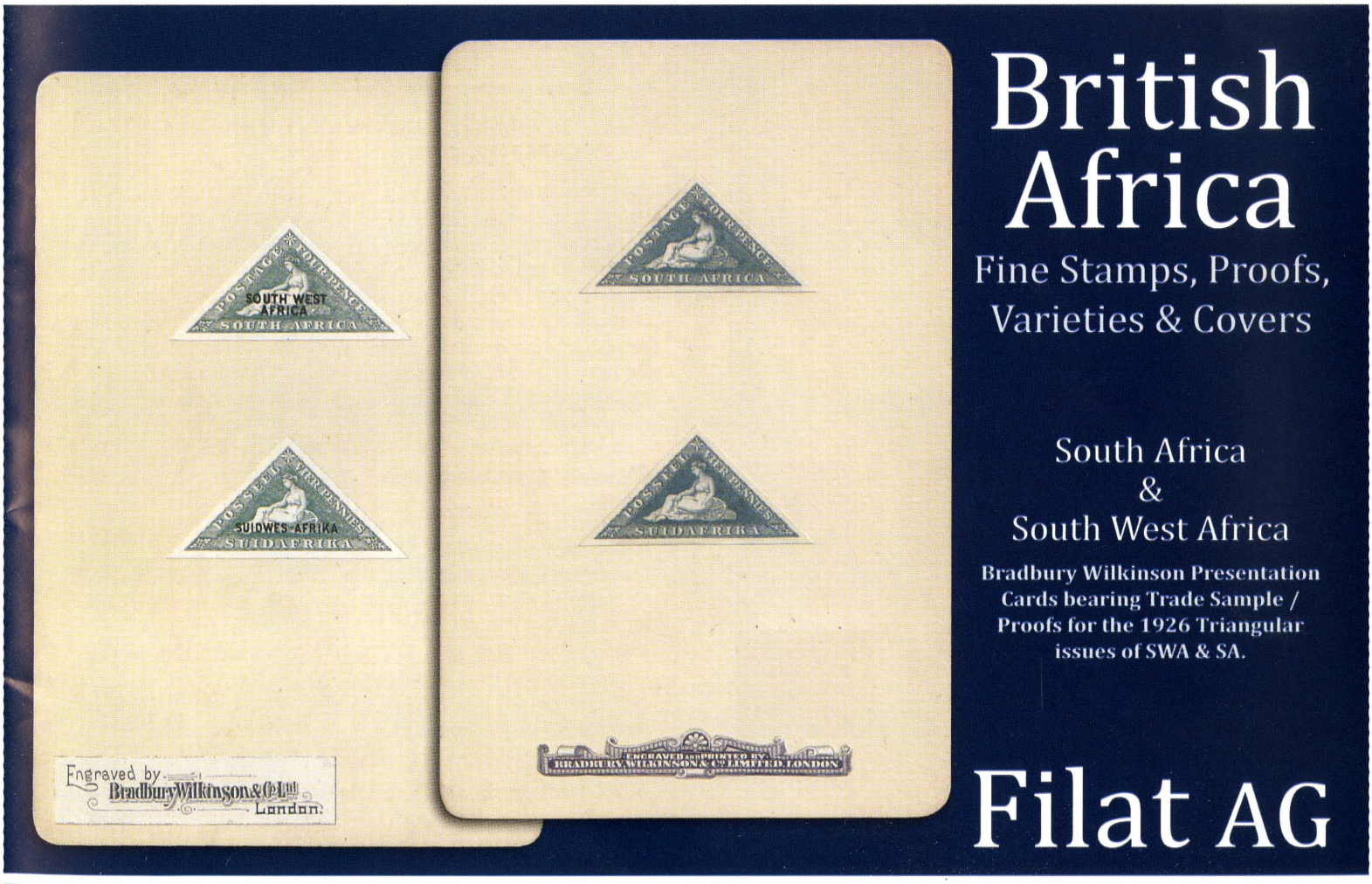
1. Koevoet's letters are filed in *'Annexures to the liquidation account of Arnoldus Koevoet, 1738'*, at the Cape Archives, MOOC 14/8, Part 1. For an appreciation of their historical and social significance, which includes the English translations of quoted texts, see S. Newton-King, *Family, Friendship and Survival among Freed Slaves,* in N. Worden (ed), *Cape Town Between East and West*, Jacana, Cape Town, South Africa, 2012.

2. J.R. Bruijn, F.S. Gaastra and I. Schoffer, *Dutch-Asiatic Shipping in the 17th and 18th Centuries,* Vols I, II & III, Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatien, The Hague, Holland, 1979, 1987.

3. Hendrik Carel Vos Leibbrandt, *Letters Despatched in Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope*. W.A. Richards & Sons, Government Printers, Cape Town, 1896.

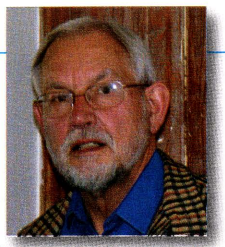
4. R.C.H. Shell, *Children of Bondage,* Witwatersrand University Press, 1994, Johannesburg.

*Manumitted - release from slavery **Heren XVII - Contemporary Board of Directors of the VOC



South African Stamp Issues 2014 - part one

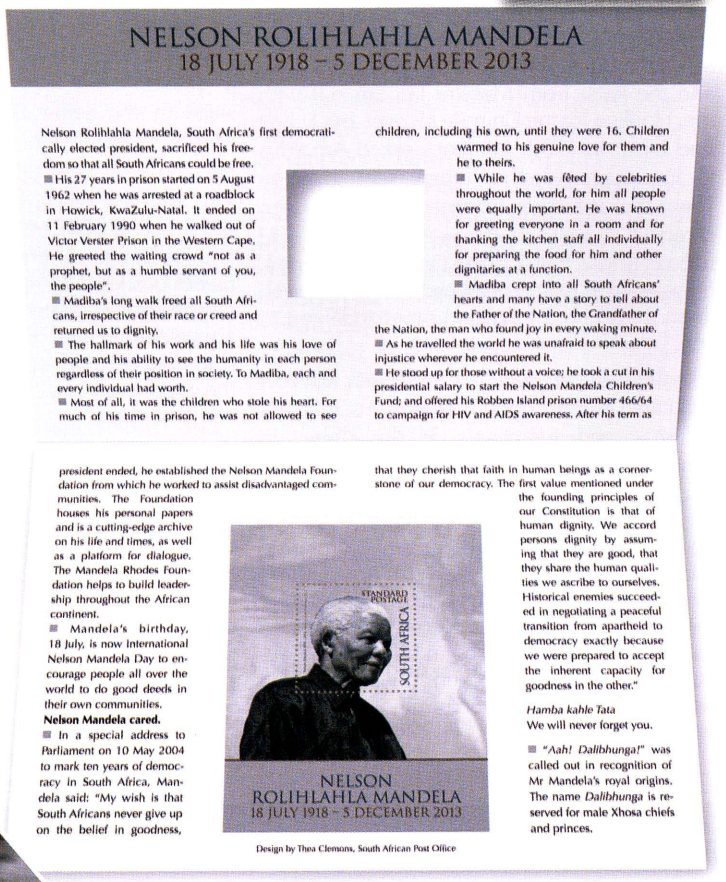
by Robin Messenger - South African Stamp Study Circle.



11 February 2014 – NELSON ROLIHLAHLA MANDELA 18 JULY 1918 – 5 DECEMBER 2013.

Issued on the 24th anniversary of his release from imprisonment.

Denomination: Standard Postage (R2.80).
Designer: Thea Clemons.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., the Netherlands.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp size: 30mm square, incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 65 x 85mm.
Perforation: 13.75 x 13.25
Gum: PVA
Phosphor: A single 4mm bar on the left-hand margin of stamp extending only to the shirt.
Quantity: 5 million miniature sheets and folders.
Cylinder numbers: None
Printing sheet size: 650 x 520mm comprising 40 miniature sheets arranged in five rows of eight.
First Day Cover: None; the issue was only available in special folder no. SF8.7, which was sold for R50.00 and includes a donation to the Nelson Mandela Foundation.
Canceller: No. 8.50 – 'Long Walk / HOUGHTON / 11.2.2014'. Cancelled to order by request.


NELSON ROLIHLAHLA MANDELA
18 JULY 1918 – 5 DECEMBER 2013

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, South Africa's first democratically elected president, sacrificed his freedom so that all South Africans could be free.

■ His 27 years in prison started on 5 August 1962 when he was arrested at a roadblock in Howick, KwaZulu-Natal. It ended on 11 February 1990 when he walked out of Victor Verster Prison in the Western Cape. He greeted the waiting crowd "not as a prophet, but as a humble servant of you, the people".

■ Madiba's long walk freed all South Africans, irrespective of their race or creed and returned us to dignity.

■ The hallmark of his work and his life was his love of people and his ability to see the humanity in each person regardless of their position in society. To Madiba, each and every individual had worth.

■ Most of all, it was the children who stole his heart. For much of his time in prison, he was not allowed to see children, including his own, until they were 16. Children warmed to his genuine love for them and he to theirs.

■ While he was fêted by celebrities throughout the world, for him all people were equally important. He was known for greeting everyone in a room and for thanking the kitchen staff all individually for preparing the food for him and other dignitaries at a function.

■ Madiba crept into all South Africans' hearts and many have a story to tell about the Father of the Nation, the Grandfather of the Nation, the man who found joy in every waking minute.

■ As he travelled the world he was unafraid to speak about injustice wherever he encountered it.

■ He stood up for those without a voice; he took a cut in his presidential salary to start the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund; and offered his Robben Island prison number 466/64 to campaign for HIV and AIDS awareness. After his term as president ended, he established the Nelson Mandela Foundation from which he worked to assist disadvantaged communities. The Foundation houses his personal papers and is a cutting-edge archive on his life and times, as well as a platform for dialogue. The Mandela Rhodes Foundation helps to build leadership throughout the African continent.

■ Mandela's birthday, 18 July, is now International Nelson Mandela Day to encourage people all over the world to do good deeds in their own communities.

Nelson Mandela cared.

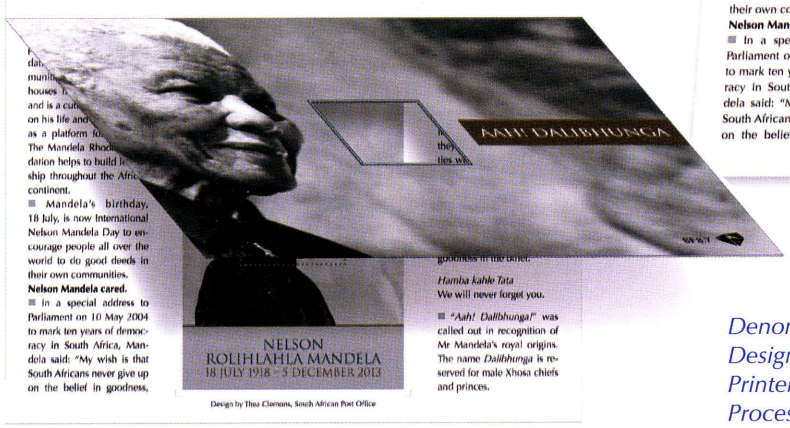
■ In a special address to Parliament on 10 May 2004 to mark ten years of democracy in South Africa, Mandela said: "My wish is that South Africans never give up on the belief in goodness, that they cherish that faith in human beings as a cornerstone of our democracy. The first value mentioned under the founding principles of our Constitution is that of human dignity. We accord persons dignity by assuming that they are good, that they share the human qualities we ascribe to ourselves. Historical enemies succeeded in negotiating a peaceful transition from apartheid to democracy exactly because we were prepared to accept the inherent capacity for goodness in the other."

Hamba kahle Tata
We will never forget you.

■ *"Aah! Dalibhunga!"* was called out in recognition of Mr Mandela's royal origins. The name *Dalibhunga* is reserved for male Xhosa chiefs and princes.

NELSON ROLIHLAHLA MANDELA
18 JULY 1918 – 5 DECEMBER 2013

Design by Thea Clemons, South African Post Office



****

28 February 2014 – WORLD DESIGN CAPITAL CAPE TOWN 2014

Denominations: 5 x R5.00
Designer: Tamryn Elliot, winner of the Stamp Design Competition
Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 38 mm square.
Perforation: Die-cut simulated. Stamps are separated by 6mm gutters, in the centre of which are roulettes which go through the backing paper, to aid separation of individual stamps. These roulettes extend to the top, bottom and right-hand margins of the sheetlet.
Gum: Self-adhesive.
Phosphor: 4mm bands on left and bottom margins of each stamp.
Sheetlet size: 160 x 110mm, containing the five designs arranged as in illustration.
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets.
Cylinder numbers: 8362 (blue), 8363 (red), 8364 (yellow) and 8365 (black).
Printing sheet size: 623 x 500mm comprising 12 sheetlets arranged in four rows of three.
First Day Cover: No. 8.63 of standard size (190 x 102mm) of which 2,000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.51 – '28 · 02 · 2014 / ROGGEBAAI'.



Acknowledgement: The above information was collated from Press Releases from Philatelic Services and from observations by Connie Liebenberg, Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group.

2014 SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP ISSUE PROGRAMME

DATE	STAMP DETAILS *(as of 7 Feb '14)*
11 Feb	Nelson Mandela 1918-2013
28 Feb	World Design Capital Cape Town 2014
09 May	The Big 5 - Stamps & Postcards
30 May	*Ukuthunga* (To sew)
11 Jun	Critically Endangered Birds
26 Jun	Hamilton Naki
03 Jul	South African Popular Music Legends
28 Jul	World War I Centenary
20 Aug	Lighthouses of South Africa
17 Sep	South African National Parks
09 Oct	World Post Day - Post Office People
13 Nov	South African Ceramics
05 Dec	UNI World Congress

To: Gerhard Kamffer

c/o The Editor, *SA Philatelist*

Subject: **WITWATERSRAND NATIVE LABOUR ASSOCIATION**

I had the pleasure of meeting you at the time of Ilsapex along with my late husband, Jon Barry. Joh Groenewald was our connection. Your article in *SAP* December 2013 brought back memories to me:

From December 1955 to May 1960, I worked for the Rhodesia Tobacco Association in Salisbury, as a book-keeper. One of my subsidiary sets of books was 'Agricultural Native Labour' (A.N.L.). I do not know when A.N.L. was started but it was in operation when I joined the R.T.A. This was a private extension of W.N.L.A. The scheme was to overcome the shortage of labour on tobacco farms in the country and the workers in this operation came from Mozambique and Angola. They were originally recruited to work on the South African mines but were considered not fit enough for such heavy work and so were side-tracked to A.N.L. The farmers who required labour were shareholders in the A.N.L. and the system worked as follows:

The farmer would apply for labour and was required to pay a 'Capitation Fee' in advance, (this included a blanket, cooking pot and train fare to the nearest railway station of the farm concerned).

He would also have to pay the 'deferred pay' in advance.

Every Monday morning, the manager would phone me with the number of workers he had available and I would allocate them according to my records of those needing labourers. A W.N.L.A. 'conductor' would then arrive at my office, take the allocation and collect the necessary train tickets at the railway station. He would then travel with the allocated workers to the nearest station where the farmer would collect them. They were supposed to be on the farm for two years and could extend for a further year.

I would estimate that I probably allocated between one and two thousand workers a year. The cattle farmers preferred the Angolan 'boys' as they were seen to be more suitable for this type of work, while the tobacco farmers wanted those from Mozambique. The workers who went to the mines were flown out from Salisbury as the town was a W.N.L.A. 'transit depot' and the workers were only there for a few days. As I never saw the workers or their papers, I cannot say if there were any form of 'stamps' involved in the process.

I hope this information is of interest to you.

Yours sincerely
Jenifer Barry

This is a glimpse of our BEAUTIFUL WORLD...



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

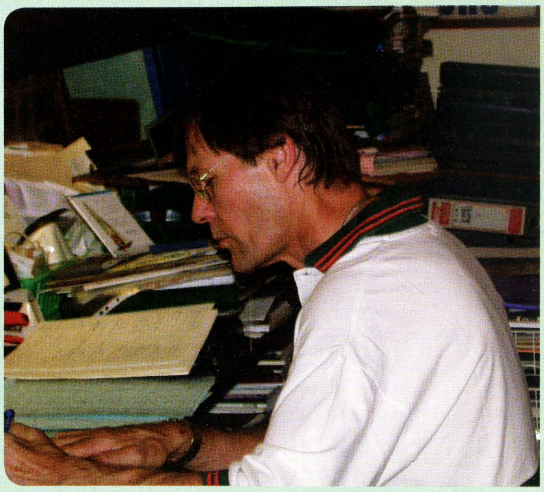
For buying, selling and bi-monthly AUCTIONS, just contact

PAUL VAN ZEYL t/a RAND STAMPS

email: paulvz@mweb.co.za

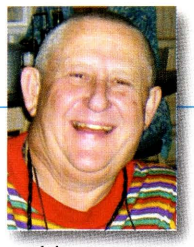
Tel: 012 329 2464

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION



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

Thematically Yours



by ***Rev Cassie Carstens,***
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging, Pretoria.

Get Collecting - it's fun!

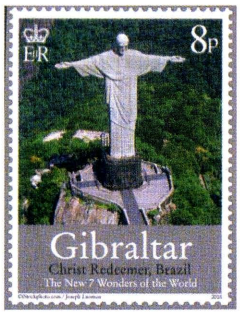
* I love **ballet**, and my favourite is *Swan Lake*. I never saw Dame Margot Fonteyn on stage, but for me she was / is the epitome of classical ballet. Ballet is (in my opinion) the most beautiful of all dancing - it transfers me to another world, another sphere of living, and yes: I think that is what heaven must be like!



* A member of the bear family, the **Giant Panda** is the only species in its genus. The animals have the digestive system of a carnivore, but have adapted to a vegetarian diet. They depend almost exclusively on bamboo as a food source and can eat up to 80 pounds of this fibrous plant in just one day. Classified by the IUCN as Endangered, the most recent study of Giant Pandas and their habitat revealed there are only around 1,600 left in the world.

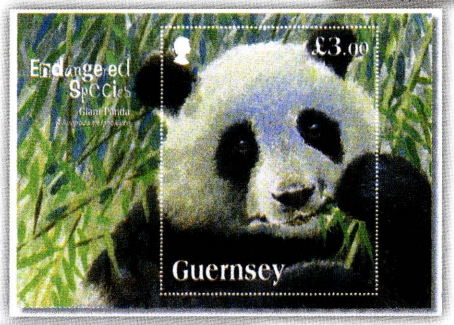
* The past **Winter Olympic games** at Sochi in Russia was spectacular. I sat for hours in front of the TV watching all the brilliant athletes competing in disciplines that are quite strange and unfamiliar to us here in sunny South Africa. The opening ceremony was out of this world! The figure skating (pairs) was my favourite, and I am still speechless after the ski-jumping - over 100 metres! A pity that we did not have a team there (Zimbabwe had one olympian!) – perhaps in four years time in Korea.

* The **Football World Cup** in Brazil starts in June. Let us hope everything (especially the stadiums) will be ready. We will have to get up early in the morning to watch the games. The Netherlands is my team (as usual). And the huge statue of Christ in Rio de Janeiro (voted one of the seven New Wonders of the World) will feature regularly in the news and on screen. Enjoy it!



* The 2014 theme for the Europa stamps is **musical instruments**. Liechtenstein chose a historic drum. In the background is the notation for a pattern of drum-strokes called the '*Franzosen-Tagwacht*'. The *landsknecht* drum dating from around 1760 belonged to the Liechtenstein Guard. With its eye-catching brass body of just under 45cm high, it stands out from the wooden drums customary at the time. Drums made in the landsknecht tradition have been used for military purposes for centuries.





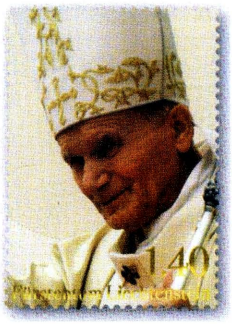


* Philatelists have a particular liking for **plants** - an ideal subjects for beautiful stamps. The Titan Arum (*Amorphophallus titanium*) immediately grabs the attention. The world's biggest flower can grow up to 3 meters high. It only comes into bloom once every three to eight years, and then only for 72 hours. Not only does the flower have the colour of raw meat, it also gives off a foul odour reminiscent of rotting corpses…. an impressive trick by natural selection, as it attracts potential pollinators.



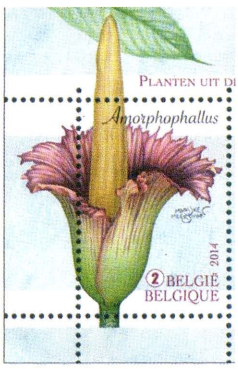
* As an omnivorous dinosaur of the *Cretaeous* Period, **Oviraptor** was named 'egg stealer' and is characterized by a crest on its skull. It had a short dome-shaped skull, curved beak with no teeth, long and slender hind legs and a short tail. Oviraptor was 1,5 - 2,5m long and weighed 25 - 35kg, and was found in Mongolia. It is believed that the Oviraptor was a very agile animal and could run swiftly.

* **Pope John Paul II**, who died in 2005, is to be canonized in Rome on 27 April 2014. On 16 October 1978, Karol Woityla, born on 18 May 1920, became the first Pole ever and the first non-Italian since 1523 to be elected Pope. He was a very popular Pope and toured the world (130 states on 103 journeys, in total more than 250,000 km) to share his faith with all peoples.



References

1. JERSEY POST, January 2011
2. GUERNSEY POST, February 2013
3. NORWEGIAN POST, March 2008
4. GIBRALTAR POST, June 2008
5. FILATELIE LIECHTENSTEIN, March 2014
6. PHILANEWS, (Belgium),
7. FILATELIE LIECHTENSTEIN, April 2014
8. KOREAN STAMP BULLETIN, Autumn 2012



HISTORICAL LANDMARKS IN ISRAEL



Official Sales Agents for ISRAEL POST LTD.
East Rand Stamps
bleazard@telkomsa.net
Tel: 011 914 5535 Fax: 011 914 1793



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier Street, Auckland Park. For further information contact the President : Herbie Schaffler RDPSA - 082 722 7604.

Dates for Society Meetings for 2014
always on a Wednesday at 20h00

* 09 Apr '14 - *First Competitive Evening*
* 14 May '14 - *Invited exhibition - Alan Melville*
* 11 June '14 - *Grand Challenge Match*
* 09 July '14 - *Foreign Exhibit Evening*
* 13 Aug '14 - *Exhibiting of Postcards*
* 10 Sep '14 - *Annual Auction*
* 13 Oct '14 - *One Frame Evening*

Eurocircle Stamp Study

Meetings for 2014 in the Captain's Table at Woodmead ***on the last Wednesday of each month at 20h00*** (except December)

HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Kwazulu Natal

Westville Round Table Hall, on the corner of Siringa Road and Maryvale Road, next to the Westville Athletics Club.

An open invitation to members of all the other Philatelic Societies and members of the public to join us for our meetings held on the SECOND Saturday of every month.

OTHER KZN CLUB INFO:

- ***Hibiscus Coast Philatelic Society,***

at the Sea Park Centre, 251 Casurina Road, Sea Park. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday of the month at 17:30.
Contact: Noel Lavery: 039 695 1642, Fax: 086 600 5990,
email: noel@stampauctions.co.za

KZN STAMP FAIRS

- ***Kloof Country Club,*** Victory Road

(off Abrey Rd.), Kloof on the last Sunday of the month. ***Contact:*** Bev McNaught-Davis Tel.031 904 1522 email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

- ***Bluff Stamp Fair:*** at the N.G. Church

Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban on the 1st Saturday of the month from 08h00 to 13h00.
Contact: John Bracey
Tel.: 031 266 1020 Cell.: 079 465 7468
email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716
Contact: Chairman : Alistair Mackenzie
Tel: 011 7687565
Secretary : Ian Walker Tel: 011 4721161

Calendar of Events

April 16 - 9 Page evening
May 21 - Audio Visual- member participation
June 18 - Guest Speaker - TBA
July 16 - Great Britain Evening
August 20 - Letter "B"
September 17 -Theme 'Famous people'
October 15 - Quiz
November 19 - End of Year Supper
January 21 2015 - AGM and Exhibit

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

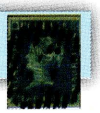
Contacts:

- Herwig Kussing *(President).* 041 368 6320
- Vernon Mitchell *(Vice President).* 041 360 1492

This society meets at Bible Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave, Cotswold.
PROPOSED MEETING DATES for 2014, all on a Monday evening:

07 April 2014	*12 May 2014 (not 5 May)*
02 June 2014	*07 July 2014*
04 August 2014	*01 September 2014*
06 October 2014	*10 Nov'14 (not 3 Nov)*
01 December 2014	

MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY



FUN WITH STAMPS

President: Fred Handman, Tel. 083 661 4210
Vice-President: Tony Evans
Treasurer: Ruth Sykes, Cell: 082 402 2103; email: rsykes@absamail.co.za
Secretary: Aubrey Bowles, Tel. 082 558 0283

The Publicity & Monthly Newsletter, as well as information on Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles, burncreed45@telkomsa.net

Other committee members: Julia Evans; Franklin van der Spuy; Marianne de Jager & Dave Wyllie.

Meetings: Held at St Mathews Parish Hall in Hayfields, from 16h00 onwards, every 3rd Monday of each month. Visitors always welcome. Thematic Group meets every second Saturday. Established in 1924 the Society is looking forward to its 90th birthday.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY:
11 Oct '14 National Stamp Day celebration.
13 Oct '14 'Antiques Road-show' style of Stamp Event

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 7896357
Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.

Meeting dates for 2014

16 Apr, 21 May, 18 Jun, 16 Jul, 20 Aug, 17 Sep, 15 Oct and 19 Nov. No meeting in Dec.

FOUNDED IN 1911 THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL

Meets at 19h30 on the second Tuesday evening of the month at the Berea Bowling Club, Corner Brand & Furguson Rds, Glenwood Durban.
(January meeting held on the ***third*** *Tuesday)*

"All are welcome"

Contacts:

- Ted Brown *(President)* 083 284 6554
- Bev McNaught-Davis *(Vice-President)* 031 904 1522
- Harold Deg *(Secretary)* s 084 222 1123

...The club is working on 'Stamp Exhibitions' with the theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...



Stamp Fair Activities in the Western Cape:
Contact person is Ken Joseph - on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7.30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.

Contacts:

- Alex Visser *(President)* 012 803 1881
- Steve Marsh *(Vice-President)* 012 656 0493

STELLENBOSCH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting - first Tuesday of the month at 19h00.
Venue - Le Donjon, La Societé, La Clemence, Webersvallei Road, Stellenbosch.
Activities include internal & external exhibitions, visiting speakers, informative, instructive talks and demonstrations. Monthly Newsletter *with information on local philatelic activities: exhibitions, stamp fairs, society meetings; includes semi technical articles on matters of philatelic interest authored locally or abstracted from international journals.*

Visitors are welcome at all meetings

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula.
Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests gather once a month. FHPS is now reaching a wider audience on the internet since launching their own website.
Please have a look and maybe get some ideas or inspiration for your own society.
Website address:
www.fhps.info
email: info.fhps@info
Volker Janssen
FHPS Secretary

Comic Corner

Stamps that make us SMILE

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek & Royal Philatelic Society
The 23rd episode of : Errors on Stamps...

"Telephone Competition"



In 1976 Alexander Graham Bell was celebrated worldwide as the inventor of the telephone. Many countries have issued commemorative stamps for this event.

Australia did so too with a 18 cent stamp, showing the British-American inventor on the telephone.

His first telephone was an updated development of the very first version by T.A. Edison. Bell got the patent in 1876.

The 'error' on the stamp is the fact that Bell is not using his own or the Edison telephone, but a so-called 'coffin-telephone' of Charles Williams, which was produced two years later in 1878!

Smalls

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 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

EXCHANGE: 16 year old Anton, of Naberezhnye Chelny, who is currently studying at university and whose hobby is stamp collecting after inheriting his father's small collection. Address: Post Code- 423800. City-Naberezhnye Chelny. Russia. Street-Druzhby Narodov 44/45 - 83.
Anton Trophimoff

EXCHANGE: UK collector wishes to exchange with South African collector. Can offer good range of used GB from early times to current and recent mint issues. Wants mint/used South Africa as per wants list. B.C.Baker, Bees End, 76a Allastone Road, Lydney, Glos. GL15 5ST, Great Britain.

EXCHANGE: As a Brazilian, and keen philatelist whose English is limited, but who is spending some time in Stellenbosch, Rafael Pires would like to get to know other collectors.
Contact him via mail;
rafaelpires_7@hotmail.com

Local Events

exhibition news invited for all future local events

STAMP FAIRS: Fairs, all featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, are run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area. Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth. Dates, locations & contact persons/detail are:

- **QSA or Quick Stamp Auctions** - monthly auction of quality & exciting material on the 3rd Saturday of each month at alternate venues. On 'odd' months of the year, namely, January, March, May, etc. auction held at the Victoria Cross Lodge, 26th Ave, Menlo Park (westwards off N1 highway, 'Atterbury Rd' off-ramp). On 'even' months, (February, April, June etc). auctions are at Ernest Ullman Recreation Centre, Alma St, (off Bowling Ave, from Marlboro M1 turn-off), Sandton. Auctions are run by two knowledgeable collector-exhibitors, Cedric Roché, RDPSA (also an international judge) & Paul van Zeyl. Contact Paul on 076 124 9055.
- **WESTERN CAPE STAMP FAIR**: Durbanville 1st Saturday each month from 09h00 at the Durbanville Library, Cnr Oxford & Koeberg Roads, Durbanville, Western Cape. Contact Ken Joseph on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.
- **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR**: 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.
- **TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS**: Afrikaanse Filatelie-vereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact rev Cassie Carstens on 012 653 2279.
- **SANDTON STAMP FAIR**: 2nd Saturday of every month; at the Kyalami Country Club, ***433 Maple Road, Kyalami.*** Contact Clinton Goslin on 083 272 9367.
- **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR**: Last Saturday of all months, except December; Impala Community Centre, Elizabeth Road, off Atlas Road, Altlasville. Contact: Steve Catlin 016 341 3712 or 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: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904-1522, 081 270-2873, mdco@telkomsa.net..

MAJOR Philatelic Events

07 - 12 August '14
PHILAKOREA 2014
- Seoul / Korea
(www.philakorea.com)
Commissioner: Dr Ian Matheson RDPSA
FIP Patronage. Applications Closed

01 - 06 December '14
MALAYSIA 2014 - Kuala Lumpur/Malaysia
Commissioner: TBA
FIP Patronage

14 - 19 August '15
SINGAPORE 2015
www.singapore2015.com
Commissioner: TBA
FIP Patronage

29 May - 04 June '16
NEW YORK 2016 - USA
www.ny2016.org
Commissioner: TBA
FIP Patronage

TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES
Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Team of your **forward meeting** programme so that the information may be published timeously



WBHO IS PROUD TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE JOBURG 2010 INTERNATIONAL STAMP SHOW.

WBHO Construction (Pty) Ltd, is a multi-disciplined civil engineering & building company, based in Sandton. With our involvement in 3 FIFA World Cup stadiums and 2 airports, we have built a legacy for South Africa that will continue long after 2010.

WBHO
RELY ON OUR ABILITY
www.wbho.co.za

Stanley Gibbons
Commonwealth Department

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
STANLEY GIBBONS LTD
LONDON
PHILATELISTS

South Africa

SG 43/b
1930-45 1d black and carmine (type I), Rotogravure ptg, 'SUIDAFRIKA' one word, upright wmk, right marginal folded block of 40 (4x10) from Issue 1, R5-14/9-12 with 'B' opposite English stamp (R5/12, 'Intact mainmast') and '4246' sheet number, rows 8-11/9-12 showing interrupted printing of carmine resulting in ERROR FRAME OMITTED (save R8/12 with tiny portion of frame present), and R12/9-12 with partial omission, unmounted o.g. (except two normals). A magnificent showpiece, and unique in this form.

£12,500



No wants lists too small, please send or contact
Brian Lucas on + 44 (0)20 7557 4418 e-mail **blucas@stanleygibbons.com**
or Andrew Mansi on +44 (0)20 7557 4455 e-mail **amansi@stanleygibbons.com**

Est 1856
STANLEY GIBBONS
Philatelic

Stanley Gibbons Limited
399 Strand, London, WC2R 0LX
United Kingdom
+4420 7836 8444
www.stanleygibbons.com

SPINK

LONDON
1666

THE COLLECTOR'S SERIES

29TH - 30TH APRIL 2014 | LONDON

Featuring Fine Rhodesian Multiples

















To request a catalogue or for more information on buying or selling with the world's leading philatelic auction house please contact David Parsons Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4072 / 4000 Email: dparsons@spink.com
69 SOUTHAMPTON ROW | BLOOMSBURY | LONDON | WC1B 4ET

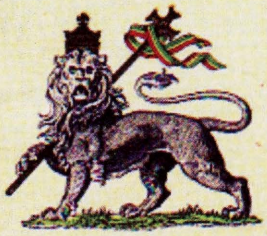
WWW.SPINK.COM

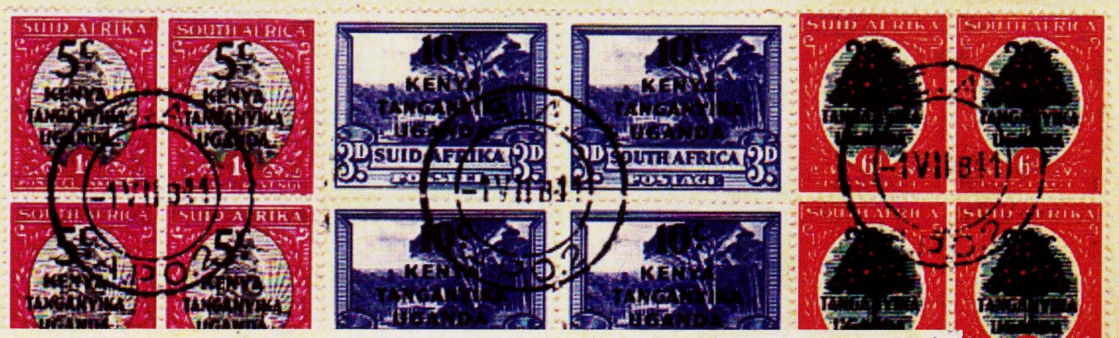
London | New York | Hong Kong | Singapore | Lugano

June 2014

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

- Money Letters and Registration at the Cape
- Postal, Socio-Economic and Political History of the Transkei up to 1994. Part 2:The role of traders and trading stations
- World War 2 South African Censor Types & Numbers & their Allocation

9 771812 164020
R42. 00 VAT incl.
ISSN 0038-2566
Vol 90:3 924



NATAL 1902-03 KEVII Crown CA ½d - 4/- complete together with 1902 KEVII Crown CC 10/-, £5, £10 & £20 F-VF unused (high values) or M (values to 4/-) each handstamped SPECIMEN type NA2 (the local handstamp which was used by the Natal Post Office to cancel stamps for presentation or use in their own reference ledgers). A rare group.

www.johnson.co.za
YOUR DEALER PARTNER?

June 2014 Vol 90 No 3 Whole No 924

The South African Philatelist

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

www.philatelysa.co.za

R42. 00 per copy. VAT inclusive. ISSN 0038-2566

- 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,
- Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

CONTENTS

The Postal, Socio-Economic and Political History of the Transkei 78
Part 2: The role of traders and trading stations - *Gerhard Kamffer and Johan Joubert*
New Postal Rates (from April 2014) - *Robin Messenger* 83
The Extended Left Leg Mystery - *M J H Tonking* 84
Known Inverted Centres of South Africa and an Unchronicled Error - *Otto Peetoom* 85
Federation Contact Details 85
A Report from the Canberra National Stamp Show - *Moira Bleazard* 88
Around the World for 1d. Postcard - *R N Porter* 89
Money Letters and Registration at the Cape - *Andrew Briscoe* 92
Virgin Territory - *Chris Mobsby* 94
The 'surreptitious' 2d. Official is not so surreptitious any more - *R von Varendorff* 95
Letter from London - *JR Frank* 96
WW2 South African Censor Types & Numbers & their Location - *Jim Findlay* 97
Exhibition update 101
At Last, the final book on Anglo-Boer War local stamps 102
Obituary - Mike Silbermann 104

Regular Features

Publishing deadlines 75
From the Mail Box 76, 82
New Stamp Issues - Robin Messenger 83
Phun with Postmarks - Alex Visser 86
Thematically Yours - Rev Cassie Carstens 102
Society news 104
Stamps that make us smile - Volker Janssen 106
Classifieds 106
Future Events 106

Advertisers

Johnson Philatelics 74
David Morrison 76
Doreen Royan 77
Sandafayre 87
Rand Stamps 89
Stephan Welz 90
Filat AG 95
Janssen Stamps 96
Faroe Islands Stamps 103
East Rand Stamps 104
Peter Bale Stamps 106
Stanley Gibbons 107
Spink 108

PLEASE NOTE:

Enquiries regarding subscriptions and membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at pfsasec@mweb.co.za
Phone: +27 (0)11 917 5304

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

The Editorial Board: **email address:**

- Emil Minnaar RDPSA : emil@minnaar.org
- Janice Botes: *Production Editor* janice@gdb.co.za
- Moira Bleazard: bleazard@telkomsa.net
- Robin Messenger: messenger.robin@gmail.com
- Alan Rose: roses@wol.co.za
- Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL : molens@pixie.co.za
- *Consultant* Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL: mobsbyc@mweb.co.za
- *Consultant* Alex Visser : alex.visser@up.ac.za
- *Consultant* Michael Wigmore RDPSA: dcrocker@lando.co.za

PFSA Expert Committee:
fax: 023 614 2521, PO Box 304, Montagu, Cape 6720,
email : dcrocker@lando.co.za

Membership Secretary: Jill Redmond RDPSA,
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Production Editor: Janice Botes, Tel: +27(0)11 454 5940
Fax: 086 697 4806 email : janice@gdb.co.za
Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

Closing dates for future issues

August issue	Vol. 90: 4.	925 : 14 July 2014
October issue	Vol. 90: 5.	926 : 10 Sept 2014
December issue	Vol. 90: 6.	927 : 11 Nov 2014

Design and layout: Cejan Design Concepts

Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2014 in South Africa is R252.00. SADC countries, the subscription is R440.00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R500.00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publication: This journal is published by **The Philatelic Federation of South Africa**. The Secretary is Jill Redmond RDPSA, P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R252.00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R440.00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R500.00.

Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

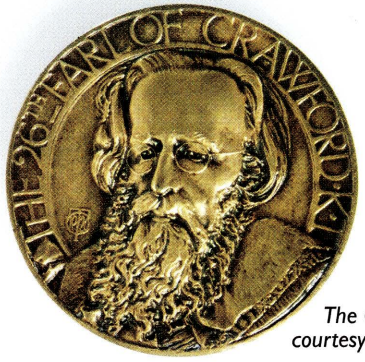
Publikasie: Die tydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond RDPSA, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park, 1463. E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za.
Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

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

From the mailbox . . .

Correspondence to *THE SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the Editorial Board. 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.

Sponsored by PILOT



The Crawford Medal in silver-gilt, image courtesy of Museum Africa (obverse)

Award for Swaziland book

The Royal Philatelic Society London have announced the award of their 2014 Crawford Medal to Peter van der Molen RDPSA for *Swaziland Philately to 1968* which Peter edited and co-wrote with Andrew Higson, John Kaupe and Prof Alex Visser. The citation reads "awarded for the most valuable and original contribution to the study and knowledge of philately in published book form during the relevant period. This Medal is open to world-wide competition." The award is being presented to Peter at the AGM of the RPSL in London on 28 June 2014.

Previous recipients in South Africa of the Crawford Medal were Gilbert Allis RDPSA (1931), J Herbert Curle RDPSA and AE Basden RDPSA (1940) and AA Jurgens RDPSA (1944).

Our Great Karoo - a comment

The Editor. *SA Philatelist*

The article 'Our Great Karoo' by Colin Whittle was very interesting. He has demonstrated to what extent a theme can be expanded to incorporate geographical, natural, historical and sociological aspects, and he has also used a wide array of philatelic elements. I believe it is only a fraction that he has shared with us.

I am not a thematic collector, but wish to point out a few technical mistakes, some of the same sort that I have seen in other collections.

Colin correctly describes the borders of the Karoo, however, the title only covers the section shown on the provided map, which is actually only the central part of the Karoo. Perhaps 'Our Karoo' should be a better title, or 'great' should not be spelt with a capital letter. The name of the town is Colesberg, not Colesburg, according to *The New Dictionary of South African Place Names* by PE Raper (1989). The original name of the town was Toverberg. Berg means mountain in Dutch, while burg means castle. On the N1 road there is at least one sign that bears the wrong spelling. On the scientific side, the succulent plant shown on the R5 stamp and FDC, *Anacampseros albissima*, has been re-named *Avonia albissima*, which is a plant of Namaqualand, also indicated by the town canceller of Steinkopf. The placement of the plant is not wrong, because botanists have observed it as far East as Kenhard, which is in the Northern region of the Karoo. The rock art on the 16c stamp is found in the Sebaaieni cave which lies in the Ukhuluhamba Drakensberg Park of KwaZulu Natal. Although some rock paintings are found in the Karoo, such as in the Swartberg range between Laingsburg and Joubertina, it is more known for rock engravings. Unfortunately no rock art of the Karoo has been pictured on any philatelic material.

Garry Osthoff

Ed.: Colin Whittle was pleased with Prof Oshoff's constructive letter.

Seeking an answer

Dear Sir,

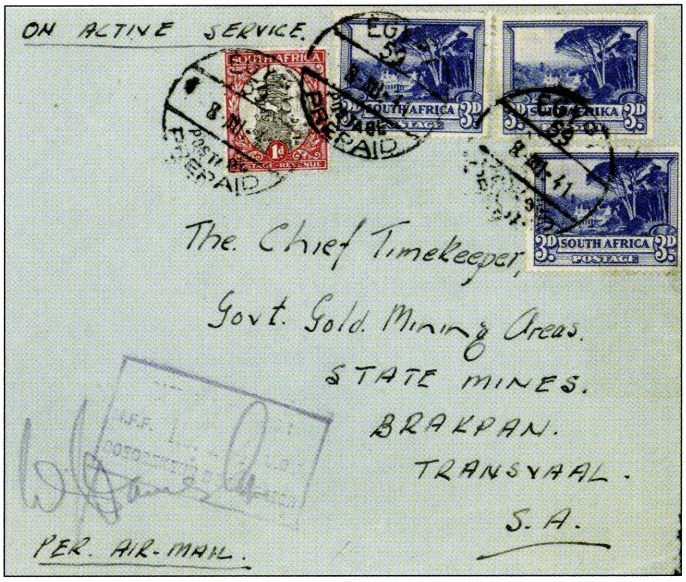
I am a collector of the 3d Grootte Schuur and this 'used abroad' cover came into my possession a while ago.

The handwritten 'On Active Service' airmail cover was posted in Egypt on 8 August 1941 and sent to South Africa. It went through a censor although detailed markings are not very clear - no readable back stamp. The cancellation shows a clear no.59. According to the *Stamps of South Africa, Handbook Catalogue,* the Army Post Office no.59 was never opened during WW II.

Can any of your reader's give information as to why this date stamp was used when the PO was not opened? It also appears that the 10d airmail rate was too much, especially when marked 'On Active Service' even though not an official issued cover. Looking forward to your comments.

Kind regards

Diederik Viljoen *(Bellville Philatelic Society)*



PHILAKOREA 2014
ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT LISTING FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Welling, Carel. *Transvaal.* 5 frames
Bakker, Jan. *The Dutch Postage Due Stamps of 1912.* 5 frames
van der Molen, Peter. *Swaziland Philately to 1968.* Literature
Barit, Avi. *The 1961 Decimal Overprints of Basutoland.* 1 frame

DAVID MORRISON
SPECIALIST DEALER IN
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
POSTAL HISTORY, SHIPWRECK MAIL
AND
WORLDWIDE UNUSUAL POSTAL INCIDENTS
View all items at:
www.forpostalhistory.com

D. Morrison Ltd
21 Pond Street, Great Gonerby
Lincs NG 31 8LJ UK
Tel: (44) 1476 591791
Email: africonect@aol.com



Doreen Royan & Associates (Pty.) Ltd.

Established 1982 Reg. No. 1982/000131/07 VAT No.468 010 4322

P.O. Box 98885, Sloane Park, 2152, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa
Tel: (011) 706 1920 Fax: (011) 706 1962
Email: royan@icon.co.za

POSTAL/INTERNET AUCTION CATALOGUE REQUEST FORM

I WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE YOUR AUCTION CATALOGUE ☐

Name:.....

Postal Address: .....

.....

..... Postal Code: .....

Telephone No.: .....

Email Address:.....

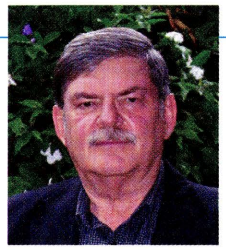
Collecting Interests : _____

We are always interested in rare single items or well-groomed collections for Auctions or Private Treaty sales.

If you would like to consign material to Doreen Royan & Associates (Pty.) Ltd. for its Auctions or Private Treaty sale, please contact us at the above address.

Please send completed form to **royan@icon.co.za**
or
Fax to 011 706 1962 or post to P.O.Box 98885, Sloane Park, 2152

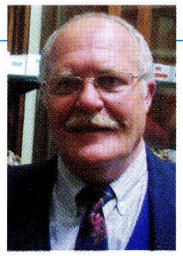
Doreen Royan & Associates (Pty.) Ltd. specialise in allocating bespoke portfolios for discerning collectors and investors.



The Postal, Socio-Economic and Political History of the Transkei up to 1994

Part 2: The role of traders and trading stations as an extension of the postal system

by Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA and Johan Joubert, Members of the TBVC Study Circle.



INTRODUCTION

The Transkei region as we know it today was originally divided into kingdoms, each ruled by a king around whose great place his subjects were aggregated. Most of the people lived off the land and were largely self-sufficient. There were no towns or villages as we know it today. Some of the 1820 British Settlers found farming difficult and a number of them became traders in this remote area of the Transkei. By 1832 there were already 50 cross-border traders who traded as far as the Umtata River. These early traders were followed by missionaries who were the pioneering European residents of the Transkei. They started their missions on land granted by the chiefs. By 1882 there were at least 600 traders in the Transkei and by 1904 there were 490 resident at their trading stations. This had a huge positive impact on the local economy.

Carl Vernon who wrote the foreword for Mike Thompson's fascinating manuscript on this topic: *'Traders and Trading Stations of the Central and Southern Transkei'* stated that: *"The essential and universal point about these traders, that applies anywhere else in the world, is that they were shopkeepers. They dealt in goods, buying and selling them in monetary terms of profit and loss. Traders viewed all these activities in economic terms, including peripheral activities such as the running of hotels, postal agencies and recruiting labour for the mines"*. Throughout the late 19th and most of the 20th Century trading stores played a significant role as part of the fabric of life in the Transkei. (See figs. 1 - 4)

Mike Thompson summarised their role as follows: *"Traders weren't just traders. They were the economy of the Transkei and vital to the communities"*. These European traders set their trading stations amongst the Xhosa-speaking residents. They also assisted some of their illiterate customers by reading letters and provided credit and other financial services. They in a certain sense became the backbone of the communities around them.

These trading stores made a great impression on Clive Dennison as a child and he wrote that these stores were mostly cool and dimly lit and permeated with a myriad of smells – grain, leather, tobacco, soap and cloth. According to him the local population viewed these European traders who came hot on the heels of the missionaries as essential to provide all the new needs that missionaries demanded and to satisfy the new tastes that had been introduced. The locals had to wear European dress to be accepted as Christians and this they could only get from these traders. Children of these traders also acquired a fluency in Xhosa which benefited trading.

As was pointed out by Ken Baker in his occasional paper on the *Postal History of the Transkeian Territories*, it was mentioned in a *Cape Blue Book* of 1874 that a Postal Agent was appointed in Umtata on 1 August and two post offices opened at Clarkebury on 1 January and Toleni on 1 June.

Almost a hundred years later when the Transkei became an independent homeland in 1976, 46 fully fledged post offices and 641 postal, telegraph and telephone agencies existed in the rural areas. These post offices and postal agencies were scattered all over the Transkei amongst more than 600 traders and trading stations roughly spaced at five mile intervals.

REMITTANCE SERVICES OF THE POST OFFICE USED BY THE MIGRANT WORKERS FROM THE TRANSKEI WORKING ON THE MINES IN SOUTH AFRICA

These post offices and postal agencies combined with all the trading stations provided a vital link to the local inhabitants with the outside world especially, with migrant workers working in the mines and other major urban areas in South Africa.

In the *Post Office Bulletin* No. 84 of January 1978 a complete list of 725 of the various types of offices in the Transkei was published making a distinction between the following class of offices:

- Telegraphic Money Order Offices
- Postal facilities
- Postal order facilities
- Telegraph facilities
- Telephone facilities

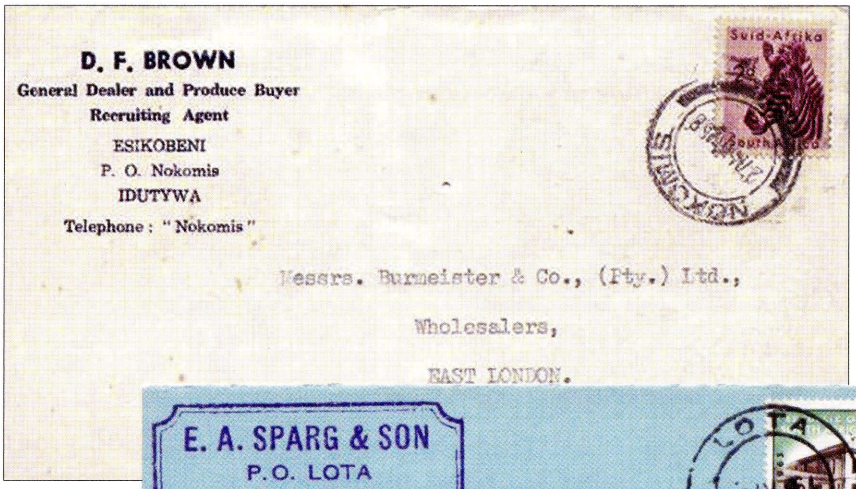


*Fig.1: Cover posted from Nokomis dated 1958 with the name and details of the trader imprinted on the envelope: **'D.F. Brown, General Dealer and Produce Buyer, Recruiting Agent'**. Some of these dealers served as recruiting agents for the Native Recruiting Corporation (NRC) which was formed in 1912. In 1977 the NRC was amalgamated with the WNLA to form The Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA).*



Fig.2: The Sparg-family played an important role as traders in the Transkei. J.W.F. Sparg and his wife J.M.C.Koester came to South Africa aboard the Johann Caeser in 1859 and they had fourteen children. The second son, J.W.C. Sparg known as Carl, married a Lindemann. Some of the other sons, Frederick, Wilhelm, Eduard and Otto moved to the Transkei to trade. This resulted in the fact that a number of stores belonged to a Sparg. The store in Lota belonged to Ernest Andrew Sparg and was managed by Peter Howard (Howie) Sparg.

The telegraphic money order service was the most popular means of transmitting money and the postal order service was also well patronised. In these rural areas, the money and postal orders paid far exceeded the number issued. This was largely due to the fact that migrant workers based in the RSA found these services convenient for remitting money to their families in Transkei. (See Fig.10)

The registered letter service was also widely used to remit money as is evident by the figures in 1978 as reflected below:

Registered letters posted: 404,417
Registered letters delivered: 794,308

The popularity of the Cash-on-Delivery (C.O.D.) parcel service was also increasing.

This service was widely used for receiving goods from the RSA. Details of parcels posted and received were as follows:

Parcels posted: 2,383
Parcels delivered: 51,999

There was an inflow of money at an average rate of ± R1,300,000 per month due to the payments of money and postal orders mainly representing the earnings of Transkei citizens in the RSA.

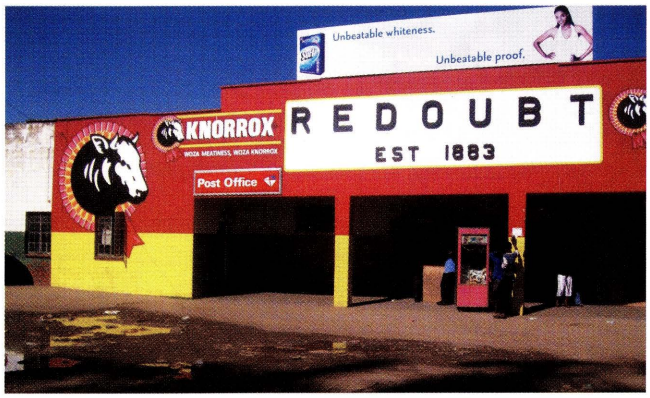


Fig.3: Typical store or shop at Redoubt in the Mbizana-district in the Transkei facilitated with a post office. Although there had been a trading store at Redoubt since 1883, the first post office only opened in 1926.

The trading store in Qolora, being serviced by the post office in Kentani, will be used to illustrate the point that migrant workers based in the RSA used the postal service for remitting money to their families in the Transkei. (See figs. 8 - 10 and see article in *The SA Philatelist*, December 2013, *Mozambique Revenue Stamps used on Labour Documents and Passports for Migrant Workers in South Africa*, for further information on the migrant labour system)

In this regard the Transkei was a very important area for mining companies to recruit migrant workers to work on the gold mines in the Free State and the West Rand and the diamond and copper mines in the Northern Cape. (See fig. 7) The major areas providing labour from 1896 to 1996 have been Lesotho, the former Transkei within South Africa and Mozambique. In 1984 the black labour force stood at 437,000 of which South Africa itself contributed 254,000 including the Transkei contribution of 133,000 workers.

For those mine workers, who stayed in 'compounds' on the mine premises, the small postal agencies located in shops or stores scattered amongst the villages were very important because money in cash and postal orders were posted by means of registered mail back to their families in the Transkei. As this was in many cases the only income for these families the postal system provided a lifeline for their survival. In many rural areas in Transkei or Lesotho, more than half of the local GDP came from remittances from absentee miners.

Kentani also known as **Centane** is a settlement in the Amatole District Municipality in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. (See fig. 7) It was a tiny centre with a population of a few hundred people, but a very interesting history. A tragic battle was fought at Kentani on 7 February 1878 during the ninth Frontier War (1877-1878) where a large number of Kreli's force of Xhosas were killed for the loss of only two government soldiers. In June 1878 Kreli surrendered and in 1879 Mfenguland and the Idutywa district were annexed to the Cape and Gcalekaland,

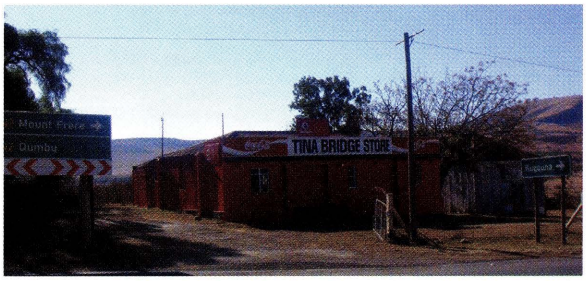


Fig 4: Tina Bridge Store near Mt Frere that was owned by Dalton Sparg. There was already a store near this site around 1880. When the new bridge was built in 1897 the hotel and shop moved to this position.

EXTRACTS FROM THE POST OFFICE REGULATIONS REGARDING PRIVATE POST BAGS AS PUBLISHED IN THE POST OFFICE GUIDE – 1963

"For postal routes served by rail, motor-car or cart a leather bag weighing not more than 3¼ lb must be supplied, or, alternatively a suitable canvas bag can be obtained from the Post Office at a cost of R3. It should have a shoulder strap attached and be fitted with a lock and at least two keys (one for the use of the owner and the other for the Postmaster). A brass plate bearing the name and address of the owner should be rivetted to the bag.

If the owner resides off a mail route he must make his own arrangements for the conveyance of the bag to or from such route or the nearest Post Office.

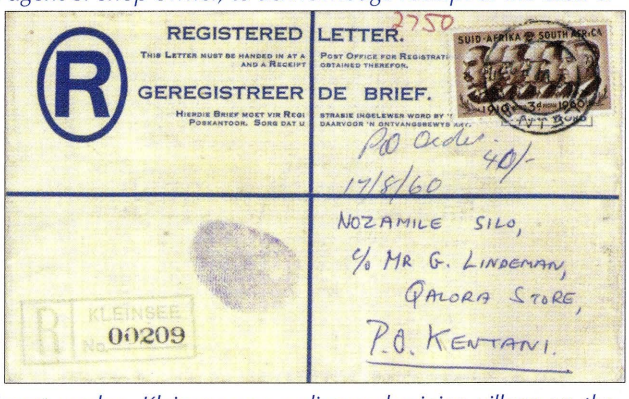
The bag may be used for mail matter for persons in the neighbourhood of the owner's residence, provided that the permission of the owner is given to the Postmaster in writing. "

A CASE STUDY: THE ROLE OF THE TRADING STORE IN QOLORA IN THE KENTANI AREA IN THE TRANSKEI AS A LIFELINE TO MIGRANT WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

After the change in policy by the South African Government in the Transkei, where existing 'white' traders were bought out and replaced with black businessmen from 1965 onwards, some of the stores closed due to various reasons. However, several black traders were also doing well during this period. Mike Thompson relates that there were a few white traders who stayed in the Transkei and they have done exceptionally well, for example Rufus Hulley and his sons Russel and Graeme who continued trading at Qolora and Ngogwana in the Kentani district.

REGISTERED COVERS POSTED VIA KENTANI POST OFFICE TO THE PRIVATE POST BAG OF THE QOLORA STORE

Illustrated are registered covers posted by migrant workers in South Africa to the postal agency in Kentani in the Butterworth area. These covers were forwarded to the Qolora store, a general dealer shop and trading store, which belonged to Mr Gustav Lindeman at that stage. The recipients had to put their thumbprint on the registered envelope in the presence of the postal agent or shop owner, to acknowledge receipt of the cash or postal order.



Registered cover posted from Kleinsee on 7 June 1960, arriving in Kentani on 13 June 1960 via Butterworth. It was addressed to ***Qolora Store c/a Gustav Lindemann*** *the owner of the trading store. Based on the manuscript on the front of the cover this envelope included a postal order of 40/- addressed to Nozamile Silo who was probably the wife of a migrant worker. Kleinsee was a diamond mining village on the Atlantic seaboard at the mouth of the Buffels River, 306 kms north of Cape Town.*

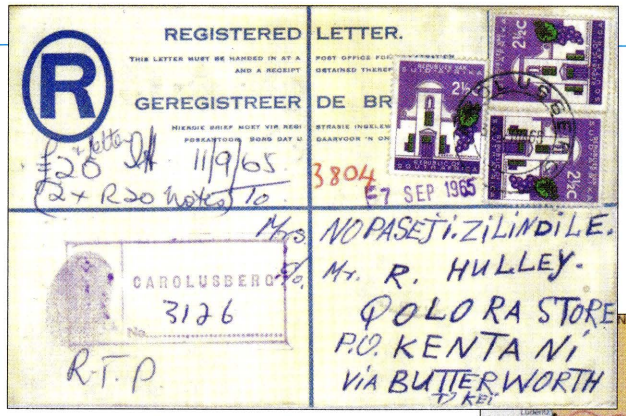


*Fig.5: This registered cover was posted from Carolusberg Post Office in the Northern Cape in September 1965 to Kentani **c/o Mr. R.Hulley Qolora Store.** Carolusberg fell under Springbok Post Office as head office. The amount of cash that was handed over to the recipient is also indicated on the front of the cover and initialled by the shop owner. The recipient put her/his thumb print on the front as well.*

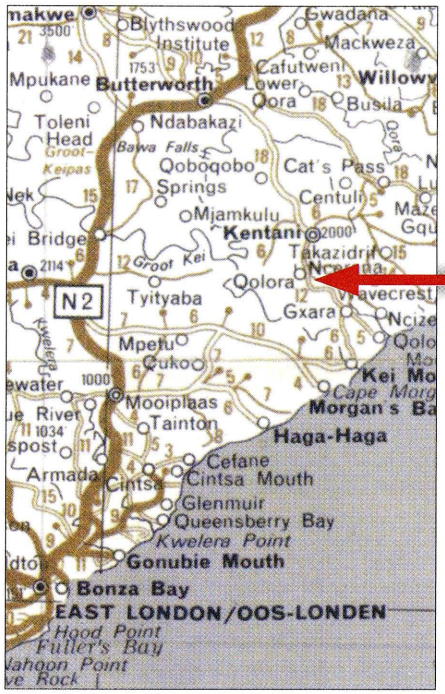


Fig.6: Map indicating the location of Qolora (see red arrow) to the south of Kentani in the Transkei.

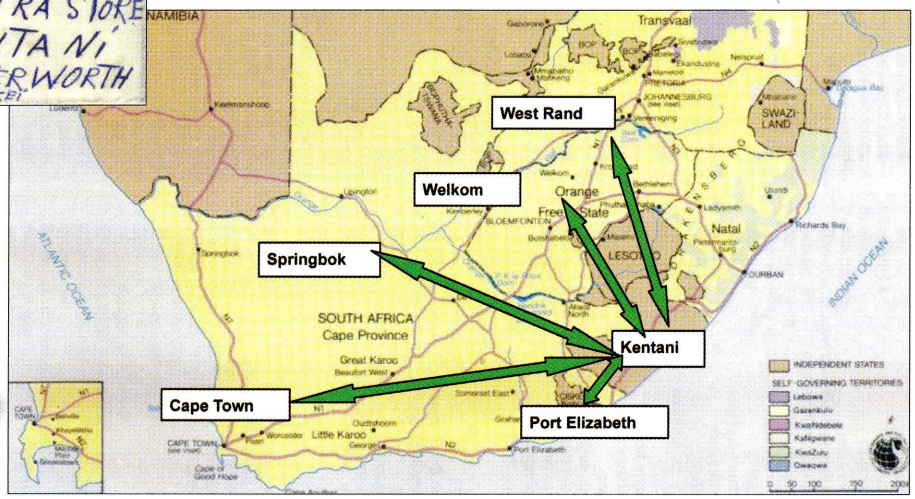


Fig.7: Map indicating the location of the gold mines in the Welkom area of the Free State and the West Rand as well as the diamond and copper mines in the Springbok area of the Northern Cape. Migrant workers were also employed in the Port Elizabeth and Cape Town areas. Kentani was situated in the Butterworth-area in the Transkei.

though not formally annexed, was administered by the Cape, under the chief magistrate of the Transkei.

Kentani was the principal town of the magisterial district in the Gcalekaland region in the southern tip of the Transkei. Kentani is called after a nearby hill of the same name. Large numbers of holiday-makers pass through it on visits to or from the coastal resorts of Mazeppa Bay, Qolora Mouth and Wavecrest. The first post office was opened in 1885 and it continued until the post office was transferred to the Transkei in 1976.

A store was also set up in Qolora in the Kentani-district. (Fig.15) The Xhosa word Qolora according to Thompson is said to mean 'ridged or full of ridges'. Previous traders at this trading station were: John W. Patterson in the period 1903-1908, T.A. Robertson in 1913, R.R. Futter in the period 1924-1929 and Keith Brent in 1935. In the early 1950s Qolora was owned by Gustav Lindemann and managed by Fred Andreka. Later on Fred Leach bought Qolora and Rufus Hulley took over from him. Rufus' son Russell and Russell's wife, Jo-Ann were still running the Qolora shop in 2009. (See figs. 11-15).

In the case of the Hulleys and the Qolora trading store the whole idea was to provide a service to their clients based on trust and goodwill but within the Regulations for Private Post Bags as prescribed by the Post Office. (See insert on p.79) The reason being that most of their clients could not get to the Post Office in Kentani (see fig. 16) to collect their registered letters due to lack of transport. These traders also assisted some of their illiterate clients by reading letters and helping with their finances.

The procedure was as follows:

- A registered cover was posted to the Private Post Bag of the Qolora Store near Kentani addressed to a recipient c/o (care of) the shop owner – first to G. Lindeman in the period circa 1950 -1960, then Rufus Hulley in the period circa 1961 and later on his son Russell Hulley. The way these covers were

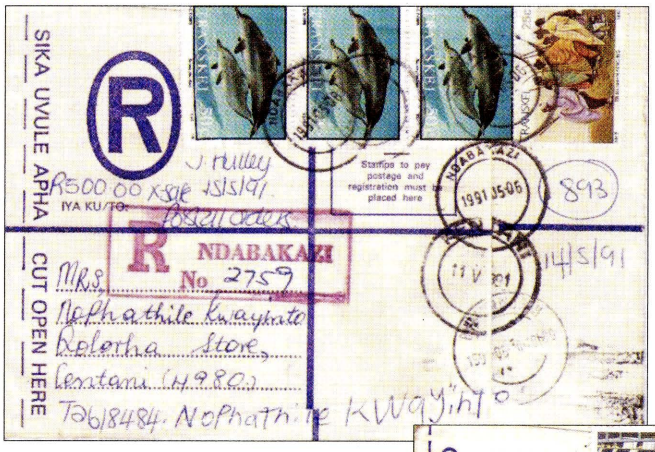
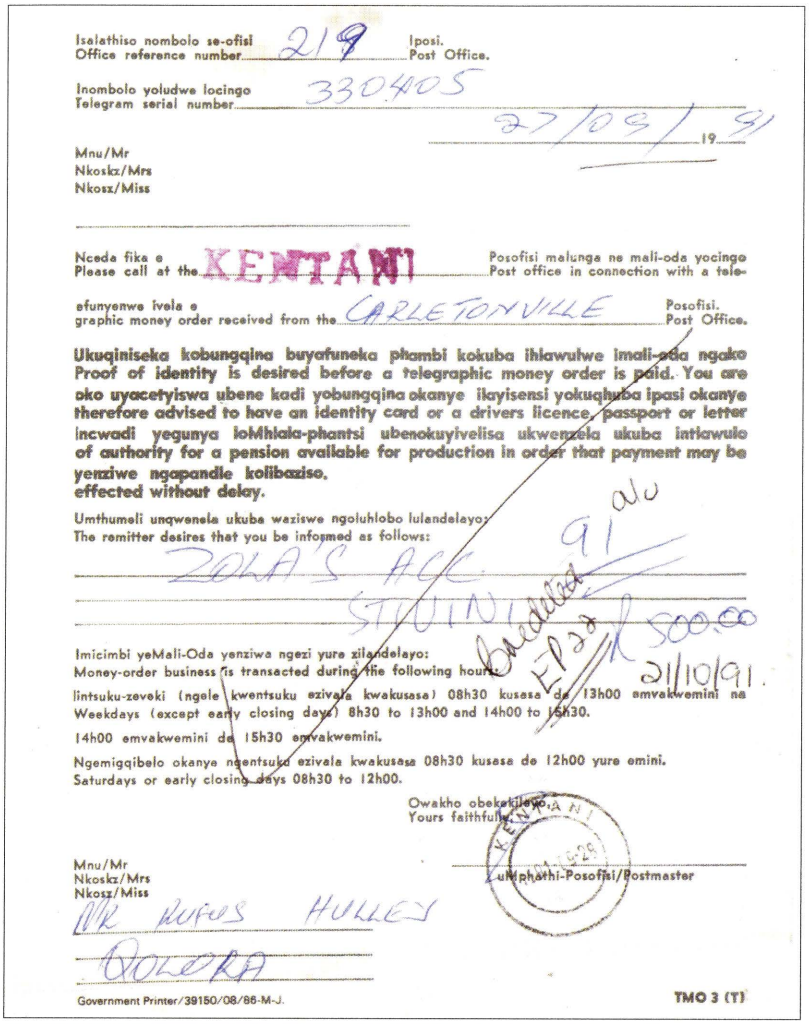


Fig.8: Registered cover posted from Ndabakazi within the Transkei on 6 May 1991 to a Nophathile Kwayihlo who signed for the R500 paid out. The money was forwarded by means of postal orders. Note the signature of J. Hulley (Jo-Anne) at the top where she signed on 15 May 1991 when handing over the money. The 893 inscription, encircled on the right, was probably an internal system of recording all the covers. The sender of this cover was working on the mines in the Rustenburg-area. He probably asked a friend to post the cover for him in the Transkei.



Fig.9: Registered cover posted from Bafokeng in Bophuthatswana using the Express Mail Service to the Qolora Store near Kentani in the Transkei in April 1990.



Isalathiso nombolo se-ofisi / Office reference number 219 Iposi. / Post Office.

Inombolo yoludwe locingo / Telegram serial number 330405

27/09/1991

Mnu/Mr
Nkoskz/Mrs
Nkosz/Miss

Nceda fika e / Please call at the KENTANI Posofisi malunga ne mali-oda yocingo / Post office in connection with a tele-

efunyenwe ivela e / graphic money order received from the CARLETONVILLE Posofisi. / Post Office.

Ukuqiniseka kobungqina buyafuneka phambi kokuba ihlawulwe imali-oda ngako Proof of identity is desired before a telegraphic money order is paid. You are oko uyacetyiswa ubene kadi yobungqina okanye ilayisensi yokuqhuba ipasi okanye therefore advised to have an identity card or a drivers licence, passport or letter incwadi yegunya loMhlala-phantsi ubenokuyivelisa ukwenzela ukuba intlawulo of authority for a pension available for production in order that payment may be yenziwe ngapandle kolibaziso. effected without delay.

Umthumeli unqwenela ukuba waziswe ngoluhlobo lulandelayo: / The remitter desires that you be informed as follows:

ZOLA'S ACC. 91 a/o
STUVINI
Credited EP22 R 500.00
21/10/91.

Imicimbi yeMali-Oda yenziwa ngezi yure zilandelayo: / Money-order business is transacted during the following hours:

lintsuku-zeveki (ngele kwentsuku ezivala kwakusasa) 08h30 kusasa de 13h00 emvakwemini na Weekdays (except early closing days) 8h30 to 13h00 and 14h00 to 15h30.

14h00 emvakwemini de 15h30 emvakwemini.

Ngemigqibelo okanye ngentsuku ezivala kwakusasa 08h30 kusasa de 12h00 yure emini. Saturdays or early closing days 08h30 to 12h00.

Owakho obekekileyo, / Yours faithfully,

KENTANI 1991-09-29

uMphathi-Posofisi/Postmaster

Mnu/Mr
Nkoskz/Mrs
Nkosz/Miss
MR RUFUS HULLEY
QOLORA

Government Printer/39150/08/86-M-J. TMO 3 (T)

Fig.10: Notice to call at the Kentani Post Office in connection with a telegraphic money order received from Carletonville, probably from a migrant worker working on the mines, dated 26 October 1991. In this case Rufus Hulley was informed and he collected the money on behalf of the recipient.

addressed c/o (care of) and based on the Post Office regulations, mandated the shop owner to sign for and collect the letter on behalf of the recipient. Where permission was given by the Postmaster in Kentani the owners of the Qolora Store were also held responsible for all unpaid postage on articles for such persons.

- At the Qolora Store the post was sorted from the post bag and the registered items written into a register for control purposes. The recipients were then informed by word of mouth to come and collect their post and the contents thereof.
- Once the recipient arrived at Qolora Store the registered letter would be opened in front of the recipient and the contents removed. The amount and date that it was forwarded was written on the front of the envelope. In the case of a postal order it was exchanged for cash. The recipient would then put her or his thumbprint or signature on the envelope as proof that they received the money. Lastly the owner of the trading station then also signed or initialled the envelope as confirmation that the 'service' had been satisfactorily rendered.
- The signed envelopes were then kept as a record for reference purposes.

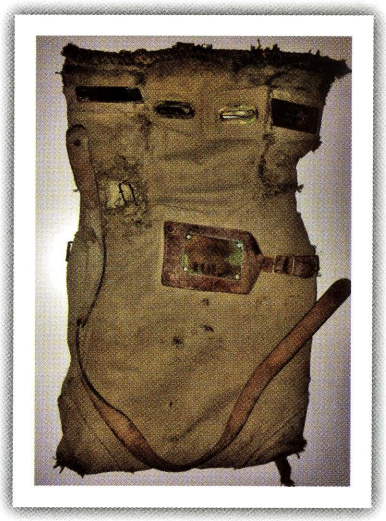


Fig.13: (at right) Mail bag of the usual canvas type used by Rufus Hulley to collect post from the post office in Kentani. This bag was laced by a leather thong and could be locked at the top. (Karen Joubert - Photographer of all these images.)



Fig.11: Johan Joubert (left), one of the authors of this article, with Rufus Hulley (right) and his son Russell Hulley in December 2013.

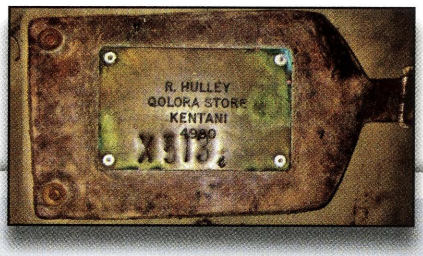


Fig.14: (right) Brass plate rivetted to the front of the mail bag:'R. HULLEY QOLORA STORE KENTANI 4980' with the private bag no.'X 513' also punched on to the plate.



Fig.12: Small brass plate rivetted to the mail bag with the name engraved: 'G. LINDERMAN QOLORA P.O. KENTANI'.



Fig.15: The Qolora trading store located to the south of Kentani. Trading stores were spaced more or less five miles apart in the rural areas of the Transkei.



Fig.16: The post office in Kentani where a Private Bag was rented for post addressed for Qolora Store.

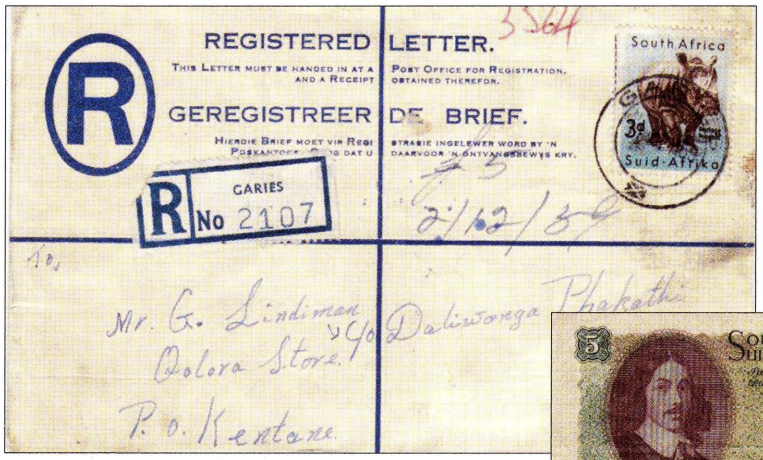
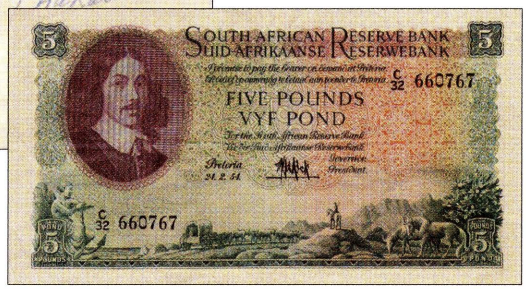


Fig.17: Registered cover from Garies in the Northern Cape dated December 1959 posted to Kentani c/o Mr. Gustav Lindiman (sic) the manager of the Qolora Store at that stage with the inscription on the front that a £5 bank note (see at right) was handed over to the recipient.



CONCLUSION

One can conclude by saying that throughout the late 19th and most of the 20th Century trading stores played a significant role as part of the fabric of life in the Transkei. They provided a hub or nodal point in the rural areas of the Transkei for trading and communication with the outside world.

In this regard they also provided in some cases a 'postal service' as an extension of the normal postal service provided by the Post Office. This point was illustrated by using the Qolora Store near Kentani as an example.

From a philatelic point of view it was also clearly illustrated that based on the rules of the 'Open Class', where non-philatelic material can be included, various themes within the Transkei as a collecting field can be used in a collection of this nature.

Sources:

- Clive Dennison, *Footprints in Paradise, A History of the Wild Coast,* Edition 2, Brevitas, Pietermaritzburg, 2011.
- Ken Baker, *The Postal History of the Transkeian Territories,* Occasional Paper no. 5, Published by The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa, 1983.
- Mike Thompson, *Traders and Trading Stations of the Central and Southern Transkei,* 3rd Edition, Brevitas, Ashburton, KZN, 2013.
- Ralph Putzel, *The Encyclopaedia of South African Post Offices and Postal Agencies,* Vol. 1 – 4.
- Transkei Government, *Annual Report of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications,* 1978.

The authors are also indebted to Rufus Hulley and his son Russell Hulley for hosting Johan and Karen Joubert in December 2013 and for granting them an interview regarding the history and functioning of the Qolora Store and for providing documents and registered envelopes for research purposes for this article.

MORE *From the mailbox . . .*

Johan Diesveld
Wendelenkamp 42. NL – 7091 TX Dinxperlo
The Netherlands

Dear Mr. Kamffer,

Unfortunately I do not have the article at hand at the moment, so I am doing this by memory.

In the article were three (I believe) registered envelopes from location/township post offices to a place Kantani. Remarkable is that every envelope shows a finger imprint in violet ink. I have a number of similar envelopes to the same place with the finger imprint (probably a thumb). I have wondered about the reason for this.

With the aid of your article the following thought came up, since these only occurred for this specific address (a shop in Kantani, a small place I gather):

The workers sent money in the registered envelopes to their families in Kantani, addressed to the shop there.

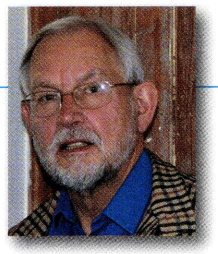
The shopkeeper handed over the letters after the receivers put their thumb imprint on them, to indicate they had received the envelope in closed and good state.

In this way any problems about the amount of money sent would be prevented, no thefts could be blamed on the shopkeeper. So that is my theory. Maybe you have other thoughts, or even better knowledge what was going on. I am willing to send you copies of my envelopes; Thanks for the effort I am asking from you.

Code picture	Departure place	Date	Arrival Date	Finger-print	Amount received	When
loc1a	The Duncan Village	1957 - 06 - 04	1957 - 06 - 07	front	£10-10	1957 - 06 -14
loc2b	Touwsrivier	1955 - 06 - 20	1955 - 06 - 24		£5	1955 - 07 - 01
loc3a	Docks, Cape Town	1956 - 02 - 11	1956 - 02 - 14 after	front	£5	1956 - 02 - 24
loc4a	Kasselsvlei	1959 - 02 - 21	1959 - 02 - 27	front	£6	1959 - 03 - 05
loc5a	The Duncan Village	1956 - 03 - 05	?	front	£10-10	1956 - 03 - 07
loc6b	Docks, Cape Town	1952 - 01 - 04	1952 - 01 - 07		£1	1952 - 01 - 19
loc7b	Langa	1955 - 01 - 25	1955 - 01 - 28		£9-10	1953 - 02 - 03
Fig. 11	Langa	1952 - 02 - 19		?		
Fig. 12	Nyanga	1956 - 07 - 18		front ?		
Fig. 13	The Duncan Village	1959 - 02 - 26		front	£1	1959 - 03 - 13
Fig. 14	Sharpeville	1958 - 06 - 25		front	£10-10	1958 - 07 - 10

REPLY: Johan, Your theory is correct. It is a coincidence because I am busy writing a series of articles on the postal and socio-economic history of the Transkei region where Kentani is also located for The SA Philatelist. In part 2 of the series of articles I am going to use the Qolora store near Kentani as a case study. Attached two documents to explain the system. Please feel free to ask more questions because I have done a lot of research on this topic. It also forms part of my collection called 'The Road to Democracy in South Africa' which is basically about the 'apartheid' system. I have written a number of articles on this topic for The SA Philatelist.

Regards, Gerhard Kamffer



South African Stamp Issues 2014 - part two

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

9 May 2014 – THE BIG FIVE available as sheetlets, booklets and postcards.



SHEETLETS

Denominations: 5 x B4 (R7.30)
Designs: From water colour paintings by Annetjie Esterhuizen, winner of the second prize in the South African Post Office's 2013 postcard illustration competition.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., the Netherlands.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 38 x 28mm.
Perforation: Die-cut simulated of gauge 18. Stamps are separated by 4mm gutters, in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of individual stamps. These roulettes extend to the top, left-hand and right-hand margins of the sheetlet.
Gum: Self-adhesive.
Phosphor: 4mm bands on left and bottom margins of each stamp.
Sheetlet size: 147.5 x 92mm, containing the five designs arranged as in illustration.
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets.
Cylinder numbers: 8366 (blue), 8367 (red), 8368 (yellow) and 8369 (black).
Printing sheet size: 650 x 560mm. Comprising 20 sheetlets in 5 rows of 4.
First Day Cover: No. 8.64 of standard size (190 x 100mm) of which 2,000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.52 – 'The / Big 5 / Durban · 09-05-2014'.

BOOKLETS

Denominations: 5 x Airmail Postcard (R6.05).
Designs: From oil paintings by Marius Trollip winner of the first prize in the same competition.
Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 30 x 24mm, the five different designs being in a vertical *se tenant* strip with a 6mm gutter between stamps 3 and 4. The booklet of size 150 x 60mm, opened, comprises two such strips sideways, and sells for R60.50.
Perforation: Die cut simulated of gauge 12.25 x 12.75 but imperforate on left, top and bottom margins.
Gum: Self-adhesive.
Phosphor: 4mm 'L' shaped on left and bottom margins of each stamp.
Quantity: 300,000 booklets.
Cylinder numbers: None.
Printing sheet size: 500 x 740mm comprising 36 booklet panes in 12 rows of 3.
First Day Cover: None, but booklets were available from Philatelic Services cancelled to order on request.

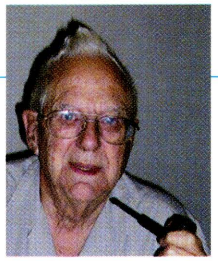
POSTCARDS: Designs as for booklet stamps. Sold in sets of 5 at R6.25 x 5 = R31.25.
Printer: Uvo Prints, Pretoria.
Size of cards: 169 x 116mm, with an imprinted stamp of size 38 x 28mm.
Phosphor: A vertical yellow band of size 4 x28mm at left of imprinted stamp.
Quantity: 1,000 sets
Printing sheet size: 550 x 640mm comprising 10 cards in 5 rows of 2.

Acknowledgement: The above information was collated from personal observations with additional data from Connie Liebenberg, Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group, together with images sent by Thea Clemons of Philatelic Services.

POSTAL RATES – VALID FROM 1 APRIL 2014

Domestic Letter	New Rate R c	Old Rate R c	Increase %
Small DL	3.00	2.80	7.14
Medium B5	5.95	5.60	6.25
Large B4	7.30	6.90	5.80
Domestic Postcards: Same rates as letters.			
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 R2,000.00 for which the fee is now R119.00 (previously R112.30, an increase of 5.97 %).			
Small DL (3.00 + 17.80)	20.80	19.60	6.12
Medium B5 (5.95 + 17.80)	23.75	22.40	6.03
Large B4 (7.30 + 17.80)	25.10	23.70	5.91
International			
Registration fee	28.20	26.60	6.02
There is no insurance option for international letter post.			
Aerograms	4.45	4.20	5.95
Postcards – Airmail	6.05	5.70	6.14
" - Surface	3.70	3.50	5.71
Airmail letters – Southern Africa			
Small DL	5.40	5.10	5.88
Medium B5	19.70	18.60	5.91
Large B4	30.60	28.90	5.88
Small packets (per 100 g)	17.30	16.30	6.13
Airmail letters – Rest of the world			
Small DL	7.00	6.60	6.06
Medium B5	23.75	22.40	6.03
Large B4	40.30	38.00	6.05
Small packets (per 100 g)	30.50	28.80	5.90

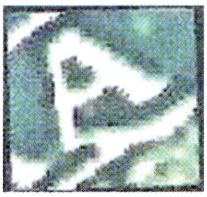
New rates taken from Post Office brochure: Postal rates 1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015.



THE EXTENDED LEFT LEG MYSTERY*

by M. J. H. Tonking, S A Stamp Study Circle.

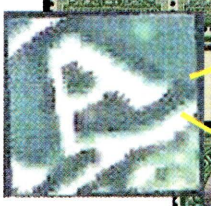
The first Union half-penny postage stamp issue was printed in London in 1926 by Waterlow and Sons Ltd from a set of interior and exterior plates, the numbers of which are unknown and were assigned the numbers (1) and (1x). The printing was good and amongst the flaws recorded was the extended leg of the last 'A' in AFRIKA which occurs on row 20/9.



London Printing - Row 20/9 - Extended left leg of last 'A' in AFRIKA.

In 1927 the original Waterlow plates were transferred to the Government Printer in Pretoria together with a new set of plates, interior (2) and exterior (2x). The four Pretoria typographed issues were printed from various combinations of the four plates. The exterior plate (1x) was only used in the case of Issue 1 in 1927 and then Issue 3 in 1929.

It would be reasonable to assume that the original row 20/9 flaw would appear whenever the exterior plate (1x) was used. As indeed in the case of Issue 1 it is present.



Pretoria Typograph issue 1 - Row 20/9 flaw present. Centre pair with 2mm gap between black jubilee lines and continuous green jubilee line. In this example there is a missing perforation hole between rows 19 and 20.

As would be expected, when the exterior plate (1x) was used for Issue 3 the row 20/9 flaw is present.

Pretoria Typograph issue 3 - Row 20/9 flaw present. Two cuts in black jubilee line below row 20/12 and dent in bottom of green jubilee line next to row 19/12.

We now come to the mystery where Issue 3 does not show the row 20/9 flaw despite being printed from exterior plate (1x). (See last illustration below).

How could this have happened?

Must we assume that it was corrected or did by chance ink fill the offending flaw?

Perhaps someone can provide the answer?

Pretoria Typograph issue 3 - Row 20/9 flaw absent.

* *Editorial comment:*

'EXTENDED LEFT LEG' FLAW ON THE HALFPENNY SPRINGBOK.

In the 1952 edition of the Union Handbook, this flaw is noted as:

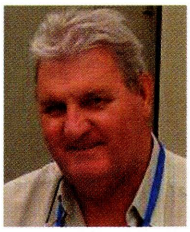
'Vg. Extended left limb of "A", Row 20/9', in the London printing (p59). For the Pretoria printing it is recorded as: 'Vc. Extended limb of last "A" in "AFRIKA" Pl. 1. Row 20/9' (p72). There is no mention of the flaw occurring in the 1948 re-issue printed from plate 2.

In the 1960 edition of the Union Handbook, for the London printing the flaw is noted as: 'V5, Extended left leg of last 'A' in SUIDAFRIKA. Row 20/9 (p72). On page 86, for the Pretoria printing the flaw is recorded as:

'V4. Extended left leg of last 'A' of AFRIKA. Row 20/9.'

In the 1979 and 1986 editions of the Union Handbook the descriptions are identical to those in the 1960 edition.

Known Inverted Centres of South Africa and an 'Unchronicled' Error



by Otto Peetoom, Rhodesian Study Circle. Email: ottopeetoom@btinternet.com

Two Transvaal 1902 KEVII Revenues are known with this particular variety, being the 2/6 and 5/- values. Sheets were printed in two panes of sixty. As the 2/6 inverted centre is encountered more often, the general consensus of opinion is that there were perhaps two sheets of the 2/6 value and only one of the 5/-.[1]



The Union of South Africa claim to fame is the 1927 London 10/- printing with an inverted Table Mountain. It is thought to be printer's waste and was discovered in the Nissen Stock after Stanley Gibbons acquired it in October 1977.



A single copy and two vertical pairs are the only known examples of SG 39a.[2]

Transvaal KEVII ½d with an inverted centre

In the June 1926 edition of *The South African Philatelist* on page 51, under the title **An Unchronicled Error**, the following appeared:

"One of the old hands in the Union Postal Service, whom we have known for many years and whose word we have no reason to doubt, asked us, in the course of conversation the other day, whether the halfpenny K.E. Transvaal, bi-coloured, was known with the centre inverted. Such a variety not having come to our notice, we asked for further information, where upon an interesting story unfolded.

When the bi-coloured halfpenny was current, our informant was on the stamp counter of the Johannesburg G.P.O.

One day, he said, an old gentleman with his head closely guarded by a bowler, bought a sheet of halfpenny labels from one of the stamp clerks and departed with his purchase, only to return a few minutes later with the query *'Are these all right?'*, at the same time passing his sheet across the counter.

The clerk, we were told, noticed that on all the stamps the King's Head was inverted and replied to the effect that they were not all right, and offered to exchange them for another sheet. The customer, however, insisted on retaining his stamps and departed with them. Our informant states that, before handing the sheet back to its owner, his fellow clerk showed him the sheet, and both he and his colleague realised that they were looking at something good. Nothing more has been heard of the stamps, and although the stamp clerks lost no time in examining their stock no further sheets of the variety came to light. A watch was, we were informed, kept on all the halfpenny stamps for years afterwards, without result.

Perhaps some of our readers know something of the above variety. If so, we shall be very glad to hear from them. Incidentally, we may mention that the postal official who unfolded that above story possesses a copy of the fairly well known Transvaal K.E. 2/6 revenue stamp with the inverted centre."

Most Wanted
Reward



Has anyone seen this item ?[3]

Notes:

1. *The Edwardian Stamps of the South African Colonies* by Brian Trotter page 242.
2. Article in the October 2011 edition of *The South African Philatelist* page 166/67 by Otto Peetoom.
3. Montage of a ½d KEVII inverted centre.

FEDERATION CONTACT DETAILS

For any queries to or requiring information from the Philatelic Federation of South Africa, please contact the Regional Vice President who represents your region as given below:

Region 1: *Gauteng and North-West Province*
Vice President: Mr Herbie Schaffler RDPSA
P O Box 528, Florida Hills 17166;
tel 011 672 7747; cell 082 722 7604
email haschaff@iafrica.com.

Region 2: *Eastern Gauteng*
Vice-President: Jimmy Mitchell
P O Box 9202, Cinda Park 1463;
cell 083 442-7191;
email jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com.

Region 3: *Pretoria, Mpumalanga and Limpopo*
Vice President: Rev Cassie Carstens,
P O Box 50797, Wierdapark 0149.
Cell 082 463 0460;
email dacassie@telkomsa.net

Region 4: *Free State and Northern Cape*
Vice-President: Prof Gary Osthoff
P O Box 11479, Universitas 9321;
tel 051 522 3542 (h); 051 401 2216 (b); fax 051 401 2216; cell 072 187 7258;
email osthoffg@ufs.ac.za

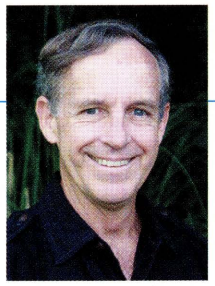
Region 5: *Kwazulu/Natal*
Vice-President: Beverley McNaught-Davis
P O Box 112, Umbogintwini 4120;
tel 031 904 1522;
email mcod@telkomsa.net

Region 6: *Western Cape*
Vice-President: Robert Harm
P O Box 1532, Brackenfell 7591;
tel 021 981 3348; cell 086 672 1625;
email robharm@mweb.co.za

Region 7: *Eastern Cape*
Vice-President: Dave Brown
9 Annesley Gardens, Narcissus Street,
Linton Grange 6025, Port Elizabeth;
tel: 041 360-4025 (h);
email: baldcoot@xinet.co.za.

Region 8: *Areas Outside South Africa*
Vice-President: Andrew Higson
29 Wallace Road, Loughborough,
Leics LE11 3NU, England;
tel: 0044 1509 233983;
email A.W.Higson@lboro.ac.uk

Phun with postmarks



by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society. Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za

The story of Bailey and Bailey Station

Bailey is located on the railway line between Queenstown and Sterkstroom, about 20 km north of Queenstown in the Eastern Cape. It is presumed that the town was named after Samuel Silverthorne Bailey (1778 – 1864), one of the most influential medical men in the Cape in his time. The post office was established on 1.11.1883, and oscillated between post office and railway control until it was closed on 31.12.1975 (published in the *Post Office Guide* on 8.3.1976) as Bailey Station.

During its life, there were two Cape date stamps used at Bailey (including Barred Oval Numeral Canceller No. 501), two date stamps inscribed Rail, and a further three date stamps inscribed Station. A date stamp belonging to the railway administration was used as an emergency instrument. The earliest and latest recorded dates of each of these date stamps are given in Table 1, and the eight date stamps are illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1. Recorded use of Bailey and Bailey Station date stamps

Date stamp number	Earliest recorded use	Latest recorded use
1 BONC 501	20 Dec 1892	25 Mar 1895
2 Bailey	25 Mar 1895	12 Jan 1916
3 Bailey Rail	18 Jun 1917	9 Oct 1935
3 Bailey Rail	1 Apr 1938	29 May 1974
5 Bailey SAR	29 May 1974 17 Sep 1974	3 Sep 1974 9 Dec 1974
6 Bailey Station	26 Aug 1974 (applied Queenstown)	16 Sep 1974
7 Bailey Station	24 Sep 1974 (applied Queenstown)	
8 Bailey Station	9 Dec 1974 (applied Queenstown) 10 Dec 1974	31 Dec 1975

This seems like a fairly regular time sequence of date stamps used at any post office. This is true for the first four date stamps, but the interest lies in the last three. When date stamp 4 ended its life, a new instrument was requisitioned. In the interim the SAR date stamp was used postally. When the new date stamp was received in Queenstown there was a calamity, as the Queenstown postal code 5320 was inscribed rather than the Bailey code 5335. The new date stamp was withdrawn shortly thereafter, and an emergency instrument, the so-called skeleton relief (number 7), was issued. The postal agent cum station master at Bailey preferred to use the SAR date stamp as that gave better impressions. Apparently the only copies of the skeleton relief date stamp (number 7) are the ones applied in Queenstown. The new and correctly inscribed date stamp (number 8) was introduced to service when it was received. The incorrectly inscribed date stamp (number 6) and the skeleton relief are probably two of the few modern postmark rarities. The SAR date stamp number 5 postally used during the correct period and number 8 are also uncommon as the office was small and did not handle many postal items.

I am indebted to Mr David Allison for some of the background, and pleased that Dr WR Horne had good liaison with the Assistant Postmaster in Queenstown who provided the impressions (when the instruments passed through his office for distribution) and information regarding the date stamp fiasco. Much of the information was extracted from the *South African Postmark Society* Newsletters Nos. 33, 35, 36 and 38.

Noordbrug/Noordburg

The January/February 2014 column presented date stamps for Noordbrug, Potchefstroom incorrectly inscribed Noordburg. I am indebted to Gawie van der Walt who paid a visit to the Branch Manager. It transpired that when replacement date stamps were requisitioned they were incorrectly inscribed, and it is thus not a name change. Despite extensive correspondence by the Branch Manager, the incorrect date stamps were not replaced. Since it appears to be an embarrassment, the new date stamps are used as little as possible. Apparently six date stamps were provided, but to date only counters 1, 2 and 3 have been recorded. If anyone finds any of the other date stamps, I would appreciate a copy as the Branch Manager did not wish to provide copies.



No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4

No. 5 No. 6 No. 7 No. 8

Figure 1. Date stamps used at Bailey or Bailey Station

Die posgeskiedenis van Bailey en Bailey Stasie is amper soos 'n feëverhaal, met foute in die vervaardiging van die datumstempels. Dit maak die posgeskiedenis egter baie interessant en die nodige items moeilik verkrygbaar. Dit wil egter voorkom dat wat in die 20ste eeu onaanvaarbaar was, in die 21ste eeu wel gebruik word, want Noordbrug se foutiewe datumstempels met inskripsie Noordburg word nie vervang nie. Slegs drie van die ses uitgereikte datumstempels met foutiewe naam is gedokumenteer. Indien iemand enige van die ander stempels, behalwe toonbanke 1 tot 3 teëkom sal ek 'n afskrif verwelkom.

Welcome to Sandafayre

Stamp auctions direct to your door!

Sandafayre started life as a small stamp store in the pretty market town of Knutsford, North West England. In those days our small team enjoyed meeting the customers who would call into the shop - many of those customers became our friends and we enjoyed meeting their collecting needs in any way we could. I believe that our core values of service, satisfaction and integrity were cemented in those early days and have stayed with us ever since.

In 1980 we produced our first Postal Auction catalogues. Such was the popularity of these auctions that we have been running them ever since and it is possible that we have produced more different stamp auction catalogues than anyone else in the history of the hobby!

We offer everything philatelic from Abu Dhabi & Aden to Zimbabwe & Zululand, from collections, accumulations, postal history, single stamps and complete sets through to world rarities and investment grade items (you may also find the odd bank note, post card & map!). We certainly enjoy philately from every corner of the globe!

We hope you will find something of interest and that you will be one of the thousands of collectors who enjoy our auctions and the satisfaction that stamp collecting brings!



Vincent Green
Chairman



Our Promises To You

- ✓ Accurate and Honest Lot Descriptions
- ✓ Fast & Secure Shipping
- ✓ Postage at Cost with FREE insurance
- ✓ No Credit Card Charges
- ✓ Access to friendly and professional advice from our team of dedicated stamp experts



Sandafayre Guarantee

Full Refund if not Completely Satisfied

If you are not happy with your purchase - for any reason - return the lot to us for a no quibble refund.

Easy-to-use Website

for Easier Bidding and Faster Feedback

- Mutliple images of most lots • View Active bids & Bid Results
- Video Lots • Get immediate feedback after Auction closes
- Track shipment • View Invoices and Manage Payment

For our latest auctions visit:
www.sandafayre.com

To request a catalogue by email:
stamp@sandafayre.com
by phone: **+44 (0)1565 653214**
quoting this magazine.

A REPORT ON THE CANBERRA NATIONAL STAMP SHOW 14-16 MARCH 2014

by Moira Bleazard, National Commissioner.



After 17 hours aboard a jam-packed Qantas Flight QF64, my husband John and I were relieved to see the skyline of Sydney; a beautiful city with its impressive skyscrapers, majestic Harbour Bridge and iconic Opera House.

A few days later it was off to Canberra where we were met by Paul Barsdell, a member of the Organising Committee. It was Paul too, who had pre-arranged our Customs clearance on arrival in Sydney and the experience was both fast and efficient. The South African exhibits were handed into the safe-keeping of the Bin Room and John and I were free to settle in. The Canberra Organising Committee suffers from the same problem as in South Africa, i.e. an aging group of volunteers, some with aching backs caused by years of bending down to study the bottom row of exhibit pages! This problem was neatly solved by the utilisation of their local scout troop, who, for a princely sum paid into their coffers, unloaded the frames, carried them up two flights of stairs, erected them and repeated the exercise when the show was over – worth considering, Pretoria?

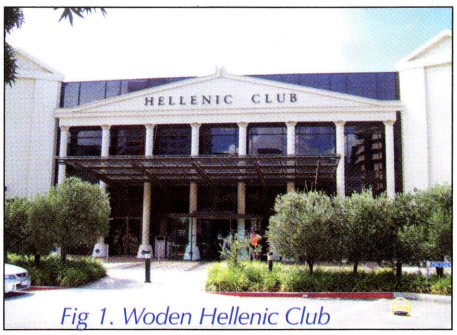


Fig 1. Woden Hellenic Club



Fig 2. Show Logo – the 'Slouch' hat – trademark of the Australian army.

The stamp exhibition took place at the *Woden Hellenic Club* (Fig 1) which proved an excellent choice. The hall comfortably accommodated the 340 frames as well as Australia Post, the Australian Philatelic Federation and the dealers – local as well as from New Zealand, the USA and United Kingdom. The Jury Room was just down a passage, and once the show was underway, housed various Society meetings as well as being the venue for the Sunday critique session. On site there was a cosy coffee-shop that served delicious cakes and two good restaurants, which meant our evening meals were taken care of. The *Palmares* evening was held in one of the conference rooms, so everything was easily accessible. The out-of-town jurors and dealers were accommodated at the newly refurbished Abode Woden Hotel, conveniently situated across the car-park from the exhibition venue.



Fig 3. Australian Light Horse in Beersheba, Palestine 1917

The Canberra Stamp Show is organised every second year and is a 'Half-National', which means that the other 'Half' of Exhibition classes takes place later in the year, when the Traditional exhibits will participate. The Canberra 'Half' comprised the National Classes of Postal History, Thematics, Aero philately, First Day Covers, the Open Class and Frugal Philately, as well as a small State section of Youth, Postal Stationery, Traditional and Postcards. What may you ask is 'Frugal Philately'? The exhibit cannot cost more than AU$ 1,000 to compile and dealers are asked to verify the value. If the material exceeds this amount points are deducted on a sliding scale. The idea is obviously to encourage new and younger collectors, who may be intimidated by the expense of putting together an exhibit.

The theme of the show was the *Centenary of World War I* (Fig 2) and this was reflected in the large number of 'war' exhibits - about fifteen of them. Both World Wars were featured, with particular emphasis on the Anzacs (Fig 3), as well as one on the South African Border War. There was also a special prize - the National Military Challenge Winner - for the best exhibit in this field, which went to an outstanding display on WW2 British P.O.W. mail during the Japanese Occupation of SE Asia. To complement the war theme a miniature sheet was issued by Australia Post to honour the Australian army, which depicted their iconic Rising Sun Military Badge from 1902 until the present day (Fig 4).

The Organising Committee was ably led by Darryl Fuller, while the fifteen member jury was headed by Chairman Ian McMahon and Secretary Ross Wood, who was also the leader of the Thematic team. I thought the standard of thematic judging was higher than in South Africa and the Australian jurors constantly emphasised the importance of 'Treatment' i.e. the material might be excellent but it is essential to put it together in a logical, easy-to-follow sequence. Philatelic items (however 'rare' or difficult to find) strung together with paragraphs of impenetrable text, do not make for a well-structured exhibit.

Gary Brown, well-known in SA stamp circles, walked away with the Best Open Class Award for *The Game of Cricket*, while the 'Best-in-Show' was given to a thematic exhibit entitled *Angels of God - our Story, and Yours!* It had everything - an amazing Plan, rarity, beauty, originality, excellent presentation, a huge variety of philatelic elements plus the 'wow!' factor - a worthy winner indeed.

A trend that is becoming popular overseas was employed in the *Angel* exhibit, as well as in *About Orchids – A Chat!* , which won the 'Best Thematic' award. It is the use of eight A3 sized pages per frame instead of sixteen A4s. The effect is eye-catching and dramatic and bigger items like artist's drawings, large covers or full sheets are shown to great advantage and do not 'swamp' the pages.

In addition to the Australian exhibits, the three Accord judges brought collections from Tasmania, New Zealand, Hong Kong and of course, South Africa. The three SA exhibits were well-received and I would like to thank the exhibitors for entrusting me with their material. They were:

- **Gawie van der Walt: Gold** - *The South African Border War including the involvement of the Cubans 1966-1989.*
- **Herwig Kussing: Large Vermeil** - *The Mail Postillion during the Inflation Period - Germany 1921-23*
- **Alan J. Melville: Large Vermeil** - *Tristan da Cunha: A Century of Cachets, Cancellations and other Postal Markings*

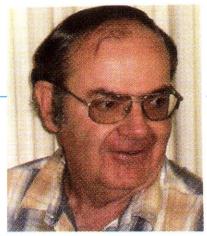
Thank you also to the SA Philatelic Federation and their Australian counterparts for affording me the opportunity to attend the Canberra Stamp Show as an Accord Commissioner/Juror and so gain some overseas judging experience.



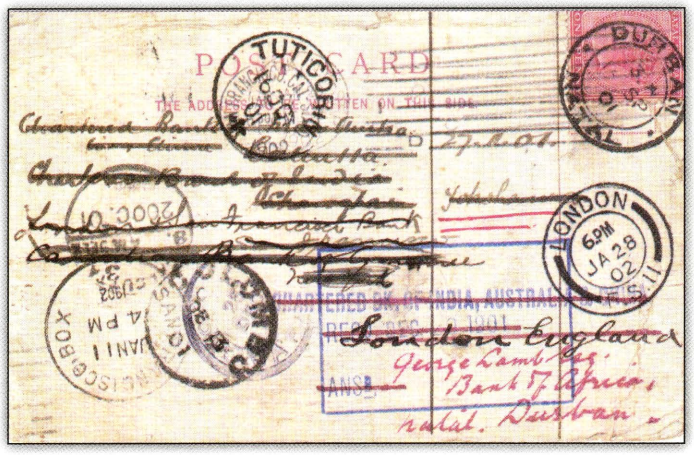
Fig 4. Rising Sun miniature sheet

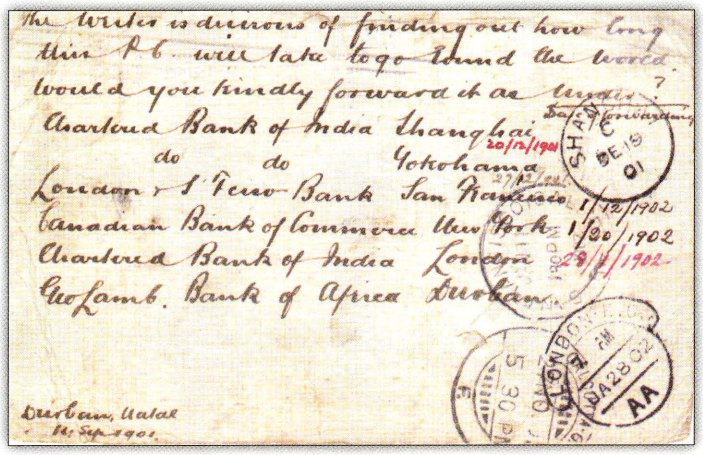
Item of Interest

Around the World for 1d Postcard



by RN Porter, Cape and Natal Study Circle.





Top - Front of postcard sent round the world at the 1d postage rate, from Durban on 14 SP 1901 and taking 150 days before arriving back at the address of the sender. Below - Back of postcard showing instructions for its journey around the world:

"The writer is desirous of finding out how long this postcard will take to go round the world. Would you kindly forward it as under"

Forwarding addresses were given in the left column and the actual time taken in the right hand columns

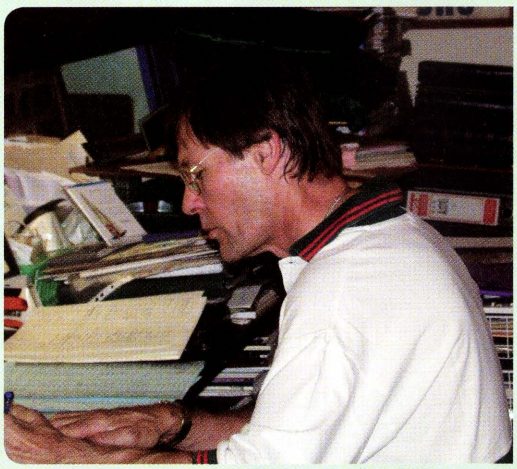
Address	Cancellation Place & date	Forwarding date	No. Days
George Lamb, Bank of Africa. Durban	Durban 14 SP 1901	14 SP 1901	-
Chartered Bank of India, Shangai	Tuticorin (India) 16 OCT 1901 Calcutta 20 OCT 1901 Calcutta 27 NOV 1901 Colombo (Ceylon) 13 DEC 1901		30 4 31 16 6
Chartered Bank of India, Yokohama	Yokohama 25 DEC 1901	20 12 1901	6
London & San Francisco Bank	San Francisco 11 JAN 1902, 13 JA 1902	12 1 1902	17 2 7
Canadian Bank of Commerce	New York 20 JAN 1902	20 1 1902	8
Chartered Bank of India, London *	London 28 JAN 1902	28 1 1902	21 2
George Lamb, Bank of Africa. Durban		TOTAL	150

** Card taken by the 'Carisbrook Castle' departed Southampton on 1 February 1902 and arrived at Cape Town on 18 February 1902. Add 2 days to get to Durban.*

This is a glimpse of our BEAUTIFUL WORLD...



SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION



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

For buying, selling and bi-monthly AUCTIONS, just contact

PAUL VAN ZEYL t/a RAND STAMPS

email: paulvz@mweb.co.za

Tel: 012 329 2464

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

WARNING!

AN AUCTION NOT FOR THE FAINT HEARTED

NOT TO BE missed!





FORTHCOMING NELSON MANDELA MEMORABILIA AUCTION
Johannesburg: 18 July 2014

FORTHCOMING STAMP & COIN AUCTIONS
Johannesburg: 18 July 2014
Cape Town: 28 August 2014

For further information or
to consign material, please contact
Savo Tufegdzic
+27 11 880 3125
savo.tufegdzic@stephanwelzandco.co.za

FIND US ON
bidorbuy.co.za
Africa's Largest Online Marketplace

Online bidding managed by ATG Media SA through
www.the-saleroom.com
Europe's leading portal for live art and antiques auctions.

the-saleroom.com
live auctions

Stephan Welz & Co. EST. 1968
FINE ART & DESIGN AUCTIONEERS

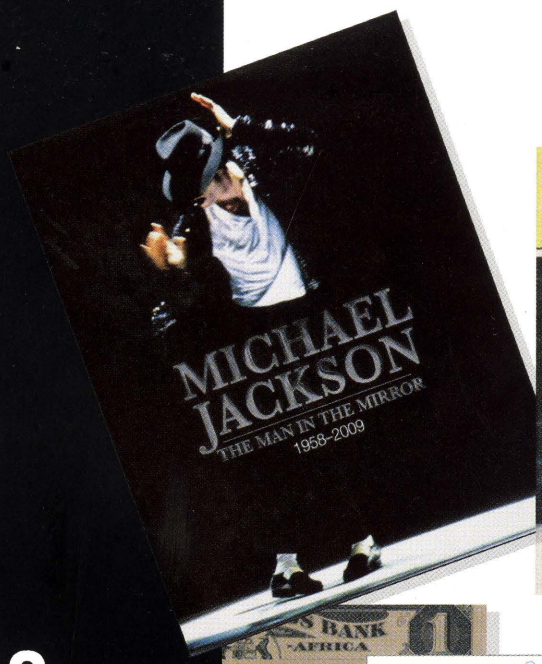
OFFERING SOUTH AFRICAN ART SINCE 1968

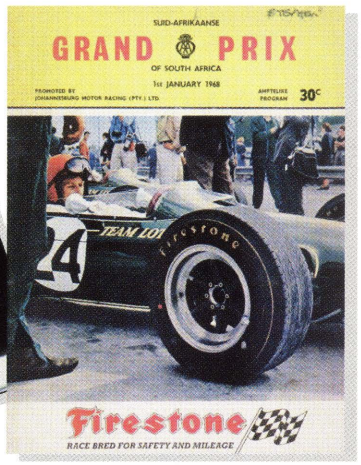
Johannesburg
4th Floor, South Tower, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton.
Welz Gallery, opposite Gucci, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton.
+27 11 880 3125 • jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za

Cape Town
The Great Cellar, Alphen Estate, Alphen Drive, Constantia
+27 21 794 6461 • ct@stephanwelzandco.co.za
www.stephanwelzandco.co.za

OPENING TIMES:
Monday - Friday: 09h00 -17h00
Weekends: Saturday: 09h00 - 13h00 Sunday: 10h00 -13h00

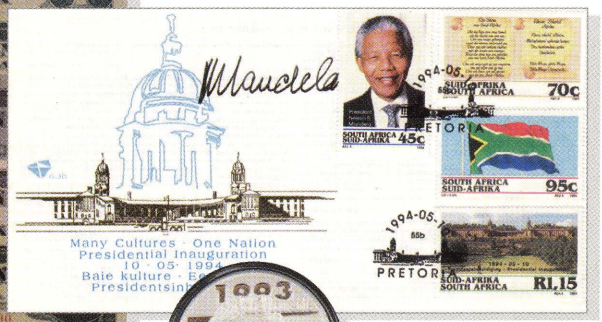
RARE, SCARCE, & AUTHENTIC













FORTHCOMING NELSON MANDELA MEMORABILIA AUCTION
Johannesburg: 18 July 2014

FORTHCOMING STAMP & COIN AUCTIONS
Johannesburg: 18 July 2014
Cape Town: 28 August 2014

For further information or
to consign material, please contact
Savo Tufegdzic
+27 11 880 3125
savo.tufegdzic@stephanwelzandco.co.za

FIND US ON
bidorbuy.co.za
Africa's Largest Online Marketplace

Online bidding managed by ATG Media SA through
www.the-saleroom.com
Europe's leading portal for live art and antiques auctions.

the-saleroom.com
live auctions

Stephan Welz & Co. EST.1968
FINE ART & DESIGN AUCTIONEERS

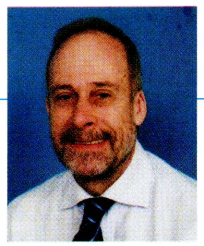
OFFERING SOUTH AFRICAN ART SINCE 1968

Johannesburg
4th Floor, South Tower, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton.
Welz Gallery, opposite Gucci, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton.
+27 11 880 3125 • jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za

Cape Town
The Great Cellar, Alphen Estate, Alphen Drive, Constantia
+27 21 794 6461 • ct@stephanwelzandco.co.za
www.stephanwelzandco.co.za

OPENING TIMES:
Monday - Friday: 09h00 -17h00
Weekends: Saturday: 09h00 - 13h00 Sunday: 10h00 -13h00

Money Letters and Registration at the Cape



by Andrew Briscoe, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

On 6 May, 1735, the *Magdalena* left the port of Texel in the Netherlands, destined for the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies, sailing under the flag of the *Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie* (VOC, the Dutch East Indies Company). The *Magdalena* was manned by 131 seafarers including the master Willem Cagie, and chief helmsman Gerret Rijnders. The cover illustrated in **Figure 1** was carried on this voyage, but the endorsement at the lower left corner indicates that it was a private letter, which was not handed to Willem Cagie for deposit in the so-called *scheepsdoos* (ship's box), as the rules of the VOC required. Instead, it was entrusted to the care of Gerret Rijnders, together with 'One hundred silver Ducats' for delivery to Joachim Nicholas von Dessin, an Assistant of the Secretary for Justice serving the Company at the Cape. The surviving records of the *Magdalena's* voyage indicate that thirteen mariners perished during her four and a half month passage to the Cape, but Rijnders survived. We know this because soon after the *Magdalena* docked in Table Bay on 27 November, 1735, he smuggled the letter ashore and delivered it to von Dessin, who signed a note inside the cover confirming that Rijnders had indeed delivered it. Exactly what happened to the 100 silver ducats is unclear. Von Dessin claimed he never saw them. His note alleges that he received no ducats from Rijnders, nor from anyone else associated with the *Magdalena*.



Figure 1: The cover received by Von Dessin in 1735

Von Dessin's misfortune illustrates the obvious difficulties faced by those who needed to transmit money and other valuables across the oceans or overland in those early years of postal communication at the Cape. Although the VOC permitted private letters to be deposited in the *scheepsdoos*, such letters had first to be read and approved by a company official. The transportation and delivery of currency or ducats to VOC employees stationed in the overseas settlements was probably not permitted, since this could facilitate private trading, which was strictly forbidden.

The VOC's rules on private correspondence were relaxed in 1792 when the Company established a post office in Cape Town for the carriage of overseas mail. A system of registration was also introduced at this time for those who wanted their letters or packages to receive the benefit of 'greater security'. Clause 7 of the *Rhenius Proclamation* provided that on payment of 4 stuivers in addition to any postage payable, the postage of a letter or package would be recorded in a book 'to be kept permanently at the Post Office.' The postmaster was also instructed to 'place his signature either above or below the seals on such letters or packets', so that those carrying such mail were aware of its registration.

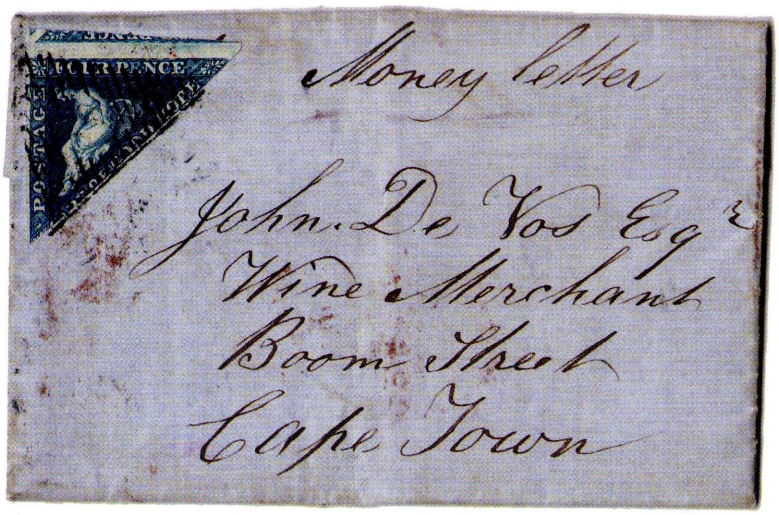


Figure 2: A money letter of 1856

Although superficially attractive, this service was probably rarely utilised. The vast majority of letters handled by the VOC Post Office in Cape Town were addressed either to the Republic of the Netherlands or to the Dutch East Indies, and did not require prepayment. Any form of advance payment for a postal service was at this time regarded with deep suspicion. There was no certainty that a letter would reach its destination, and registration provided no redress in the event that it did not.

The VOC Post Office disappeared in 1795 when Britain invaded the Cape, and was replaced by an Office based on the British model. At this time registration of mail was not available in Britain, and the proclamation of 1798 *'Regarding Postal Affairs'* issued in Cape Town made no provision for registration. Neither did the Postal Ordinance of 1806, nor that of 1826. Registration only became available much later, under the Ordinance of 1846.

Money Letters

The lack of registration facilities did not of course diminish the public's desire to send valuables, especially money, through the post. As post offices were gradually opened across the Colony, some postmasters advised that the safest way of posting a bank note was to cut the note in half, and send each half at different times. This practice was officially acknowledged in 1828 when the Postmaster General placed a notice in the Government Gazette, which informed the public that "owing to the great distance the mails are conveyed, both by direct and branch Posts, and likewise the risk in crossing Rivers after heavy Rain, whereby the Post and Mails are frequently in danger of being lost by the rapidity of the stream,

particularly in going over during the night, this Department never has been, nor will be, responsible for money that may be lost by accident or otherwise – but it is strongly recommended at the same time, as a measure of protection to those who find it necessary to make remittances of Money by Post, to cut the Notes diagonally, and not to remit the second halves thereof until information be received of the safe arrival of the first."

In Britain, the Post Office had already introduced a special service for the handling of 'money letters'. From 1792, persons sending money in letters were advised to seek 'additional security' by delivering 'their packets to the clerk at the window, or the postmaster in the country', who would then write 'money letter' in red ink on the packet, which was entered in the bill of handling as a money letter, and wrapped in the bill. On the letter's delivery, the postmaster received a receipt which could, if necessary, later be produced and shown to the sender. The only charge for this service was the extra postage required for a letter with an enclosure. Although there is no official record of a similar system being operated at the Cape, the sender of a letter did occasionally write 'money letter' on the address panel in the hope that this might ensure some form of special handling or protection. An example is illustrated in **Figure 2**. This letter was posted on 27 September 1856 from George to Cape Town, and endorsed by the sender (not the postmaster) as a 'money letter'. It contained a cheque for the sum of one pound, seven shillings and eight pence. Since the letter and enclosure weighed less than a half-ounce, it was charged at the uniform 4d rate. No registration fee was paid, and the letter presumably therefore received no special handling.

The Re-introduction of Registered Post

In 1846, more than fifty years after the disappearance of the VOC system, registration was re-introduced at the Cape. Section 15 of Ordinance No 1 of 1846 empowered postal officials 'to grant a receipt for any letter delivered to or into such post office, should the person delivering the same require such receipt. Provided always that no person shall be entitled to require such receipt unless he shall, at the time of delivery of the letter, produce the same filled up and ready for signature, and pay, at the same time, a charge of sixpence for such receipt. And provided also that the officer granting any such receipt, shall, before granting the same, note or mark thereon the amount of postage paid upon the letter received, when such postage shall be prepaid.'



Figure 3: A letter registered from Colesberg to London in 1852

Although this ordinance had legal effect from 1 March 1846, it is unclear when the Post Office actually availed the service of mail registration to the public. Franco Frescura suggests that the service was not 'instituted on a formal basis' until January 1854, which is consistent with the contemporaneous record of postal services and fees provided annually in the *Cape Almanac*. The 1855 edition of the *Almanac*, published in late 1854 contains the first reference to registration:

"REGISTERING FEE: Persons desiring of securing the safe delivery of a Letter, may have the letter registered, and obtain a receipt for the same, on payment of a registering fee of sixpence."

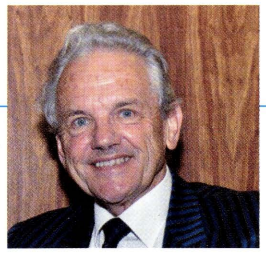
The earliest known example of a Cape registered letter predates the information contained in the Almanac, and indicates that the service was introduced at least two years earlier. **Figure 3** illustrates a letter written from Colesberg on 20 July 1852 to the London Missionary Society by Anders Chalk, who sought redress for the termination of his employment. The letter - which also enclosed a second letter, to be posted in London - was handed to the postmaster at Colesberg for registration, and the postage due to the Cape Post Office was assessed as one shilling and sixpence (comprising the double inland rate of 8d, plus the Cape Town port charge of 4d, plus 6d for registration). When this amount was paid, the postmaster wrote 'Registered' and '1/6' in red ink on the address panel, but was unable to apply a datestamp because he did not have one (the first Colesberg date stamp was issued some time in 1853). The letter was apparently carried from Cape Town to London by the *Hellesport*, a steamer owned by the General Screw Steamship Company, and entered the British postal system on 9 September 1852, when it received the red Crown/ REGISTERED handstamp. Two shillings and sixpence was charged on delivery at the London Missionary Society.

The sending of coins by unregistered mail was always frowned upon. In 1867, the Treasurer-General condemned the practice in the Legislative Council, and recommended that if it was discovered, postal officials should have the power to make registration 'imperative'. The Postal Regulations Act of 1868 incorporated this proposal, and provided for a double registration fee to be chargeable on the delivery of such compulsorily registered mail.

Bibliography

- J.R. Bruijn, F.S. Gaastra and I. Schoffer, *Dutch-Asiatic Shipping in the 17th and 18th Centuries, Vols I, II & III,* Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatien, The Hague, 1979, 1987.
- John Dickson: *Registered letter from Colesberg to London – 1852; Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal, vol. 14,* no 3, at p 99.
- Franco Frescura: *Colonial Post and Telegraph Diary of the Cape of Good Hope; Forerunners,* November 2001 / February 2002.
- Robert Goldblatt: *Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope,* Reijger Publishers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town, 1984.
- Howard Robinson: *The British Post Office,* Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut, 1948.
- Additional references: *Cape Almanac,* Cape of Good Hope Legislative Council Debates, *Cape Ordinances.*

Virgin Territory



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

The Virgin Islands are part of the chain of rocky outcrops that separate the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean and were discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493 during the course of his second voyage to the western hemisphere. Columbus was to name the largest island St. Ursula in honour of a Christian martyr of that name while referring to the myriad outlying islets as her *'Eleven Thousand Virgins*.

Legend has it that in or around the year AD 383, Ursula, with a veritable host of handmaidens, had journeyed from her home in Aberystwyth on the west coast of Wales to the area of Gaul then known as Armorica and now more familiar as Brittany. There she was betrothed to the pagan governor, one Conan Meriadoc. On her way back from a visit to Rome together with a Christian nun, *Undecimella*, she and her total entourage were attacked and murdered by Huns in the German city of Cologne. It is postulated that a chronicler, in transcribing a hand-engraved 5th Century text from the original Latin, mistakenly recorded the second name as *Undecim mille,* which would translate as eleven thousand and thus gave rise to the concept of St.Ursula and her 11,000 virgins. Be that as it may, to this day the coat-of-arms of the British colony shows St.Ursula with a lamp in her right hand while she is flanked on either side by eleven other lamps, each representing one thousand virgins.

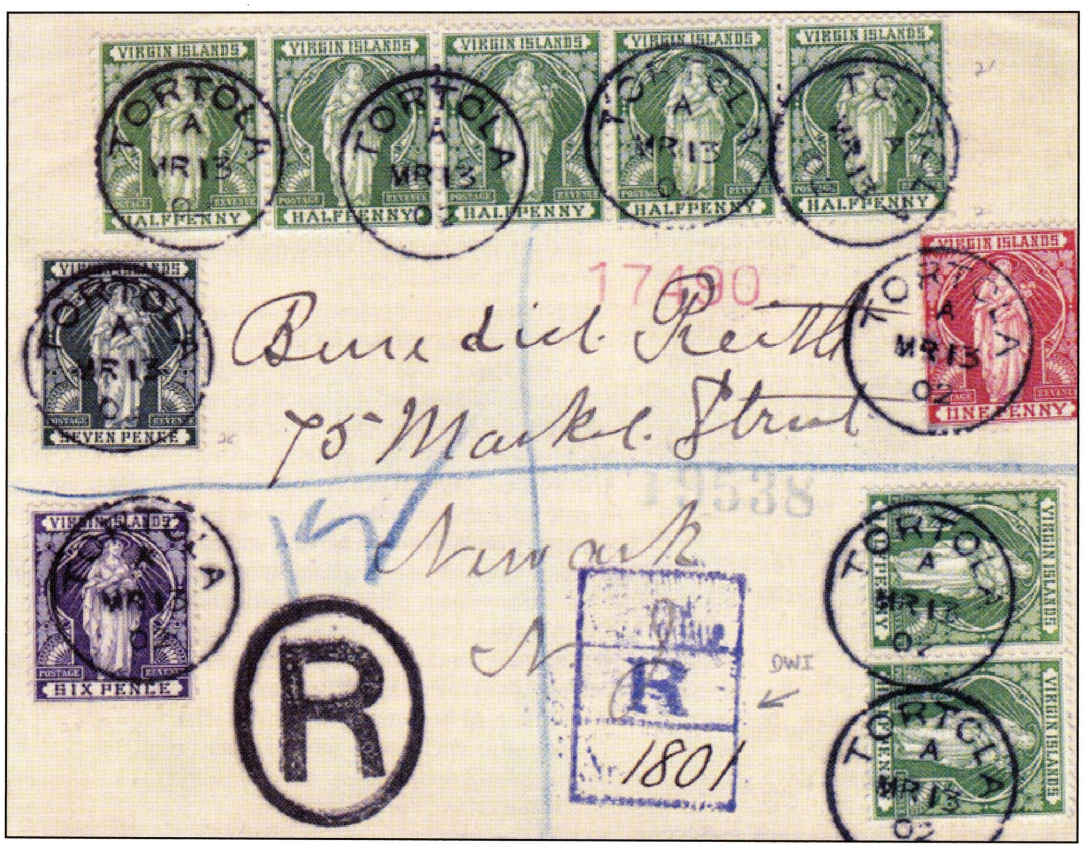
In 1867, a one-shilling stamp was printed for the colony by the firm of Nissen & Parker in London. The basic stamp was lithographed in rose-carmine while the figure of St.Ursula in black was added typographically in the centre of the design. A version of this stamp but without the second, black part of the printing process appears in the catalogues but is believed to exist only in extremely limited numbers, possibly less than half a dozen in all. This variety is known popularly and perhaps not surprisingly as the 'Missing Virgin'. Of the five copies on record, one is in the private collection of Her Majesty, the Queen of England.

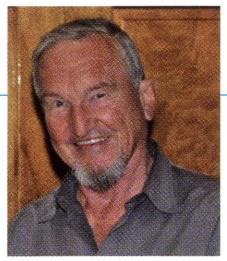
Naturally enough, examples of the stamp attract spirited bidding whenever they are offered for sale; at auction in June 2011, a copy cost the successful bidder £144,000, say of the order of US$230,000.

Sadly, the 'Missing Virgin' is not amongst the stamps used to frank the letter that I have included to represent the colony in my collection of *'Issuing Authorities of the World'*. It was posted from the island of Tortola, formerly known as St.Ursula, on 13 March 1902 and reached the island of St.Thomas in what would then have been the Danish West Indies on the 20th of the month. From there it was at sea for a further eleven days before arriving in New York and was finally to reach its ultimate destination of Newark, New Jersey, on 1 April. These dates are easily ascertainable from the hand stamps of the various offices through which the letter passed en route and which are to be found on the reverse of the cover.

The eastern section of the archipelago now basks in the rather grand-sounding name of the *'Virgin Islands of the United States of America'* having been purchased from Denmark in 1917 for the sum of US$25 million. Significantly, it is the US Dollar that is the currency on both sides of the dividing line between the American and the British sectors of the group. The stamps of the British Virgin Islands, together with those of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis and St. Christopher were superseded in 1890 by the general issue for the Leeward Islands. However, following a complaint from the Virgin Islands that the withdrawal of her own stamps resulted in a loss of revenue for the colony, distinctive issues were resumed in 1899. These, however, were used in conjunction with the stamps of the Leeward Islands and both remained valid in the British Virgin Islands until those of the Leewards were withdrawn in 1956. The stamps on the cover illustrated are from a set printed by the British firm of De La Rue in January 1899. It cost the sender the then not inconsiderable sum of one shilling and five pence halfpenny to post his registered letter to the United States but it is suspected that he had more than half an eye on the 'philatelic' appearance of the envelope. He could have achieved the same franking with just four stamps; a one-shilling, a four-penny, one penny and one halfpenny.

Beauty, as they say though, is in the eye of the beholder and, as a philatelist, I do find this to be an extremely appealing cover.





The 'surreptitious' 2d. Official is not so surreptitious any more

by Rudiger von Varendorff,
Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

This is a major 'New Find' of the 1950 2d. Official with the overprint reading upwards, SACC No. 37/40, S.G. No. O35

As this is a very scarce stamp it does not surprise that there is much myth and speculation about it. As from 1950 a few copies surfaced in Britain and later in South Africa, but their origin seemed to be clouded in mystery. This gave rise to the stamp being termed 'clandestine' or 'surreptitious' (even by the experts of the RPS in London).

However, over the years a number of mint and used examples were found - singles and pairs - and even a very few on official covers. These seem to indicate that it was a regular, if scarce, issue. *See Otto Peetoom's article in the 2012 SAP.*

The 2d. Official pictured here was found in a lot of South African stamps, on and off paper, brought in at the beginning of the year. Out of respect, I don't just discard these accumulations but go through them cursorily. You can imagine my surprise on seeing this piece although, at first, I was not sure that it was the rarity. On showing it to Dr. Ian Matheson he confirmed it to be the S.G. O35. This shows: respect sometimes pays!

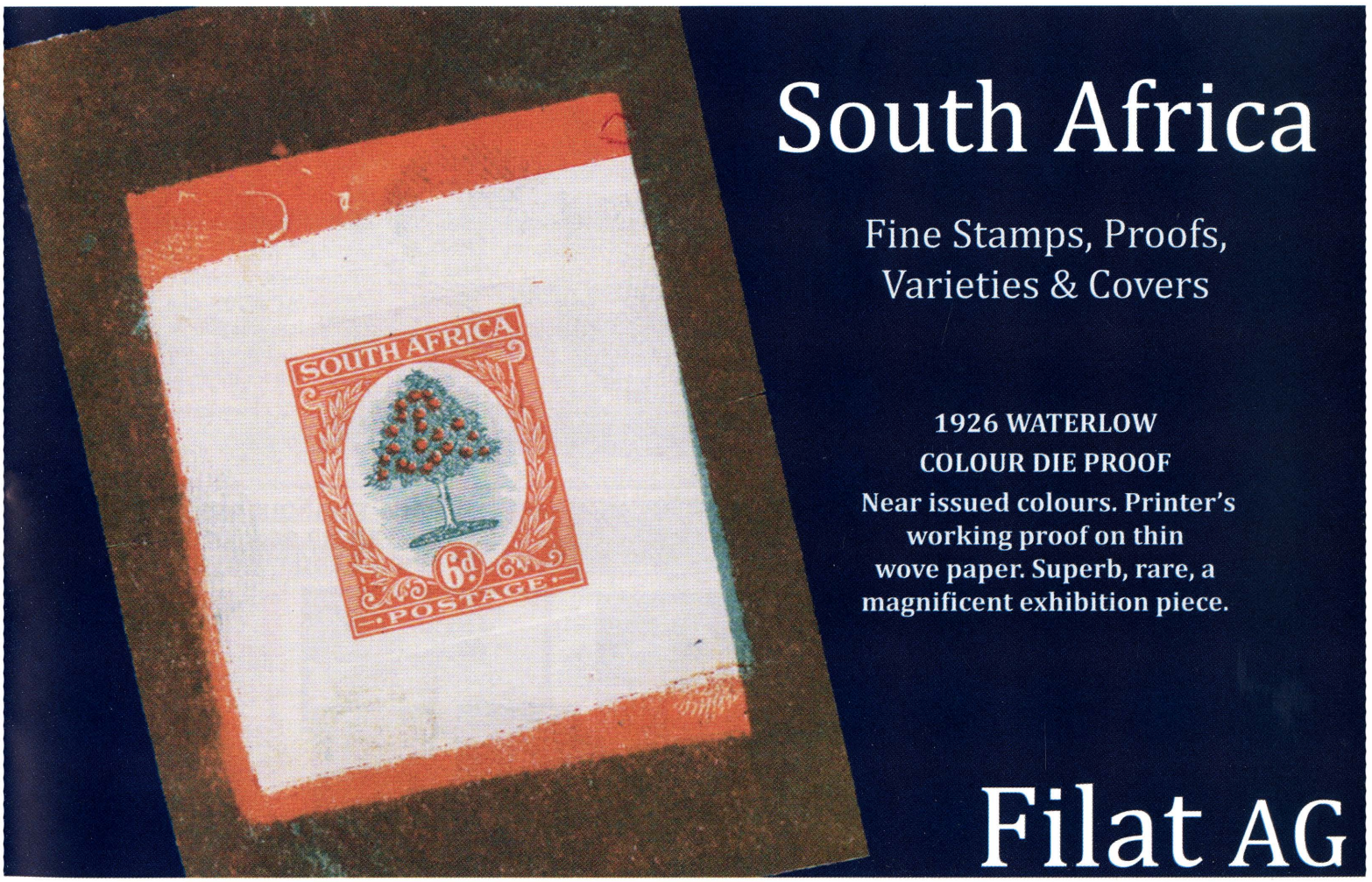
The importance of this small piece is that it seems to confirm that government departments did indeed use these stamps on their foreign mail.

The evidence is:-

- it is a single; a 'fiddler' would presumably produce a pair,
- it is in combination with other 'Officials',
- it is attached to a piece of an official cover,
- all measurements of the overprint are correct.



I hope that this note will encourage other collectors to keep a look-out for this rare stamp.



Letter from London:



by Dr JR Frank RDPSA FRPSL, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

THE HARRY BIRKHEAD SALE

Spink's 12 March 2014 Harry Birkhead Sale of *The Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902, Occupation and Siege Issues* proved to be a memorable one. Its auction catalogue will remain an important reference for serious collectors of this complex field.

The world-class collection was assembled by an enthusiastic and erudite philatelist, the co-author of several monographs on various aspects of these ephemeral issues, who went to great lengths to establish the veracity of his research. The paucity of material available left little scope for the investor or the student of 'unmounted mint' in a sale where rarity undoubtedly took precedence over condition. Robust bidding in the room, with keen internet and telephonic competition, led to record prices and apparently no unsold lots!

The highlight of the sale was the used Mafeking 3d Baden Powell 'Reversed Design' variety, with ten recorded, which realised £34,000, against a lower estimate of £3,000. A used example of the same stamp from the imperforate lower sheet margin made £7,000 (upper estimate £2,000). The uncatalogued 'cracked plate' varieties of the 3d blue were popular, fetching between £1,200 and £2,200, with a watermarked one reaching £2,700.

The mysterious and rare Ermelo and Carolina Local Post issues exceeded expectations handsomely at 6-8 times estimate. The Kuruman 'prepared for use, but not officially issued' provisionals also sold well. The mint set of four values overprinted on Revenue stamps with an estimate of £600-£800, fetched £3,200 while the 'used' version made £2,000.



Ermelo and Carolina local post used ½d and one shilling values

The Vryburg V.R. Special Post occupation issue overprinted 1d value was sought after with realisations of £3,000-£3,800, against upper estimates of £1,500, while a nice unused Wolmaranstad 4d vertical pair reached £5,500 (upper estimate £4,000).

Perhaps the most impressive feature was the realisations achieved by rare covers.

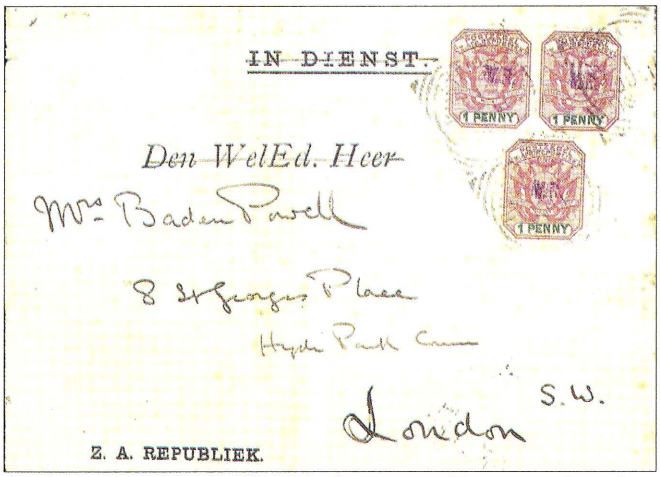
A Mafeking cover to England franked with a pair of Cape 3d on 1d overprints and endorsed 'via the North' at the Southern Route rate reached £2,000, against an upper estimate of £600, while a Cape 1/- on 4d cover to England made £3,500 (valuation £1,500) and a lovely Bechuanaland Protectorate 1/- on 6d purple cover to the same destination reached £3,800 (upper estimate £1,000).

A rather rusty Rustenburg cover from Baden Powell, to his mother in London, franked with three V.R. 1d's fetched a startling £4,200, against an upper estimate of £1,000, while £5,000 was paid for a Rustenburg cover to Wales with V.R. 1d plus 2½d franking (upper estimate £1,200).

The Wolmaranstad 'Leask covers' were also popular, even with obviously 'philatelic' frankings, fetching up to four times estimate. The 6d value on cover reached £3,800, impressively exceeding its upper estimate of £1,000. In the Wolmaranstad postal stationery cards section an unused 1d postcard, estimated at £100-£150, was bid to £1,100.

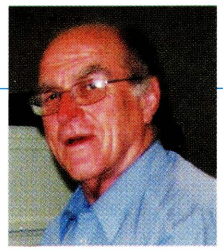
To the prices realised an auctioneer's commission of 20% + VAT at 20% plus 5% VAT on the hammer price must be added (ouch!), making this not an exercise for the faint-hearted.

JRF



1 July 1900 Baden Powell writing from Rustenburg to London, after the Relief of Mafeking.

STAMPS OF THE CAPE
CAPE TRIANGULARS, CAPE RECTANGULARS, OFFICIALS, KINGs HEADS, COVERS, etc
LIFE without STAMPS is possible but useless!
JANSSEN STAMPS, P O BOX 404, SIMON'S TOWN, 7995
WWW.JANSSENSTAMPS.COM / TEL. 021 786 1548 (MO-FR 10 - 18) / Email: info@janssenstamps.com



WORLD WAR 2 SOUTH AFRICAN CENSOR TYPES AND NUMBERS AND THEIR ALLOCATION

by Jim Findlay RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and the South African Military Mail Study Group. P.O. Box 3474, Parklands, 2121 South Africa. Email: jbrfindlay@telkomsa.net

Introduction

Mail from military campaigns is often difficult to analyse and determine the postal details. This is due to the various security measures that military organisations have put in place to prevent certain strategic information being readily available to enemy agents and the public. This falls under the general concept of 'censorship' where the sender is not permitted to write his/her unit name and location on the reverse of the envelope and the field post office is given as an anonymous number. Censorship of the contents of letters and postcards is aimed at preventing the divulging of information that could compromise the military operation.

In World War 2 the standard address for mail to South African servicemen and women in the East African, North African and Italian campaigns was 'c/o Army Post Office, Durban'. This was partially due to the mobility of the military operations but also the security or secrecy of information that could be used to the benefit of the enemy.

For the collector of military mail it can be a long frustrating exercise to determine who wrote the letter, to which unit did the author belong, where was it posted and in which theatre of the war. This is the detailed information that makes for an interesting description of a postal item for display. There are a number of published sources on the locations of the various South African army post offices during World War 2 *(Findlay, 2004; North, 1970; Proud, 1989)*.

Military censor cachets can be used to identify units and their location. In World War 2 South African censor cachets were numbered and appear to have been allocated to specific headquarters or units. The study below lists many of these censor numbers and will hopefully help in identifying South African *'On Active Service'* or *'On Service'* mail items.

Censor Mark Types

There are three types of South African Union Defence Force censor cachets used in World War 2 that are associated with South African formations and units in the East and North Africa campaigns *(Daynes, 1987)*. These are

1). Type SA 100: PASSED BY CENSOR / M.F.F. No. XXX U.D.F. / GOEDGEKEUR DEUR SENSOR
The Afrikaans is in a single line. Box shape; 43 x 22mm.

2) Type SA 101: PASSED BY CENSOR / M.F.F. No. XXX U.D.F. / GOEDGEKEUR DEUR / SENSOR. The Afrikaans is in two lines. Box shape; 42 x 24mm.

3) Type SA 102: PASSED BY UNIT CENSOR / GOEDGEKEUR EENHEIDSENSOR / U.D.F. / U No. XXX / U.V.M. Diamond shape. *(Illustrated in the next instalment)*

(MFF = Mobile Field Force; UDF = Union Defence Force; UVM = Unie Verdedigings Mag [= UDF])

These three censor mark types were issued by the Union Defence Force to the various formations and units. There are other military censor marks used by individual units and locations that were either locally made or privately made. These are not included in this listing. When a formation such as 1 SA Infantry Brigade is given as the Formation, it does not necessarily mean that the censor cachet was used by that formation headquarters as it is more often likely to have been used by a unit within the formation organisation. For example, the Royal Natal Carbineers (Type SA 100 No. 16), the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles (Type SA 100 No. 17) and 1 Transvaal Scottish (Type SA 100 No. 18) were the infantry battalions within the 1 SA Infantry Brigade and used their own numbered censor cachets. Small units within a formation probably used a formation 'communal' censor mark.

From approximately March 1942 British censor cachets were used at the Egyptian Post Offices and the South African censor cachets were withdrawn. South African APOs continued to function with the Egyptian postal authorities.

Datestamps

The Army Post Office (APO) numbers in the tables below are those of the South African Army Postal Service and are identified on mail as 'A.P.O. – U – M.P.K.' (Militêre Pos Kantoor) followed by the number and date. East Africa Army Postal Service datestamps are identified as 'EA' followed by the APO number. The Egyptian Postage Prepaid (EPP) datestamps are identified as 'EPP' followed by a number. The EPP post offices were generally attached to a South African APO when associated with South African forces. British Field Post Office datestamps are indicated as 'FPO'. Indian Field Post Office datestamps are indicated as 'Ind FPO'. Where mail received a civilian datestamp it is indicated with the post office location under the APO column.

Locations of the South African APOs are taken from *Proud* (1989) and EA APOs from *Rossiter*.

Listing

The lists of the South African censor types and numbers that follow have been compiled by the author and are by no means complete. There is a lot more information that can be added and the author will welcome additional information regarding these.



Fig 1: An example of South African censor mark Type SA 100.

Fig 2: An example of South African censor mark Type SA 101.

Type SA 100 or SA1A– Single line Afrikaans.

[*F.W. Benians – Egypt Postage Prepaid Military Datestamps 1941-1947; Forces Postal History Society Type SA1A; ESC No. U1]

No.	Date.	A.P.O.	Formation – Unit - Sender	Location - Remarks
2	3.11.40	5	Q Services, EA Force HQ	Nairobi, Kenya
2	1.07.41	EA 2	Base Post Office	Nairobi
3	?	2	APO 2 cachet (1 Natal Mounted Rifles, TM)	Nairobi
3	27.12.40	2		Nairobi
4	05.07.40	4		Mombasa, Kenya
4	20.12.40	4		Mombasa, Kenya
4	23.12.40	4		Mombasa, Kenya
5	11.09.40	2	6 AA Bty, SAA; 1 SA Div (vd Westhuizen)	Nairobi
5	13.12.40	2		Nairobi
5	26.12.40	2	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
5	03.08.41	11		Gilgil Camp, Kenya
5	12.10.42	EA 2		Nairobi
6	13.08.40	3	1 SA Inf Bde	Gilgil Camp
7	05.08.40	3	1 SA Inf Bde	Gilgil Camp
7*	14.06.41	EPP 43		Mareopolis, Egypt
7	16.06.41	EPP 43	(JA)	Mareopolis, Egypt
8	08.10.40	6	12 Sqn. SAAF	Nanyuki, Kenya
8	08.04.41	10		Civil Airport, Nairobi
8	23.11.41	EA 2		Nairobi
10	4.12.41	EPP 34	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	Sidi Barani, Egypt
11	28.12.40	10	SAAF HQ (?)	Civil Airport, Nairobi
11	09.01.41	10		Civil Airport, Nairobi
11	19.03.41	10		Civil Airport, Nairobi
11	07.04.41	10		Civil Airport, Nairobi
12	20.09.40	11	1 Div Ammunition Coy, 1 SA Div	Gilgil Camp
12	18.02.41	3	1 SA Inf Bde	Mobile, Italian Somaliland
15	10.12.40	3	6 AA Bty, SAA; 1 SA Div (vd Westhuizen)	Mobile, Kenya
15	10.12.40	3	6 AA Bty, SAA; 1 SA Div	Mobile, Kenya
15	06.01.41	3	Letter from Brig. Dan Pienaar (HL)	Wajir, Kenya. (1 SA Inf. Bde)
15*	03.07.41	EPP 55		APO3
15	28.07.41	35	(JA)	Amiriya, Egypt (?)
16	06.11.40	3	Royal Natal Carbineers [1 SA Inf Bde]	Mobile, Kenya
16*	27.07.41	EPP 55		Mersa Matruh, Egypt
16*	15.11.41	EPP 65		Cairo
17	07.08.40	3	Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles	Gilgil Camp
17	03.10.40	7	2 SA Inf Bde (How ?)	Kitale, Kenya
17	06.01.41	3	Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles	Mobile, Kenya
17	15.01.41	3	Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles	Mobile, Kenya
17	28.01.41	3	Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles	Mobile, Kenya
17	06.06.41	2	Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles	Nairobi
17	09.06.41	EPP 55		Mersa Matruh, Egypt; 1 SA Bde
17	27.06.41 – 17.10.41	EPP 55	DEOR (9 dates; all from WMCM)	Mersa Matruh
17*	20.07.41	EPP 55		Mersa Matruh; 1 SA Bde
17	25.07.41	EA2		Nairobi
17*	15.08.41	EPP 65		Cairo
17	25.01.42	EPP 34	DEOR (WMCM)	Sidi Barani, Egypt
18	04.11.40	3	1 Transvaal Scottish (G Taylor, JF)	Mobile, Kenya
18	12.12.40	3	1 Transvaal Scottish (Bill Lawrence, JF)	Mobile, Kenya
18	26.12.40	3	1 Transvaal Scottish (G Taylor)	Mobile, Kenya
18	14.06.41	EPP 55	1 Transvaal Scottish (Bill Lawrence)	Mersa Matruh
18*	20.07.41	EPP 55		Mersa Matruh; 1 SA Bde
18	18.09.41	EPP 55	1 Transvaal Scottish (Bill Lawrence)	Mersa Matruh
19	02.08.40	2	(Lt. Sheldon, HQ Stores) (JA)	Nairobi
19	03.09.40	10	(JA)	SAAF HQ Nairobi
19	?	2	APO 2 cachet (1 Natal Mounted Rifles, TM)	Nairobi
19	?	2	APO 2 cachet (2 GHQ Signal Coy, TM)	Nairobi
20	06.01.41	2	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
20	11.06.41	2	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
20	26.07.41	EA 2	(Quickfall)	Nairobi
21	?	2	APO 2 cachet (1 Natal Mounted Rifles, TM)	Nairobi
21	29.08.40	7		Kitale, Kenya
21	05.09.40	5	(JA)	Kenya
23	22.07.40	3		Gilgil Camp
23	12.09.40	3	(JA)	Gilgil Camp
23	25.09.40	11	10 Bde Signals, 1 SA Inf Bde (JA)	
23	04.02.41	3	(JA)	Guare (?)
23	16.02.41	21	SAEC (?) (Capt. W Cillard) (JA)	Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland
24	09.07.40	3		Gilgil Camp
24	15.01.41	13		Marsabit, Kenya
26	2.03.41 (x2)	3	1 SA Inf Bde	Mobile, Italian Somaliland
27*	-.10.41	EPP 84		
27*	23.01.42	EPP 51		
27*	23.01.42	EPP 71		Cairo
28	08.08.40	3		Gilgil Camp
28	05.09.40	3	1 SA Inf Bde	Mobile, Kenya
28*	05.09.41	EPP 47	5 SA Inf Bde	Mersa Matruh
29	05.03.41	3	1 SA Inf Bde	Mobile, Italian Somaliland
30	15.01.41	10	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
30	23.01.41	10	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
30	31.01.41	10	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
30	24.02.41	2	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
30	21.03.41	2	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
30	21.04.41	10	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
31	30.12.40	6		Nanyuki
31	31.01.41	3	1st SA Reserve Motor Trsp Coy (WMCM)	Mobile, Kenya
31	18.02.40	3	1st SA Reserve Motor Trsp Coy (WMCM)	Mobile, Italian Somaliland
31	12.03.41	3	1st SA Reserve Motor Trsp Coy (WMCM)	Mobile, Italian Somaliland
31	13.03.41	2	1st SA Reserve Motor Trsp Coy (WMCM)	Nairobi
32	17.06.41	21		Mobile, Italian Somaliland
32	31.05.43		1 SA Division HQ (GD Quickfall)	Hargeisa Camp, Brit. Somaliland
34	30.08.40	20	DHQ	Pretoria, SA
34	20.04.42	20	DHQ	Pretoria,
34	23.12.42	20	DHQ	Pretoria, JA
35	5.09.40	3	1 SA Inf Bde	Gilgil Camp
35	28.10.40	11		Gilgil Camp
35	4.11.40	11	(Lt Gasgoyne) (JA)	Gilgil Camp
35	?. 41	17	No. 3 Mech. Trans Coy (BN Beavitt)	-
35	25.02.41	17	5 SA Inf Bde	Mega, Ethiopia
35*	?.03.41	EPP 47	5 SA Inf Bde	Amiriya, Egypt
35*	6.12.41	EPP 71	5 SA Inf Bde HQ	Cairo
39	27.11.40	2		Nairobi
41	12.11.40	-	SAAF	Nakuru, Kenya
41	31.11.40	2		Nairobi
41	9-14.11.41	2	(DEOR) 5 SA Military Hospital (WMCM)	Cairo
42	30.08.40		No.3 Mechanical Transport Coy (Works) (BN Beavitt)	Arrived at Nairobi on 28.08.40, Address notification card
42	15.10.40		No.3 Mechanical Transport Coy (Works) (BN Beavitt)	Nairobi, Address notification card
42	2.12.40	11	No.3 Mechanical Transport Coy (BNB)	Gilgil Camp
42	26.02.41	17	5 SA Inf Bde	Mega, Abyssinia
42	20.06.41	EPP 47	Regiment Botha (5th Bde) (DY)	Mersa Matruh
42*	16.08.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
45	25.11.40	2		Nairobi
46	10.09.40	2		Nairobi
46	10.11.40	11	(Lt David du Plessis) (JA)	Gilgil
46	2.10.41	7	2 SA Inf Bde	Mobile
46	2.10.41	EPP 34		Mersa Matruh, Egypt
47	26.12.40	3	(JA)	Wajir, Kenya (?)

47*	3.08.41	EPP 55		Mersa Matruh; 1 SA Bde
48	4.12.40	2	Technical Services Corps	Nairobi
49	30.03.41	16	4 SA Gen. Hospital (JA)	Nyeri, Kenya
49	10.05.41	16	4 SA Gen. Hospital (JA)	Nyeri
49*	15.12.41	EPP 68	4 SA General Hospital	
50	4.04.41	4		Mombasa, Kenya
50	30.04.41	4		Mombasa, Kenya
50	3.05.41	4		Mombasa, Kenya
50	4.05.41	4		Mombasa, Kenya
57	18.10.40	8		Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia
57	22.01.41	-		Choma, Northern Rhodesia
58	20.10.40	8		Broken Hill
58	23.10.40	8		Broken Hill
58	8.02.41	8		Broken Hill
58	28.02.41	8		Broken Hill
58	5.07.41	8		Broken Hill
60	28.05.41		Vehicle Reception Park	Geneifa, Egypt
60	17.08.41	EPP 63		El Alamein, Egypt; 3 SA Bde
62	22.05.41	Bulawayo	1st Inf. Bn. Railways & Harbours Bde. (HL)	War Train, Rhodesia
62	23.05.41	Bulawayo	Officer Commanding, War Train.	S. Rhodesia
62	26.05.41	Lusaka	Officer Commanding, War Train.	N. Rhodesia
65*	30.06.41	EPP 60		Mareopolis, Egypt
65*	17.11.41	EPP 84		
65	-	EPP 60	-	2 SA Div HQ
67	No date	(CoA G)	7th OFS Bn, 1st Reserve Brigade (CM)	Censored in Bloemfontein
68*	23.07.41	EPP 60		Mareopolis
68*	26.08.41	EPP 63	3 SA Inf Bde	El Alamein, Egypt
68*	10.07.42	EPP 70		Alexandria, Egypt
69*	15.03.41	EPP 47	5 SA Inf Bde	Amiriya
69*	17.07.41	EPP 79	2 SA Div HQ	Mareopolis
69*	26.07.41	EPP 63	UDF Base Depot	Helwan, Egypt
69	23.12.41	33	Die Middelandse Regiment (Shone)	El Alamein
70	29.04.41	28	6th Mobile General Workshop, 4 SA Inf Bde	Port Tewfik, Egypt
70	20.10.42	O.C.	6 Squadron, SAAF. (CoA "R")	Cape Town
70	16.11.42	Cape Town	CT Detachment, Seaward Defence Force	Cape Town
70	20.11.42	Wynberg	Military Police Corps, Wynberg (CM)	Wynberg, Cape Town.
70	21.11.42	Wynberg	AA Depot, Ottery, PO Wynberg. (JA)	Cape Town
70	14.12.42	-	Cape Town Seaward Defence Forces (CM)	Cape Town
70	25.01.43	Cape Town	SA Naval Officer in Charge	Cape Town
72	5.12.40	2		Nairobi
72	30.09.41	EPP 59	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	El Alamein
72	16.11.41	EPP 34	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Mersa Matruh
72	17.11.41	EPP 34		Mersa Matruh
74	18.02.41	2	1 SA Div HQ (GD Quickfall)	Nairobi
74	6.07.41		1 SA Div HQ	Dire Dawa, Ethiopia
74	19.07.41	EA 60	1 SA Div HQ (GD Quickfall)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
74	6.07.42	EA 62		Dire Dawa
77	27.11.40	11		Gilgil Camp
78	7.04.41	EA 59		Makindu, Kenya
79*	19.07.41	EPP 63	3 SA Inf Bde	Mareopolis
81	28.11.40	6	(JA)	Nanyuki, Kenya
81	2.05.41	10	SAAF HQ (?)	Civil Airport, Nairobi
81	25.06.41	10	SAAF	Civil Airport, Nairobi
82	7.02.41	EA APO 52	(RR) [1st Day of use]	Garissa, Kenya.
82	24.05.41	24		Dire Dawa
86	17.05.41	2	(JA)	Nairobi
88	24.10.40	2	2 SA Q Services (Magennis)	Nairobi
88	4.11.40	2		Nairobi
90*	17.09.41	EPP 70		Alexandria, Egypt
90*	11.10.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh

91	25.11.41	EA 67	SAEC (?) (JA)	Nanyuki, Kenya
93	21.10.40	4		Mombasa
93	25.11.41	EA 66	34 Flight SAAF	Mombasa
96	1.04.41	EA 57		Lokitaung, Kenya
96	21.08.41	EPP 70	3 Field Coy, SAEC (Fourie)	Amiriya, Egypt
96	29.08.41	EPP 70	3 Field Coy, SAEC (Fourie)	Amiriya
96	26.09.41	EPP 34	3 Field Coy, SAEC (Fourie)	Mersa Matruh
96	19.11.41	EPP 34	3 Field Coy, SAEC (Fourie)	Mersa Matruh
96	11.04.42	EPP 34	3 Field Coy, SAEC (Fourie)	
97	20.11.40	2		Nairobi
97	2.07.41	15		Berbera, British Somaliland
97*	18.10.41	EPP 63		El Alamein
97	27.04.42	EPP 59	Used at APO 37, on return to Egypt?	Reg. letter, APO 37.
98	20.11.40	2	(JA)	Nairobi
98	31.12.40	13		Marsabit, Kenya
100	31.12.40	6	(JA)	Nanyuki
102	10.02.41	30	2 SA If Div HQ	El Alamein
102	6.03.41	2		Nairobi
102	11.09.41	EPP 70		Amiriya; APO 35
102*	28.09.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
102	12.10.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh; APO 13
102	12.11.41	EPP 34		Mersa Matruh; 2 SA Bde
102	12.12.41	36		El Alamein
102	14.05.42	36		Tobruk, Libya
103	23.12.40	6	6 AA Bty, SAA; 1 SA Div (vd Westhuizen)	Nanyuki
103	30.12.40	6	6 AA Bty, SAA; 1 SA Div (vd Westhuizen)	Nanyuki
103	5.02.41	2	6 AA Bty, SAA; 1 SA Div (vd Westhuizen)	Nairobi
103	30.04.41	EA 2		Nairobi
103	1.06.41	2		Nairobi
103	21.06.41	EA 60		Addis Ababa, Abyssinia
103	14.11.41	29	(EPP 52) Base Post Office	Cairo
103*	14.11.41	EPP 52	15th Mobile Bath Unit	Cairo
103*	24.12.41	EPP 79	15th Mobile Bath Unit	El Alamein, Egypt
103*	19.03.42	EPP 101	15th Mobile Bath Unit	Cairo
103	21.03.42	30	2 SA Inf Div HQ	El Alamein
105*	12.08.41	EPP 70		Amiriya
105	2.10.42	EPP 70		Alexandria; APO 35
106	12.12.40	2		Nairobi
107*	21.08.41	EPP 70		Amiriya
108	4.01.41	11		Gilgil Camp
108	15.01.41	11		Gilgil Camp
108*	13.07.41	EPP 65		Cairo
108*	14.07.41	EPP 52		Cairo
108*	17.07.41	EPP 52		Cairo
108	14.08.41	EPP 52	2 SA Div HQ	Cairo
109*	6.06.41	EPP 43		Mareopolis
109	19.06.41	3	1 SA Inf Bde HQ	Amiriya
111	3.09.42	EPP 59	3 Field Coy, SAEC (Fourie)	
111	22.09.42	EPP 59	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Warren ex RW)	
112	12.03.41	10	SAAF HQ (?)	Civil Airport, Nairobi
114	28.11.40	11	(JA)	Gilgil
116	15.09.41	EPP 70	8th Fd Bty, 3rd Fd Regt (THA)	
116*	28.12.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
117*	7.03.42	EPP 63		El Alamein
118	8.12.40	7		Marsabit, Kenya
118	11.12.40	7	2 SA Inf Bde	Marsabit, Kenya
118	26.05.41	7	2 SA Inf Bde	Berbera, British Somaliland
118	2.06.41	15		Berbera, British Somaliland
118*	23.06.41	EPP 67		Mersa Matruh
118*	30.08.41	EPP 34	2 SA Inf Bde HQ	Mersa Matruh

119	4.12.40		1 Natal Mounted Rifles (T Mullins)	Marsabit
119	27.12.40		1 Natal Mounted Rifles (2 SA Inf. Bde.)	Marsabit
119	18.02.41		1 Natal Mounted Rifles	Marsabit
119	28.03.41		1 Natal Mounted Rifles	Berbera, British Somaliland
119	17.05.41	EA 56	(RR)	Shasbiamana, Ethiopia.
119	13.06.41	EPP 47		Mersa Matruh
119*	6.07.41	EPP 67		Mersa Matruh
119*	16.07.41	EPP 47		Mersa Matruh
119*	12.10.41	EPP 34		Sidi Barani, Egypt
120	22.11.40	11	(2nd Lt Grissel) (JA)	Gilgil
121	11.12.40	7	2 SA Inf Bde	Marsabit
121	11.12.40	7	2 SA Inf Bde	Gorai, Ethiopia
122	4.01.42	?	21 Field Bty., 7th Field Regiment (Rabone)	?
123	16.03.41	21	(JA)	Mogadishu
124	6.03.41	EA 56		Merca, Italian Somaliland
125*	13.09.42	EPP 67		El Alamein
127	29.12.40	7	2 SA Inf Bde	Mobile, Kenya
127	8.02.41	7	(JA)	Kenya (?)
129*	22.08.41	EPP 52		Cairo
131	24.05.41	EA 2		Nairobi
133*	16.09.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
139*	31.07.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
141	23.01.42	Ind FPO 88		Massawa, Eritrea
141	16.04.42	Ind FPO 88	? (also EA 2, Nairobi)	Massawa
145	3 .12.40	6	(JA)	Nanyuki
149	9.02.41	13	(Lt. Pringle) (JA)	Kunchurro, Kenya
149	18.02.41	2	(JA)	It. Somaliland (?)
149	31.03.41	21	(JA)	Mogadishu
150	4.12.40	6	1st SA Div HQ	Nanyuki
150	5.12.40	13	1 SA Inf Div HQ	Isiolo, Kenya
150	5.12.40	15		Londiani, Kenya
150	24.12.40	13	(JA)	Isiolo (?)
150	9.01.41	13	(Lt Folkus) (JA)	Marsabit (?)
150	21.02.41	13	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Kunchurro
150	24.02.41	13	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Kunchurro
150*	21.03.41	EPP 73	1 SA Inf Div HQ	Amiriya (?)
150	23.06.41	EPP 73	Maj. Gen. GE Brink, 1 SA Div HQ	Mersa Matruh
150	3.10.41	EPP 73	2nd Field Provost Coy. 1SA Div HQ (JA)	Mersa Matruh
150	24.12.41	EPP ?	Field Security Services, 1 SA Div (HL)	
151	17.02.42	EA 67		Nanyuki
151	23.02.42	EA 67		Nanyuki
151	31.02.42	EA 67		Nanyuki
157	25.03.41	6		Nanyuki
157	21.08.41	EA 67		Nanyuki
159	23.01.41	15		Londiani
160	20.02.41	12		Soroti, Uganda
161	20.07.41	EA 60		Addis Ababa
163	11.03.41	21		Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland
165	13.08.41	EPP 67		Mersa Matruh
166	8.04.41	2		Nairobi
167	26.09.41	EA 67		Nanyuki
170	6.04.(41)	19		Kismayu, Italian Somaliland
171	22.09.41	EA 75	SAEC	Harar, Ethiopia
171*	9.08.42	EPP 87		
178	?.41	21		Mogadishu
180*	26.03.41	EPP 73		Amiriya
187	13.11.41	EA 62		Dire Dawa, Abyssinia
195	1.05.41	15		Berbera
203*	28.10.41	EPP 59		El Alamein
203	20.12.41	30	14 Field Ambulance (Lopicich)	El Alamein
203	21.12.41	30	14 Field Ambulance (CG)	El Alamein
205	18.03.42	30?	2 Transvaal Scottish (Lt Wright)	-
205	23.03.42	30	2 SA Inf Div HQ	El Alamein
208	23.05.41	EPP 38		
208*	6.08.41	EPP 60		
209	30.10.41	EPP 63	1 RDLI (Bell)(TM)	El Alamein
209*	1.11.41	EPP 63		El Alamein
209	12.11.41	33	1 Royal Durban Light Infantry (Bell)(TM)	El Alamein
209	27.12.41	33	1 Royal Durban Light Infantry (Stafford)	El Alamein
210*	18.06.41	EPP 38		
210*	23.06.41	EPP 43		Mareopolis
210*	30.09.41	EPP 52	SA Tank Corps	Cairo
212	11.07.41	EPP 53	Rand Light Infantry (Pte. Peirce, HL)	Port Tewfik, Egypt
212	14.09.41	EPP 63		El Alamein; 3 SA Bde
212	17.10.41	EPP 63	Rand Light Infantry (Simpkins)	El Alamein
212*	25.10.41	EPP 63		El Alamein
212	12.11.41	33		El Alamein; 3 SA Bde
212	3.12.41	EPP 42	Rand Light Infantry (Davies)	
212	13.12.41	36	Die Middellandse Regiment (Tabachnik)	El Alamein
213*	5.08.41	EPP 63		El Alamein (?)
213*	17.09.41	EPP 60		El Alamein
213*	22.11.41	EPP 63		El Alamein
214*	1.12.41	EPP 79		El Alamein
215*	23.07.41	EPP 63	3 SA Inf Bde	El Alamein
215	13.09.41	EPP 63		El Alamein; 3 SA Bde
216	22.06.41	29	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	Cairo
216*	16.08.41	EPP 60		Mareopolis, Egypt
216	27.08.41	EPP 54	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	El Alamein
216	15.09.41	EPP 60	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	El Alamein
216	17.09.41	EPP 63	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Warren, ex RW)	
216	1.10.41	-	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	-
216	6.10.41	EPP ?	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Warren, ex RW)	
216	10.11.41	EPP 79	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	El Alamein
216	12.11.41	EPP 79	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Warren, ex RW)	El Alamein
216	12.11.41	EPP 79	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Warren, ex RW)	El Alamein
216	22.11.41	EPP 100	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	El Alamein
216	13.12.41	33	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	El Alamein
216	27.12.41	33	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	El Alamein
216	6.01.42	30	3 Bty, 1st Field Regiment, SAA (Warren)	
216	15.01.42	3	3 Bty, 1st Field Regiment, SAA (Warren)	
217*	18.08.41	EPP 60		Mareopolis
217*	4.10.41	EPP 79		El Alamein
217	23.12.41	30	2 SA Inf Div HQ	El Alamein
217	25.12.41	36	16th Field Ambulance (6 SA Bde) (Green)	Mobile Egypt
218*	24.08.41	EPP 60		Mareopolis
218*	12.11.41	EPP 79		El Alamein
218	28.11.41	EPP 79	5th Field Regiment (2SA Div)(Len Pugh)	El Alamein
219	4.01.41	EPP 54	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	
219	17.07.41	EPP 60	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	Mareopolis
219	3.08.41	EPP 100	1st Field Regiment, SAA (Coleman; PB)	Mareopolis
219	18.08.41	EPP 60	2nd Anti Tank Regt., 2 SA Div (Parkinson)	Mareopolis
219*	19.08.41	EPP 60	2 SA Div 'Q' Services	Mareopolis
220*	8.11.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
220*	21.12.41	EPP 79		El Alamein
220	1.02.42	30	3 Bty, 1st Field Regiment, SAA (Warren)	
223	31.12.41	30	(A F Wilson) (JA)	El Alamein
223	16.03.42	30	20th Div Fd Coy (MacLucas)	El Alamein
224*	15.08.41	EPP 54		Amiriya
224	28.11.41	EPP 79	10th Field Coy, SAEC	El Alamein
225	(8.44)	-	-	Almazza, Cairo (m/s endorsed)

227*	15.07.41	EPP 60		Mareopolis
228*	4.11.41	EPP 76	Moascar	Alexandria (?)
229*	2.10.41	EPP 79		El Alamein
229	31.05.42	30	(JA)	Tobruk, Libya
230*	30.01.42	EPP 100		El Alamein
231*	14.08.41	EPP 54	2nd Royal Durban Light Infantry	Mareopolis
232*	13.03.42	EPP 101	2 SA Div Salvage Unit, TSC	Cairo, Egypt
233*	24.06.41	EPP 60	Die Middellandse Regiment	Mareopolis
233*	?.07.41	EPP 43		Mareopolis
233*	16.06.41	EPP 59	Die Middellandse Regiment	Mareopolis
233*	1.11.41	EPP 100	UDF APO	El Alamein
233*	10.11.41	EPP 79		El Alamein
234*	25.06.41	EPP 60		Mareopolis
234*	6.10.41	EPP 79		El Alamein
234	16.11.41	EPP 100		El Alamein; 2SA Div HQ
234	28.11.41	EPP 79	7th Armoured Recce Bn. (Lt. Richards)	El Alamein
235*	18.07.41	EPP 59		Mareopolis
235	28.07.41	EPP 59	2 Transvaal Scottish (Sgt Clayden)	El Alamein
235	13.08.41	EPP 59	2 Transvaal Scottish (Sgt Clayden)	El Alamein
235	27.08.41	EPP 59	2 Transvaal Scottish (Sgt Clayden)	El Alamein
235	8.10.41	EPP 59	2 Transvaal Scottish	El Alamein
235*	15.10.41	EPP 59	2 Transvaal Scottish	El Alamein
235	29.10.41	EPP 59	2 Transvaal Scottish (Sgt Clayden)	El Alamein
237	25.06.41	EPP 59	2 SAP Battalion	El Alamein
237	10.09.41	EPP 59	2 SAP Battalion (Capt Wright MO)	El Alamein: 6 SA Inf Bde
237	29.10.41	EPP 59	2 SAP Battalion (Capt Wright MO)	El Alamein
237*	-.12.41	EPP 100		El Alamein
238*	13.11.41	EPP 100		El Alamein
239*	28.10.41	EPP 59		El Alamein
241	22.11.41	EPP 54	Provost Sec., 4th Bn. H.Q., 2 Div. (Cooper)	El Alamein
242	18.08.41	EPP 54	Umvoti Mounted Rifles (Pte WK Bergh)	Mareopolis
242*	24.08.41	EPP 54	Umvoti Mounted Rifles Signals, 2 SA Div	Mareopolis
242	3.10.41	EPP 54	4 SA Inf Bde	El Alamein
242	31.01.42	EPP 63	Rand Light Infantry (Simpkins)	El Alamein; 3SA Inf Bde
243*	14.08.41	EPP 65		Cairo
243*	22.08.41	EPP 54		Mareopolis
244	14.07.41	EPP 54	Kaffrarian Rifles (Cpl. Wilson)	Mareopolis
244*	11.08.41	EPP 54	SACS, 4th Bde	Mareopolis, APO 34
244	17.09.41	EPP 54	Kaffrarian Rifles (Cpl. Wilson)	El Alamein
244	28.09.41	EPP 54	Kaffrarian Rifles (Cpl. Wilson)	El Alamein
244	5.11.41		Kaffrarian Rifles	El Alamein
244	3.12.41	EPP 54	Kaffrarian Rifles (Sgt. Harper, JA)	El Alamein
244	3.01.42	EPP ?	Kaffrarian Rifles (Cpl. Wilson)	El Alamein
246	5.10.41	EPP 54		El Alamein
246*	-.11.41	EPP 78	SAEC	
247*	11.09.41	EPP 60		El Alamein
247*	27.10.41	EPP 50	(NZ forces)	Cairo
247*	8.02.44	EPP 99	No 5 SA General Hospital, Helmeih	Helmeih, Egypt
248*	3.11.41	EPP 79		El Alamein
249*	16.08.41	EPP 59		El Alamein
251	?.06.41	29	Base Post Office	Cairo
252	30.05.42	FPO 226	UDF Field Censorship (Maj. Louis Kraft)	Diego Suarez, Madagascar
252	30.05.42	-	UDF Field Censorship	Diego Suarez
254*	3.07.41	EPP 67	Cape Town Highlanders	Mersa Matruh
254*	25.07.41	EPP 55		Mersa Matruh
254	6.08.41	EPP 67	(Cape Town Highlanders)	Mersa Matruh;2SA Bde
254*	21.09.41	EPP 34	Cape Town Highlanders	Mersa Matruh;2SA Bde
254	27.09.41	EPP 34		Mersa Matruh
254	10.10.41	EPP 34		Mersa Matruh;2SA Bde
254	18.10.41	EPP 34		Mersa Matruh;2SA Bde
254	8.11.41	EPP 34		Mersa Matruh;2SA Bde
254	29.11.41	EPP 34		El Alamein
254	19.12.41	EPP 34	3 Field Coy, SAEC(Fourie)	Sidi Barani
254	21.12.41	EPP 34		Sidi Barani;2SA Bde
254*	8.02.42	EPP 59		El Alamein (?)
254	28.03.42	EPP 44		
254	2.04.42	EPP 34	(Lawrence Carter)	(Sidi Barani)
254	1.05.42	7	Cape Town Highlanders	El Adam, Libra
255	8.08.41	JHB	Rand Airport, Grmiston, cachet.	Posted in Johannesburg
261	13.03.41	4		Mombasa
269	13.07.43	Germiston	19 Air Force Station (CM); 60 Air School?	Germiston, SA
269	-		26 Air School	Pietersburg, SA
270	7.05.42	cachet	71 Air School; CoA 'F', (Lynn)	Pretoria
272*	26.07.41	EPP 40		
280*	31.07.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
280	17.07.43		1st Battalion Imperial Light Horse (JA)	Pretoria

CONTINUES in the August'14 of The SA Philatelist:

Type SA 101 or SA1B – Double line Afrikaans.

Type SA 102 - (Diamond shape censor mark)

STAMPSHOW 2014: PRETORIA

The show is truly on the road as the first entries have arrived. We discovered that somehow an old bank account number was included on the printed entry forms, which obviously does not work. The correct information is - Pretoria Philatelic Society. ABSA Bank. Brooklyn Branch: 632005. **Account Number: 40 4865 8104.**

The jury has been constituted and approved by Management Committee. The jury members are:

- Emil Minnaar (*Chair of the Jury*)
- Emil Bührmann (*Deputy Jury Chair*)
- Chris Carey (*Secretary*)
- Neil Cronje
- Hugh Amoore
- Gerald Bodily
- Andrew Fischer
- Henk de Lange
- Ian Matheson
- David Parsons
- Jill Redmond
- Gerhard Kamffer

Learner judges:

- Alan Melville
- Louwrence Erasmus.

The chair of the Junass jury is Jan van Beukering, and the other members are being approached.

Information on Stampshow is available on **www.philatelysa.co.za** (it has had teething troubles so we hope this will be resolved speedily).

Any queries may be addressed to Alex Visser at alex.visser@up.ac.za

Joint meeting of specialist groups in Pretoria on National Stamp Day

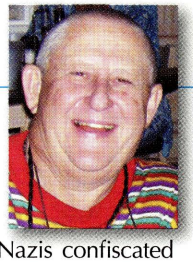
A joint meeting of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society, Transvaal Study Circle and Orange Free State Study Circle will be held to coincide with the South African national philatelic exhibition StampShow 2014 Pretoria.

Southern African members of the specialist groups are invited to the get-together, which will be at the exhibition venue, the University of Pretoria, at 11:00 on Saturday 11 October 2014, which is national stamp day. Guests and visitors are welcome.

Collectors are invited to bring 'difficult' or 'puzzling' items for viewing and discussion. Enquiries may be directed to Joh Groenewald, johgroen@mweb.co.za The meeting follows the similar and most interesting meeting of the specialist groups held during Jomapex 2013 in Johannesburg, October 2013.

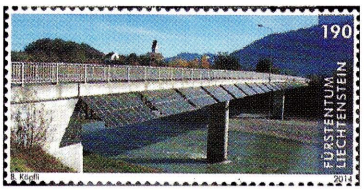
Thematically Yours

Get Collecting - it's fun!



by ***Rev Cassie Carstens,***
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging, Pretoria.

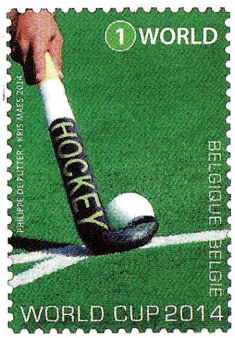
* **Bridges** bring together! The Principality of Liechtenstein and its neighbour Switzerland are joined by several bridges over the Rhine, their border river. Until well in the 19th Century the Rhine could be crossed only by ferry. These crossings were not without danger: 85 people from Werdenberg drowned in 1857 in a ferry accident on the way home after a pilgrimage to the Church of St Mary in Bendern. In 1868 the first bridge was built at the Rhine crossing between Bendern and Haag. It was burnt down in 1894, whereupon a new wooden bridge was erected in 1896. This one collapsed in 1874 after another fire. Fortunately a concrete bridge is now the link between the two countries.



* International transport is an important part of Iceland's economy. The role of the **fishing industry** in this transport is vital. In earlier times Icelanders were dependent on others for sea transport which put severe limitations on commerce and cultural exchange. Later Icelandic shipping companies offered a full range of transport services around the world based on a reliable and efficient transport system. These carriers constitute one of the pillars of society and play an important role in the economy.



* **"A good feeling!"** That is what they call a happy coincidence when Belgium-Post was thinking of ways to help bring Belgian hockey to the attention of the general public. The Red Lions and the Red Panthers went on a winning streak, and both teams qualified for the World Cup in The Hague between 31 May and 15 June 2014. **Hockey** is one of the most popular team games in Belgium.



* During the 11th and 12th Centuries, life in Jersey revolved around its **manor houses** and the families who owned them had enormous influence on the Island. Most land in Jersey was held in feudal tenure with allegiance to the Dukes of Normandy and the manor houses are a magnificent reminder of Jersey's rich heritage and loyalty to the Crown. Whilst most are centuries old, some are more modern country houses referred to as manors due to their ostentatious appearance. They also play an important part in the Island's history, providing fascinating accounts of a coming together of art and opulence.

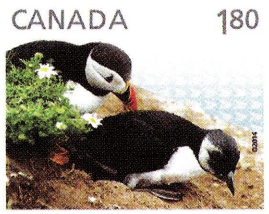


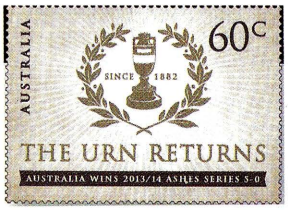
* **Puffin** males prepare burrows on ocean cliffs with grass, twigs and feather linings. After 40 days, the 40g chick hatches and some five weeks later, takes its first flight at night. Soft and downy, newly hatched puffin chicks are grey-black on the back and head and white on the belly.

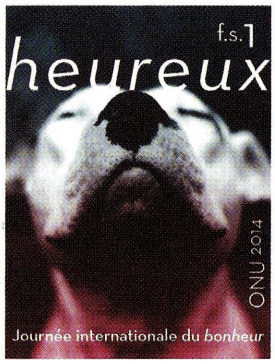
* **The Ashes** were born as a result of a cricket match played at the Oval in 1882 between the English and a visiting Australia team. The victory for the Australians had been an unexpected one. By week's end an article in the ***Sporting News*** had published a satirical obituary claiming that English cricket was dead and that its body would be cremated and the ashes taken to the distant homeland of the victorious. The ashes of the wooden wickets used in that specific match, were placed in a small urn known as 'The Ashes'.
In 2013/14 Australia made a clean sweep of the five Test matches – so the urn returns to Australia!



* During World War II the Nazis confiscated many **violins** from their Jewish owners. Some of these violins were found after the Holocaust, mostly broken and ruined. One of these violins that survived is called 'Moteleh's Violin', owned by a 12-year old Jewish boy named Mordechai Schlein. Nazi officers who heard him playing in the street in 1944 ordered him to play for them at their club. He took advantage of his performance to smuggle explosives into the club in his violin case, later blowing up the building and those inside. He was eventually killed in a German ambush and his violin was taken to Israel by the family of a friend who played with him in the Dadila Misha partisan camp in the Volhynia forest.





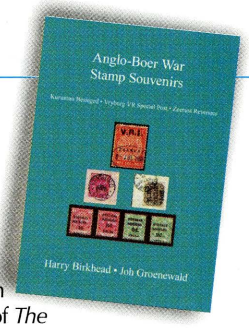


* **17 March 2014** was the **International Day of Happiness.** The United Nations stamp tells it all!

References

- PHILATELIE LIECHTENSTEIN : March '14
- NEW STAMPS FROM ICELAND : March-May 2014
- PHILANEWS : Belgium Post 2-2014
- JERSEY STAMP BULLETIN : Winter '14
- DETAILS : Canada Post March 2014
- STAMP BULLETIN : Australia – No 327, March-April 2014
- ISRAEL PHILATELIC SERVICES : April '14 via East Rand Stamps
- FASCINATION : UN Postal Administration – No 339-1/2014.

AT LAST, the final book on Anglo-Boer War local stamps is coming



The fifth and final book in the Birkhead/Groenewald series on the local stamp issues of the Anglo-Boer War, *Anglo-Boer War Stamp Souvenirs,* is due for publication soon. The book deals with the Cape of Good Hope stamps overprinted 'Kuruman Besieged', the Vryburg 'VR Special Post' stamps and the ZAR revenues handstamped 'VRI' and used at Zeerust.

The Cape stamps cancelled at Vryburg and initialled 'CSQ' at the centre of the circular postmark are also detailed.

As with the previous books published by the Philatelic Federation of South Africa on the local stamps issued at Wolmaransstad, Schweizer-Reneke, Rustenburg and Lydenburg, the research of the authors will provide new facts and perspectives on these issues, which are labelled 'souvenirs'.

All titles are still obtainable at the original published price but only a handful of the Wolmaransstad and Schweizer-Reneke books are still available.

Joh Groenewald says in the two years prior to the passing of Harry Birkhead in April 2013, the authors had critically re-examined the relevant material in the Birkhead collection, perused material from other collections and checked all the amassed archival references and other data.

Readers of *The SA Philatelist* are invited to order the book at a pre-publication price and have their names included as subscribers to the book. Orders close at the end of July 2014 and the book is due out by late August 2014.

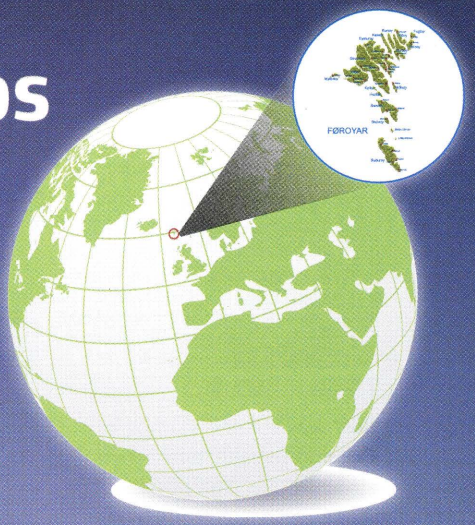
For convenience, a pre-publication order form is enclosed as an insert with this issue of *The SA Philatelist*. Enquiries may be directed to johgroen@mweb.co.za . Companion volumes on the wartime philatelic issues sanctioned by the ZA Republiek Government are in Afrikaans and deal with the Machadodorp postcards (from the Government Printer-in-the-field), the Vryburg 'ZAR on Cape' overprints (the very first stamps of the war) and the Pietersburg issue (the last stamps of the Transvaal Republic).

Faroe Islands Stamps

Interesting topical stamps from the Faroe Islands - one of the smallest nations in the world!

The Faroese Postal Service was established on April 1st, 1976 and one of the youngest postal services in the world. Thus it is still possible to acquire a complete collection of Faroese stamps.

The postage stamp is the mirror of a nation. A small glimpse into the soul of the country, its appearance, history, flora, fauna, life and manners. A small culture bearer that reaches far beyond national frontiers, right out into the remotest corners of the globe.





Upcoming Faroese Releases

September 2014 Stamp Issues:

The Casement Report and D.J, Danielsen

D. J. Danielsen's crucial role in events that changed the course of history of the Congo at the beginning of 20th century.



70 Years since D-Day

On June 6th 70 years have passed since the infamous D-day. The day when Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of Normandy, took place.



100 Years since the First World War



Visit our online webshop: www.stamps.fo

Find us on Facebook
facebook.com/faroestamps

☐ **YES PLEASE!** I would like to receive the Posta Faroe Islands newsletter by e-mail.

☐ **YES PLEASE!** I would like to receive FREE information from Posta Faroe Islands.

Posta
FAROE ISLANDS

Posta Stamps
Óðinshædd 2
FO-100 Tórshavn
Faroe Islands

Tel. +298 346200
Fax. +298 346201
stamps@posta.fo
www.stamps.fo

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postcode/City: _____

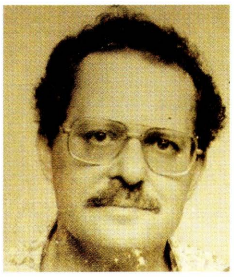
Country: _____

E-mail: _____

Evt. Posta Stamps client No.: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SA2014

MIKE SILBERMANN



1948 - 2014

Mike's passion was for the stamps of the British Commonwealth and when he died on March 25, the philatelic community lost a piece of its history.

From an early age Mike had an uncanny gift with numbers - a skill that complemented his choice of career - accountancy. Mike graduated from Natal University, did his CA, and joined a firm of accountants. Also at an early age, he developed a passion for philately that would grow into his life-long career. Just into his university years, he bought the assets of John Robertson's stamp company - declared to be the oldest company of its kind in Africa, going back to 1928. He ran *Robertson Stamp and Coin* as a side business, even as he did auditing in and around Durban.

In the early 1980s, Mike left accountancy and devoted himself full time to stamps. Together we established *Robertson Stamps* as a retail business at 320 West Street, Durban. It was a time when the stamp market was booming and Mike was doing what he loved best. Sadly, Mike's shyness - and multiple sclerosis - eventually led him to retreat from running his own store to taking it all back into his home.

Mike's huge and varied inventory of stamps, coins and postal history is now in safekeeping, being sorted and arranged for sale later this year. I hope that his collection finds its way to others who share his love of philately.

Bryan Silbermann
Wilmington, Delaware, USA
bryanpma@aol.com

TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES: Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Team of your **forward meeting** programme so that the information may be published timeously



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier Street, Auckland Park. For further information contact the President : Herbie Schaffler RDPSA - 082 722 7604.

Dates for Society Meetings for 2014
always on a Wednesday at 20h00

* 11 June '14 - *Grand Challenge Match*
* 09 July '14 - *Foreign Exhibit Evening*
* 13 Aug '14 - *Exhibiting of Postcards*
* 10 Sep '14 - *Annual Auction*
* 13 Oct '14 - *One Frame Evening*

Eurocircle Stamp Study

Meetings for 2014 in the Captain's Table at Woodmead ***on the last Wednesday of each month at 20h00*** (except December)

Kwazulu Natal

MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Established in 1924



FUN WITH STAMPS

President: President: Dave Wyllie. 082 926 8888. Email: davewyllie@telkomsa.net

President's Deputy: Marianne de Jager. 082 853 3361 Email: mdj@iuncapped.co.za

Treasurer: Ruth Sykes. 082 402 2103. Email: rsykes@absamail.co.za

Secretary: Aubrey Bowles. 082 558 0283. Email: burncree45@telkomsa.net

Publicity & Monthly Newsletter, information on Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles, burncree45@telkomsa.net

Other committee members: Joyce Hulse; Val de Jager; Gordon Bennett; Franklin van der Spuy; Tony Evans; Julia Evans.

Meetings: The Ordinary Stamp Meetings for all members are held on the third Monday of every month at St Mathews Parish Hall, Hayfields, at 16h00. The Thematics Group meets every FIRST Saturday of the month at 09h00 at 26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville. Visitors always welcome. ***DATES FOR YOUR DIARY:*** 11 Oct '14 National Stamp Day celebration. 13 Oct 2014 'Antiques Road-show' style of Stamp Event

HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Westville Round Table Hall, on the corner of Siringa Road and Maryvale Road, next to the Westville Athletics Club.

An open invitation to members of all the other Philatelic Societies and members of the public to join us for our meetings held on the SECOND Saturday of every month.

OTHER KZN CLUB INFO:

• ***Hibiscus Coast Philatelic Society,*** at the Sea Park Centre, 251 Casurina Road, Sea Park. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday of the month at 17:30.
Contact: Noel Lavery: 039 695 1642, Fax: 086 600 5990, email: noel@stampauctions.co.za

KZN STAMP FAIRS

• ***Kloof Country Club,*** Victory Road (off Abrey Rd.), Kloof on the last Sunday of the month. ***Contact:*** Bev McNaught-Davis Tel.031 904 1522 email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• ***Bluff Stamp Fair***: at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban on the 1st Saturday of the month from 08h00 to 13h00. ***Contact:*** John Bracey Tel.: 031 266 1020 Cell.: 079 465 7468 email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

FOUNDED IN 1911
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL

Meets at 19h30 on the second Tuesday evening of the month at the Berea Bowling Club, Corner Brand & Furguson Rds, Glenwood Durban.
(January meeting held on the ***third*** *Tuesday)*
"All are welcome"

Contacts:
- Ted Brown *(President)* 083 284 6554
- Bev McNaught-Davis *(Vice-President)* 031 904 1522
- Harold Deg *(Secretary)* 084 222 1123

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWAZULU-NATAL

...The club is working on 'Stamp Exhibitions' with the theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...

Western Cape *Stamp Fair Activities:* Contact person is Ken Joseph - on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.



NEW STAMPS FOR A SPORTING THEMATIC

Official Sales Agents for ISRAEL POST LTD.

East Rand Stamps

bleazard@telkomsa.net
Tel: 011 914 5535
Fax: 011 914 1793

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

- Robert Cummings *(President)*. 041 961 0645. Cell: 083 326 7294.
- Dave Brown *(Vice President)*. 041 360 4025.
- Rodney Maclachlan *(Secretary Treasurer)* 072 619 5409.

This society meets at Bible Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave, Cotswold.

PROPOSED MEETING DATES for 2014, all on a Monday evening:
2 June. 7 July. 4 August. 1 September. 6 October. 10 Nov. (not 3 Nov). 1 Dec '14.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 7896357
Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.
Meeting dates for 2014
18 Jun, 16 Jul, 20 Aug, 17 Sep,
15 Oct and 19 Nov. (No meeting in Dec.)

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716
Contact: • Alistair Mackenzie *(Chairman)* Tel: 011 7687565
• Ian Walker *(Secretary)* Tel: 011 4721161
Calendar of Events

June 18	- Guest Speaker - TBA
July 16	- Great Britain Evening
August 20	- Letter 'B'
September 17	-Theme 'Famous people'
October 15	- Quiz
November 19	- End of Year Supper
January 21 2015	- AGM and Exhibit

STELLENBOSCH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting - first Tuesday of the month at 19h00.
Venue - Le Donjon, La Societé, La Clemence, Webersvallei Road, Stellenbosch.
Activities include internal & external exhibitions, visiting speakers, informative, instructive talks and demonstrations. Monthly Newsletter *with information on local philatelic activities: exhibitions, stamp fairs, society meetings; includes semi technical articles on matters of philatelic interest authored locally or abstracted from international journals.*

Visitors are welcome at all meetings

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula.
Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests gather once a month. FHPS is now reaching a wider audience on the internet since launching their own website.
Please have a look and maybe get some ideas or inspiration for your own society.
Website: www.fhps.info
email: info.fhps@info
Volker Janssen *FHPS Secretary*

REGION 3:

Pretoria, Mpumalanga, Limpopo

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.
* Alex Visser *(President)* 012 803 1881
* Steve Marsh *(Vice-President)* 012 656 0493
Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history. Monthly newsletter.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematiese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrief '*Die Posduif*' verskyn elke maand

POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month,
Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124.
email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

THEMATICS SA PRETORIA CHAPTER

Meeting every 1st Saturday of the month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant and active group of attendees – lots of expertise amongst them

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for the fun (one-page)

TBVC STUDY GROUP

Contact: chairperson: Jan de Jong. *011 839 2031 djhome@iburst.co.za.* Secretary Eugene du Plooy and Connie Liebenberg, editor of the Newsletters. Meeting 1st Saturday of the month at 09:15am at the Adami Stamp Fair in Pretoria. PO Box 8727, Centurion 0046. email: eugene@umalusi.org.za. Connie Liebenberg. P O Box33378, Glenstantia 0010. Tel: 012 345 3616 / jacoli@mweb.co.za

RSA SEËLSTUDIEGROEP

Vergader elke 2de Woensdag van elke onewe maand (Januarie, Maart, Mei, Julie ens) by Filateliedienste in Silverton. Doen uitstekende studie en navorsing en publiseer 'n gereelde maandelikse nuusbrief. 10 vm

ADAMI STAMP FAIR

Contact: Paul van Zeyl; first Saturday of the month at the Denis Adami Hall in Queenswood, Pretoria. 12+ dealers in attendance and a good auction every time. * Regular exhibitions organised by Cassie Carstens *(Vice President Region 3)*.
PO Box 50797 WIERDAPARK 0149.
Tel: 012 653 2279 / 082 463 0460
email: dscassie@telkomsa.net

Local Events

exhibition news invited for all future local events

STAMP FAIRS: Fairs, all featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, are run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area. Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth. Dates, locations & contact persons/detail are:

- **QSA or QUICK STAMP AUCTIONS** - monthly auction of quality & exciting material on the 3rd Saturday of each month at alternate venues. On 'odd' months namely, May, July, Sep, etc. auction held at the Victoria Cross Lodge, 26th Ave, Menlo Park (westwards off N1 highway, 'Atterbury Rd' off-ramp). On 'even' months, (June, Aug etc). auctions are at Ernest Ullman Recreation Centre, Alma St, (off Bowling Ave, from Marlboro M1 turn-off), Sandton. Auctions are run by two knowledgeable collector-exhibitors, Cedric Roché, RDPSA (also an international judge) & Paul van Zeyl. Contact Paul on 076 124 9055.
- **WESTERN CAPE STAMP FAIR:** Durbanville 1st Saturday each month from 09h00 at the Durbanville Library, Cnr Oxford & Koeberg Roads, Durbanville, Western Cape. Contact Ken Joseph on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.
- **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:** 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.
- **TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:** Afrikaanse Filatelie-vereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact rev Cassie Carstens on 012 653 2279.
- **SANDTON STAMP FAIR:** 2nd Saturday of every month; at the Kyalami Country Club, ***433 Maple Road, Kyalami.*** Contact Clinton Goslin on 083 272 9367.
- **KZN STAMP FAIR:** Last Sunday of all months, except December; Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, mdco@telkomsa.net.
- **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:**
  CHANGE OF VENUE.
  Last Saturday of all months, except December; No longer at Impala Community Centre, Elizabeth Road

EAST RAND STAMP FAIR
NEW BOKSBURG VENUE at 81 POMONA ROAD.
Pomona off ramp on R21 from Airport, turn right over Freeway then about 800m on the right is The Garden Centre, Cafe 81,
Dates: 31 May, 28 June, 26 July, 30 Aug, 27 Sep, 25 Oct, and 29 Nov. information about table costs etc. ***Contact***: Kenny Napier 083 444 0249. *Now SPEED POINT machine no charges on any card swipes, streamlining payments to benefit buyer and seller alike. Open to new ideas as how to improve your stamp experience.*

The SA COLLECTORS SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN
http://www.southafricacollector.com/

Smalls

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 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

EXCHANGE: Reda Bellahsene of ALGERIE is a young collector wanted to share his philatelic interests with someone. All correspondence via his sister in France: Madame Bellahsene FARAH. 22-24 Rue Les NOYERS 93170 BAGNOLET. France.

EXCHANGE: UK collector wishes to exchange with South African collector. Can offer good range of used GB from early times to current and recent mint issues. Wants mint/used South Africa as per wants list. B.C.Baker, Bees End, 76a Allastone Road, Lydney, Glos. GL15 5ST, Great Britain.

EXCHANGE: As a Brazilian, and keen philatelist whose English is limited, but who is spending some time in Stellenbosch, Rafael Pires would like to get to know other collectors. Contact him via mail; rafaelpires_7@hotmail.com

MAJOR Philatelic Events

07 - 12 August '14
PHILAKOREA 2014
- Seoul / Korea
(www.philakorea.com)
Commissioner: Dr Ian Matheson RDPSA
FIP Patronage. Applications Closed

14 - 19 August '15
SINGAPORE 2015
World Stamp Exhibition
www.singapore2015.com
Commissioner: Emil Minnaar RDPSA
FIP Patronage
Celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Republic of Singapore (1965-2015)

29 May - 04 June '16
NEW YORK 2016 - USA
www.ny2016.org
Commissioner:
Peter van der Molen RDPSA
FIP Patronage

Stamps that make us SMILE

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek & Royal Philatelic Society
The 24th episode of :
Errors on Stamps...
"UNAVOIDABLE STUMBLING"



The Europa stamp of Iceland for 1989 shows a boy with a hobby horse and a young girl running in front with a stick and hoop.

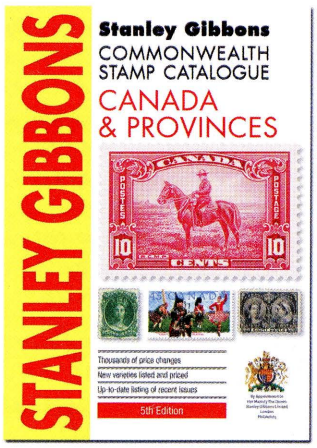
Obviously the artist who designed the crayon drawing was not familiar with this children' s game and created a big mistake by putting the stick in the girl's right hand, while letting the hoop run on the left side.

This made it impossible for the poor girl not to stumble and fall when hitting the hoop...

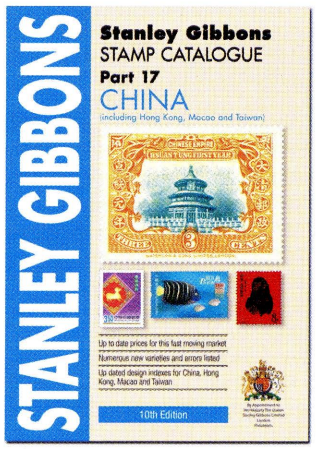
IMPORTANT NOTICE: Due to renovations at the Durbanville Public Library, the Stamp Fair will be moving to the 2nd Saturday of the month, i.e. 14 June, 12 July (with a provisional booking made for 9 August as well).The new temporary venue is:
D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, c/o Boland Way & Protea Way.
Directions and a map are available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph & Robert Harm
(028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287)

New Stanley Gibbons Catalogues

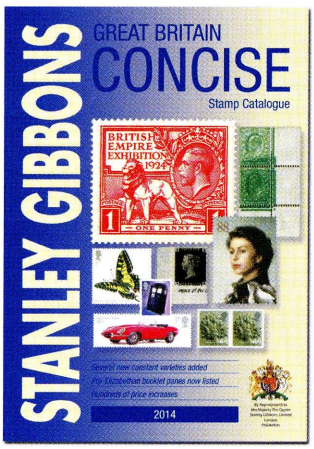
New Catalogues available now



R500



R930



R710



R500

The new SG Southern & Central African Catalogue will be here in August

Peter Bale Philatelics
P.O Box 3719, Honeydew 2040 - balep@iafrica.com - Tel:011-462-2463 - Cell:082-330-3925

Stanley Gibbons
Commonwealth Department

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
STANLEY GIBBONS LTD
LONDON
PHILATELISTS

Mafeking Baden-Powell 'Reversed Design'



C.G.H. - Mafeking SG 19a

1900 (Apr) 3d pale blue/blue 'Baden-Powell', 18½mm wide, ERROR REVERSED DESIGN, the upper right corner example from the one sheet of 12 printed, centrally cancelled by 'AP 27 1900' cds on fragment of original piece. Exceptional condition, showing the earliest known date of use, und undoubtedly the finest of the seven used examples recorded (in addition to three unused), of which two used (and one unused) are in the Royal Philatelic Collection, leaving just five in private hands. One of the greatest Boer War rarities, and truly one of the great and most extraordinary error stamps of the British Empire. Such a 'reversed design' error could only occur as a result of the unique photographic production process employed for this issue, involving the use of a glass negative plate. In this one instance the plate was printed from the wrong side, and the whole design is a slightly out of focus mirror image, with 'head to right' and all the inscriptions reversed. Ex 'Salisbury' (CRL 20/9/95, lot 110, realised £27,600), and 'Goodyear' (CRL 8/6/93, lot 155).

No wants lists too small, please send or contact
Brian Lucas on + 44 (0)20 7557 4418 e-mail **blucas@stanleygibbons.com**
or Andrew Mansi on +44 (0)20 7557 4455 e-mail **amansi@stanleygibbons.com**

Est 1856
STANLEY GIBBONS

Stanley Gibbons Limited
399 Strand, London, WC2R 0LX
United Kingdom
+4420 7836 8444
www.stanleygibbons.com

SPINK

LONDON
1666

RHODESIA
FROM THE VESTEY COLLECTION
SOLD BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
17 JUNE 2014 | LONDON
Featuring Arms & Admiral Issues



THE PHILATELIC COLLECTOR'S SERIES SALE
10 JULY 2014 | LONDON
Featuring The Cliff Wheatley Collection

For more information please contact **David Parsons**
Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 40472 | **Fax:** +44 (0)20 7563 4085 | **Email:** dparsons@spink.com
SPINK LONDON | 69 Southampton Row | Bloomsbury | London | WC1B 4ET

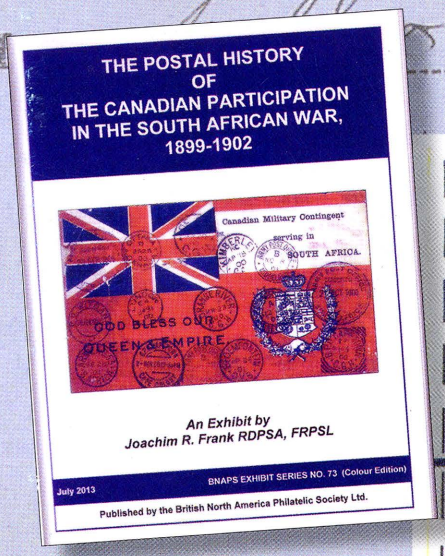
London | New York | Hong Kong | Singapore | Lugano

WWW.SPINK.COM

August 2014

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

- Pretoria Exhibition update
- Money Orders at the Cape of Good Hope
- Postal, Socio-Economic and Political History of the Transkei up to 1994. Part 3: The functioning of the postal system
- Part 2 of World War 2 South African Censor Types and Numbers and their Allocation

9 771812 164020
R42. 00 VAT incl.
ISSN 0038-2566
Vol 90:4 925

British Africa

Fine Stamps, Proofs, Varieties & Covers



Try a new source...

www.filat.ch

Enjoy viewing our select material on *filat.ch*

As an SA Philatelist reader, take a surprise reduction with this check-out code for your next online purchase: SAP814

Filat AG

August 2014 Vol 90 No 4 Whole No 925

The South African Philatelist

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

www.philatelysa.co.za

R42. 00 per copy. VAT inclusive. ISSN 0038-2566

- 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,
- Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

CONTENTS

Are You Certifiable? - *Michael Wigmore* 115
Pretoria Exhibition update 115
The Postal, Socio-Economic and Political History of the Transkei 116
Part 3: The functioning of the postal system - *Gerhard Kamffer and Johan Joubert*
SAPDA Members List - *Steve van der Hurk* 121
SWA Officials Overprint Application issues 2 & 3, ½d, 1d, 6d - *M J H Tonking* 125
Money Orders at the Cape of Good Hope - *Andrew Briscoe* 128
British Bechuanaland - *Chris Mobsby* 130
Seychelle : plaaslike pos kry die seël aan die agterkant - *Joh Groenewald* 131
Versierde Poskantore Coligny (Noordwes) - *Garry Ostfoff* 132
WW2 South African Censor Types & Numbers & their Location - *Jim Findlay* 134
The 1935 Silver Jubilee 6d Double Bar to 'A' of AFRIKA - *Andre Du Plessis* 136

Regular Features

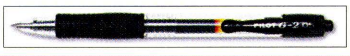
Publishing deadlines 111
From the Mail Box 112
Phun with Postmarks - Alex Visser 122
New Stamp Issues - Robin Messenger 124
Stamps that make us smile - Volker Janssen 138
Society news 140
Classifieds 141
Future Events 141
Thematically Yours - Rev Cassie Carstens 142

Advertisers

Filat AG 110
Doreen Royan 113
David Morrison 114
WBHO 120
Rand Stamps 121
Filat AG 123
Stephan Welz 126
Janssen Stamps 129
East Rand Stamps 130
Peter Bale Stamps 131
Sandafayre 137
Faroe Islands Stamps 139
SAPDA 143
Spink 144

editorial board's choice
Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the PILOT pen goes to Alex Visser for his column *Phun with Postmarks*



The Editorial Board: **email address:**
- Emil Minnaar RDPSA : emil@minnaar.org
- Janice Botes: *Production Editor* janice@gdb.co.za
- Moira Bleazard: bleazard@telkomsa.net
- Robin Messenger: messenger.robin@gmail.com
- Alan Rose: roses@wol.co.za
- Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL : molens@pixie.co.za
- *Consultant* Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL: mobsbyc@mweb.co.za
- *Consultant* Alex Visser : alex.visser@up.ac.za
- *Consultant* Michael Wigmore RDPSA: dcrocker@lando.co.za

PFSA Expert Committee:
fax: 023 614 2521, PO Box 304, Montagu, Cape 6720,
email : dcrocker@lando.co.za

Membership Secretary: Jill Redmond RDPSA,
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Production Editor: Janice Botes, Tel: +27(0)11 454 5940
Fax: 086 697 4806 email : janice@gdb.co.za
Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

Closing dates for future issues

October issue	Vol.	90: 5.	926 : 10 Sept 2014
December issue	Vol.	90: 6.	927 : 11 Nov 2014
February issue	Vol.	91: 1.	928 : 6 January 2015

Design and layout: Cejan Design Concepts

Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2014 in South Africa is R252.00. SADC countries, the subscription is R440.00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R500.00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publication: This journal is published by **The Philatelic Federation of South Africa**. The Secretary is Jill Redmond RDPSA, P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R252.00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R440.00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R500.00.

Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die tydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond RDPSA, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park, 1463. E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za.
Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

PLEASE NOTE:

Enquiries regarding subscriptions and membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at pfsasec@mweb.co.za
Phone: +27 (0)11 917 5304

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

From the mailbox . . .

Correspondence to *THE SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the Editorial Board. 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.

Sponsored by PILOT

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED

Sir;

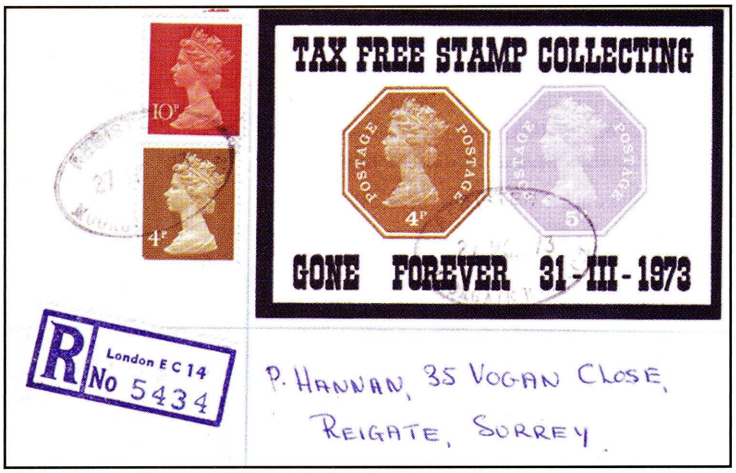
I wonder if any of your readers are able to provide an explanation for what appears to be an unofficial label on the cover illustrated. Could it be a protest against the introduction of VAT or some such levy on postal charges?

Both the genuine Machin head 4p and 10p stamps, as well as the label, have been cancelled with the Moorgate registration strike of 27 March 1973. This pre-empted by four days the introduction of whatever legislation was to be introduced and which would signify the end of 'Tax Free Stamp Collecting'.

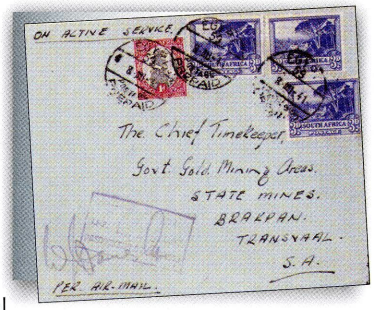
There are no postal markings on the reverse of the envelope.

I can find no reference to the item in my 2000 edition of the Stanley Gibbons *Great Britain Concise Catalogue*. *The South African Philatelist* will welcome your solutions to the problem.

Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL. Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.



Seeking an answer



Response from Jim Findlay regarding a letter from ***Viljoen Diederik. WW 2 Cover***

Your WW 2 query was forwarded to me.

1. The air mail postage for 'On Service' or 'On Active Service' was 10d. Surface mail was postage free.
2. The postmark is Egyptian. The Egyptian postal authorities insisted that all mail went through their system. An Egyptian post office was attached to all the SA APOs and the only time you can get a SA APO postmark on mail from Egypt is if it was registered.
3. Egyptian Pre-Paid 59 post office was allocated to SA APO 36 from 16.06.1941 to 20.05 1942. On 8 August 1941 this was located at El Alamein, Egypt.

I trust this helps. Regards, Jim Findlay RDPSA.

FEDERATION CONTACT DETAILS

Region 1: *Gauteng and North-West Province*
Vice President: Mr Herbie Schaffler RDPSA
P O Box 528, Florida Hills 17166;
tel 011 672 7747; cell 082 722 7604
email haschaff@iafrica.com.

Region 2: *Eastern Gauteng*
Vice-President: Jimmy Mitchell
P O Box 9202, Cinda Park 1463;
cell 083 442-7191;
email jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com.

Region 3: *Pretoria, Mpumalanga and Limpopo*
Vice President: Rev Cassie Carstens,
P O Box 50797, Wierdapark 0149.
Cell 082 463 0460;
email dacassie@telkomsa.net

Region 4: *Free State and Northern Cape*
Vice-President: Prof Gary Osthoff
P O Box 11479, Universitas 9321;
tel 051 522 3542 (h); 051 401 2216
(b); fax 051 401 2216; cell 072 187 7258;
email osthoffg@ufs.ac.za

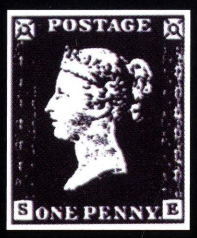
Region 5: *Kwazulu/Natal*
Vice-President: Beverley McNaught-Davis
P O Box 112, Umbogintwini 4120;
tel 031 904 1522;
email mcod@telkomsa.net

Region 6: *Western Cape*
Vice-President: Robert Harm
P O Box 1532, Brackenfell 7591;
tel 021 981 3348; cell 086 672 1625; email
robharm@mweb.co.za

Region 7: *Eastern Cape*
Vice-President: Dave Brown
9 Annesley Gardens, Narcissus Street, Linton Grange 6025, Port Elizabeth;
tel: 041 360-4025 (h);
email: baldcoot@xinet.co.za.

Region 8: *Areas Outside South Africa*
Vice-President: Andrew Higson
29 Wallace Road, Loughborough,
Leics LE11 3NU, England;
tel: 0044 1509 233983;
email A.W.Higson@lboro.ac.uk

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



Doreen Royan & Associates (Pty.) Ltd

Fine Postage Stamps (Established 1982)

P. O. Box 98885, Sloane Park, 2152, Johannesburg, South Africa

Tel: + 27 11 706 1920 Fax: + 27 11 706 1962



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

1863-1864 QUEEN VICTORIA 1/- BRIGHT EMERALD-GREEN.

BLOCK OF EIGHT.

SUPERB MINT AND UNMOUNTED MINT CONDITION.

BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION CERTIFICATE NO. 83,418 (2014).

OUTSTANDING AND EXCEEDINGLY RARE. SG 21

PRICE ON REQUEST

Website: www.doreenroyan.com

Email: royan@icon.co.za

RARITIES ERRORS & VARIETIES

CEJAN DESIGN CONCEPTS 0783987839

SWAZILAND:
A new E10 Revenue Printing

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

During a visit in mid 2013 I found a new printing of the E10 Revenue stamp on sale at several post offices, as shown below:



The design and size are identical to the preceding De La Rue issue, but now has the imprint 'Southern Colour Print' in microprint in the SE corner of each stamp. Southern Colour Print is located in New Zealand and has executed several stamp printings also for South Africa.

The printed colour is darker than the DLR printed issue, but pane size at 5 x 10 stamps is identical. Other than a pane number as shown, no other markings were noted. Perforation is by comb 14 x 14¼ against 14½ by DLR.

Compared with the latest De La Rue printing[1], this new printing appears to be devoid of any security features – it is executed in litho rather than in recess, the paper is not watermarked and there is no evidence of any overlay visible under UV light. It looks like there are few defences against forgery .... .

Note 1 – See Section 2.7 in "The Post-Independence General Revenue Stamps of Swaziland", *The S.A. Philatelist* February 2005, pp.6-10.

Omission: Award for Swaziland book, on page 76 of the June 2014 issue of *The SA Philatelist*.
The listing of previous recipients in South Africa of the Crawford Medal should have included **Archie Batten** RDPSA (1976).

DAVID MORRISON
SPECIALIST DEALER IN
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
POSTAL HISTORY, SHIPWRECK MAIL
AND
WORLDWIDE UNUSUAL POSTAL INCIDENTS
View all items at:
www.forpostalhistory.com

D. Morrison Ltd
21 Pond Street, Great Gonerby
Lincs NG 31 8LJ UK
Tel: (44) 1476 591791
Email: africonect@aol.com

The Postal History of the Canadian Participation in the South African War, 1899-1902

- Written by Dr J R Frank, RDPSA, FRPSL.
- Published (July 2013) by the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd (BNAPS Exhibit Series #73).
- Soft covers (laminated); spiral bound; 110 pages (105 of which numbered).
- ISBN 978-1-927119-25-9 (colour) and 978-1-927119-26-6 (b&w).
- Price at publication C$53 (colour) or C$34.95 (b&w).

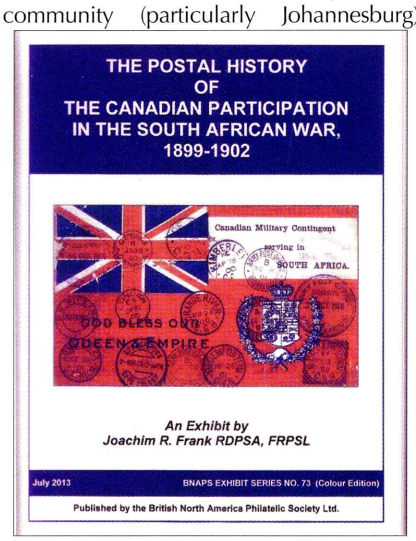
The philately of the South African War (a.k.a. the Second Anglo-Boer War) is a complex subject, just one facet of which is the participation of many thousands of Canadian volunteers who answered the British Empire's call for military and associated support. The subject has featured in many publications over the years - notably mentions in Stephen Rich's seminal work on the philately of the war (1943); in 1981, when Kenneth Rowe's 'Contingents' book took its place as a standard reference; and in 1996 when W.G. Robinson's exhibit of the subject was published as No.1 of the BNAPS's 'exhibit series.'

All too often a lifetime's work, study and knowledge on a philatelic subject is disseminated and much information lost when the time arrives for a collection to be withdrawn from public view or simply sold. Herein lies the value of such as this current publication where, before this may become a reality, the author's award-winning Canadian Contingents exhibit is reproduced, page-by-page, in its original hand-written format. Production has been from digital scans so there is a good definition of the images and has permitted editions in colour or black and white to be more easily created.

The exhibit progresses chronologically. The First Canadian Contingent left for South Africa within the month that saw the outbreak of hostilities. The Second Contingent comprised not only troops but field artillery plus nursing and postal corps. Canadian involvement in the 'Rhodesian Campaign' and the relief of Mafeking is followed by an interesting sideline - the sending of the 3rd Bn Royal Canadian Regiment to Halifax, Nova Scotia to relieve the Imperial Garrison for service in South Africa. An Imperial unit, Lord Strathcona's Horse, was raised in Canada in March 1900, to be followed just under two years later by the Third Contingent arriving in January 1902 and the Fourth which was in South Africa by June that same year. Some of the Canadians serving with the South African Constabulary stayed 'in-country' until as late as 1908. The total number of volunteers from all these groups numbered some 8,000 souls. Other supplementary subjects shown include prisoner of war mail and Toronto's Royal Review of 1901.

Bringing order to the viewers' understanding of the subject, you only have to roll out the old adage: *' - a picture paints a thousand words.'* Amongst the plethora of rare pieces of mail to be seen (many categorised as unique or one of only a handful of known examples) includes mid-ocean transfer mail; the 'En Route' markings; wreck mail; specific unit markings; free franks; illustrated, 'patriotic' covers – the list here could be much longer! Mail is also included from Canadians serving with Imperial or Colonial units. This work is a visual and informative feast for the philatelist; postal historian; military; and / or history student and most certainly a valuable contribution to the ABW bookshelf.

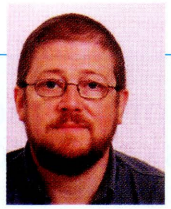
Dr Joachim Frank ('Achi' to most of us) is well known to the philatelic community (particularly Johannesburg)



as a knowledgeable student of the hobby having formed top class collections of Canada, specialising in the Dominion period Victorian issues and Canadian involvement in the Second Anglo-Boer War. Both have been extensively exhibited over the years and achieved the highest recognition. Other interests have been similarly recognised with studies such as South Africa's Shipping Postmasters and the early postal history of Marion Island – these also leading to publication of definitive articles by him on the subjects. Retirement in 2010 saw relocation for Dr Frank to the UK from South Africa and since then he has been a regular contributor to this magazine as a 'London correspondent.'

Michael Wigmore, RDPSA

Dr Frank has kindly donated a copy of this book, to be lodged in the Sandton Philatelic Library.



ARE YOU CERTIFIABLE?

by Michael Wigmore RDPSA
Chairman PFSA Expert Committee

According to a recent visitor to my office, I am quite daft! No great surprise there to the stamp fraternity who know me already but it came as a bit of a shock to my stranger to learn that I find the stamp world's fakes and forgeries as fascinating and challenging as the real thing.

Back in the mists of time my collecting interests veered towards Transvaal stamps and my revered dealer-mentor immediately had me studying the many pitfalls of this notoriously awkward collecting field. What must be an obsession developed and I've ended up with a collection of 'bad guys' that matches, if not exceeds, my genuine material! The challenge of expertising philatelic items continues unabated and finds me in my 30th year of service on the PFSA's Expert Committee, a third of which have been as Chairman.

So what is an 'Expert Committee' and what is expertising? In a nutshell, having a stamp etc 'expertised' entails it being examined by a team of experts (occasionally, overseas, an individual) to arrive at a knowledgeable opinion as to correct identification and description, including an assessment of authenticity and condition. From your local Expert Committee, this opinion is given in the form of an illustrated certificate.

Why and when should my philatelic item be certificated? More than a few potential reasons spring to mind but the most obvious would probably be, in no particular order:-

a) For an owner with material who either lacks knowledge or requires confirmation of his own assessment to provide a reference base from which to take the collection further;

b) The rare shade, paper type or watermark of a stamp that may be easy to misidentify and expert assessment needed to confirm accurate and correct identification;

c) For a buyer or owner who may be collecting in a field infamous in philatelic terms for repaired genuine stamps, reprints, forgeries etc;

d) For a buyer who may not have the knowledge to know for himself what he is getting and wants re-assurance that all is in order;

e) For a seller who appreciates that the presence of a certificate brings value to a purchase, in terms of confidence for the potential buyer;

f) For a seller who may be offering an item that is not generally supported by a catalogue entry - such as a proof or colour trial etc;

g) For an owner who is knowledgeable in his own right but wants to secure the legacy of his collection by having key or important items clearly identified for a future beneficiary who may not have the same awareness.

In the PFSA Expert Committee's system, items are individually assessed by members based throughout the RSA. Average processing time is currently ± 6 weeks but can vary dependent on the business / travel commitments of the Committee expertising members who work on a voluntary basis.

For further details on procedure and costs of this important service, please feel free to contact me on: dcrocker@lando.co.za.

STAMPSHOW 2014
PRETORIA

The Show, from **8 to 11 October 2014** in the Rautenbach Hall on the University of Pretoria campus, is truly on the road as at the time of writing, we have had applications for about 150 frames. Arrangements are falling into place, and since this is the last *SA Philatelist* that many readers will receive before the Show it is my pleasure to describe the programme and logistical arrangements.

Accepted entries must be submitted by Sunday, 5 October 2014, when they will be mounted. The Jury completes their enormous task by Wednesday evening, which means that at the official opening on the Wednesday 8 October 2014 at 16:00 the awards will not yet be available. We have invited the Principal of the University of Pretoria and Senior Executives of the South African Post Office to officiate at the opening, which will be followed by a cheese and wine function.

The Show opens at 09:00 from Wednesday to Saturday, and closing time will be 20:00 except on Saturday when the Show closes at 15:00, or when the interest for the day has waned and the expected 16 dealers are tired. A number of companion activities will take place during the week; Stephan Welz will hold a major auction on site on Wednesday and Thursday, and this promises to be a major attraction. On Friday, **Congress** will take place in the Senate Hall on the University of Pretoria campus. On Saturday, **Specialist Societies** hold their get-togethers, and to date the following meetings have been arranged:

- 09:00 - 09:50 Thematics SA
- 10:00 - 10:50 Postmark and Postal History Society
- 11:00 - 11:50 SWA Study Circle
- 11:00 - 11:50 Joint meeting of Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society, Transvaal Study Circle and OFS Study Circle

During the course of Saturday morning a **Jury critique session** will be held to assist exhibitors and other interested persons. A programme will be developed once the extent of the exhibits is known.

SAPDA has arranged a mini-auction on the Saturday where each of the participating dealers at the Show will provide 5 lots for auction.

The Palmares will take place on Saturday evening in one of the venues adjacent to the exhibition on the University campus.

The venue is the same as was used in 2008. However, for newcomers, maps are available on the University website www.web.up.ac.za under Campus Maps. There is a General Mapview which shows the location in Pretoria, and a map of the Main (Hatfield) Campus. On this map the Rautenbach Hall is Building 17, and the **GPS coordinates are 25°45'13.22"S, 28°13'43.92"E.**

Entrance to the campus is via the gate on University Avenue (road parallel to the railway line) and this also provides access to the parking garage (there is no other parking available on campus) which is adjacent to the Rautenbach Hall; this entrance is number 12 on the campus map. Accommodation information is available on both the Federation and University websites.

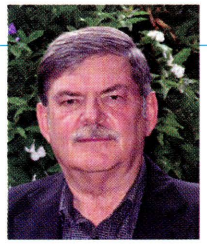
We look forward to welcoming you to the Jacaranda city.

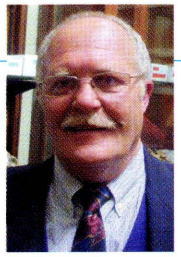
Information on Stampshow is available on www.philatelysa.co.za

Queries may be addressed to Alex Visser at alex.visser@up.ac.za

100 1908 - 2008 UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

South African Post Office





The Postal, Socio-Economic and Political History of the Transkei up to 1994

Part 3: The functioning of the postal system in the Transkei as an independent homeland

by Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA and Johan Joubert, Members of the TBVC Study Circle.

BACKGROUND

The Transkei (meaning *the area beyond [the river] Kei*), officially the Republic of Transkei (Xhosa: *iRiphabliki yeTranskei*), was a Bantustan - an area set aside for members of a specific ethnicity- and nominal parliamentary democracy in the south-eastern region of South Africa. Its capital was Mthatha, usually given as 'Umtata' on maps.

The granting of self-government to the Transkei, the first of the homelands to be given this status, became a reality when the first Transkei Legislative Assembly was formally opened in the converted Bunga Building on 11 November 1963. The 2½c Bunga stamp, issued on 11 December 1963, thirteen years prior to the assembly of the Transkei's first parliament as an independent country on 26 October 1976, may be considered to be the Transkei's first postage stamp. **(fig. 1)**

The philately of the Transkei comprises two main sections namely pre-independence and independence from 1976 to 1994. The focus in this article will be on the latter period.

The postage stamps of the Transkei can be combined with postal history, postal stationery and post office stationery items to compile an interesting collection.

The purpose of this article is to highlight some interesting aspects of the postal system in the Transkei as an independent homeland which can be included in an Open Class exhibit.

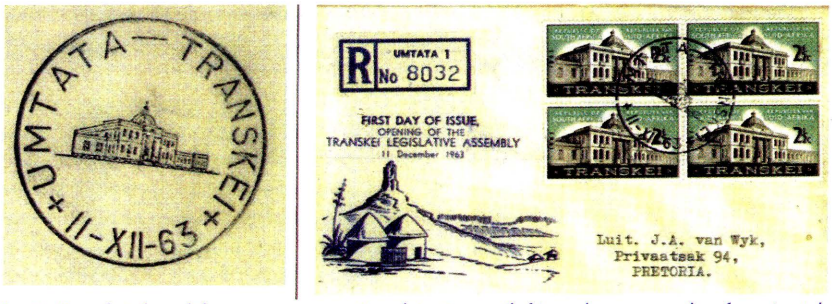


Fig. 1: Proof-strike of the commemorative datestamp (left) and an example of a privately issued FDC to commemorate the opening of the Transkei Legislative Assembly on 11 December 1963.



Fig. 2: (above) Registered letter posted from Umtata to Cape Town using the airmail service. Note the Airmail Label also in Xhosa: NGOMOYA/ BY AIRMAIL/PAR AVION

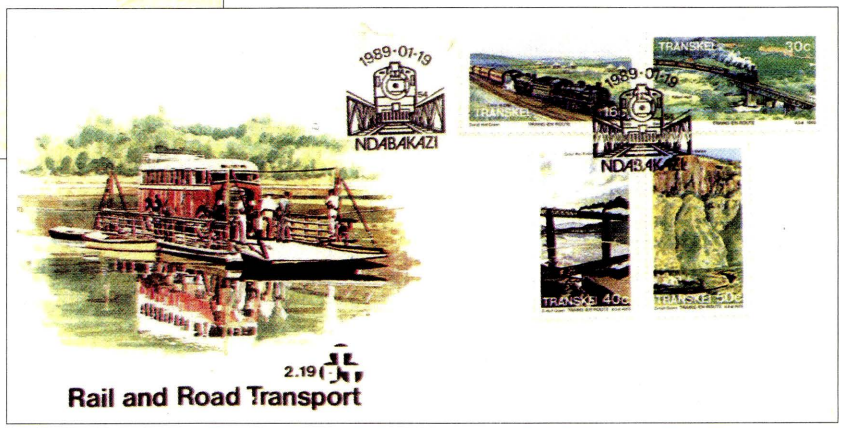


Fig. 3: Mail was transported by rail and road in the Transkei. The Road Motor Transport (RMT) that was started by the SA Railways in 1912 served the most remote corners of the Transkei. A typical 'Bombela' RMT bus is depicted on the ferry across the Umzimvubu River at Port St Johns on the front of this commemorative cover

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE POSTAL SYSTEM IN THE TRANSKEI AS AN INDEPENDENT HOMELAND

In terms of section 120A of the Post Office Act (Act No. 44 of 1958) the Postmaster General of the Transkei had to produce an annual report about the activities of the Postal Department. Based on these reports certain conclusions could be made.

On 31 March 1978 (about 17 months after the Transkei became an independent homeland on 26 October 1976) the Postal Department had 789 full-time staff in its employ. A Postmaster-General was also appointed for the Transkei.

During 1978 a total of 37,868,098 postal articles were handled by the Transkeian Postal Department in terms of all classes of mail dealt with in the region and across its borders.

A daily airmail dispatch existed between Umtata and Durban, connecting flights to various centres in the RSA and abroad. Direct airmail bags were exchanged between Umtata and Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban **(fig.2)**.

Surface mails beyond Transkei's borders, and on certain internal routes were conveyed by the South African Railways, while the Transkei Roads Transport Services conveyed most of the internal mail. **(figs. 3 and 4)**.

The registered letter service was also widely used to remit money as is evident by the following figures: Registered letters posted: 404,417; Registered letters delivered: 794,308. This large number of registered letters that were posted annually provides collectors of postal history the opportunity to obtain a variety of cachets and postmarks of some of the smallest postal agencies in the rural areas of the Transkei **(fig. 5)**.

POSTAL RATES AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE IN THE TRANSKEI AFTER 1976

Although the former 'homelands' of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei were all regarded as independent states by the South African government, their postal systems were totally integrated with the South African Post Office. The same postal rates were applicable in the Transkei as in South Africa. Provision was also made for the same type of postal services provided, for example, Registered Mail, Express Mail Service and Certified Mail. Due to the fact that the Transkei was functioning as an independent country its own labels were printed in English and Xhosa. **(fig. 6)**.

The Express Mail Service is used here to illustrate this type of service provided by the Transkeian Post Office. It is challenging to try and find examples of some of the Express Fee rates used in the Transkei. In practice Express articles were handed in over the post office counter and an EXPRESS label was affixed. **(fig.7)**. In the absence of a label, the word EXPRESS had to be written boldly in capital letters. In addition two thick red lines were required from top to bottom on the front and on the back of the article. The following Express Fee rates were applicable in the Transkei:

DATE	Express Fee	DATE	Express Fee
01.11.1972	20c	01.04.1989	R2-50
01.02.1980	30c	01.01.1990	R3-00
01.04.1982	R1-00	01.04.1991	R4-00
01.04.1984	R1-10	30.09.1991	R4-35
01.04.1985	R1-50	01.04.1993	R6-50
01.04.1986	R1-80	01.04.1994	R7-50
01.07.1987	R2-25		

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL AGENCIES

With the opening of the eZibeleni Post Office on 1 August 1977, the number of fully fledged post offices in Transkei increased from 46 to 47. Of these 19 were ungraded and were subordinate to head offices **(Fig. 8)**.

A total number of 641 postal, telegraph and telephone agencies existed by March 1978 to serve the rural areas. This represented a decrease of 18 from the previous year ascribed to various causes. In many instances it was noticed that the facilities provided were not being used to the full extent by the specific community it intended to serve, thus proving uneconomical to the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in the Transkei. Under these circumstances there was no alternative but to close these agencies.

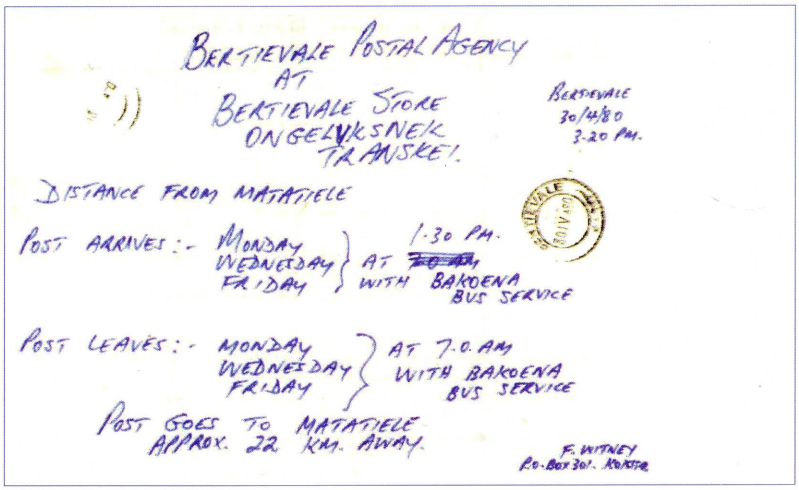


Fig. 4: Notice at the Bertievale Store near Ongeluksnek, Transkei: Mail was delivered and collected three times per week by the Bakoena Bus Service. The agency closed on 6 September 1982.



Fig. 5: Registered cover posted from PALMERTON on 5 October 1983. This postal agency opened in the period 1875-1878. Note the unusual PALMERTON POSTAL AGENCY date stamp. (Bottom right)

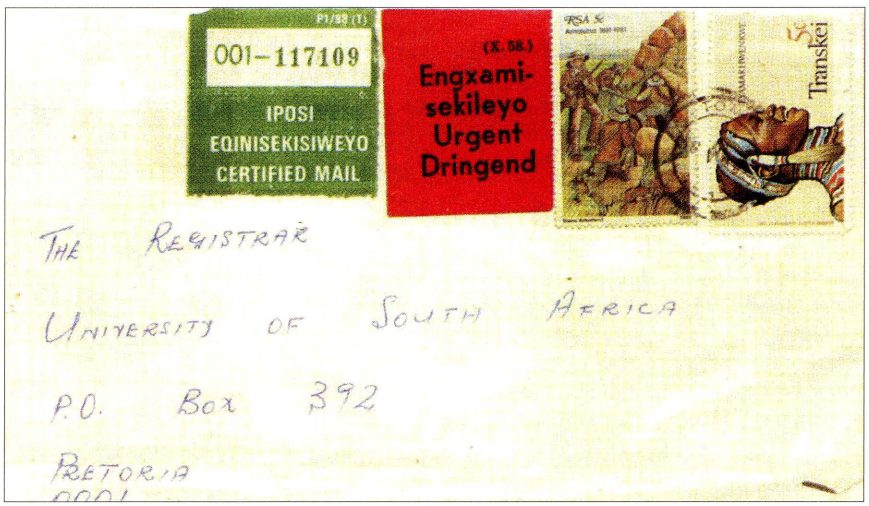


Fig. 6: Cover posted from Tokwana in the Transkei to Pretoria dated 16 May 1981 using the Certified Mail Service. The 10c pays for the Certified Mail Service fee introduced on 1 January 1981. Irregular use of a RSA 5c stamp. Note the green Certified Mail label and the red Urgent/Dringend label with inscription in Xhosa.

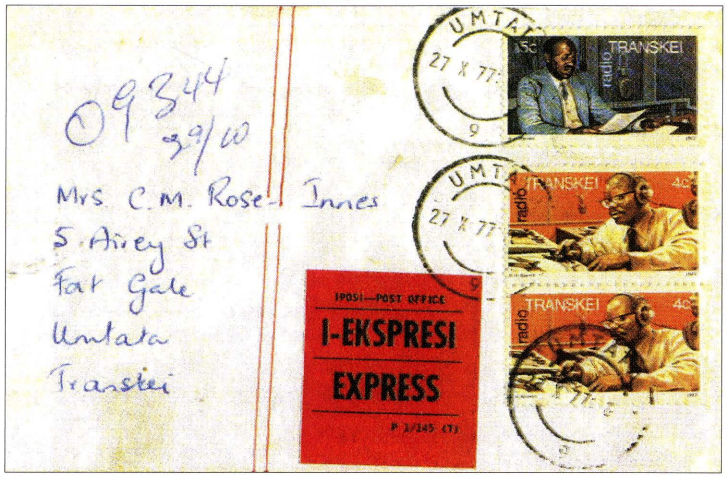


Fig. 7: Cover posted from Umtata on 27 October 1977 franked with 23c (this item was under-franked by 1c). The 23c pays: Express fee of 20c (the same as the RSA rate introduced on 1 Nov 1977) plus 4c for the inland surface letter rate. Note the express label also printed in Xhosa: I-EKSPRESI. Besides the Express label on such items two thick red lines were drawn from top to bottom on the face and the back of the item.

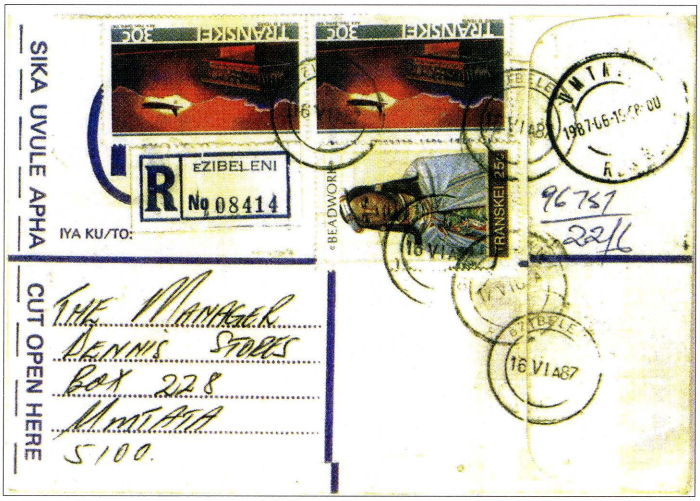


Fig. 8: With the opening of the eZibeleni Post Office on 1 August 1977, the number of fully fledged post offices in Transkei increased from 46 to 47 - table below. Registered cover posted from eZibeleni on 16 June 1987.

Comparison between 1976/1977 and 1977/1978 of number of Money Order Offices and Postal Agencies in the Transkei

	26 Oct 1976 to 31 Mar 1977	1 Apr 1977 to 31 Mar 1978
Money Order Offices (MOO)	46	47
Postal Agencies (PA)	659	641
Total	705	688

Although the postal agencies did not offer full postal and telecommunication facilities, the limited services they did provide assisted the communities in the areas remote from fully fledged post offices. **(fig. 9)** These agencies were normally based in stores or shops within villages which were spread all over the Transkei and were used extensively by migrant workers working on the mines in South Africa to remit money to their families at home.

To determine the status of a postal agency annual reviews were conducted. These reviews often revealed that the volume of work handled justified the re-grading of the postal agency to branch status. Conversely reviews could result in the withdrawal of the facilities due to lack of support by the public.

One of the most fascinating aspects of Transkei philately is the collecting of the postmarks and cachets of some of the remotest postal agencies located in the rural areas. A post office or a postal agency no matter how humble in status, cannot function without its date stamp. Mount Fletcher and a selection of postal agencies falling under this Head Office will be used to illustrate this point **(figs. 9 to 13)**.

POSTAL AGENCIES FALLING UNDER MOUNT FLETCHER AS HEAD OFFICE



Map indicating Mount Fletcher and surrounding postal agencies.

Postal Agency	Year opened
Charfred	11.08.1952
Fairview	01.08.1893
Fletcherville	29.07.1935
Gxaku	20.08.1928
Herbert's Pride	18.05.1953
Katkop	01.10.1895
Kinira Poort	1960
Kinira Drift	18.05.1953
Lahlangubo	05.11.1928
Lower Tsitsana	01.12.1912
Setabataba	01.10.1927
Tinina	24.08.1931
Tokwana	27.08.1956
Tsatsana	14.05.1951
Zincuka	25.08.1924

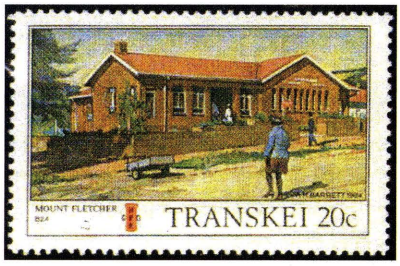


Fig. 9: Postage stamp depicting the Mount Fletcher post office issued on 11 May 1984 as part of a set of four stamps. The Post Office in Mount Fletcher was opened in 1882 and transferred to the Transkei on 26 October 1976.

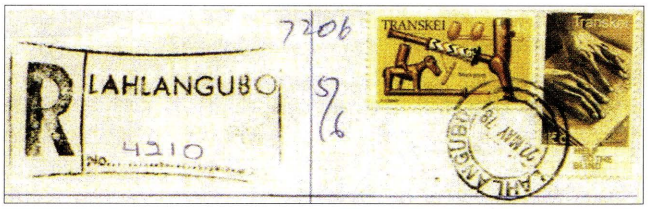


Fig. 10: Registration cachet LAHLANGUBO with postmark dated 22 May 1978.

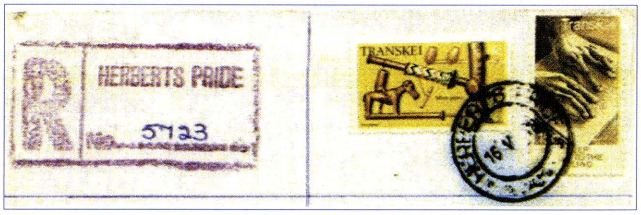


Fig. 11: Registration cachet HERBERTS PRIDE with postmark dated 16 May 1978.



Fig. 12: Registration cachet KINIRAPOORT with postmark dated 22 May 1978.



Fig. 13: (at right) Registration cachet Mount Fletcher with postmark dated 1 December 1988.

THE INTEGRATION OF THE TRANSKEI POSTAL ADMINISTRATION INTO THE RSA IN 1996

To provide for the integration of the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications of the former Republics of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei with The South African Post Office Limited and Telkom SA Limited, and to provide for the transfer of the postal and telecommunications enterprises conducted by those departments as well as certain land used by them for that purpose, the former *States Posts and Telecommunications Reorganisation Act*, (Act No. 5 of 1996), was promulgated. The Post Office Act, (Act No. 6 of 1980) of the Transkei, was repealed by this act.

CONCLUSION

The elevation of the Transkei to a self-governing independent state in 1976 had a positive impact from a philatelic point of view. It presented philatelists with a pioneering adventure into a philatelic region hitherto unexplored, especially in terms of the postal history of the area.

SOURCES:

- Dr. Tom Berry, *Transkei Philately*, article published in *The SA Philatelist*, October 1976.
- Ralph Putzel, *The Encyclopaedia of South African Post Offices and Postal Agencies*, Vol. 1 – 4.
- Transkei Government, Annual report of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, 1978.

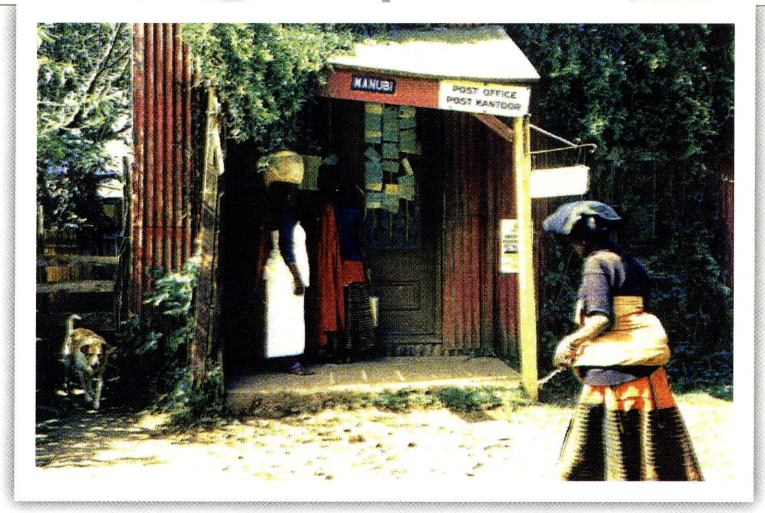


Fig. 14: The entrance of the Manubi post office in the Transkei. According to Putzel this postal agency opened 1 February 1894 and also functioned as a Telegraph and Telephone office from 1986. ***Photo:*** Courtesy of the late Fabio (Manlio) Petronio who was also passionate about the history and philately of the Transkei and shared his knowledge with fellow collectors.

www.philatelysa.co.za

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

For information regarding the address of your local stamp club, kindly contact the Secretary, Philatelic Federation of South Africa, email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za and see the back page of this issue.



The Philatelic Federation represents all levels of collectors. Accordingly, the aim of its Journal - *The SA Philatelist*, is to do the same. It is important to maintain a balance; to be sufficiently technical to appeal to the classic philatelist and broad enough to interest the average club collector. For subscription and circulation or enquiries, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: PO Box 131600, Benoryn 1504.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertising: Rates available by emailing: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

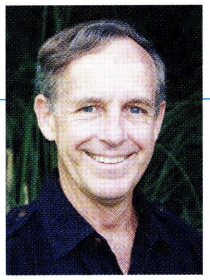
This is the Bird of the year 2014.
Its name is Green Woodpecker
(Picus viridis).



There are four sub-species and they occur in most parts of Europa and in western Asia. The green woodpecker spends much of its time feeding on ants on the ground and does not often 'drum' on trees like other woodpecker species. It is a shy bird but usually draws attention with its loud calls. A hole is made in a tree for their nest; four to six eggs are laid which hatch after 19-20 days.

If you are interested you can obtain above canceller on a card or envelope from: **Axel Brockmann, BSV Gaildorf, Postfach 13, 74536 ROSENGARTEN, GERMANY.** All that you have to do is to send **two IRC (International Reply Coupon).**

Phun with postmarks



by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society. Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za

The Houses of Parliament, colloquially known as Parliament

The Parliamentary building, situated at the top of Adderley Street, Cape Town, between the Company's Garden and Parliament Street, was first occupied on 15 May 1885. Before this date the two Houses had met in separate buildings: the Legislative Council of the Cape Colony in the oval room of the Old Supreme Court, from 1834 to 1884, and its House of Assembly in the banqueting hall of the Goede Hoop Lodge, from 1854 to 1884. The post office was opened in the building when first occupied. New post office premises were opened in 1906. The post office was only open during Parliamentary Sessions. According to press reports the post office was moved outside the buildings in Plein Street in 1994.

Table 1. Recorded use of Houses of Parliament date stamps

Date stamp number	Earliest recorded use	Latest recorded use
1	8 July 1889	ca 1906
2	4 July 1885	31 October 1931
3	9 April 1918	12 February 1943
4	13 February 1943	3 March 1965
5	14 April 1957	11 June 1979
6	15 May 1965	27 May 1969
7	22 May 1967	7 April 1976
8	11 January 1977	15 August 1983
9	2 February 1977	15 August 1983
10	1 March 1984	23 April 1993
11	25 January 1985	24 March 1999
12	Early 2000	current
13	Probably early 2000s	25 September 2007
14	4 December 2008	17 October 2013
15	15 May 1985	



No. 13



No. 14



No. 15

Figure 1 shows the range of date stamps, and Table 1 shows the earliest and latest recorded use. Evidently the post office had relatively little business, as generally there were only two date stamps in use at any one time. Occasionally there were three date stamps. Reisener suggests that Nos. 3 and 4 are different, and this may be seen from the lettering of the actual impressions. The transition must have been seamless, as the recorded dates of use are on following days. No. 2 had a long life of about 46 years, whereas several of the later date stamps were only recorded used for a period of 6 years. No. 12, which was issued in the beginning of 2000, replaced the similar date stamp No. 11 which was unable to handle the new millennium. No. 15 was used on the first day cover of the Parliament commemorative set. As is the case with most date stamps, the modern ones are not common.

Besides the above date stamps, impressions of other instruments are relatively scarce. Figure 2 shows two registration cachets, as well as a negative sealer used on cash remittances. Also shown is a registration label with 'Huis / Houses of' deleted, as used in 1977, signifying the use of the compact name also reflected in the date stamps.

Figure 2. Cachets and registration label used in the Houses of Parliament post office

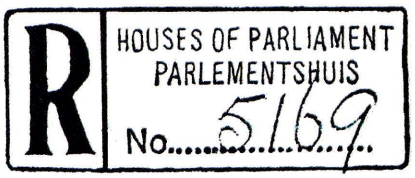
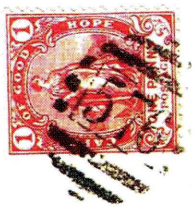




Figure 1. Date stamps used in the Houses of Parliament post office



No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



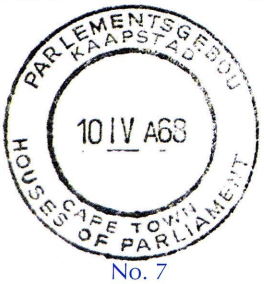
No. 4



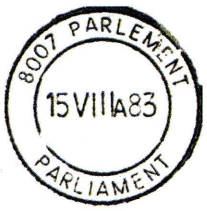
No. 5



No. 6



No. 7



No. 8



No. 9



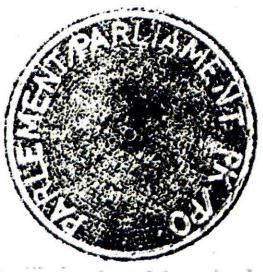
No. 10



No. 11



No.12





Another elusive item is a meter mark shown in Figure 3, which was apparently used on official mail from the Parliamentary Library.

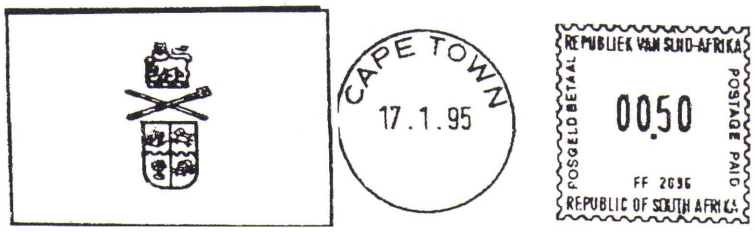
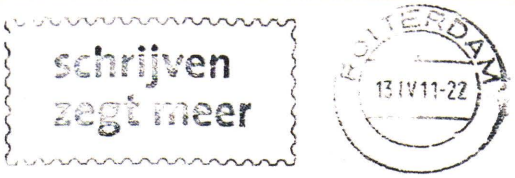


Figure 3. Meter mark emanating from Parliamentary official mail

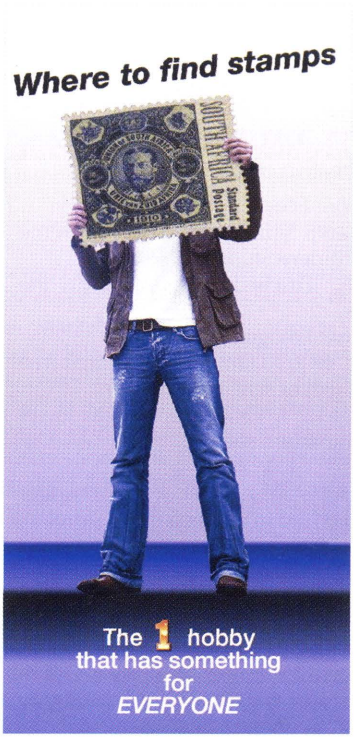
Information extracted from the *Putzel Encyclopaedia* and the *Reisener Special Postmarks* is gratefully acknowledged.

Die posgeskiedenis van die poskantoor wat reeds in 1885 in die Parlement gevestig is, is ook insiggewend. Gedurende 'n tydperk van byna 130 jaar is slegs 15 datumstempels gebruik, waarvan verskillendes oor 'n redelike kort tydperk.

Die Nederlandse poskantoor het ook ontdek dat daar minder geskryf word, en die slagspreuk in Figuur 4 gebruik. Dit probeer verduidelik dat brief skryf meer omvattend is. Miskien is dit 'n onderwerp wat ons eie posowerhede wil aanspreek?



Figuur 4. Interessante Nederlandse slagspreuk.



A new **leaflet**, included with this issue, is available for promotional purposes. Designed by David Wigston, copies for distribution at meetings, stamp fairs etc. can be ordered from the PFSA Promotions Committee - contact Joh Groenewald RDPSA at johgroen@mweb.co.za .

British Africa

Fine Stamps, Proofs, Varieties & Covers



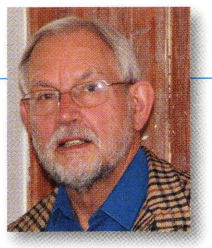
NATAL

1874 QV imperforate plate proofs in issued colours. Rare.

Filat AG

ifsda SBHV ASNP

Try a new source... *www.filat.ch*



South African Stamp Issues 2014 - part three

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

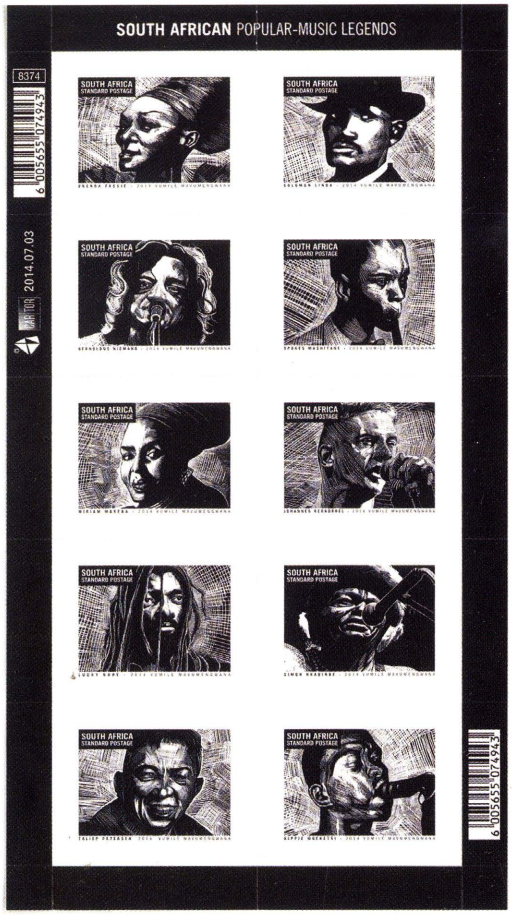
30 May 2014 – UKUTHUNGA celebrating the joy of creative embroidery

Denomination: Econoparcel* (R22.80)
Designs: Thandi Sithole and others from the Tunga Embroidery Studio, Hluhluwe.
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., the Netherlands.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 48 x 30.5mm. incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 115 x 85mm.
Perforation: 13.2 x 13.7 extending to lower margin of miniature sheet.
Gum: PVA.
*Paper:*102gsm stamp paper with phosphor coating and raised silk-screen ink to simulate embroidery.
Quantity: 100,000 miniature sheetlets.
Printing sheet size: 590 x 480mm. Comprising 16 miniature sheets in 4 rows of 4.
First Day Cover: No. 8.65 of standard size (189 x 101mm) of which 2,000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.53 – 'Hluhluwe / 30.05.2014', in gold.
***Note**: an Econoparcel is not bigger than 458 x 324 x 100mm and does not weigh more than 1 kilogram *(Postal Rates Brochure 2014 -2015)*

Paper: phosphor coated
Quantity: 100,000 miniature sheets.
Printing sheet size: 475 x 595mm, comprising 18 miniature sheets arranged in 6 rows of 3.
First Day Cover: No. 8.67 of standard size of which 2,000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.55 – 'WOODSTOCK 26.06.2014'.

3 July 2014 – SOUTH AFRICAN MUSIC LEGENDS

Denominations: 10 x Standard Postage (R3.00)
Designs: Scraper board artwork by Vumile Mavumengwana.
Printer: Cartor Security Printers, France.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 38 x 28mm.
Perforation: Die-cut simulated of gauge 11.
Stamps are separated by 8mm gutters, in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of individual stamps. These roulettes extend through the sheet margins and also through the backing paper.

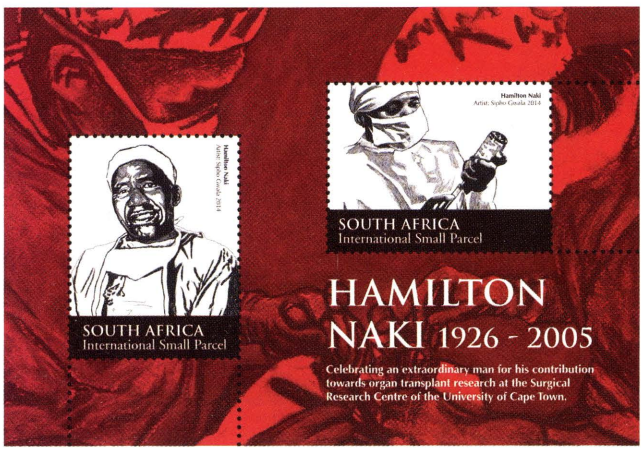


Gum: Self-adhesive.
Phosphor: 3mm frame around each stamp.
Sheetlet Size: 112 x 205mm.
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets.
Cylinder number: 8374 (black)
Printing sheet size: 620 x 450mm, comprising 10 sheetlets arranged in 2 rows of 5.
First Day Covers: Nos. 8.68 and 8.69 of standard size; 2,000 of each were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.56 – GRAHAMSTOWN · 3.7.2014', in gold.



26 June 2014 – HAMILTON NAKI (1926 – 2005) – A remarkable surgical craftsman who touched hearts and lives.

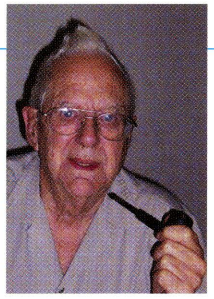
Denominations: 2 x International Small Parcel (R30.50)
Designer: Sipho Gwala.
Printer: Cartor Security Printers, France.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 27.5 x 37.0mm (vertical) and 37.0 x 27.5mm (horizontal), incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 109.5 x 74.5mm.
Perforation: 13.5 x 13.2 (vertical) 13.2 x 13.5mm (horizontal)
Gum: PVA



Acknowledgement: The above information was collated from SETEMPE Vol. 19 No. 2 with additional data from Connie Liebenberg Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group, together with images supplied by Thea Clemons of Philatelic Services.

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the stamp issue about Critically Endangered Birds that was to be issued on 11 June, has been postponed until further notice.

The SAPO would like to apologise for any inconvenience that this may cause.



South West Africa Officials Overprint Application Issues 2 and 3, ½d, 1d, 6d Values

by M. J. H. Tonking, S A Stamp Study Circle.

These Issues, consisting of the ½d,1d, 2d, and 6d values, were issued in May and August 1929.

In both Issues the Official overprint was applied in black letters. The ½d, 1d, and 6d values of Issue 2 had the words OFFICIAL and OFFISIEEL, applied horizontally on English and Afrikaans inscribed stamps respectively with the letters S.W.A. 17mm below the Official overprint.

Issue 3 had the same overprint applied vertically 12,5mm apart. The overprints were applied in the Government Printing Works by means of the typeset or letterpress printing processes.

ISSUE 2 OVERPRINT



ISSUE 3 OVERPRINT



For the first and only time the overprint applicable to these values in both Issue 2 and 3 was made by an extraordinary method. The complete sheets of 240 stamps were folded twice crossways into quarters and each 60 stamp pane was then overprinted one at a time. This onerous method of folding and unfolding of the sheets gave rise to the overprints being slightly out of alignment adjacent to the creases.

Since the identical overprint was applied to all four panes of each value, any overprint flaws noted occurred four times per sheet in the same relative positions six rows apart.

It is a mystery as to why the overprint was not simply applied one pane at a time on the open full sheet without the trouble of folding.

EXAMPLES OF ISSUE 2 REPETITION FLAWS



Row 6/4, 6/20, 26/4, 16/10.
16mm instead of 17mm between lines of overprint.

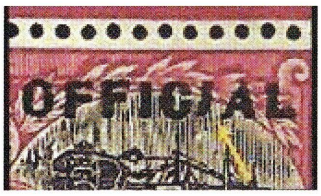


Row 10/5, 10/11, 20/5, 20/11.
Damaged bottom right leg of 'A' in S.W.A.

EXAMPLES OF ISSUE 3 REPETITION FLAWS



Row 2/3, 2/9, 12, 3, 12/9. Dent in bottom left side of 'O' in OFFICIAL.



Row 7/1, 7/7, 17/1, 17/7.
Bent 'i' and sloping left leg of 'A' in OFFICIAL.



Row 8/1, 8/7, 18/1, 18/7.
Short right leg of 'A' in S.W.A.



Row 9/6, 9/12, 19/6, 19/12.
Damaged 'S' in S.W.A.

The Maritzburg Philatelic Society

As Winter arrives more people tend to go for indoor activities and stamp collecting is one of them. Sales of rare stamps have also escalated which also helps to generate an interest in the hobby and an example of this is the 1c British Guiana stamp that sold for an unprecedented US$12 million (not nine million as reported elsewhere) in New York on 17 June this year! I hope this article will help create an even bigger interest in our hobby by fellow stamp-collectors and philatelists

The Maritzburg Philatelic Society, which is proudly 90 years old and still going strong, held a competition recently where members were invited to enter a five page exhibit covering one Country of their choice or an event from that Country. Some of the many entries received included, amongst others, Southern Rhodesia, Australia, Union of South Africa, South Africa and the 2010 FIFA World Cup, Great Britain and it's Inventions that Changed the World, and Castles and Palaces of Great Britain.

Despite cold weather and public holidays, several members attended and the Vice President of the Kwa-Zulu Natal Region of the PFSA, Bev McNaught-Davis and her husband Peter travelled up from Durban to participate.

Judging was done by the well-known Organist and Choir Leader, Marianne de Jager, who is an Associate Fellow of the Royal School of Church Music.

Marianne awarded first place to Ruth Sykes for her exhibit of Southern Rhodesia. She also gave an excellent critique of all the exhibits and encouraged participants to keep on showing their beautiful stamps.

Club President Dave Wyllie presented the CESA Cup (which was donated to the Maritzburg Philatelic Society in memory of C E S A Arbuckle, a prominent philatelist and past-President of the MPS as an award for the best Country Exhibit) to Ruth Sykes and said that the exhibits were great and that the judge had done a sterling job.

He went on to say that the competition had proved an excellent event and well worth repeating every year. The Maritzburg Philatelic Society will also be participating in the Wings, Wheels and Whistles Hobbies Fair on 02/03 August this year and members of the public are invited to visit their stall at the Pietermaritzburg Model Engineering Society, 78 Rudling Road, Bisley from 10h00 to 16h00 each day.

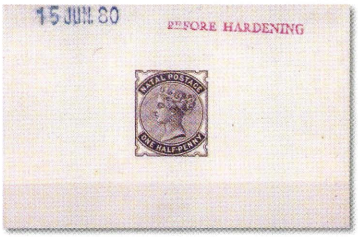
The Maritzburg Philatelic Society has regular meetings at the St Mathews Parish Hall on every third Monday of each month starting at 16h00 and members of the public are invited to attend.



LEFT TO RIGHT

Club President Dave Wyllie presenting the CESA Cup to Ruth Sykes (middle of picture) with the judge, Marianne de Jager, looking on.

CONSIGN
TO THE MARKET LEADERS









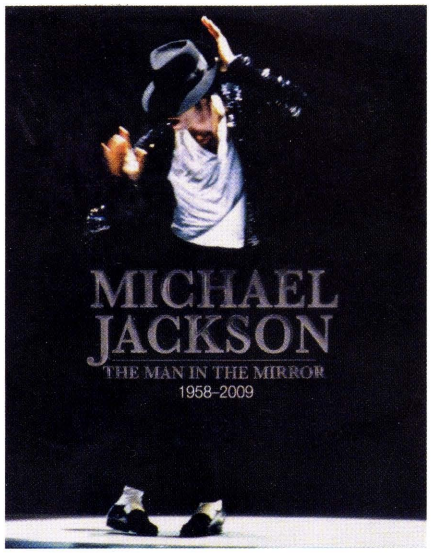
Stephan Welz & Co. | Johannesburg
4th Floor | South Tower | Nelson Mandela Square | Cnr Maude & 5th Street | Sandton | 2196
jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za
Tel +27 (0) 11 880 3125 | Fax +27 (0) 11 880 2656

Stephan Welz & Co. | Studio
Shop L38 | Nelson Mandela Square | Cnr Maude & 5th Street | Sandton | 2196
PO Box 52431 | Saxonwold | 2132
Tel +27 (0) 11 026 6567 / +27 (0) 11 026 6586

Stephan Welz & Co. | Cape Town
The Great Cellar | Alphen Estate | Alphen Drive | Constantia | 7806
ct@stephanwelzandco.co.za
Tel +27 21 794 6461 | Fax +27 (0) 11 880 2656

SW &Co.

CALLING ALL COLLECTORS









JOIN US AT OUR FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

STAMPS & COINS

Johannesburg: 27 August 2014
Johannesburg: 11 October 2014

For further information to consign material, please contact
Savo Tufegdzic +27 11 880 3125
savo.tufegdzic@stephanwelzandco.co.za

FIND US ON
bidorbuy.co.za
Africa's Largest Online Marketplace

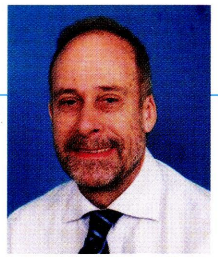
Stephan Welz & Co. EST. 1968
FINE ART & DESIGN AUCTIONEERS
www.stephanwelzandco.co.za

Online bidding managed by ATG Media SA through
www.the-saleroom.com
Europe's leading portal for live art and antiques auctions.

the-saleroom.com
live auctions

SW713

Money Orders at the Cape of Good Hope



by Andrew Briscoe, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

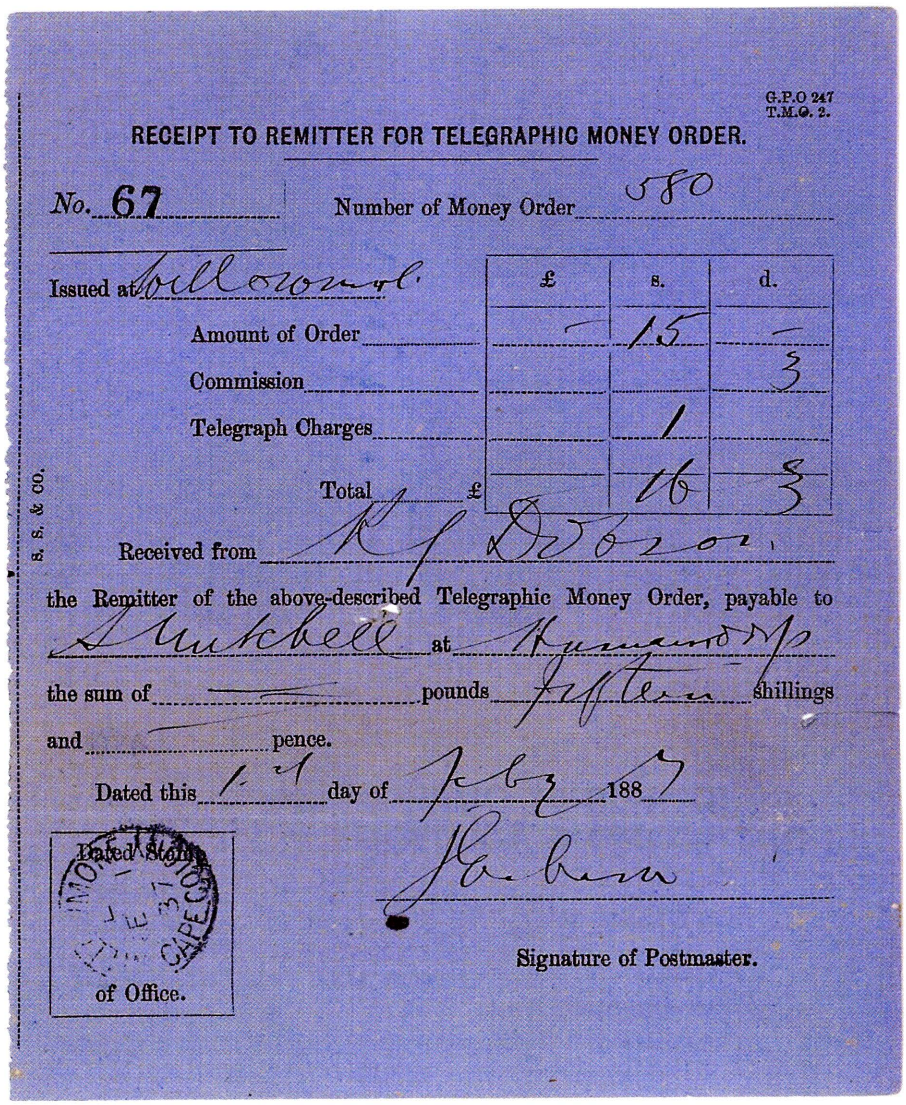
In the early years, the Post Office at the Cape of Good Hope was preoccupied with its core business, the carriage of the colony's mails. But in the second half of the nineteenth century, the Post Office's network of local officials was utilised to perform additional community services, some unconnected with the postal function. One such activity was the issuance and payment of money orders.

The money order system adopted at the Cape closely followed the model already designed by the British Post Office: a system intended not to interfere with the trade of banking 'which can be carried on infinitely better by private individuals than by a government establishment'. The aim of the system was to assist 'the poorer classes', such as those working away from home who sought a secure means of sending to their relatives such sums as they were able to save from their wages.

The Cape Postal Ordinance of 1846 authorised regulations to be made "for enabling the public to remit small sums of money through the post office by means of money orders", and in October of that year, the service became operational at the post offices of Cape Town, Beaufort, Clanwilliam, Colesburg, Cradock, George, Graaff-Reinet, Graham's Town, Somerset (East), Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Uitenhage, and Worcester. The limit for an order was £5, and the cost of the order was either six pence for a sum not exceeding £2 or one shilling for a sum up to £5. The entire cost was borne by the remitter.

The number of offices at which money orders could be issued or encashed was gradually extended, and some rural communities began to campaign for an increase in the amount that could be remitted in a single order. In 1855, for example, when Postmaster-General J. A. Le Sueur made a tour of inspection of the post offices in the country districts, a committee of the inhabitants of Burghersdorp proposed that the maximum amount for which a money order could be issued should be increased from £5 to £15: "In a district like ours, so remote from Cape Town, Graham's Town, and the other wealthier and older established towns of the colony, where local banks are a convenience we do not possess, the permission to increase the accommodation of post office money orders would be a great public convenience, and be accepted as a boon."

Although Le Sueur promised to submit the proposal to Government, he reminded the petitioners that the object of the system was "to enable poor persons to remit small earnings by means thereof, and not for commercial purposes." Le Sueur also doubted whether the proposal was practicable, since any "extensive issue of money orders would produce an accumulation of surplus capitals in the divisional chest, which would entail a heavy expenditure in being remitted to Cape Town." Notwithstanding these reservations, a year later, when Le Sueur submitted the report on his Tour of Inspection to the Governor, he recommended that the limit for a single money order should be increased to £10, which was accepted.



G.P.O 247
T.M.O. 2.

RECEIPT TO REMITTER FOR TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDER.

No. 67 Number of Money Order 580

Issued at Willowmore

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Order	—	15	—
Commission			3
Telegraph Charges		1	
Total £		16	3

Received from K J Dobson

the Remitter of the above-described Telegraphic Money Order, payable to S Mitchell at Humansdorp

the sum of — pounds fifteen shillings

and — pence.

Dated this 1st day of July 1887

Dated Stamp of Office.

Signature of Postmaster.

S. S. & CO.

International Money Orders

In the mean time, far away from the Cape, events were unfolding that would impact upon money order systems throughout the entire British Empire. For many years, the British Army Post Office had assisted troops serving overseas to send money home to their families. However, civilians serving with the troops, such as nurses, contractors and seamen had no access to this facility, and many of their families suffered hardship as a result. In 1855, during the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale added this role to her many other responsibilities, and was at one time despatching up to £50 per week in small cash deposits back to Britain. When news of Florence Nightingale's activities reached the press, the government soon ordered the British Post Office to extend its domestic money order system to assist civilians in the Crimea, at the domestic rates. Soon after this, civilians in Malta and Gibraltar (being located on the route from Crimea to Britain) were also allowed to participate in the system.

In 1858, the Post Office in British Canada proposed that the system could be further extended to enable money orders to be sent between Canada and Great Britain. This proposal was accepted, and in 1859, a cross-national system became operative on an experimental basis.

These developments overseas were closely monitored in Cape Town by George Aitchison, who worked in the General Post Office as the Chief Accountant. Aitchison knew that many settlers at the Cape would welcome a system that would enable them to remit small sums to the motherland through the post. There was, however, a fundamental defect in the money order system: it was only available at the 45 designated money order offices, 'situated at great distance from each other.' Aitchison therefore began to think about an alternative plan, which would enable the objective of the system to be 'attained in another way' so that such 'remittances could be made through any post office in the colony.'

In 1860, Aitchison was promoted to become Secretary to the Postmaster-General at the Cape, and soon afterwards, on 18 February, he wrote a letter to Rowland Hill, his counterpart at the General Post Office in London outlining his thoughts:

"The plan I propose is simply this:

1st. That English postage stamps be supplied to this department, to be disposed of to the public, for the purpose of remittance, at an advance, say of six per cent upon their legitimate value; that this commission be divided into three equal parts, between the postmaster vending the stamps, and the British and Colonial Governments.

2nd. That the head office here be charged with the distribution of these stamps to the offices throughout the colony, and be accountable for the stamps as they are disposed of, and for the commission of two per cent to the British office upon their sale."

Under Aitchison's plan, the person purchasing such English postage stamps in the Cape would then be able to post the stamps (in unused and uncancelled condition) to his correspondent in Britain, who would then take them to his local post office and claim their cash equivalence. Ingenious though this plan might appear, it did not impress Hill who replied in a letter dated 5 April 1860: "The plan is, however, not free from objection, inasmuch as it offers some temptation to forgery, and a yet greater temptation to stealing from letters."

Following a careful evaluation of the experimental Canadian system, the British Post Office developed a prototype international money order system that was soon extended to most of the British Empire. In 1862, arrangements were made for the direct exchange of money orders between post offices in the Cape and the United Kingdom. In the years that followed, the Cape Post Office made similar arrangements with many additional countries, both neighbouring and distant.

Developments in the Money Order System

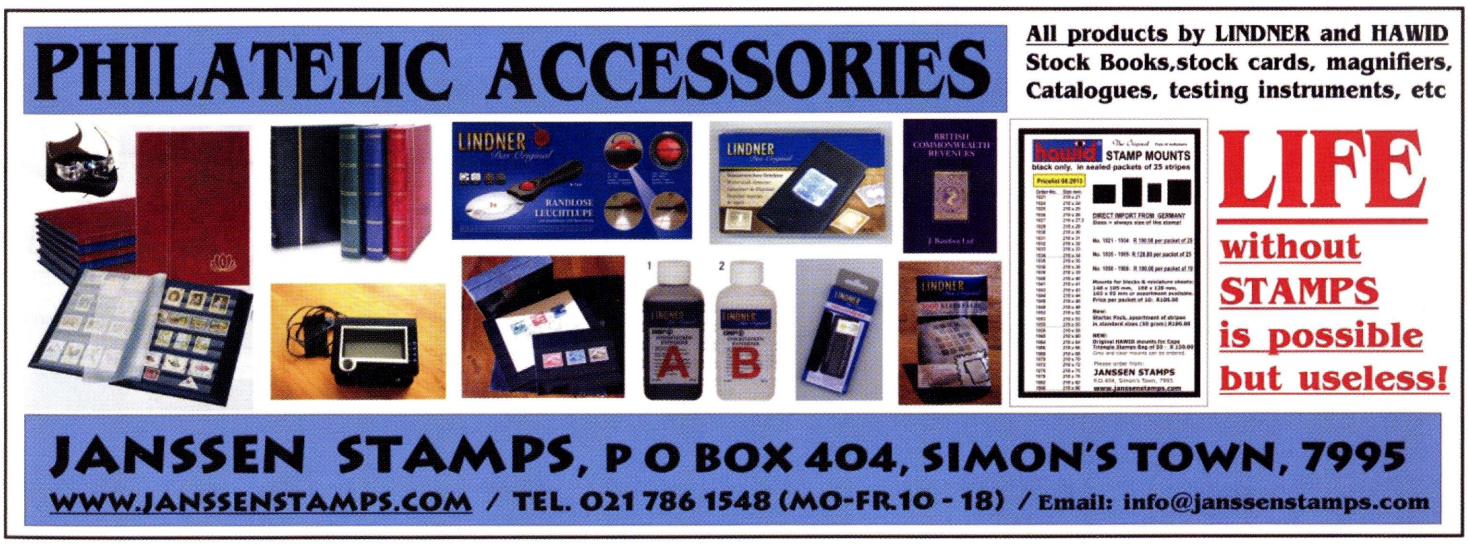
The total value of money orders issued at the Cape gradually increased year by year, and exceeded £60,000 in 1873. Although the system's objective was always to provide a simple and safe means of remitting small sums of money, it was occasionally utilised for the transmission of substantial amounts: in 1883, for example, the Postmaster-General reported a case in which "no less than 75 orders to the value of £750 were sent as a single remittance by an individual remitter to a correspondent in India".

In 1883, telegraphic money orders became available between Money Order Offices in the Colony which also had telegraphic communication. The usual rate of commission was charged for this service, with the addition of the charge for the advice telegram, calculated at the ordinary telegraph rate. The illustrated receipt is for a telegraphic money order to the value of fifteen shillings, issued at Willowmore Post Office on 1 February 1887 and payable to S. Mitchell at Humansdorp. The remitter, R.J. Dobson, paid sixteen shillings and three pence for this facility. Surprisingly, telegraphic money orders were not available in the United Kingdom until 1889, six years after their introduction in the Cape.

In 1898, when over 360,000 money orders were issued, the number of offices authorised to conduct money order business exceeded 300, and the total value of the orders issued exceeded a million pounds. By 1905, when the maximum amount that could be remitted by a single order was raised from £10 to £40, money order business could be transacted between 349 authorised post offices in the Cape and those of 25 foreign countries ranging alphabetically from Austria to Zanzibar.

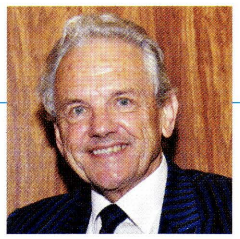
Bibliography

- Cape Government Printer: *Report of a Tour of Inspection of the Post Offices in the Country Districts* 1856.
- Howard Robinson: *The British Post Office*, Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut, 1948.
- ***Additional references:*** *Cape Ordinances, Cape Postmaster-General's Annual Reports,* letters contained in the Cape Archives.



British Bechuanaland

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



Bechuanaland, the country that was to attain its independence as the Republic of Botswana in 1966, was referred to by Cecil John Rhodes in 1883 as *"The Suez Canal of this country (South Africa), the key of its road to the interior"*. Rhodes served for a while as the Deputy Commissioner for Bechuanaland and recognised the strategic importance of the country being bounded as it was on the west by German South West Africa and on the east by President Kruger's Transvaal Republic. In addition, the Cape Colony to the south was eager to extend its borders northwards. The presence of two self-styled independent districts in the Northern Cape, Goshen and Stellaland with the latter, incidentally, going so far as to produce its own postage stamps, served to complicate relationships. Although British Sovereignty over the territory had been proclaimed in the name of Queen Victoria in 1884, a military expedition under General Sir Charles Warren was despatched in the following year *"to remove the filibusters, to pacificate the country, to reinstate the natives in their land, to take such measures as are necessary to prevent further depredations and, finally, to hold the country until its further destiny is known"*. Thus it was that in September, 1885, the vast expanse to the north of the Malopo River became the Protectorate of Bechuanaland while the area to the south, including Stellaland and Goshen, was constituted as the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland. This state of affairs persisted until November 1895 when the Colony was annexed by the then independent Cape of Good Hope



Regular postage stamps of the Cape of Good Hope in values from a halfpenny (½d) to one shilling (1/-) and with a suitable overprint were put on sale in the Colony in December 1885 and in November 1887 they were supplemented by the current ½d vermillion Queen Victoria definitive stamp of Great Britain, again with the overprint reading 'British Bechuanaland'. Also at that time stamps were issued in values from 1d up to £5 in a design that had been produced originally for British fiscal stamps but with the added inscription of 'British Bechuanaland Postage & Revenue'.

Pre-stamped post cards had been introduced in Great Britain in 1870 and a quantity of the penny red card of 1892 were also overprinted for the Colony. The pre-printed 1d stamp on the card shown here was exceptional in that it incorporated a full-length portrait of the Queen rather than her head in profile as it had appeared on the iconic 'Penny Black' of 1840 and, in fact, on all other British stamps of the 19th Century. The imprint of the stamp was surcharged with the wording 'Three Half Pence', i.e. 1½d, to suit the local rate for post cards that had been introduced in 1891. Although after 1895 no more stamps were printed in the name of British Bechuanaland, those that were already in circulation remained valid until 1897 as shown by the card illustrated. In this case a ½d vermillion stamp was added to cover delivery beyond the territorial limit of the country. It was posted from the border village of Ramoutsa on 14 February 1897 and was addressed to Hermannsburg near Greytown in Natal. Apparently, in 1854, German missionaries had been thwarted in an attempt to extend their influence to Ethiopia and had also been unable to obtain permission from Mpande, King of the Zulus, to create a mission station in Zululand. Accordingly, they purchased the farm of *Perseverance* near Greytown and thereon they established the settlement of Hermannsburg as a German Lutheran Mission Station. It was also the site of a boy's school that could number amongst its alumni no less a personage than General Louis Botha, the son of a German Voortrekker and a man who was destined to become, in 1907, the first Prime Minister both of the Transvaal and, three years later, of the Union of South Africa.

Rather disappointingly, the hand-written message on the reverse of the card does not convey any news of earth-shattering or even international importance but merely translates as

"Dear Director, The drought hits again. The people here are worried that the gardens won't thrive again. How horrible, hunger impending once again.

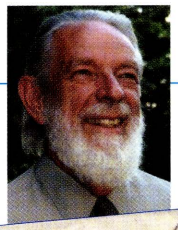
Yours faithfully G Behrens".

I am grateful to Wolfgang Meiss for his translation from the original text that was written in classical German.



Seychelle : plaaslike pos kry die seël aan die agterkant

deur Joh Groenewald, Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging (Jhb)



SEËLS agter op die koevert ? Ja, dié gebruik bestaan op die Seychelle, waar dit die normale praktyk vir plaaslike pos is.

Die koevert word soos normaalweg op die voorkant van die adres voorsien, die brief of kaartjie word ingesteek, die flap aan die agterkant word toegevou en die seël word oor die flap geplak om dit aan die koevert te bind en so te 'verseël', letterlik gesproke.

Die tradisionele, wêreldwye prosedure is dat die seël(s) regs bo aan die voorkant van die koevert aangebring word, en die dat die adres verkieslik in die regs-onderste kwadrant geskryf word. Dit is ook hoe die Suid-Afrikaanse poskantoor aanbeveel, byvoorbeeld in die postarieweboekie (binne-agterblad) en die poskodeboekie (bl 4).

Die Poskantoor bepaal ook dat die adres van die afsender heel links bo op die sigkant van die koevert kan kom.

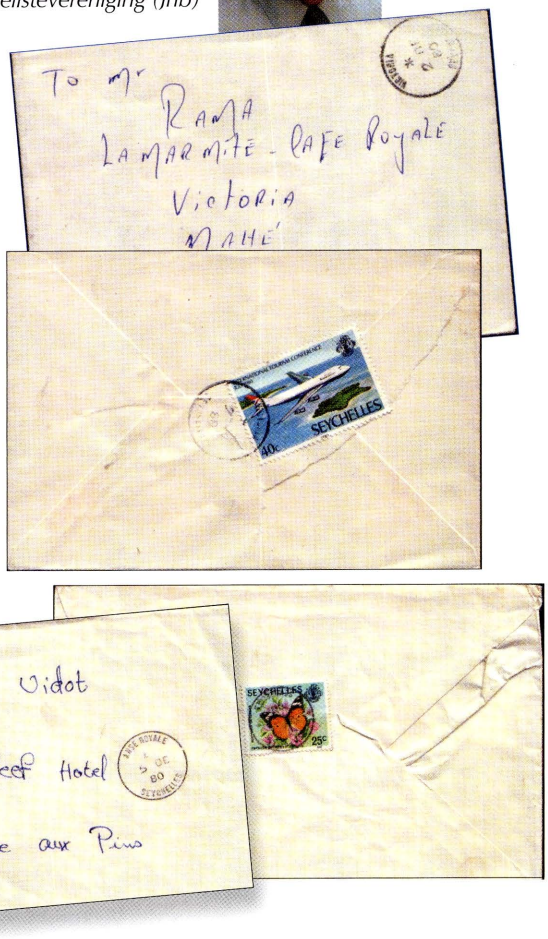
Die 'seël agter' is 'n aspek van posgeskiedenis wat blykbaar maklik deur versamelaars van die Seychelle misgekyk word. Trouens, dit word misgekyk deur die handboekskrytwers.

Die omvattende werke oor die seëls en posgeskiedenis van die Seychelle is *Seychelles Postage Stamps and Postal History* deur H V Farmer, uitgegee deur Robson Lowe (1955), *en Seychelles Postal History and Postage Stamps to 1976*, deur S Hopson en B M McCloy, uitgegee deur die Indian Ocean Study Circle (2002).

Dié handboeke vermeld glad nie die praktyk om plaaslike briewe agterop te frankeer nie.

'n Afgetrede posbeampte van Victoria, die hoofsentrum op die eiland Mahé, Léon Frichot, sê die gebruik het waarskynlik ontstaan deurdat die voorafgegomde plakstroke op die flap van koeverte verweer of vergaan het, vanweë die tropiese klimaat (hitte, humiditeit). Dus, om die koevert toegeplak of verseël te kry, is die posseël oor die flap geplak.

Hy sê briewe na buitelandse bestemmings word 'reg' gefrankeer met die seël voorop die koevert,. Dit is ook die geval met die grootste deel van die plaaslike besigheidspos, maar plaaslike private pos kom byna alles 'sonder seël' by die sorteerkantoor aan. "Ons moet die koevert omdraai en die seël agterop ook afstempel. Dis meer werk maar ons is gewoond daaraan."



Die sigkant en keersy van 'n koevert gepos by Anse Royale aan die suidooskus van Mahé-eiland. Die koeverte is albei van Desember 1980.

New Stanley Gibbons Catalogues

New Catalogues available now

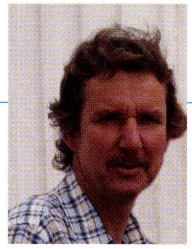


R500 **R930** **R710** **R500**

The new SG Southern & Central African Catalogue will be here in August

Peter Bale Philatelics

P.O Box 3719, Honeydew 2040 - balep@iafrica.com - Tel:011-462-2463 - Cell:082-330-3925



Deel 9: Versierde Poskantore *Coligny* (Noordwes Provinsie)

deur Prof Garry Osthoff, OFS PS. Bloemfontein

DECORATED POST OFFICES, Part 9: Coligny (North West Province)

Coligny, originally named Treurfontein, was renamed in 1923 after the Huguenot leader Admiral Gaspard de Coligny. The post office of Coligny in Voortrekker Street was built in 1937. The ceramic tile panels were created by Isa Cameron and depict diamond mining. Coligny is situated at the Northern edge of the diamond digging areas, while the theme actually describes the history of Kimberley. The nearby Lichtenburg experienced a rush in 1926 for diamond claims in old river beds. The upper panel on the right shows the sale of the Star of South Africa by Booi, a herder, who found it on the banks of the Orange River, south of Kimberley. A farmer, Schalk van Niekerk bought it for 500 sheep, 10 oxen, a horse with bridle and saddle, and a wagon. The buying price for 'a herd of cattle', as described on the panel, is wrong. The 83.5 carat diamond was sold for £11 300. After being cut into an oval shape of 46.5 carat, it was sold for £30 000 to Lord Dudley. Hence the other description of Dudley Diamond. This large gem sparked the diamond rush to Kimberley. The panel shows the transaction in front of a Tswana hut with fields of maize and sorghum in the background. These are in flower, which correctly dates the deal as 'early in 1869'. The lower panel shows activities on the diggings: gravel digging, sifting and sorting. The main theme is an ox wagon, probably that of a trader. The man in the foreground is neatly dressed with shiny boots, and therefore is probably not a worker, but the claim owner, a diamond buyer or a trader. He wears a pith sun hat, suggesting he be a recent arrival or an ex-soldier. The date on the panel of 1860-1870 is wrong, because the rush only started after the sale of the diamond in London in 1870.

Coligny is gestig as Treurfontein maar is in 1923 hernoem na die Hugenoteleier Admiraal Gaspard de Coligny. Die poskantoor van Coligny aan die Noordekant van Voortrekkerstraat is gebou in 1937. Die teëlpanele is deur Isa Cameron en beskryf die tema van diamantontdekking en diamatdelwery. Coligny is eerder bekend vir landbouproduksie, veral mielies, maar dit lê aan die Noordelike rand van die diamantdelwerye. Die paneel aan die regterkant van die ingang wys die verkoop van die Ster van Suid Afrika deur Booi, 'n skaapwagter, aan 'n boer Schalk van Niekerk. Die koopbedrag was nie 'n trop beeste, soos op die paneel beskryf nie, maar 500 skape, 10 osse, 'n perd met saal en tuig asook 'n wa. Dit was 'n hoë prys, maar Schalk wou dit as advertensie laat dien sodat alle opteldiamante na hom gebring sou word. Dit was die tweede diamant wat hy by skaapwagters gevind het. Die diamant was 83.5 karaat, wat hy toe aan Louis Hond, 'n diamantkoper, verkoop het vir £11,300. Hond het dit aan die Lilienfeld broers verkoop, wat dit in 1870 in London vir £25,000 verkoop het aan Hunt en Roskell. Die diamant is geslyp in 'n groot ovaal vorm van 46.5 karaat en genoem die Ster van Afrika. Dit is vir £30, 000 aan Lord Dudley verkoop, van daar die naam Dudley diamant. Hierdie groot diamant het die diamantstormloop na Suid Afrika, spesifiek Kimberley, ontketen. Dat hierdie geskiedenis op die poskantoor van Coligny gewys word is eintlik onvanpas want die Ster van Suid Afrika is ontdek 200km Suidwes daarvan op die plaas Zandfontein, geleë teen die Oranjerivier en 35km Suid van Kimberley. Die nabygeleë Lichtenburg het in 1926 'n stormloop ervaar om diamantkleims in ou rivierlope, wat dalk die rede mag wees vir hierdie kunswerke te Coligny.

Op die paneel word gewys hoe 'n trop beeste in 'n stofwolk aangejaag word deur twee klein veewagters, die voorste geklee in vodde en die agterste slegs in 'n broek. Van Niekerk, netjies uitgevat in baadjie en onderbaadjie, en Booi sonder skoene maar redelik goeie werksklere, kyk toe. 'n Vrou in 'n lang pienk rok met bagasie op die kop, loop verby. Is sy en die veewagters Booi se familie? In die agtergrond is 'n tipiese Tswanahut met grasdak op pale, wat die dak bo die muur uitlig vir ventilasie. Regs daarvan is twee akkers met onderskeidelik sorghum en mielies wat reeds saad dra en die gebeurtenis as rondom Maart dui, en dus strook met die handel van die diamant 'vroeg in 1869'. Die bome in die agtergrond is vreemd in die gebied wat grens aan die Kalahari en Karoo.

Die tweede paneel beeld die aktiwiteite op die diamantdelwerye uit. Die datum op die beskrywing as 1860 -1870 is verkeerd, aangesien die stormloop gevolg het op die ontdekking en verkoop van die Ster van Suid Afrika. Links op die prent grawe werkers gruis, 'n ander sif dit en onder 'n boom sit 'n man aan 'n tafel wat die gruis sorteer. In die agtergrond is tente en 'n wa, en dit lyk asof 'n man 'n ryperd inbreek. Die hooftema is 'n ossewa, heel waarskynlik van 'n handelaar, wat goedere soos 'n kruiwa verkoop. Dit wil voorkom asof die werkers links op die prent items van die wa aflaai. Die touleier sit en wag geduldig terwyl die netjies gelkeede man in die voorgrond diamante bekyk of geld tel. Volgens sy netjiese klere en blink stewels, is hy duidelik nie een van die werkers nie; dalk die handelaar, diamantkoper of die eienaar van die delwery. Hy dra 'n sonhoed van kurk, wat beteken dat hy onlangs eers by diamantstormloop aangesluit het, maar hy mag ook 'n oud-soldaat wees. 'n Maer straatbrak wat in die son lê en slaap en die teenwoordigheid van slegs 'n paar klein bome wat skadu bied rond die toneel van die werksplek af.

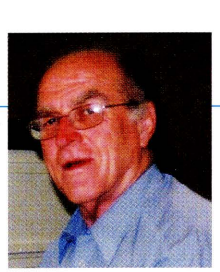
Verwysing: McNish JT (1968) *The Road to El Dorado.*

Bedankings: Richard Oliver vir geskiedkundige en tegniese advies oor delwery.




Mr van Niekerk buys the Dudley diamond from a Griqua for a herd of cattle.
Mnr van Niekerk koop die Dudley-diamant van 'n Griekwa vir 'n trop beeste


The Diggings in the Old Days
1866 – 1870
Die Delwerye in die Ou Dae
1866 – 1870



WORLD WAR 2 SOUTH AFRICAN CENSOR TYPES AND NUMBERS AND THEIR ALLOCATION

by Jim Findlay RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and the South African Military Mail Study Group. P.O. Box 3474, Parklands, 2121 South Africa. Email: jbrfindlay@telkomsa.net

CONTINUES from the JUNE 2014 issue of *The SA Philatelist:*

Type SA 101 or SA1B – Double line Afrikaans and Type SA 102 - Diamond shape censor mark

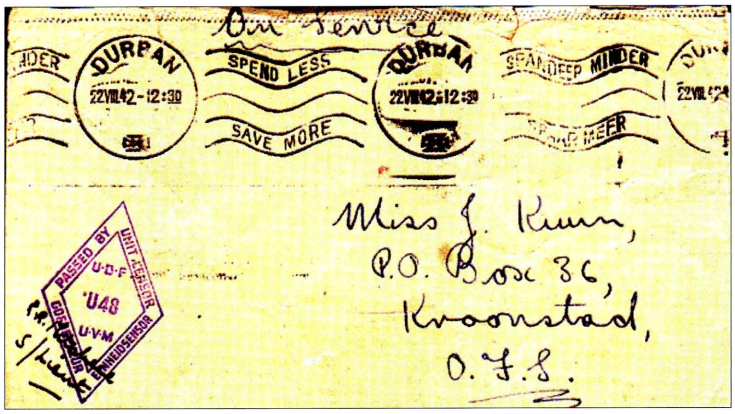


Fig 3: An example of South African censor mark Type SA 102.

Type SA 101 or SA1B – Double line Afrikaans.
[*F.W. Benians – *Egypt Postage Prepaid Military Datestamps 1941-1947*; Forces Postal History Society Type SA1B; ESC No. U2]

Collections Consulted: JA = John Ahmad; PB = Peter Bale; JD = the late John Daynes; CG = Clinton Goslin; CM = the late Chris Miller; TM = the late Tom Mullins; HL = Lappe Laubscher; RR = Rory Ryan; DY = Dave Young. The censor number marked with an asterisk (*) are from F.W. Benians - *Egypt Postage Prepaid Military Datestamps 1941-1947*. SA = South Africa; CoA = Coat of Arms censor location identity cachet.

No.	Date.	A.P.O.	Formation – Unit - Sender	Location - Remarks
201	24.03.41	2	6 AA Bty, SAA (vd Westhuizen)	Nairobi, Kenya
204	16.04.41	EA 60		Addis Ababa, Abyssinia
220	27.06.41	-	Air Force Station Zwartkop	Pretoria (censored elsewhere?).
288*	19.02.42	EPP 31	SAAF HQ	Cairo
301	6.05.41	6		Nanyuki, Kenya
303	3.01.41	17	5 SA Inf Bde (? 3 Transvaal Scottish)	Marsabit, Kenya
303	14.01.41	17	(Capt. Selacwer) (JA)	Marsabit, Kenya (?)
303	1.04.41	17	5 SA Inf Bde	Wajir, Kenya
303	2.04.41	EPP 47		(Amiriya) 5 SA Bde
303	3.04.41	17	5 SA Inf Bde (? 3 Transvaal Scottish, Selesnick)	Wajir, Kenya
303	25.04.41	4	5 SA Inf Bde (? 3 Transvaal Scottish, Selesnick)	Mombasa, Kenya
303	9.05.41	EPP 4	Cape Town Highlanders (HL)	
303	1.06.41	EPP 47	3 Transvaal Scottish (Lt D Furnis) (JA)	Mersa Matruh
303*	17.07.41	EPP 47	5 SA Inf Bde	Mersa Matruh
303	17.07.41	EPP 47 (17)	5 SA Inf Bde	Mersa Matruh
303	21.07.41	EPP ?	3 Transvaal Scottish (L/Cpl Hulley)	Mersa Matruh
303	19.10.41	EPP 47 (17)	5 SA Inf Bde	Mersa Matruh
305	31.12.40	10	(Cachet in black) (JA)	Nairobi Civil Airport
305	24.02.42	EA 69		Gilgil Camp
306	19.11.41	EA APO 57	SAAF	Nairobi
309	4 .04.41	11		Gilgil Camp
309*	21.10.41	EPP 99		Mersa Matruh
309	1.11.41	EPP 99	DEOR (WMCM)	Mersa Matruh
310	13.12.40	7	(JA)	Marsabit (?)
310	15.12.41	8		Mersa Matruh
310	4.02.42	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
310*	12.07.42	EPP 55		El Alamein
312	29.08.41	EA 60		Addis Ababa
314	16.04.41	11	(JA)	Gilgil Camp
314	7.05.41	11	(JA)	Gilgil Camp
314	14.05.41	11		Gilgil Camp
314	27.05.41	11	(JA)	Gilgil Camp
314*	4.01.42	EPP 83	SA Signal Corps	Mersa Matruh
315	2?.02.41	17	(JA)	Ethiopia Mega (?)
315*	28.03.41	EPP 47	5 SA Inf Bde	Amiriya, Egypt
316	31.12.40	2	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
316	8.01.41	2	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
316	20.01.41	17	5 SA Inf Bde (? 3 Transvaal Scottish)	Marsabit
316	14.02.41	2	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nairobi
316	12.05.41	6	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Nanyuki
316	15.05.41	2		Nairobi
316	19.07.41	EPP 70	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	(APO 35)
316	12.08.41	EA 60	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Addis Ababa
316	12.09.41	EPP 70	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Amiriya

No.	Date.	A.P.O.	Formation – Unit - Sender	Location - Remarks
316	13.10.41	EPP 73	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Mersa Matruh
316	3.11.41	EPP 37	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Helwan, Egypt
316*	18.02.42	EPP 100		El Alamein
316*	12.04.42	EPP 63	4th Bty, 2 AA Regiment, SAA	El Alamein
316	30.04.42	EPP 101	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Cairo
316	4.05.42	EPP 100	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Tobruk, Libya
317	31.03.41	17		Nanyuki, Kenya.
319	21.12.40	13	SAEC (Lt Boardman) (JA)	Isiolo
319	15.05.41	13	SAEC (Lt Boardman) (JA)	Kunchurro
319*	2.07.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
319*	14.07.41	EPP 70	SAEC	Amiriya
319*	7.11.41	EPP 34	SAEC	Mersa Matruh
320	12.12.40	11		Gilgil Camp
320	26.12.40	11	SA Irish Regiment (HL)	Gilgil Camp
320	14.02.41	11	5 SA Inf Bde	Mega
320	11.03.41	17	5 SA Inf Bde	Wajir
320	15.03.41	EPP 47	5 SA Inf Bde	Amiriya (?)
320	18.03.41	17	(JA)	Kenya (?)
320	5.07.41	EPP 47	(JA)	Mersa Matruh (?)
322*	15.01.42	EPP 31	SAAF HQ	Cairo
323	25.05.41			Nairobi
323	25.05.41			Nairobi
323	3.07.41	EA 53		Ethiopia
324*	20.01.42	EPP 31	SAAF HQ	Cairo
326*	14.12.41	EPP34	10 Field Bty, 4th Field Regt	Sidi Barani
329	15.03.41	21	SAEC (?) (JA)	Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland
330	9.12.40	13	1 SA Inf Div HQ	Isiolo, Kenya
330*	17.08.41	EPP 70		Amiriya
330*	23.08.41	EPP 47	5 SA Inf Bde	Mersa Matruh
330*	3.10.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
331	25.06.41	15		Berbera, British Somaliland
332	1.11.41	EPP 71		Cairo
333	6.01.41	2		Nairobi
333	4.02.41	2		Nairobi
334	15.03.41	6		Nanyuki
334	15.05.41	4		Mombasa
334*	28.04.42	EPP 34		El Alamein (?)
334*	18.09.41	EPP 47	5 SA Inf Bde	Mersa Matruh
336	18.12.40	6		Nanyuki
336	27.01.41	6	(JA)	Nanyuki
337	21.03.41	21		Mogadishu
337	21.04.41	15		Berbera
337	29.11.41	EA APO 65	7th SA Res MT Coy (J Cooper) (RR)	Jijiga, Ethiopia.
337*	2.03.42	EPP 59	1-7 SA Res Motor Transport Coy	El Alamein (?)
337	16.03.42	FPO 191	1-7 SA Res Motor Transport Coy (Cooper)	5 LoC office, Egypt
340	24.12.40	13	1 SA Inf Div HQ	Isiolo, Kenya
340*	14.07.41	EPP 73		Mersa Matruh
341*	4.10.41	EPP 70	5 SA Reserve Motor Transport Coy	Amiriya

No.	Date.	A.P.O.	Formation – Unit - Sender	Location - Remarks
341*	28.10.41	EPP 63	5 SA Reserve Motor Transport Coy	El Alamein
341	20.11.41	EPP 63		El Alamein; 3 SA Bde
341*	28.11.41	EPP 79		El Alamein
341*	13.01.42	EPP 71	5 SA Reserve Motor Transport Coy	Cairo
344	31.07.41	17	5 SA Inf Bde	Mersa Matruh
346*	18.09.42	EPP 100		
348	11.03.41	13	1 SA Inf Div HQ	Wajir
352	30.06.41	EA 58		Dessie, Abyssinia
353	18.03.41	19	(2nd Lt Hamling) (JA)	It Somaliland (?)
353	11.09.41	EA 60		Addis Ababa
353	12.07.41	EA		-
357*	1.12.41	EPP 63		El Alamein
357	7.01.42	EPP 83	1 SA Div Postal Unit	Mersa Matruh; APO 9
357*	17.01.42	EPP 83		Mersa Matruh
357*	4.02.42	EPP ?	7 Field Dental Unit (Capt A Gordon)	
357*	24.04.42	EPP 99		Qassassin, Egypt
361*	10.03.42	EPP 71		Cairo
364*	23.03.41	EPP 73		Amiriya
364*	11.09.41	EPP 70	6 SA Armoured Car Regiment	Amiriya
364*	12.12.41	EPP 63		El Alamein
364	12.9.42	29	(EPP 71)	Cairo
364			SA Army Postal Services	Nairobi
373	6.06.41	APO 24	SAEC	Dire Dawa, Abyssinia
373	26.01.42	FPO 149	39th Railway Construction Company SAEC	Adloun, Palestine. [FPO = M.E.]
373	4.02.42	FPO 149	39th Railway Construction Company SAEC	Adloun
374	9.06.41	10		Nairobi
377*	2.03.42	EPP 59	M Transport	Alexandria / Amiriya South
379	13.08.41	EA 2	(JA)	Nairobi
402	16.06.41	EA 60	4th Bty, 2 Anti Aircraft Bde. (Herman; PB)	Addis Ababa
404	25.02.42	FPO 149	Composite Railway Oper. Coy. (Palestine)	FPO at LoC M.E.
410*	8.06.41	EPP 70	6 SA Armoured Car Regiment	Amiriya
410*	24.06.41	EPP 60	6 SA Armoured Car Regiment	Mareopolis
411*	15.10.41	EPP 52		Cairo
420*	3.07.41	EPP 40		
420*	?.08.41	EPP 37	UDF Base Depot	Helwan
425	16.11.41	EPP 34	(S.J. Sinclair)	2 SA Bde
425*	18.03.42	EPP 67	(106 SA General Hospital?)	
427	17.12.43	-	No. 25 SAAF Squadron (CM)	Port Elizabeth
441	23.11.1941	EA APO 54	Sgt H Friedman, A.F.V.R.&T.	Gondar, Abyssinia

Type SA 102 - Diamond

No.	Date.	A.P.O.	Formation – Unit - Sender	Location - Remarks
U 5	8.09.1942	East London		Sender Lt. EE Young, to Scotland (JA)
U 5	-	-	41 Air School	East London, SA (JA)
U 7	-	-	41 Air School	Port Alfred, SA
U 40	1.09.42	Durban	-	Durban, SA
U 40	3.11.42	Durban	From Maj. GDB Williams	Durban to Johannesburg
U 44	2.11.42	Mob PO	Durban Mobile PO 6.	At Congella Base, SA
U 48	22.08.42	Durban	Censored by S/Lt R Mitchell	OAS Navy mail
U 57	-	-	Ship's mail to Eire.	-
U 57	-	-	To Burnley, Lancs, UK.	(JA)
U 68	-	-	Oribi Military Hospital	Pietermaritzburg, SA
U 69	2.09.43	-	Oribi Military Hospital	Pietermaritzburg. From Janet Meikle to Fife, Scotland (JA)
U 122	20.07.43	-	Durban to USA.	(JA)
U 127	-	-	Imperial Hospital & Convalescent Depot	(JA)
U 198	-	-	OAS, Imperial Hospital, Howick, to USA	Sender S/Sgt E Oxland, WAAS
U 332	-	-	Censor Lt. J. Herbert	(JA)
U 338	16.09.43	Pietermaritzburg		Pietermaritzburg, SA
U 350	-	-	Sender 159816 V Gnr. Graham	(JA)
U 354	-	-	-	Censored Cape Town (CoA' R')
U 354	-	-	R.L.I. Bertie Simpkins (HL)	-
U 368	1.11.43	-	Sender - Hay Paddock; CoA 'N'	Pietermaritzburg
U 369	-	-	To Johannesburg	(JA)
U 477	6.02.45	?	SOMF Seaward Defence (JA)	Cape Town, SA
U 482	5.12.40	Paquebot	(HL)	Durban, SA
U 487	21.12.44	-	Seaward Defence Force. East London	Sender AB FA Ikin to London UK. (JA)
U 488	-	-	Seaward Defence, Walvis Bay;CoA 'M'	Walvis Bay;CoA Cape Town
U 488	9.03.45	Durban		Durban, SA
U 583	3.05.43	EPP71	EPP71 attached to SA APO 29	Cairo
U 600	-	-	To Johannesburg	(JA)

References:

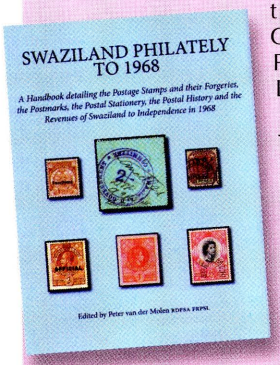
- Benians, F.W. 1978. *Egypt Postage Prepaid Military Datestamps 1941-1947* published by National Philatelic Society, London.
- Daynes, J.A. 1987. *World War Two Censor Marks* published by The Forces Postal History Society. Originally published in 1984, reprinted in 1986 and 1987.
- Findlay, J.B.R. 2004. *Some South African Mobile Post Office Movements in East and North Africa in World War 2* published in in the Forces Postal History Society Journal, Newsletter 262, Winter 2004, pages 338-344. Also published in *The Post Office Stone,* Vol. 37, No.1, July 2007, pages 3-8.
- North, J.W. 1970. *South African Army Postal Services 1940-1946* published in Militaria, 2:6 (1970), 1-51.
- Proud, E.B. 1989. *The Postal History of the South African Army Postal Services* published by Proud Bailey Co., Ltd.
- Rossiter, S. *History of the East African Army Postal Service* edited by E.B. Proud and published by Proud Bailey Co., Ltd. (No date of publication).

ERRATUM FOR PART ONE, BY AUTHOR:

An error has been pointed out in the table of censor numbers....Number 151 has the date 31 February!!! Because of the other dates for No. 151 being only in February, the options are either (i) 21 Feb or (ii) delete it.

POSSIBLE REPRINT OF *SWAZILAND PHILATELY TO 1968,*

by John Sacher CBE FRPSL, Chairman of the Publications Committee, the Royal Philatelic Society London.



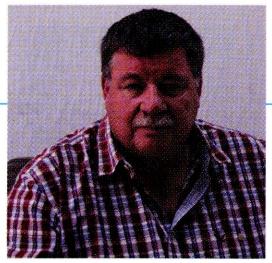
The Royal's publication of Peter van der Molen's *Swaziland Philately to 1968* last year was a great success: in fact, it was the fastest a title has ever sold out! We are still regularly receiving requests for copies, despite the 'sold out' signs.

The Publications Committee have considered carefully the possibility of producing a short run reprint, and it has been decided to do so as long as sufficient interest is shown. This will not be a second edition, but a few minor typographical errors will be corrected.

If a reprint goes ahead, it will be hard bound with a dust jacket. Inevitably the unit costs of a shorter print will be slightly higher, and the new stock will be sold at £75 retail, or £68 to members, which for this particular book will also be applicable to members of PFSA affiliated societies.

Should you wish to take advantage of this reprint, please contact the RPSL office at No.41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY or by telephone +44 (0) 20 7486 1044 or by email to secretary@rpsl.org.uk.

A decision to go ahead will be taken by considering the interest shown by 30 September 2014.



The 1935 Silver Jubilee 6d Double Bar to 'A' of AFRIKA: A persistent descriptive error

by Andre du Plessis, Pretoria Philatelic Society

Many collectors, including myself, use either the *Stamps of South Africa – Handbook/Catalogue (SHB)* or *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910-1961 (H)* as their definitive sources for identifying errors. My interest in collecting the Union of South Africa 1935 Silver Jubilee (SJ) issue was prompted by the fact that this issue lends itself to the collector interested in varieties in flaws on stamps.

The SJ was only the third commemorative issue by the Union. It followed the Union's first stamp (2½d issued 31 May 1910) and Voortrekker Memorial Fund set (issued 3 May 1933). The SJ issue was the result of a 1934 Empire and Dominion wide decision to honour the 25th year of King George V's accession to the throne on 6 May 1935.

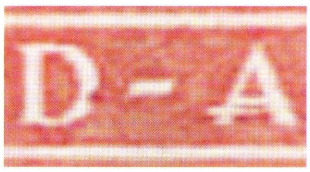
During my study of the issue I identified a number of characteristics in all four values which were either incorrectly described or not previously described. This paper focuses on the former. The latter findings, to be shared later, were somewhat surprising to me as almost all of the definitive work appeared to have been done in the mid-1930s.

The SJ stamps are bilingual and alternate in the inscription of English and Afrikaans at the top of the stamp. Row 1, Column 1 of the ½d, 3d and 6d stamps begin with the Afrikaans inscription (Suid-Afrika) on the top. Row 2, Column 1 of these values begin with the English inscription at the top. Thus the Afrikaans inscription appears at the top of the odd numbered rows. The English inscription is used first on the 1d stamps in Row 1, Column 1 and the same language inscriptions at the top are found in alternate rows.

My first 'discovery' was the difference between the 6d variety in Row 11/1 which occurred in my collection and that is listed in SHB (V10) and H (V8). Both books listed the variety as the Double bar to 'A' of AFRICA instead of AFRIKA. As Row 11, Column 1 must have the Afrikaans inscription at the top, I undertook to research where and when this error in description occurred. I also accessed commonly used sources for finding information on the South African SJ issue. The table below is a summary of my research.



Figure: Row 11, Column 1 of 6d value showing described flaw including Double Bar in 'A' of AFRIKA



Enlarged view of flaws showing
a) Dot in edge of 'D'
b) Double-Bar in 'A'

The flaw was first described by Gilbert[1] in March 1936. In his previous extensive review of the various flaws occurring on the SJ stamps, he had noted the presence of a dot in the edge of the 'D' in the letter SUID in R11/1 of the 6d stamp (See figure below)[11]. The first edition of the *Handbook/Catalogue of the Union of South Africa Stamps* lists the flaw correctly. However the second edition, in 1955 uses the English word Africa, instead of Afrika. It is surmised that the error in the 1955 edition, a typographical one, was not picked up by the editors of the catalogue[4]. Subsequent editions, other catalogues and articles all continue this error trend, suggesting that the original source article was not reviewed by them (Ref 4 to 7, 9 and 10). Note that neither the 1937 catalogue edited by Bishop nor the series of articles written by Hall in the *Springbok* make mention of the flaw. (Ref 2, 8)

Collectors should be aware of this descriptive error when accessing catalogues and journals.

I would like to thank Neil Donen for his continuous advice and support regarding the Union Silver Jubilee stamps.

Table: Commonly accessed resources for 1935 Silver Jubilee varieties (describing the Double Bar in 'A' flaw (R11/1)).

Catalogue/Journal	Variety #	Correct 'A' in AFRIKA	Incorrect 'A' in Africa	Reference #
Gilbert, South African Philatelist 1936		Y		1
Bishop 1937	-	-	-	2
Kaplan, SA Handbook Catalogue 1952	Ve	Y		3
Kaplan, SA Handbook Catalogue 1952			X	4
Sheffield, Stamps of South Africa 1960			X	5
SA Handbook Catalogue, 1979	V10		X	6
Hagger, Stamps of Union of South Africa, 1986	V8		X	7
Hall, Springbok, 1985		-	-	8
Donen, Springbok, 2002			X	9
George V Silver Jubilee web site, 2010			X	10

Notes: Correct listing = "Y"; Incorrect listing = "X"; Not listed = "-"

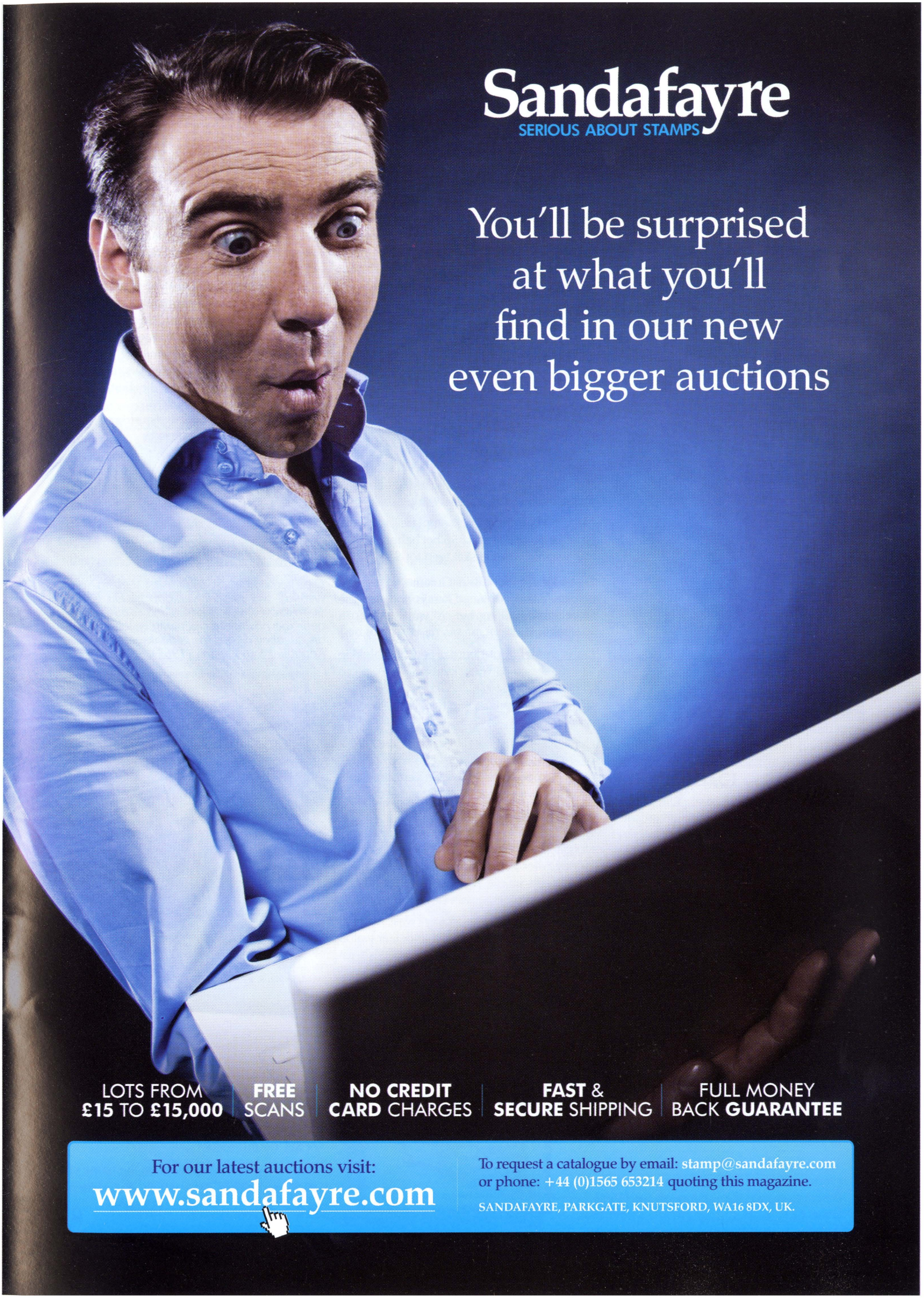
References

1. Gilbert GN. *'The 'B' in 'Jubilee''. SA Philatelist.* 1936;12:42 (March).
2. Bishop P. *The Postage Stamps of the Union of South Africa: a collectors' handbook and guide to values. PS of Natal.* Durban. 1937.
3. Kaplan A, Legator S and Sheffield WN. *Handbook/Catalogue Union of South Africa Stamps.* Van Riebeeck Tercentenary Edition. PFSA. Pretoria. 1952.
4. Kaplan A, Legator S and Sheffield WN. *Handbook/Catalogue Union of South Africa Stamps.* PFSA. Pretoria. 1955.
5. Sheffield WN, Hagger SJ, Berry TB & Legator S. *Stamps of South Africa. Handbook Catalogue. Golden Jubilee edition.* The PFSA. Johannesburg. 1960.
6. Sheffield WN, Hagger SJ, Berry TB & Legator S. *Stamps of South Africa. Handbook Catalogue. Second edition (revised).* PFSA. *Johannesburg. 1979.*
7. Hagger SJ. *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa. 1910-1961.* The Definitive Edition. PFSA. Johannesburg. 1986.
8. Hall WAE. *A beginners guide to the 1935 South African Silver Jubilee Issue. The Springbok* 1985;33(3):54-7. May/June.
9. Donen N. *South Africa - An updated list of the 1935 Silver Jubilee varieties:* Part 2 of 2. *The Springbok. 2002:50(3);62-7. July/Sept*
10. King George V Silver Jubilee: *www.philatel2.com/jubilee/id32.htm. Accessed 20.4.14.*
11. Gilbert GN. *'The Jubilee Stamps of the Union.' SA Philatelist. 1935;11:153-6 (October).*

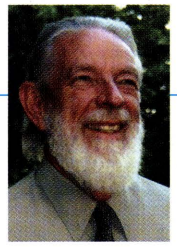
Thematic Philately (FIAF-TC) – News & Information June 2014

Just to let you know that the Thematic Commission of the Inter-American Federation of Philately (FIAF) has now a **blog** for communications with our readers.
So, our traditional newsletter *News & Information* (Thematic Philately) can be accessed through the link **http://tematicafiaf.blogspot.com/**

FIAF Thematic Commission


Sandafayre
SERIOUS ABOUT STAMPS
You'll be surprised at what you'll find in our new even bigger auctions
LOTS FROM £15 TO £15,000
FREE SCANS
NO CREDIT CARD CHARGES
FAST & SECURE SHIPPING
FULL MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
For our latest auctions visit:
www.sandafayre.com
To request a catalogue by email: stamp@sandafayre.com
or phone: +44 (0)1565 653214 quoting this magazine.
SANDAFAYRE, PARKGATE, KNUTSFORD, WA16 8DX, UK.

R100 miljoen vir die beroemde 1c-seël van Brits-Guiana



deur Joh Groenewald, Adjunk-lewenspresident, Filateliese Federasie van SA

'n Byna ongelooflike $9.5 miljoen is op 17 Junie 2014 betaal vir die geroemde 'raarste seël' in die wêreld, die purperrooi 1c van Brits-Guiana. Dit is sowat R100 miljoen.

Sotheby's in New York het die seël teen hierdie prys toegeslaan op 'n anonieme bieër wat per afspraak telefonies op die item gebie het.

Die seël is verkoop uit die boedel van die multimiljoenêr John du Pont, wat in 2010 op 72-jarige ouderdom in 'n tronk in Pennsilvanië oorlede is. Hy het 'n vonnis uitgedien nadat hy in 1996 die Amerikaanse Olimpiese kampioen-stoeier David Schultz doodgeskiet het.

Du Pont, wie se fortuin uit die Du Pont chemiese sakeryk op $250 miljoen geraam is toe hy in 1997 gevonnis is, is beskou as die rykste persoon wat nog in die Verenigde State van moord aangekla is.

Die seël is 25 x 30 millimeter groot en is sekerlik per gewig (amper niks) die waardevolste voorwerp wat ooit verkoop is.

Brits-Guiana, aan die noordooskus van Suid-Amerika, het in 1850 een van die eerste lande geword wat seëls vir die betaling van posgeld uitgereik het. In 1856 het 'n krisis ontstaan toe 'n besending seëls uit Engeland vertraag is.

Die posmeester het die plaaslike koerant gevra om 'n noodvoorraad seëls van 1c en 4c te druk. Die 1c-waarde was juis nodig as posgeld op koerante wat as drukwerk aan lesers uitgepos is.

Anders as koeverte word koerantomslae gewoonlik nie gehou nie. Die enkele purperrooi 1c-seël is in 1873 gevind deur 'n skoolseun wat sy gesin se ou dokumente deurgesnuffel het op soek na seëls. Later is dit verkoop aan 'n ander plaaslike versamelaar.

Kort nadat die seël in 1878 in Brittanje aangekom het, is dit gekoop deur die hertog Philippe la Renotière von Ferrary, een van die grootste seëlversamelaars van alle tye.

Sy versameling is later geskenk aan die posmuseum in Berlyn dog na die Eerste Wêreldoorlog het Frankryk as oorlogsbuit daarop beslag gelê.

Die versameling is verkoop en die 'raarste seël" het verskeie kere van eienaar verwissel voordat Du Pont, 'n ywerige versamelaar, dit in 1980 vir 'n verstommende $935,000 in 'n veiling gekoop het.

Du Pont was 'n agter-agterkleinseun van E I du Pont, wat in 1802 die chemiese firma met sy naam gestig en so die grondslag vir een van Amerika se grootste familierykdomme gelê het.

Die seël is laas uitgestal in 1986, toe dit by 'n uitstalling in Chicago vertoon is.

Kundiges het in 1935 'n sertifikaat uitgereik oor die egtheid van die purperrooi 1c, en pas het die keurkomitee van die Royal Philatelic Society in Londen weer die seël ondersoek en die egtheid daarvan bevestig.

Net 'n handjievol eksemplare van die tydelike 4c-seëls van 1856 het behoue gebly. Hul waarde word geskat teen tot $150 000.

Die rooi 1c van Brits-Guiana is nie die enigste 'enkelseël' nie. Daar is nog een, die Sweedse 'treskilling banco' wat in 1855 in geel gedruk is.

Dit is 'n kleurfout deurdat een drukblokkie van die 3 skilling waarskynlik gebruik is om 'n defekte blokkie in die drukvel van die 8 skilling te vervang. Die 8 skilling –waarde was in geel.

Die seël is in Mei 2010 by die groot internasionale uitstalling 'London 2010' in 'n koeëlvaste glaskas vertoon, met sekuriteitswagte wat dag en nag op diens gebly het.

Enkele dae later is dit namens die anonieme eienaar by 'n veiling in Switserland verkoop vir ongeveer $2.3 miljoen. Daar was oplaas twee bieërs en die seëltjie is glo toegeslaan aan 'n anonieme konsortium.

Later het geblyk die koper was Armand Rousso, 'n flambojante seëlhandelaar wat in 1985 die eerste aanlyn-seëlmark begin het.

'n Jaar gelede, in Mei 2013, is die geel Treskilling banco gekoop deur die hertog Gustaf Douglas, 'n Sweedse adellike en politikus. Die koopsom is nie bekend gemaak nie.

Prof Alex Visser, president van die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika, sê sulke astronomiese pryse spreek nie van werklike seëlversameling nie. "Dit is nie gegrond op versamelaarsaanvraag nie maar is uitskieter-pryse wat deur beleggers en spekulante betaal word." Hierdie situasie word ook in ander velde van versameling gevind, soos kunswerke, waar beleggers ook die beskikbare materiaal buite die bereik van die liefhebbers geplaas het.



Die geroemde 'seldsaamste seël in die wêreld', wat pas vir verkoop is. Dit is die 1c- noodseël van Brits-Guiana (1856) en is deur die posmeester geparafeer. Hier word dit afgebeeld op 'n gedenkseël van die Republiek van Guiana (1967).



Die ander 'seldsaamste seël' is terug in sy land van herkoms, Swede. Dit is in 2010 verkoop vir $2.3 miljoen en verlede jaar waarskynlik vir meer.

Comic Corner

Stamps that make us SMILE

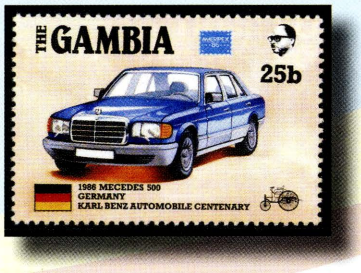
by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek & Royal Philatelic Society

The 25th episode of : Errors on Stamps...

'AUTO-GRAPHY'

This stamp of THE GAMBIA was issued for the 100th Anniversary of the Automobile in 1986.

The 25b value of the set shows the top model 500SE of Daimler Benz. The short description on the stamp shows three errors (!)



The first mistake is in the name 'MECEDES' where the letter 'R' is missing.

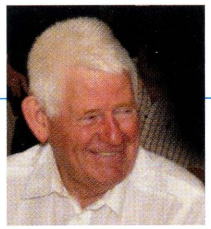
The second mistake is the missing letter SE or SEL for this model.

The third mistake happened in the name of the founder Carl Benz which was written with a 'K'...

Aerophilately

Aviation History

by Jan Bakker RDPSA, East Rand Philatelic Society



Many readers will still remember the airline PAA or PANAM, Pan American Airways. I know the airline closed down in 1991, but the name still crops up from time to time due to the fact that the Lockerby crash was a PANAM 747. Let me give you an early history of this airline.

There was a small airline in New York State, named Long Island Airways, started by a young man called Juan Trippe. He was always looking for ways to expand the airline, and took over Eastern Air Transport (EAT), but found his ambition thwarted by two other airlines; Pan American Airways and Florida Airways. They had as their sole route, a scheduled flight to Cuba. Nobody else was allowed on this profitable route. Trippe formed a new holding company, Aviation Corporation of America, and went to the dictator of Cuba, General Machado, to make him an offer he could not refuse.

As a result he got control of the only contract PAA had, the 90km flight from Key West to Havana. After that, Trippe arranged a secret meeting with owners of PAA and EAT and took over these companies. He liked the name PAA so decided to use it for the new operating company.

His first order for a new aircraft was a F7 from Fokker in Holland but this aircraft was not cleared in time by customs in Miami, so he had to charter an aircraft for his first flight on 19 October 1927. Following this shaky start, Trippe built his airline up to be the biggest in the world, and which was the first to order a Boeing 747. After a successful career, he went on pension on 7 May 1988. By that time PANAM was already in financial trouble.



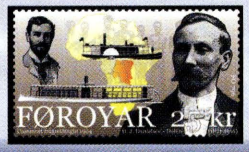
PAA pioneered many routes in South and Central America. This is a cover from the first internal flight by PAA in the Dutch colony of Surinam. There had been a few flights to Surinam, including a survey flight by Lindberg, who was looking on behalf of PAA at the different possibilities in the region; but no one had ever tried an internal flight. The cover was addressed to J F Trippe, c/o Pan American Airways Inc., Paramaribo. There were 1761 letters on the return flight, operated by a Sikorsky S36 flying boat on 23.7.1930.

Upcoming Faroese Releases

September 2014 Stamp Issues:

The Casement Report and D.J. Danielsen

D. J. Danielsen's crucial role in events that changed the course of history of the Congo at the beginning of 20th century.



70 Years since D-Day

On June 6th 70 years have passed since the infamous D-day. The day when Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of Normandy, took place.



100 Years since the First World War



Visit our online webshop:
www.stamps.fo

Find us on Facebook
facebook.com/faroestamps

☐ YES PLEASE! I would like to receive the Posta Faroe Islands newsletter by e-mail.

☐ YES PLEASE! I would like to receive FREE information from Posta Faroe Islands.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postcode/City: _____

Country: _____

E-mail: _____

Evt. Posta Stamps client No.: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Posta FAROE ISLANDS

Posta Stamps
Óðinshædd 2
FO-100 Tórshavn
Faroe Islands

Tel. +298 346200
Fax. +298 346201
stamps@posta.fo
www.stamps.fo

SA2014

TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES:
Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Team of your **forward meeting** programme so that the information may be published timeously



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier Street, Auckland Park. For further information contact the President :
Herbie Schaffler RDPSA - 082 722 7604.
Dates for Society Meetings for 2014
always on a Wednesday at 20h00

* **13 Aug '14** - *Exhibiting of Postcards*
* **10 Sep '14** - *Annual Auction*
* **13 Oct '14** - *One Frame Evening*

Eurocircle Stamp Study

Meetings for 2014 in the Captain's Table at Woodmead ***on the last Wednesday of each month at 20h00*** (except December)

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 7896357
Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.
Future Meeting dates:
Aug 20 - Southern Africa.
Sep 17 - Preview of National Exhibition exhibits, World at war & back of the book.
Oct 15 - My favourite (Maximum of one frame) plus Thematic Exhibits
Nov 19 - Intersociety quiz, end of year function and invited exhibits.
Jan 21. 2015 - Africa and its islands.

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716
Contact: • Alistair Mackenzie (*Chairman*) Tel: 011 7687565
• Ian Walker (*Secretary*) Tel: 011 4721161
Calendar of Events
August 20 - Letter 'B'
September 17 - Theme 'Famous people'
October 15 - Quiz
November 19 - End of Year Supper
January 21 2015 - AGM and Exhibit

REGION 3:

Pretoria, Mpumalanga, Limpopo

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.
* Alex Visser *(President)* 012 803 1881
* Steve Marsh *(Vice-President)* 012 656 0493
Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history. Monthly newsletter.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematiese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrief '*Die Posduif*' verskyn elke maand

POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month,
Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124.
email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

THEMATICS SA PRETORIA CHAPTER

Meeting every 1st Saturday of the month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant and active group of attendees – lots of expertise amongst them

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for the fun (one-page)

TBVC STUDY GROUP

Contact: chairperson: Jan de Jong. *011 839 2031 djhome@iburst.co.za*. Secretary Eugene du Plooy and Connie Liebenberg, editor of the Newsletters. Meeting 1st Saturday of the month at 09:15am at the Adami Stamp Fair in Pretoria. PO Box 8727, Centurion 0046. email: eugene@umalusi.org.za. Connie Liebenberg. P O Box33378, Glenstantia 0010. Tel: 012 345 3616. jacoli@mweb.co.za

RSA SEËLSTUDIEGROEP

Vergader elke 2de Woensdag van elke onewe maand (Januarie, Maart, Mei, Julie ens) by Filateliedienste in Silverton. Doen uitstekende studie en navorsing en publiseer 'n gereelde maandelikse nuusbrief. 10 vm

ADAMI STAMP FAIR

Contact: Paul van Zeyl; first Saturday of the month at the Denis Adami Hall in Queenswood, Pretoria. 12+ dealers in attendance and a good auction every time. * Regular exhibitions organised by Cassie Carstens *(Vice President Region 3)*.
PO Box 50797 WIERDAPARK 0149.
Tel: 012 653 2279 / 082 463 0460
email: dscassie@telkomsa.net

Kwazulu Natal

FOUNDED IN 1911

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL

Meets at 19h30 on the **second Thursday evening** of the month at the Berea Bowling Club, Corner Brand & Furguson Rds, Glenwood Durban.
(January meeting held on the ***third*** *Tuesday)*
"All are welcome"
Contacts:
• Ted Brown *(President)* 083 284 6554
• Bev McNaught-Davis *(Vice-President)* 031 904 1522
• Harold Deg *(Secretary)* 084 222 1123



...The club is working on 'Stamp Exhibitions' with the theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...

Established in 1924

MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY



FUN WITH STAMPS
President: Dave Wyllie. 082 926 8888. Email: davewyllie@telkomsa.net
President's Deputy: Marianne de Jager. 082 853 3361 Email: mdj@iuncapped.co.za
Treasurer: Ruth Sykes. 082 402 2103. Email: rsykes@absamail.co.za
Secretary: Aubrey Bowles. 082 558 0283. Email: burncree45@telkomsa.net
Publicity & Monthly Newsletter, information on Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles, burncree45@telkomsa.net
Other committee members: Joyce Hulse; Val de Jager; Gordon Bennett; Franklin van der Spuy; Tony Evans; Julia Evans. **Meetings**:
Due to unforeseen circumstances the monthly Executive Committee Meetings will be changed to the THIRD SATURDAY of every month. Same venue. Same time.
at St Mathews Parish Hall, Hayfields, at 16h00. The Thematics Group meets every FIRST Saturday of the month at 09h00 at 26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville. Visitors always welcome. ***DATES FOR YOUR DIARY:***
11 Oct '14 National Stamp Day celebration.
13 Oct '14 'Antiques Road-show' style of Stamp Event

HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Westville Round Table Hall, on the corner of Siringa Road and Maryvale Road, next to the Westville Athletics Club.
An open invitation to members of all the other Philatelic Societies and members of the public to join us for our meetings held on the SECOND Saturday of every month.

OTHER KZN CLUB INFO:

• ***Hibiscus Coast Philatelic Society,*** at the Sea Park Centre, 251 Casurina Road, Sea Park. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday of the month at 17:30. ***Contact:*** Noel Lavery: 039 695 1642, Fax: 086 600 5990,
email: noel@stampauctions.co.za

KZN STAMP FAIRS

• ***Kloof Country Club,*** Victory Road (off Abrey Rd.), Kloof on the last Sunday of the month. ***Contact:*** Bev McNaught-Davis Tel.031 904 1522 email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• ***Bluff Stamp Fair:*** at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban on the 1st Saturday of the month from 08h00 to 13h00. ***Contact:*** John Bracey
Tel.: 031 266 1020 Cell.: 079 465 7468
email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

• *President:* Robert Cummings. Tel: 041 961 0645. Cell: 083 326 7294.
• Dave Brown *(Vice President)*. 041 360 4025.
• Rodney Maclachlan *(Secretary Treasurer)* 072 619 5409.

This society meets at Bible Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave, Cotswold.

PROPOSED MEETING DATES 2014, all on a Monday evening: 4 August. 1 September. 6 October. 10 Nov. (not 3 Nov). 1 Dec '14.

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula. Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests gather once a month. FHPS is now reaching a wider audience on the internet since launching their own website.
Please have a look and maybe get ideas or inspiration for your own society.
Website: www.fhps.info
email: info.fhps@info
Volker Janssen *FHPS Secretary*

STELLENBOSCH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting - first Tuesday of the month at 19h00.
Venue - Le Donjon, La Societé, La Clemence, Webersvallei Road, Stellenbosch.
Activities include internal & external exhibitions, visiting speakers, informative, instructive talks and demonstrations. Monthly Newsletter *with information on local philatelic activities: exhibitions, stamp fairs, society meetings; includes semi technical articles on matters of philatelic interest authored locally or abstracted from international journals.*

Visitors are welcome at all meetings

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

Meetings are held every second and 4th Monday of the month at 8.00pm at the Athenaeum, Camp Ground Road, Newlands. **Visitors are always welcome.**
Dates for the diary for the rest of 2014:
Aug. 11th - World War I
Aug. 25th - Australian Common Wealth plus early first flights.
Sep 8th - Perfins of South Africa
Sep 22nd - Inter society exhibits and quiz
Contacts:
Mary Rogers 0729461767 or 021 5582662
Andrew Mclaren 021 6844361 (work) or 0737542856

***Western Cape** Stamp Fair Activities:*
Contact person is Ken Joseph - on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATION:
http://o-filatelista.blogspot.pt
Contact: Mário Paiva. Rua da Cruz nº 8 - 1º. 1685-117 Caneças. Portugal.
mailto: mariofilatelico@gmail.com

Philatelic WEB SITES

www.rand-stamps@co.za

The SA COLLECTORS SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN
http://www.southafricacollector.com/

Local Events

exhibition news invited for all future local events

STAMP FAIRS: *Fairs, all featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, are run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area. Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth. Dates, locations & contact persons/detail are:*

- **QSA or QUICK STAMP AUCTIONS** - monthly auction of quality & exciting material on the 3rd Saturday of each month at alternate venues. On 'odd' months namely, May, July, Sep, etc. auction held at the Victoria Cross Lodge, 26th Ave, Menlo Park (westwards off N1 highway, 'Atterbury Rd' off-ramp). On 'even' months, (June, Aug etc). auctions are at Ernest Ullman Recreation Centre, Alma St, (off Bowling Ave, from Marlboro M1 turn-off), Sandton. Auctions are run by two knowledgeable collector-exhibitors, Cedric Roché, RDPSA (also an international judge) & Paul van Zeyl. Contact Paul on 076 124 9055.
- **WESTERN CAPE STAMP FAIR:** Durbanville 1st Saturday each month from 09h00 at the Durbanville Library, Cnr Oxford & Koeberg Roads, Durbanville, Western Cape. Contact Ken Joseph on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.
- **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:** 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.
- **TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:** Afrikaanse Filatelie-vereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact rev Cassie Carstens on 012 653 2279.
- **SANDTON STAMP FAIR:** 2nd Saturday of every month; at the Kyalami Country Club, ***433 Maple Road, Kyalami.*** Contact Clinton Goslin on 083 272 9367.
- **KZN STAMP FAIR:** Last Sunday of all months, except December; Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, mdco@telkomsa.net.
- **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:**
  CHANGE OF VENUE.
  Last Saturday of all months, except December; No longer at Impala Community Centre, Elizabeth Road

EAST RAND STAMP FAIR
NEW BOKSBURG VENUE at 81 POMONA ROAD.
Pomona off ramp on R21 from Airport, turn right over Freeway then about 800m on the right is The Garden Centre, Cafe 81,
Dates: 30 Aug, 27 Sep, 25 Oct, and 29 Nov. information about table costs etc. ***Contact***: Kenny Napier - 083 444 0249. *Now SPEED POINT machine no charges on any card swipes, streamlining payments to benefit buyer and seller alike. Open to new ideas as how to improve your stamp experience.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Due to renovations at the Durbanville Public Library, the Stamp Fair will be moving to the 2nd Saturday of the month, with a provisional booking made for 9 August.The new temporary venue is: D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, c/o Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions and a map are available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph & Robert Harm. (028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287)

Smalls

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 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

EXCHANGE: Reda Bellahsene of ALGERIE is a young collector wanting to share his philatelic interests with someone. All correspondence via his sister in France: Madame Bellahsene FARAH. 22-24 Rue Les NOYERS 93170 BAGNOLET. France.

EXCHANGE: An English high school teacher, studying culture and history of postal services, and who organizes a small philatelic club of 15 students, asks you to send stamps to share with the club. She will exchange stamps from Russia. Mailing address: Oleg Viktorovich. Rudneva St 61a-26. Tula. Russia. 300026

EXCHANGE: As a Brazilian and keen philatelist whose English is limited, but who is spending some time in Stellenbosch, Rafael Pires would like to get to know other collectors. Contact him via mail; rafaelpires_7@hotmail.com

FOR SALE: Postcards of Cape Town and environs. 1960-2000. All different - 670 cards.Hand picked mint/used. Private issued postcards included. Price negot.. Contact: brummerb@hawcweb.co.za 043 726 2858.

MAJOR Philatelic Events

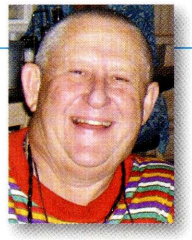
07 - 12 August '14
PHILAKOREA 2014
- Seoul / Korea
(www.philakorea.com)
Commissioner: Dr Ian Matheson RDPSA
FIP Patronage. Applications Closed

14 - 19 August '15
SINGAPORE 2015
World Stamp Exhibition
www.singapore2015.com
Commissioner: Emil Minnaar RDPSA
FIP Patronage
Celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Republic of Singapore (1965-2015)

29 May - 04 June '16
NEW YORK 2016 - USA
www.ny2016.org
Commissioner:
Peter van der Molen RDPSA
FIP Patronage

Thematically Yours

by **Rev Cassie Carstens**,
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging, Pretoria.



Get Collecting - it's fun!

* Nocturnal animals are active during the night and sleep during the day. They generally have highly developed senses of hearing and smell, and usually specially adapted eyesight. Many nocturnal creatures have large eyes in comparison to their body size, in order to compensate for the low light levels during the night. Because it is fairly uncommon to see any nocturnal creatures during daylight hours, it is even more thrilling to see some of them - like the **aardvark** and aardwolf - active in the early afternoon in the dry conditions and winter months when they forage for termites.



* **Australian Red Cross** (ARC) was established in 1914, nine days after the commencement of World War 1. The organisation grew at a rapid rate - by November 1914, New South Wales had 89 city or suburban branches and 249 country branches. The Society was accepted by the community from the beginning. Many of the World War 1 home front activities, such as knitting socks and rolling bandages were done by local ARC branches. ARC supports and runs important projects whilst raising awareness about issues or problems. The Mission of the ARC is: *"To be a leading humanitarian organization, improving the lives of vulnerable people through services delivered and promotion of humanitarian laws and values."*



* **Norfolk Island** is a small island in the Pacific Ocean, 1400 kilometres east of the Australian mainland. The first European known to have sighted the island was Captain James Cook in 1774, on his second voyage to the South Pacific by *HMS Resolution*. He named it after Mary Howard, Duchess of Norfolk. Originally settled by Polynesians, the island was colonised by Great Britain in 1788 and subsequently used as a British penal colony. In 1856, the inhabitants of the overcrowded Pitcairn Island, including many of the descendants of the original *Bounty* mutineers, were resettled on Norfolk Island. In 1914 Norfolk Island was proclaimed an external territory of the Commonwealth of Australia.



* Kan jy nog die goeie ou dae onthou toe ons op Loftus Versfeldt gesit het en luidkeels ons **Bloubul-span** ondersteun het – en wat was op hulle borste sigbaar? Die tipise Barbertonse Madeliefie, of die 'Transvaal Daisy'. Die ongeveer 30 spesies wêreldwyd (Suid-Amerikas, Afrika en tropiese Asë) het sy oorsprong ook in die 'ou Transvaal' en vorm as genus *Gerbera* deel van die familie Asteraceae. Dit is een van die bekendste en mees populêre blomsoorte in Israel waar dit orals as dekoratiewe tui- en snyplant gekweek word – die stingel kan tot 12cm groei. Tans word daar gewoeker met meer as 1000 kleurvolle kultivars. Israel en Bloubulland – wat 'n span!



* The **Akureyri Park Café** is a typical example of contemporary Icelandic architectural design. On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Akureyri and the 100th anniversary of its park, the municipality decided to build a coffeehouse in the park, where the two oldest buildings in town are also situated. The design of the modern coffeehouse was in the style of these ancient buildings. Kollgáta Architects designed the Park Café.



* An outstanding piece of craftsmanship, the **Jersey Royal Mace**, was presented to the Bailiff of Jersey by King Charles II on 28 November 1663 as a mark of gratitude for the island's hospitality and protection during Charles' years of exile.



* They are wild, rugged, breathtakingly beautiful and a fascinating portal to the past. These treasures of Canada have become UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Canada's 17 World Heritage Sites are deemed so valuable for their natural riches and cultural significance that they are recognised internationally. During the gold rush in what was to become **Nahanni National Park World Heritage** site (Northwest Territories), prospectors failed to find their fortune, but discovered an incredibly varied landscape. Virginia Falls and the twist of Hell's Gate were sculptured by the last ice age.



* The Commonwealth of Australia and each of its states and territories has a **floral emblem**. The Golden Wattle *(Acacia pycnantha)* was officially proclaimed the floral emblem of Australia on 1 September 1988. New South Wales chose the Waratah *(Telopea speciosissima)* in 1962; the Waratah forms part of the well known Protea family. *(How about the Protea plus 9 provincial floral emblems in 2016 for South Africa?).*

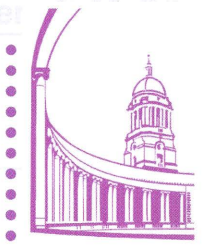


References

- NAMPOST : Philately Brochure 201
- AUSTRALIAN STAMP BULLETIN: № 328 / May – June 2014
- AUSTRALIAN STAMP BULLETIN: № 329 / July – August 2014
- ISRAEL PHILATELIC SERVICE (via East Rand Stamps) : February 2014
- POSTURINN: Stamp news from Iceland. 2/2014
- JERSEY STAMP BULLETIN: Winter 2014
- DETAILS: Canada Post, March 2014
- AUSTRALIAN STAMP BULLETIN: № 327 / March – April 2014

Just so you know... SAPDA's CODE OF ETHICS:

Members of the South African Philatelic Dealers Association (SAPDA) are bound by a Code of Ethics. These members also agree to accept the decision of SAPDA's Executive Committee in the event of a dispute. Collectors are therefore protected from wrongdoing by dealer-members (only). It is the responsibility of individual collectors to ensure that they deal with SAPDA members should they want assistance in the event of a philatelic dispute. Should a collector have a dispute with a dealer-member, he/she should refer the matter IN WRITING to SAPDA's secretary at Box 11133, Queenswood 0121 Pretoria.



STAMPSHOW 2014
PRETORIA

You are invited

TO TAKE PART IN THE

As part of the PRETORIA STAMPSHOW 2014, and thanks to some innovative decision-taking by SAPDA's ExCo, and backed by Rev Cassie & Marge Viljoen, PRETORIA Philatelic Society's StampShow 2014 will now host "NO Rules" exhibits from unaffiliated collectors as a marketing trial. Not that members of Societies affiliated to Federation (PFSA) can't also enter this segment of our "expanded" exhibition.

NO RULES EXHIBITION

Dear Collector/Dealer

On behalf of SAPDA, and with the blessing of the 2014 Organising Committee of the National Exhibition to be held at Rautenbach Hall, Pretoria University from 8 to 11 October, there will be a supplementary 'No Rules' Exhibition totalling 100 frames.

It was felt that a lot of our collectors do not exhibit for a variety of reasons, ranging from not being members of clubs, not wanting to conform to what they see as exacting standards or being afraid that their efforts may be scorned by judges.

Hence the term 'No Rules'. You can now exhibit whatever you want, however you want. There is no judging, no derogatory comments, in fact the whole idea is to encourage exhibitors. The only stipulation is that one frame takes 16 x A4 sized pages, and that all frames must be filled to the maximum of 16 pages.

The cost of one frame is R50, which is basically to cover the transportation and erection of the frames. As we would like the maximum number of different exhibitors to participate, and the widest range of subjects, we are limiting any entry to five frames per person. Therefore you could have one entry of 5 frames, or 5 entries of one frame each.

*Entries must be submitted by email to Kenny Napier at kenny.napier@mweb.co.za , **by 1 September**, giving your name, contact number and name of your exhibit, ie Penny Blacks on cover, Pretoria postcards, etc.*

Payment of the R50 per frame can be made to the following people: Kenny Napier, Steve van den Hurk or Cassie Carstens. Exhibits must be given to the above three people by 1 October 2014. We will issue you with a receipt for your stamps. We look forward to seeing your exhibits, there is some great material out there which has never been exhibited. Bring it out, and show it off!

Steve van den Hurk,
President SAPDA

If you're in any way interested in exhibiting, i.e. sharing your collection(s) with other collectors, please contact a SAPDA member for an entry form, and react quickly.* *(*See Member's list on page 121 of this issue)*

SPINK

LONDON
1666

OUTSTANDING PRICES REALISED AT THE VESTEY AUCTION

Sold by Order of the Trustees

17TH JUNE 2014 | LONDON



1/- Black and dull blue marginal block of four, vertical pairs variety imperforate between. A remarkable showpiece multiple. Unique as such and one of the great Admiral rarities. B.P.A. Certificate (2007). S.G. 300b.

PRICE REALISED: £55,200

For more details on buying or selling with Spink, please contact **David Parsons**
Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4072 | **Fax:** +44 (0)20 7563 4085 | **Email:** dparsons@spink.com

SPINK | 69 Southampon Row | Bloomsbury | London | WC1B 4ET

WWW.SPINK.COM

October 2014

The South African Philatelist

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



StampShow 2014 Pretoria

IT'S HAPPENING NOW

THIS MONTH

- THE REBELLION OF 1914
- MAIL ADDRESSED TO INDENTURED INDIANS IN NATAL.
- ANGLO-BOER WAR CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. C. PLOWRIGHT
- OCEAN LETTERS AND MARINE COMMUNICATION









9 771812 164020
ISSN 0038-2566
Vol 90:5 926

Colours for Africa!

Fine Stamps, Proofs, Varieties & Covers











SOUTH AFRICA 1913-24 KGV IMPERF COLOUR TRIALS in varying colours including those used for issued £1. Sold by us 2013-14.

Try a new source...
www.filat.ch

Enjoy viewing our select material on *filat.ch*

Filat AG

SBHV ASNP ifsda

Items depicted subject unsold.

October 2014 Vol 90 No 5 Whole No 926

The South African Philatelist

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

www.philatelysa.co.za

ISSN 0038-2566

- 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,
- Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

The Editorial Board: **email address:**

- Alan Rose: roses@wol.co.za
- David Wigston: wigstdj@unisa.ac.za
- Emil Minnaar RDPSA : emil@minnaar.org
- Janice Botes: *Production Editor* janice@gdb.co.za
- Moira Bleazard: bleazard@telkomsa.net
- Robin Messenger: messenger.robin@gmail.com
- Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL : molens@pixie.co.za
- *Consultant* Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL: mobsbyc@mweb.co.za
- *Consultant* Alex Visser : alex.visser@up.ac.za
- *Consultant* Michael Wigmore RDPSA: dcrocker@lando.co.za

PFSA Expert Committee:
fax: 023 614 2521, PO Box 304, Montagu, Cape 6720,
email : dcrocker@lando.co.za

Membership Secretary: Jill Redmond RDPSA,
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Production Editor: Janice Botes, Tel: +27(0)11 454 5940
Fax: 086 697 4806 email : janice@gdb.co.za
Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

Design and layout: Cejan Design Concepts

Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2014 in South Africa is R252.00. SADC countries, the subscription is R440.00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R500.00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publication: This journal is published by **The Philatelic Federation of South Africa**. The Secretary is Jill Redmond RDPSA, P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R252.00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R440.00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R500.00.

Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die tydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond RDPSA, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park, 1463. E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

PLEASE NOTE:

Enquiries regarding subscriptions & membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at pfsasec@mweb.co.za Phone: +27 (0)11 917 5304

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

CONTENTS

From the Mail Box 148
Pretoria STAMPSHOW 2014 update 150
Report back: Philakorea Exhibition August 2014 - *Dr Ian Matheson* 151
Anglo-Boer War Correspondence of Dr. C. Plowright - *Dr Nick Zerbst* 152
Ocean Letters and Marine Communication - *Andrew Briscoe* 156
SAPDA's winter visit to chilly Bloemfontein 157
October National Stamp Day / Dis 'n verjaardag- tradisie 157
1961 Basutoland Inverted Overprint. 2½c on 3d - *Dr Lawrence Barit* 158
Phun with Postmarks - *Alex Visser* 160
Editorial: Stephan Welz 161
The 1914 Rebellion in the Union of S A - *Gerhard Kamffer & Jim Findlay.* 164
Timbuktu - *Chris Mobsby* 167
New Stamp Issues - *Robin Messenger* 168
Mail Addressed to Indentured Indians in Natal - *Roger Porter* 170
Thematically Yours - *Rev Cassie Carstens* 174
In Memoriam *Dieter Thierry* 174
Seël erken die maker van grootste musiektreffer uit Afrika - *Joh Groenewald* 175
Obituaries - *Bob Goldblatt / Angus Pringle* 176
Local Events 176
Society news 177
Stamps that make us smile - *Volker Janssen* 178
Classifieds and Future Events 178

Advertisers

Filat AG 146
Doreen Royan 149
Janssen Stamps 150
WBHO 151
Faroe Islands Stamps 154
East Rand Stamps 155
Stephan Welz 162
David Morrison 169
Rand Stamps 169
Sandafayre 179
Spink 180

Editorial Board's choice
Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the PILOT pen goes to Roger Porter for his article *Mail Addressed to Indentured Indians in Natal.*

Publication **Closing Dates for future issues**

December issue	Vol.	90: 6.927	: 11 November 2014
February issue	Vol.	91: 1.928	: 06 January 2015
April issue	Vol.	91: 2.929	: 05 March 2015
June issue	Vol.	91: 3.930	: 06 May 2015

From the mailbox . . .

Correspondence to *THE SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the Editorial Board. 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.

Sponsored by PILOT

'THE POWER OF THE PRESS'

Readers of this journal may remember that in the August edition I submitted an enquiry about a cover of which I provided an illustration and which was apparently franked with a miniature sheet bearing impressions of octagonal versions of the 3p and 5p Machin Heads definitive issues of Great Britain. Within three days of the arrival of the journal in my Post Box here in Wilderness, I received an e-mail from an old friend of South African philately, Philip Robinson of Scarborough in England, in which he very kindly pointed me in the direction of the 'Machin Forum' on the Internet. There I learnt that on the back of the sheet there appears a statement to the effect that the postage stamps were 'impressed' by HMSO, that I take to be Her Majesty's Stationery Office, of Harrow and that they were issued on the occasion of the 10th Bourse and 80th Auction of Express Stamp Auctions Ltd. An opinion was reported on the website that this was in fact Great Britain's first ever postally valid miniature sheet but that it had come about due to a loophole in the Post Office regulations. It was also stated that it was issued to 'commemorate' the introduction of Value Added Tax and that in all only some 4,000 sheets were printed. Despite this apparent validity and evident postal usage, the issue seems to be totally ignored in the authoritative Stanley Gibbons catalogue even though that reference does acknowledge the existence of commercial advertising in the field of stamp booklets. Perhaps a degree of consistency is called for?

Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL.
(Witwatersrand Philatelic Society)

PROTECTION

One trusts that information in catalogues is reliable. In this instance it refers to the S.A.C.C. When a stamp is listed as a variety it immediately carries a premium of a higher value and determines a higher price value when buying either for collection or investment.

A pair of 30c Protea Definitives was listed as a variety under the number 431b and described as a major colour shift. As expected, it then carried a higher value / premium than normal and which I paid when making the purchase.

Some years later I put the item on a reputable auction so as to spread my other interest in philately. To my horror, the auctioned failed because it was now 'unlisted'.

The number space of the 431b was still kept in the recent catalogue but with no value or description. This catalogue of 'unlisted' did a lot of damage at the expense of the innocent and unsuspecting philatelist.

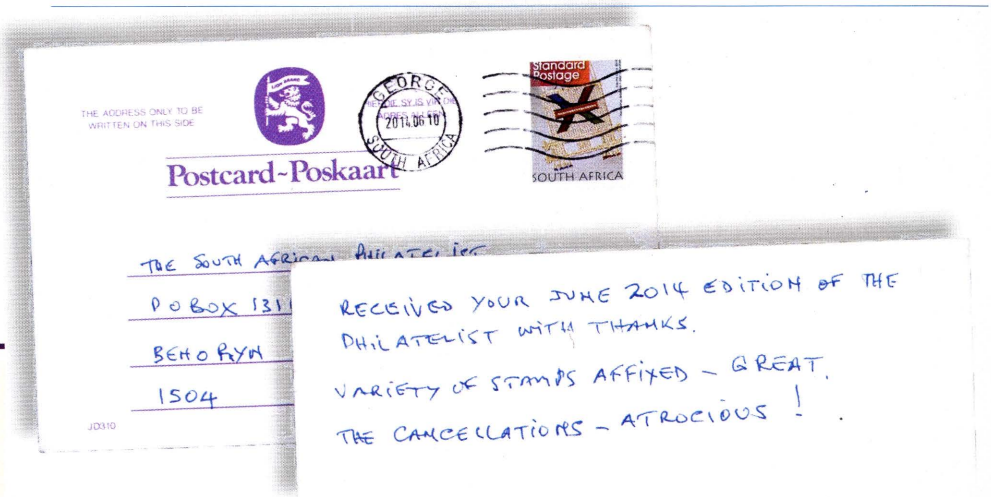
For the unprotected philatelic members the questions are;-

- 1.0 WHO determines the listing of a stamp and on what authority?
- 2.9 WHO determines the 'unlisted' with what reason?
- 3.0 WHAT recourse or claim does the philatelist have?
- 4.0 COULD this matter by way of this letter be referred to The Federation for reply or comment?

Looking for some response,

May your 'perfs' never be rated.

Charlie Miles, (East London Philatelic Society)



• Editorial Comment: We have approached the SAPO on many occasions on this issue and still have not been able to find a solution.

•Mail Box continued on page 178

DISCLAIMER:

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

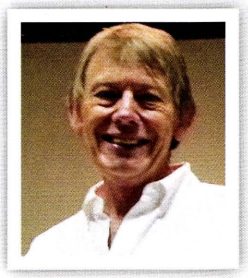
EDITORIAL POLICY:

The Editorial Board reserves the right to accept or decline any articles, letters or any other material submitted for publication, and also reserves the right to effect minor changes of spelling, punctuation, grammar and word choice without requesting prior permission from the author(s). For any more substantial revisions such as shortening or restructuring, either the Board will request the author(s) to effect such changes or will propose amendments to the author prior to publication - if no agreement can be reached then publication will be declined.

Make A Note:

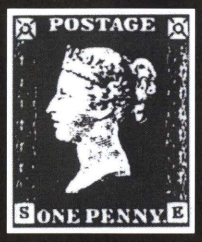
SAPDA dealers, will be visiting Bloemfontein the weekend of 16 &17 October 2014. VENUE: the Oliewenhout Art Museum, a fashionable neo-Dutch style mansion, at 16 Harry Smith St. The Art Museum is open from 09h00 to 17h00 on Saturdays & Sundays. See page 157.

WELCOME



The Editorial Board are pleased to welcome David Wigston to the team. Dave's creative guidance will ensure the next phase of *The SA Philatelist*, with plans to conduct a reader survey and possible future electronic versions of the journal.

David is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Communication at the University of South Africa.



Doreen Royan & Associates (Pty.) Ltd

FINE POSTAGE STAMPS (ESTABLISHED 1982)

P. O. BOX 98885, SLOANE PARK, 2152,
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

TEL: + 27 11 706 1920 FAX: + 27 11 706 1962



SOUTH AFRICA / BOER WAR - VRYBURG

1900 BOER WAR LOCALLY ADDRESSED COVER
TO MRS. BROWN, FRANKED BY CAPE 1D.
HOPE STANDING (DEFECTIVE) INITIALLED "C.ST.Q"
AND CANCELLED BY THE UNDATED VRYBURG/CGH DATESTAMP.

RARE USAGE OF THIS STAMP.
AFTER THE BRITISH RE-OCCUPATION OF VRYBURG
ON 8TH MAY, 1900, CAPE STAMPS (½D. & 1D.) WERE INITIALLED BY
THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, CLIFFORD ST. QUENTIN
AND WERE PERMITTED TO BE USED IN THE TOWN.
P.F.S.A. CERTIFICATE (2014).

UNIQUE.

PRICE ON REQUEST

Website: www.doreenroyan.com Email: royan@icon.co.za

RARITIES ERRORS & VARIETIES

CEJAN DESIGN CONCEPTS 0783987839

STAMPSHOW 2014
PRETORIA

This year's National Stamp Exhibition, ***Stampshow***, takes place from 8 to 11 October 2014 at the Rautenbach Hall on the University of Pretoria campus.

It has proved to be popular by several measures, e.g. it is oversubscribed. The Pretoria Philatelic Society has attracted 305 frames of competitive exhibits and some 95 frames of 'No judging rules' exhibits. This last innovation promises an interesting part of the show, representing for many exhibitors an opportunity to show their collecting interests to fellow collectors.

The Show will open at 09:00 from Wednesday to Saturday. Closing times will be 20:00 except on Saturday when the Show will close at 15:00, or when the interest for the day has waned and/or the 16 attending SAPDA dealers are weary! They are looking forward to meeting you, both as buyers and sellers. Members of various Southern African Postal Administrations will also be present, so there'll be an opportunity to not only acquire good modern thematic material but also to open standing accounts with them. A major highlight will be an on-site Stephan Welz auction on Wednesday and Thursday. For the ferreter, there'll be several large boxes of stamps on the stage in which to rummage free of charge. So, there'll be something for everyone!

The Show's official opening will take place on Wednesday at 16:00, followed by a cheese and wine function. On Thursday morning at 09:00 the launch of *'People of the Post Office'* stamp issue for the World Post Day will take place. The launch will feature a group of cyclists carrying covers to Namibia.



Figure 1. ***Stampshow 2014*** *date stamp*

On Saturday South Africa's National Stamp Day will be celebrated at the Show. Three date stamps, one shown in *Figure 1*, will be available for Stampshow, also the new issue FDC and a National Stamp Day cover.

On Friday, 10 October, Congress will take place in the Senate Hall of the University of Pretoria campus. And on Saturday specialist societies will hold their get-togethers. To date the following meetings have been arranged:

09:00 – 09:50 Thematics SA
10:00 – 10:50 Postmark & Postal History Society
11:00 – 11:50 SWA Study Circle
11:00 – 11:50 Joint meeting of Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society, Transvaal Study Circle and OFS Study Circle
14:00 – 15:00 Special and Annual General Meeting of AFV.

During the course of Saturday morning, a Jury critique session will be held to assist exhibitors and other interested persons. SAPDA has arranged a *'knock & drop'* mini-auction on the Saturday where each of the participating dealers at the Show will provide about five lots for auction. So there's likely to be much of interest on offer!

The Palmares will take place on Saturday evening in the historic Old Club Hall, adjacent to the exhibition, on the University campus. Tickets are R200 per person, and a cash bar will be available.

For directions, maps are available on the University website www.web.up.ac.za under Campus Maps. There is a General Map view which shows the location in Pretoria, and a map of the Main (Hatfield) Campus. On this map the Rautenbach Hall is Building 17. **The GPS coordinates** are 25°45'13.22"S, 28°13'43.92"E. Entrance to the campus is via the gate on University Avenue (road parallel to the railway line), and this also provides access to the parking garage (there is no other parking available on campus which is adjacent to the Rautenbach Hall. This entrance is number12 on the campus map. Once inside the parking garage, security will direct visitors to the exhibition, which is next to this garage. Accommodation information is available on both the Federation and University websites.

We sincerely look forward to welcoming you to the Jacaranda city. We also wish to recognise and specially thank our sponsors and supporters, namely the **University of Pretoria** for the venue, the **SA Post Office**, the **South African Philatelic Dealers Association** and their attending members, and in particular our anchor sponsors **Stephan Welz**, **Spink** and **Argyll Etkin** who ensured the event could be held. Please go welcome and support our dealers and sponsors at Dealer Stands 1 - 16!

General information on Stampshow is available on **www.philatelysa.co.za** .Queries may be addressed to Alex Visser at: alex.visser@up.ac.za

A specially prepared Brochure detailing exhibits and containing an excellent article on our Madiba will be available free of charge to all attendees and exhibitors. It would be lovely to see YOU and your friends there!

SPINK FOUNDED 1666 · STANLEY GIBBONS · Stephan Welz & Co. OFFERING SOUTH AFRICAN ART SINCE 1969

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA · UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA · YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

South African Post Office

PHILATELIC FEDERATION





PHILAKOREA
World Stamp Exhibition.
7 – 12 August 2014.

by Commissioner Dr Ian Matheson RDPSA, FRPSL.

세계우표전시회
필라코리아2014
PHILAKOREA 2014
WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION



The PHILAKOREA 2014 World Stamp Exhibition, held at COEX in southern Seoul. (photo: Jeon Han)



Attracting the attention of young people visiting the PHILAKOREA 2014 World Stamp was the rare stamp, the Inverted Jenny. (photo: Jeon Han)

Images courtesy of http://www.korea.net

South Africa was represented at Seoul in Korea at the recent international stamp exhibition. The results of the competitive exhibits were:

- Carel Welling; *Transvaal* (5 frames, Traditional) 83 points (Vermeil)
- Jan Bakker; *Dutch Postage Dues of 1912* (5 frames, Postal History) 83 points (Vermeil)
- Avi Barit; *Basutoland 1961 Decimal Overprints* (One Frame Traditional) 80 points
- Peter van der Molen; *Swaziland Philately to 1968* (Literature) 95 points (Large Gold with Felicitations)

Competitive entries were received from 66 countries and 33 large golds were awarded.

The theme of the exhibition was that the postage stamp has been the 'Witness of human civilisation'. There was a significant focus on nurturing youth interest in the hobby. The attendance of young people at the show was exciting and the organisers had really done excellent work in accommodating their need for fun and entertainment. Music, drama and practical workshops were included in the program every day.

It is recognised that communication today is trending towards email and courier services. Korea has recognised this trend and is trying to re-build an interest in mail usage for personal communication. The honorary chairman of the exhibition was Choi Yang Hee, the country's Minister for Science and Future Technology, and he pledged commitment to working on the alignment of new technology and the hobby.

South Africa's Commissioner to Philakorea, Dr Ian Matheson, attended feedback meetings from the Traditional, Postal Stationery and Revenue commissions to review current trends and challenges facing the class as a result of recent developments in the hobby and will report back to the local South African judges. FIP held its bi-annual Congress, where the current FIP President Tay Peng Hian was re-elected by a clear majority.



ANGLO-BOER WAR CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. C. PLOWRIGHT

by Dr Nick Zerbst, OFS Philatelic Society



Dr. Charles Bagge Plowright was the first author of articles on Anglo-Boer War postal history that appeared in *The Bazaar, The Exchange and Mart* between 1901 and 1903.

Charles Bagge Plowright was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, England on 3 April 1849. He trained as a doctor at the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, eventually becoming a surgeon there.

He served as the Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons from 1890 to 1894.



Described as a Victorian polymath in the *British Medical Journal* in 1998, Dr. Plowright besides being an enthusiastic philatelist was a renowned expert on fungi and published a number of articles on archaeology. He was very active in his local community, serving as a local magistrate, director and vice-chairman of a local girl's high school, and governor of the Lynn Grammar School. He passed away on 24 April 1910 at North Wootton, Norfolk, England aged 61.

The following items are examples of correspondence to and from Dr. Plowright during the period of the Anglo-Boer War.

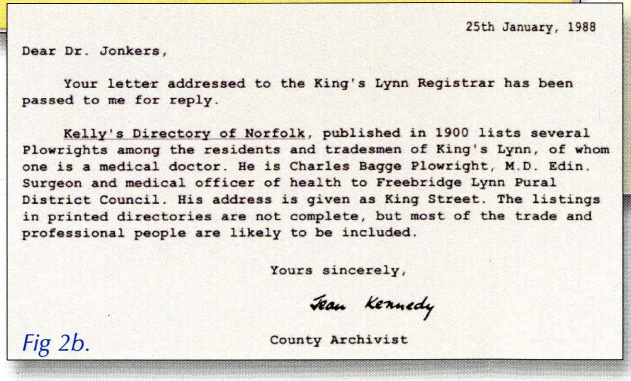
Figure 1: Copy of an item in a Spink auction catalogue, addressed to himself in his own hand. The boxed censor cachet is from the Waterval P.O.W. Camp for British prisoners held by the Boers. The cover was cancelled in Pretoria on 15 May 1900 and eventually reached Lynn on 26 June 1900.



Fig 1.



Fig 2.


25th January, 1988

Dear Dr. Jonkers,

Your letter addressed to the King's Lynn Registrar has been passed to me for reply.

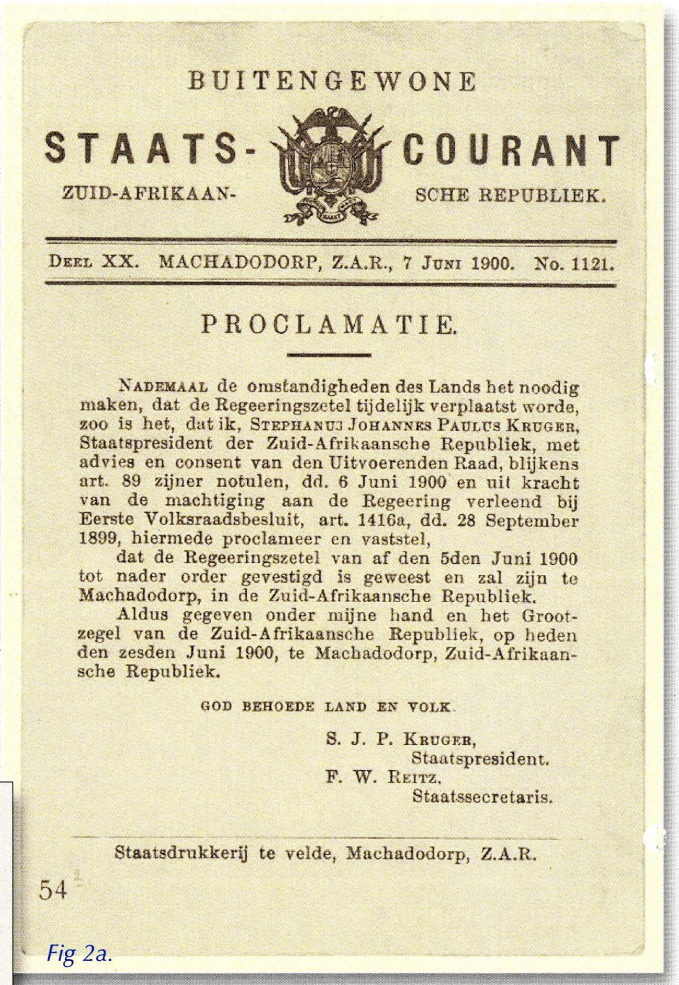
Kelly's Directory of Norfolk, published in 1900 lists several Plowrights among the residents and tradesmen of King's Lynn, of whom one is a medical doctor. He is Charles Bagge Plowright, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and medical officer of health to Freebridge Lynn Pural District Council. His address is given as King Street. The listings in printed directories are not complete, but most of the trade and professional people are likely to be included.

Yours sincerely,

Jean Kennedy

County Archivist

Fig 2b.


BUITENGEWONE

STAATS-COURANT

ZUID-AFRIKAAN-SCHE REPUBLIEK.

DEEL XX. MACHADODORP, Z.A.R., 7 JUNI 1900. No. 1121.

PROCLAMATIE.

NADEMAAL de omstandigheden des Lands het noodig maken, dat de Regeeringszetel tijdelijk verplaatst worde, zoo is het, dat ik, STEPHANUS JOHANNES PAULUS KRUGER, Staatspresident der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, met advies en consent van den Uitvoerenden Raad, blijkens art. 89 zijner notulen, dd. 6 Juni 1900 en uit kracht van de machtiging aan de Regeering verleend bij Eerste Volksraadsbesluit, art. 1416a, dd. 28 September 1899, hiermede proclameer en vaststel,

dat de Regeeringszetel van af den 5den Juni 1900 tot nader order gevestigd is geweest en zal zijn te Machadodorp, in de Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.

Aldus gegeven onder mijne hand en het Groot-zegel van de Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, op heden den zesden Juni 1900, te Machadodorp, Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.

GOD BEHOEDE LAND EN VOLK.

S. J. P. KRUGER,
Staatspresident.
F. W. REITZ,
Staatssecretaris.

Staatsdrukkerij te velde, Machadodorp, Z.A.R.

54

Fig 2a.

Figure 2: Z.A.R. postcard addressed to Dr. Plowright in England. The card was printed in Pretoria of the 1896/1897 editions. On the reverse of the card *(fig 2a)* an extraordinary Government Proclamation was printed on 7 June 1900 at Machadodorp, proclaiming the temporarily



shift of the Seat of Government to Machadodorp, after the fall of Pretoria to the British forces. As the research of Dr. Gerrit Jonkers of Schiedam in Holland confirms, the card was addressed to an existing person but lacking an arrival cancellation, the postal use of this card is dubious *(fig 2b)*.

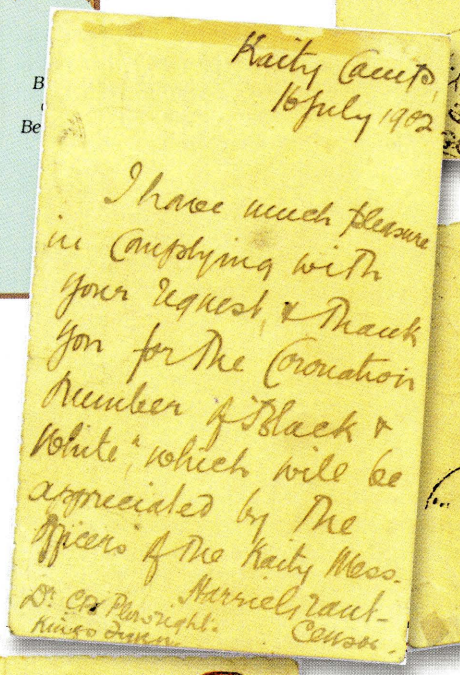


Fig 3a.



Fig 3.

Figure 3: Reply paid, self-addressed postcard to Dr. Plowright from the P.O.W. Camp for Boer prisoners at Kaity-Nilgiris. The camp was 8 km from Wellington and 6km from Otokamund in southern India. The card was cancelled Kaity on 20 July 1902 and Sea Post Office (Aden) on 26 July 1902. It was signed by Mr. Harry Grant, the camp censor. The card carries a very clear censor cachet of the camp and it seems from the note as if the censor applied the latter on request *(fig 3a)*.

Figure 4: A most unusual G.B. 1d reply card sent from Trichinopoly P.O.W. camp to England with a cachet of the censor Theo L. Thorne, a camp cancellation of 9 Oct 01 and the Sea Post Office canceller of Aden. The reverse side *(fig 4a)* bears 5 different camp cachets, two initialled by the camp commandant and the adjutant respectively.



Fig 4.



Fig 4a.



Fig 5.

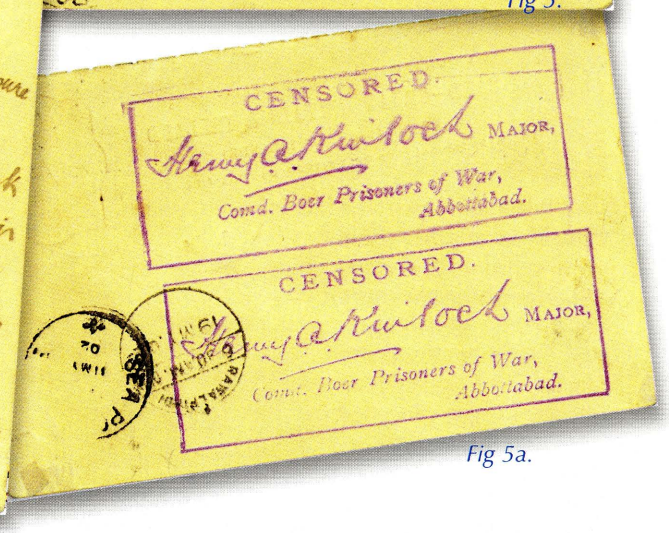
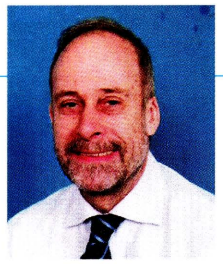


Fig 5a.

Figure 5: Spectacular G.B.1d reply card sent from the Abbottabad P.O.W. Camp in India to England. The card carries 2 strikes of the boxed cachet 'Harry A. Kinloch, Major' in violet *(fig 5a)*. This is the most elusive of all Anglo-Boer War cachets.

Ocean Letters and Marine Communication



by Andrew Briscoe, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Until the discovery and development of wireless communication, ships at sea could only communicate by semaphore flags or lamp signals. This inadequacy of communication, and the feeling of isolation that accompanied it, was what mariners experienced as they lost sight of land and sailed 'into the unknown'. If something went wrong and they needed assistance, no one would hear their cries of distress.

The first successful attempt at communication by wireless waves was achieved in Britain by W. H. Preece who managed to send messages between Southampton and the Isle of Wight when the telegraph cable linking the mainland and island broke down in 1882. By 1896, Preece had been appointed as Engineer-in-Chief of the British Post Office, and met Guglielmo Marconi, a young Italian who had been conducting his own experiments in the attic of his family home near Bologna. Preece and Marconi shared their expertise and collaborated in developing a system. Initially wireless communication was limited to comparatively short distances, and scientific opinion suggested that since wireless signals travelled in straight lines, they would disappear into space rather than communicate with ships or places beyond the horizon. Marconi disputed this view, and proved the point in 1901 by successfully transmitting signals 5,000 kilometres across the open Atlantic between Cornwall and Newfoundland.

Wireless communication between ship and shore, and from ship to ship, quickly followed. The most obvious application of this new form of marine communication was to assist ships in distress, which was demonstrated most vividly in 1912 when the sinking *Titanic* summoned nearby vessels to provide life-saving support after it had struck an iceberg. The potential for wireless telegraphy to promote safety at sea lay behind a visit to South Africa in 1898 by the Marquis of Graham on behalf of Lloyd's of London. Although experimental local wireless transmissions were demonstrated in Cape Town and in Port Elizabeth, it was the wrecking of the *Tantallon Castle* on Robben Island in 1901 which prompted the Cape Government and Lloyd's to introduce wireless telegraphy between the mainland and the lighthouses on Dassen Island and Robben Island, as well as between Bird Island and Port Elizabeth. The first merchant ships equipped with wireless telegraphy to frequent South African waters were the *Inanda* and *Inkosi* of the Rennie brothers' Aberdeen Line. The first such mail ship to be fitted with wireless was the *Balmoral Castle* of the Union-Castle Line which made her maiden voyage in 1910.



Ocean Letters

The ocean letter system enabled passengers on outgoing ships to communicate with friends, relatives and business contacts in the port from which they had departed far more quickly than if they had to wait for the ship to arrive at its port of destination before posting a letter. The system operated as follows: the passenger wrote a message and gave details of the addressee to the ship's radio officer. The message and details were then transmitted by short range wireless to a passing ship travelling in the opposite direction, to the port of embarkation. The wireless operator of the receiving ship transcribed the message onto a telegram form which was secured in an envelope and carried to the passenger's port of embarkation where it was handed to the post office for mailing to the addressee.

The system was first introduced in 1911 by one of Marconi's competitors, a German company operating maritime radio services on German ships plying the north Atlantic route to America. In 1912, Marconi applied to the British Post Office to operate a similar facility on British ships, which was approved subject to the following conditions:

a) Telegrams must be in plain language (rather than code or cipher which could raise security concerns);

b) The two ships must be at sea and beyond the range of all coastal stations;

c) The two ships must be travelling in opposite directions; and

d) The final mailing should be as a registered letter 'if possible'.

Shortly after the system was introduced, it was suspended in 1914 due to the outbreak of war, but was reinstated in 1919. Although it is unclear when the ocean letter service was first introduced for the benefit of passengers on ships using South African ports, it had become well established by the 1920s. At this time, the minimum charge for use of the service was seven shillings and six pence for the first 30 words, and two pence for each additional word. These charges included postage and registration fees. An example of such mail, received by the Shipping Postmaster in Cape Town on 25 May 1929, is illustrated. Although the envelope now contains no message, let us assume the message was sent on

23 May from a ship two days out of Cape Town heading for London. This message would have reached Hawkes, the addressee, in Cape Town on 26 May, as compared with a letter posted by the same passenger upon disembarkation in London on approximately 5 June, which would have arrived in Cape Town around 21 June.

The printing on the face of the envelope indicates the message was transmitted through the British Wireless Marine Service, which was operated on mail ships of the Union Castle Line amongst many others. This system utilised Marconi radio equipment rented to the shipping company, which also contracted the services of Marconi trained employees (marconists) to operate the equipment. In 1929, the ocean letter service reached the peak of its popularity, but this rapidly declined in the early 1930s, following improvements in long-range radio communications and the introduction of ship letter telegrams.

Bibliography

- Roger Hosking: *An Introduction to Ocean Letters, 2002* (privately published).
- Gavin Weightman: *Signor Marconi's Magic Box,* Harper Collins, London, 2003.

SAPDA's winter visit to chilly Bloemfontein

SAPDA dealers spent a cold but very pleasant Friday and Saturday at the City of Roses on the 4th weekend of August 2014. Dr Neil Cronje, Pres of the OFS Philatelic Society, managed to arrange trading premises for them at The Oliewenhout Art Museum, a fashionable neo-Dutch style mansion in the heart of Bloemfontein. In an environment of genuine gentility, many collectors from the whole region - more than 150 persons in the two days - treated dealers with a wide range of new collecting needs to serve... and dealers were served sparkling lunches at the in-house restaurant surrounded by local flora.

The dealers present were David and Rose Crocker from Montagu plus Gauteng's Steve van den Hurk, Kenny Napier, Jaques Kuun and Paul and Kathy van Zeyl. SAPDA's purpose with the 'flag-flying' visit was to add colour and spice to all stakeholders' lives. More plainly (!) the dealers intended helping local collectors fill collection gaps, and they hoped to also enjoy each other's company in this more relaxed and very beautiful environment.

It was thoroughly enriching to see so many old and new clients there... very many thematic collectors and also collectors of the more esoteric Woodblock stamps to Anglo-Boer War postal history. In summary, lots of much-needed winter warmth was generated in Bloemies. Next visit to Bloem will be in October, (see page 148 of this issue).



After the Bloemies storm, SAPDA dealers (incl David and Rose Crocker) and clients wind down at The Oliewenhout Art Museum



Dealers Paul van Zeyl, Steve van den Hurk (Pres SAPDA), Jacques Kuun & Kenny Napier brave the cold next to the braai ... Kenny dressed for a Scottish summer"

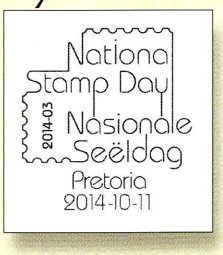
An October Saturday is National Stamp Day

Preparations are well in hand for this year's National Stamp Day, according to a number of philatelic society secretaries and organisers who by the time of our going to press have been in contact with members of the Philatelic Federation's promotions team.

Some societies run their Stamp Day promotions on Saturday 11 October 2014, while others prefer to have it the next Saturday, 18 October, as key members would be in Pretoria for the national stamp show and philatelic congress the previous weekend.

A special National Stamp Day canceller will be in use at the Post Office counter at the stamp show in Pretoria on 11 October 2014. This year's Stamp Day cover features examples of attractive recent stamp issues.

The Post Office fully supports National Stamp Day and postal representatives will be in attendance at various stamp day events throughout the country.



Dis 'n verjaardag-tradisie

Die 'dag van die posseël' is tradisioneel op die Saterdag naaste aan die verjaardag van die Wêreldposunie (Union Postale Universelle), wat op 8 Oktober 1875 gestig is. Veral in Europa is dit al jare lank 'n groot geleentheid, en verskeie lande het pragtige seëls uitgegee om seëlversameling te illustreer.

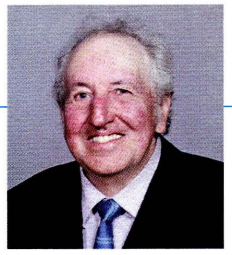
Die Suid-Afrikaanse Poskantoor het die hele Oktober as 'wêreld-posmaand' verklaar en reël verskeie aktiwiteite om die aandag op die posdiens te vestig.

JG



This leaflet was inadvertently omitted from the August issue.

NOW AVAILABLE from your local Philatelic Society or contact the Promotions Committee Chairman Joh Groenewald at email address: johgroen@mweb.co.za.



1961 Basutoland Inverted Overprint 2½c on 3d

by Dr Lawrence Barit, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

The Context

In 1961, Basutoland changed its currency system from Pounds, Shillings and Pence (the Sterling System) to Rands and Cents (a Decimal System). With no postage stamps, with the new values, being available Basutoland found itself with a need to surcharge existing stocks of stamps. On 14 February 1961, the day of decimalisation, overprinted stamps of Basutoland were issued.

What had transpired, was that South Africa had decided to decimalize its currency, moving away from the Sterling system to the new Rand and Cents system. Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, South West Africa and Tristan da Cunha all used the South African currency and therefore had to follow suit. At the time, Basutoland's postal system was operated by the Union Post Office. Basutoland's bulk stocks of stamps were held in the Union Post Office Stores in Pretoria. With very little preparation for decimalisation having been made, all the existing Basutoland values were surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria.

The result was that Basutoland issued an eleven value provisional decimal series, which meant that their existing eleven definitive Queen Elizabeth II stamps (issued on 18 October 1956), were all overprinted with the converted new values. Due to considerable demand (mainly philatelic), as well as inadequate overprinting of certain values, further surcharging took place. This resulted in different types and different settings of the overprinting. However, this also led to a number of errors.

The Stamp

One of the most spectacular errors was the 2½c Type II on 3d, where a number of inverted overprints, all used, were discovered *(Fig1)*. The stamp itself (the 3d yellow-green and rose, depicting the head of Queen Elizabeth II and a Basuto Household scene) had an overprinting of 4,722 sheets, of 60 stamps, resulting in 283,020 stamps being issued. The initial find of this error appeared in the September 1962 issue of *The South African Philatelist*. Originally it was reported that only four of these stamps had been found with the overprint inverted. It is only known in its used format and has never been seen mint.

In the 1962 work *'Shelley Catalogue of the Decimal Surcharges'*[1], this overprint is described as "the rarest of all the decimal surcharges", and valued the stamp at £200. Subsequently, Franco Frescura in the 1978 *Robemark* catalogue on the *'Stamps of Basutoland and Lesotho'*[2], referring to this as a 'major error', wrote:

"In September 1962 *The SA Philatelist* reported the discovery of a new major error in the decimal overprinted provisionals. A collector who had been in the habit of receiving Kiloware from Basutoland was glancing through his latest consignment when he spotted something unusual - an overprint, lying towards the bottom right of the stamp. Further examination revealed that the surcharge, a 2½c Type II, was inverted. A further three inverts were discovered in the same parcel and these four are to date the only recorded examples of this particular error.

The overprint is towards the bottom right of the stamp, just touching upon the neck of the Queen's portrait. Its normal position can be judged to have been towards the top left, little below the '3d' leading us to believe that it might originally have belonged to a sheet of the 2½c Type II - second printing - second setting which had been inserted erroneously upside down for printing.

All four specimens had postmarks of 'Mokhotlong-Bas' and were dated either 2 VII 62 or 3 VII 62. This would seem to indicate that the sheet was on sale and used there.

Mokhotlong is probably the most remote of all the Basutoland post offices and there would appear to have been a dearth of both local stamp collectors and of visitors in search of scarce varieties otherwise an item such as this would scarcely have escaped unnoticed. In view of only four copies having been found, it appears that this error may prove to be the rarest of all the High Commission Territories decimal overprints. Further enquiries with the Mokhotlong postmaster revealed that the sheet of inverts went unnoticed and was dispersed to the public over the counter".



Fig 1. The 2½c on 3d inverted overprint dated VII 62, with 'BAS' (Basutoland) at foot in canceller. The author's copy.

This 1978 *Robemark Catalogue* placed a value of R525 on this error. It will be noted that both Shelley and Robemark used the same stamp (evidenced by the identical cancellation) to illustrate this inverted overprint.

Philatelic Interest

Whilst all the above is exceptionally interesting, it is historical. What is the position now?

Two factors emerge:

1. A few more than the four that were originally discovered have come to light. The number appears to be at least thirteen. Peter van der Molen in his 1994 exhibit entitled: *'The 1961 Decimal Surcharges of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland'* states: "Just over 20 copies have been discovered ... A few copies are known 'on piece' and at least four horizontal and one vertical pair have been recorded (see fig 2) some pairs have been divided since. Most copies exhibit faults in the perforations resulting from rough tearing from the sheet - several torn copies exist".
2. A study of the positioning of the actual original stamp (before overprinting took place) in relation to the perforations, indicates that there might be more than one such sheet with the 2½c inverted overprint.

The copies of this inverted overprinted stamp, reveal that some of the original basic stamps are marginally out of line from the others. It will be noticed that the copies *(see Figs 2A and 2B)* show the different positions between the perforation. In other words, whilst the positioning of the actual stamp is constant in some of the stamps that were found, they do not appear to line-up with others. The distance between the right hand side of the stamp and the perforation in relation to other stamps differ. Could it be that there was a second sheet, and maybe even a third sheet, with the inverted overprints?

Another question is why so many copies have been found? Logically speaking it would seem a bit high that from one sheet, of sixty stamps, as many as twenty are discovered. After all no mint copies were found. Again could the answer be that there was more than one sheet?

An examination of the stamp in *Fig 1 (enlarged)* shows that the stamp comes from a pair that was posted with the second stamp in the pair being torn, shown in *Fig 2D.*

Additional copies of this stamp are shown in *Figures 3 and 4.*

The Forgery

It is believed that the 2½c on 3d has been subjected to forgery. A copy has appeared which has been identified as not being a genuine 2½c on 3d overprint *(Fig 2G)*. Peter van der Molen in his above mentioned exhibit (1994), identified four aspects of the example which do not conform to the genuine inverted overprint. The reasoning of van der Molen is:

" - The basic stamp should be centered

'down' within perforations.

- The surcharge should be 'low' just going into medallion bottom.
- The surcharge should be quite strong and black.
- The cancellation should be with 'BAS' and not: ... 'LAND' in the lower canceller arc .

Van der Molen believes that there is "little doubt that the inverted 2½c (as depicted in *Fig 2G)* is a forgery".

Looking both at the stamp and van der Molen's contentions, the first three points could be eliminated by the existence of more than one original sheet with the error. With respect to the last contention, as to the cancellation on the stamp itself, the cancellation mark of 'Basutoland' did exist at other post offices in Basutoland. Further, if it is a forgery, it would be unlikely that a forger would not have used a genuine original used stamp in any event. It is hardly likely that the cancellation would also be forged. Further, if a forgery did take place with respect to this inverted overprint, why has only one such example of this forgery been discovered?

Also, wouldn't the forger have the sense to place the forged surcharge in the same place as the genuine? This also raises the alternative possibility that some of the later discoveries of the inverted overprint might also be forgeries.

Summing Up

The 2½c on 3d Basutoland Inverted Surcharge has come to symbolise the 1961 decimal overprints. A copy of the stamp is often used to introduce a story-line on this change of currency from Sterling to Decimal, of the three High Commission Territories. That this stamp has only been found in its used format appears to have added to its status. It can be regarded as a classic in terms of overprint errors.

References

1 - *Shelley Catalogue of the Decimal Surcharges on the stamps of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,* compiled by P.N. Bullivant, Stamp Collecting Ltd, London November 1962.

2 - *Robemark Stamp Catalogue of Southern Africa, 1978 Catalogue Handbook of the stamps of Basutoland - Lesotho First Edition*, by Benje Joseph and sons Hugh, Ken and Fane. Contains a specialised study by Franco Frescura of the 1961 Provisional Decimal Overprints.



Fig 2A

Fig 2B

Fig 2C

Fig 2D

Fig 2E

Fig 2F

Fig 2G

Fig 2. A Photo collection of copies in the archive of Peter van der Molen.



Fig 3. Stamp shown courtesy of Clive Carr - is not one of the severed pairs.



Fig 4. Stamp auctioned by Grosvenor in Dec 2012 - the RH stamp in Fig 2A.

REPORT ON FEDERATION WORKSHOP HELD IN EAST LONDON

Under the auspices of Federation, a workshop on 'Judging a Thematic Exhibit' was led by Dr Neil Cronje and Emil Minnaar on Saturday 16 August at the Berea Gardens Retirement Centre. Using three exhibits for demonstration purposes, Neil explained the do's and don'ts on thematic exhibiting. Club members were given a judging form and asked to evaluate the pages on display. Emil and Neil then explained how the points should be allocated to the different categories on the judging sheet. The workshop was most enlightening and much fun was had by all.

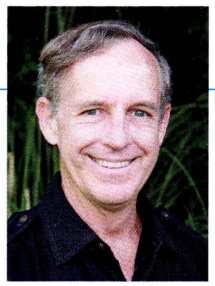
East London Philatelic Society members would like to take this opportunity to offer their thanks to both Neil and Emil for demonstrating how to display one's stamp collection to its best advantage. We would also like to thank Federation for facilitating the workshop.











Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society. Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za

What a Goedgegun relief!

I recently received an embryo of an article from a Canadian collector, Paul Raynor, which I wish to share. Paul, as a young collector, corresponded with a number of Postmasters in Swaziland and obtained insightful and interesting postal history information.

Relief date stamps are used when a regular date stamp is misplaced or broken. In Swaziland the skeleton relief date stamps were made up using loose steel type to provide the name of the office and the date, within a small single-ring frame. These were the same as used in South Africa because at that time the South African Post Office ran the Swaziland one and provided the equipment. Often it is difficult to work out why a relief postmark was needed and how long it was in use before being returned to stores. In the case of the relief postmark used at Goedgegun at the end of 1965, Postmaster FJ Press at the time kindly provided those details.

Goedgegun is a small town in the southwest of Swaziland. Re-named Nhlangano on 1 November 1970, it had a population of less than 2,000 in the mid 1960s. In 1965, two double-ring postmarks were in use. One was used by the circulation branch *(Figure 1a)*, while the second was used mainly at the post office counter and is most often found on registered mail *(Figure 1b)*.



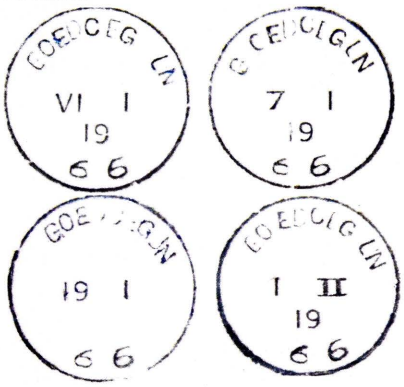
Figure 1. Goedgegun date stamps used in the 1960s (a) seen 14.12.1956 to 19.11.1969 (b) seen 14.6.1960 to 7.6.1967

In December 1965, the counter date stamp either broke or was mislaid, or most likely there was a need for a further date stamp, and a skeleton relief canceller was used from 15 December *(Figure. 2)*. During the balance of the year, the date format and style remained unchanged, but there were considerable changes in the position of the place name. According to the Postmaster, there were insufficient blanks to hold the name in place, so the type shifted around.



Figure 2. Goedgegun skeleton relief date stamp used in 1965

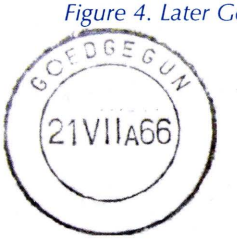
The relief kit did not have enough of some letters and numbers. The new year posed a problem, which was resolved by using a '66' at the base, in larger type, and 19 above to indicate the year *(Figure 3a)*. Up until 6 January Roman numerals were used for the day, but then changed to ordinary numbers after that *(Figure 3b)*. The date of 19 January also posed a problem as it seems as though only one set of '19's was available - the 19 used to indicate the year was moved to indicate the day (Figure 3c). On 9 February, the same problem arose and Roman numerals were used for the day. In February Roman numerals began to be used for the month, which was continued to the end of use. According to the Postmaster, the last day of use of the relief date stamp was 30 March.



Figures 3a to d. Goedgegun skeleton relief date stamp used in 1966

The relief date stamp was replaced by the double-ring postmark shown in *Figure 4*. The original circulation branch date stamp remained in use until 1970, even though two new additional double-ring date stamps were also introduced after 1967.

Figure 4. Later Goed-gegun date stamp, seen 2.5.1966 to 31.10.1970



This review of the life of a skeleton relief date stamp provides answers to many question I receive about the idiosyncrasies of these date stamps. I am indebted to Paul for sharing this with us, and this also demonstrates how much Phun one can have with postmarks.

Is this a real relief?

While we are on the subject of relief date stamps it appears as if there are some answers to a perplexing question regarding the authenticity of a strange relief type date stamp that was reportedly used in Mbabane. Dickon Pollard of Murray Payne Ltd, philatelic dealers in the UK, sent me the following extract from their newsletter No. 104 (Dec 2013):

'Swaziland Philately to 1968' has an excellent chapter on *'Postmarks and other Postal Markings'* by Alex Visser. One of the Mbabane circular date stamps (CDSs) featured (No. 25) is an unusual single circle type, dated 17 AUG 38, on a pair of 2d Postage Dues. We can illustrate the same postmark on a strip of four of the same stamp *(Figure 5)*. It was probably done at the same time; the canceller is at the same angle as the illustration, but turned 180°. Visser notes just the one date for the cancel and remarks that the rarity is uncertain; 'The style is uncommon, and requires confirmation.'

This cancellation doesn't appear in Ted Proud's Swaziland book. His book on Basutoland and Bechuanaland postmarks doesn't feature the Kanye marking that has a similar style as the Mbabane date stamp, either. Interestingly, this is also on a Postage Due stamp (and in the same collection there is also a partial strike of the same date, missing the town name). It is obvious that these markings are siblings.



Figure 5. (Left) Unusual Mbabane date stamp taken from a strip of four stamps. (Right) Unusual Kanye, Bechuanaland date stamp

All this is well and good. However, the realisation suddenly dawned that the Bechuanaland ½d stamp is on the rough paper whose actual printing date is a matter for argument, but certainly didn't appear until 1942 or later. The Kanye CDS, being dated 1933, means that it cannot have been applied at that time.

We therefore have to conclude that Alex Visser's note of caution ('requires confirmation') is well justified and that these are faked cancels.

I appreciate the contribution by Dickon, as this furthermore helps to solve a riddle

that I was posed separately. The Kanye date stamp was found on a 2/6d and a 5/- Bechuanaland Seahorse stamp with the same date. This date stamp was also queried in *Runner Post* No. 59 of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society (p.1423). We now know that the use was more widespread than initially considered.

Confusion with date stamp Number 12 in Parliament article

I tried to present a clear copy in the previous *SAP Phun column*. The result was that I presented the date stamp without date given in the publicity information. Now that readers know what the date stamp looks like, I am showing a less crisp, but complete date stamp as *Figure 6* for the record.



Figure 6. Actual impression of No. 12 in the previous article.

Die gebruik van 'n aflosstempel, wat deur die pospersoneel opgemaak word, het allerhande verskille tot gevolg. Die letters in die naam skuif rond, en selfs spelfoute in die naam kom voor. Die voorbeeld van Goedgegun wys 'n aantal van die uitsonderlikhede. Aflosstempels is nie volgens streng sekuriteitsmaatreëls vervaardig nie, en is dit dus maklik om vervalsings te maak. Die voorbeeld van soortgelyke stempels op Swaziland en Bechuanaland seëls is uitgevang deurdat die stempels op seëls wat nog nie uitgegee was nie, aangebring is.

Editorial

Philately in Full Bloom Jacaranda City Hosts Stamp Show and Stephan Welz & Co. Auction

Stephan Welz & Co. EST 1968
AUCTIONEERS OF DECORATIVE & FINE ARTS
OFFERING SOUTH AFRICAN ART SINCE 1968

Stephan Welz & Co, a proud sponsor of The National Stamp Exhibition, will be holding a live auction alongside the Stamp Show at Rautenbach Hall, University of Pretoria on Wednesday 8 and Thursday 9 October 2014. The exhibition opens its doors at 9am on Wednesday 8 October and continues until Saturday 11 October and closes at 3pm.

"Our final stamp auction of the year promises to exceed all expectations with the high quality of pieces going under the hammer, alongside those on exhibit," says Stephan Welz & Co. Chairman, Alan Demby.

He continues, "Prices of philatelic material continue to rise and it is great to see that South African philately can compete in these markets... one sees increases in the catalogue value of good material in the SACC and Stanley Gibbons as the demand increases globally."

This auction offers an exciting line-up of material starting with a large number of collections. Great Britain sees a number of better single items including a Queen Victoria wrapper from London to Sheffield with 2d Blue, 'No Lines' Plate 2 in a Block of 4, the King George V Bradbury Wilkinson Sea Horse 2/6d to 10/- Top Right National Post Museum Imprimaturs, the King George V ½d to 1/- Photogravure Set of Left Marginal National Post Museum imprimaturs. Commonwealth countries sees many better single items, and multiples on auction including a fine lightly mounted mint KENYA and UGANDA King George V £25 Black and Red.

The Non-Commonwealth Countries, Italy multiples, SAAR Miniature Sheets, France selection, Germany and an 1876 to 1970 complete China Collection in album.

Rhodesia, once again, features a great selection of Double Heads amongst other great material including King George VI Definitive Issue Archive Proofs of both the issued stamps and frame in imprint imperf marginal blocks of 20 from the Waterlow Archives.

The main highlight of this auction is South Africa, with over 400 lots of Pre-Union and Union material on offer, including some scarce Postal History and Varieties. From the Cape of Good Hope, to Vryburg and Zululand, Union to South Africa. To name some of the Union material on offer, a great selection of King's Heads, including a 1½d coil with Inverted Watermark, ½d Black and Green Pretoria Roto Printing *Tête-Bêche*, 2d Slate Grey and Lilac Pretoria Roto Printing *Tête-Bêche*.

The Stamp Show Auction will also be broadcast live from Pretoria to Stephan Welz & Co., Johannesburg, 4th Floor, South Tower, Nelson Mandela Square. Bidders are invited to participate from either location, via telephone or at **the-saleroom.com.**

Auction viewing takes place at Stephan Welz & Co. Johannesburg Friday 3 until Tuesday 7 October; single lots will also be showcased in Cape Town from Friday 26 until Sunday 28 September.

Please contact Savo Tufegdzic for more information, 011 880 3125 or email **savo.tufegdzic@stephanwelzandco.co.za**

The catalogue is available online and can be seen at **www.stephanwelzandco.co.za**



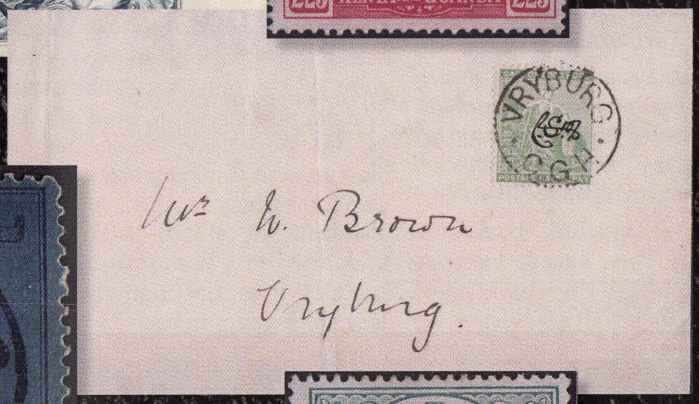


Lot 461



Lot 483

Lot 583



Lot 600



Lot 610



Lot 690



Lot 770



Lot 840



Lot 857





Lot 971

PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA
8 & 9 October 2014
University of Pretoria | Rautenbach Hall

THE STAMP SHOW AUCTION

Lot 461: 1918 KG V Bradbury Wilkenson 2/6 - 10/- Sea Horse Imprimaturs, top right marginal from the National Post Museum.
Est R1 800 000 - R2 500 000

Lot 483: 1922/27 KG V £25 Black & Red, Kenya & Uganda. Very fine mounted. SG 102.
Est R630 000 - R750 000

Lot 583: 1900 Vryburg Cover franked 1/2d Hope Seated tied 'VRYBURG' cds, initialled by Officer Clifford St. Quintin.
Est R15 000- R20 000

Lot 600: 1900 3d Deep Blue Baden Powell Wide format, Mafeking Siege. Fine used. SG 22.
Est R9 000 - R15 000

Lot 610: 1902/1903 KE VII Natal High Values overprinted SPECIMEN. Fine mounted mint £1 to £20. SACC 124S - 128S.
Est R9 000 - R15 000

Lot 690: 1903 KE VII £5 Orange-Brown & violet Transvaal. Fine lightly mounted mint. SG 259.
Est R20 000 - R30 000

Lot 770: 1913 £1 King's Head - Pale Olive Green and Red, Union. Fine unmounted mint left gutter single. SACC 16a.
Est R12 000 - R18 000

Lot 840: 1930/45 1/2d Black and Green Pretoria Roto Printing, Tete-Beche pair. Fine unmounted mint. SACC 42d.
Est R18 000 - R25 000

Lot 857: 1930/45 2d Slate Grey and Lilac Pretoria Roto Printing Tete-Beche pair. Fine unmounted mint. SACC44e.
Est R130 000 - R180 000

Lot 971: 1987 RSA - Banned 'Word of God' 40c Bible Stamps. Fine unmounted mint right top marginal control block of 4. SACC 638.
Est R30 000 - R50 000



To consign material or for further information, please contact: **Savo Tufegdzic** +27 11 880 3125
savo.tufegdzic@stephanwelzandco.co.za

Stephan Welz & Co. EST. 1968
FINE ART & DESIGN AUCTIONEERS

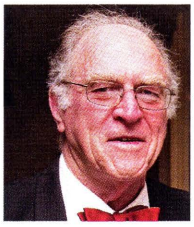
Johannesburg
4th Floor | South Tower | Nelson Mandela Square | Cnr Maude & 5th Streets | Sandton | 2196
+27 (0)11 880 3125 | jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za
Cape Town
The Great Cellar | Alphen Estate | Alphen Drive | Constantia | +27 21 794 6461 | ct@stephanwelzandco.co.za
www.stephanwelzandco.co.za

FIND US ON bidorbuy.co.za
Africa's Largest Online Marketplace

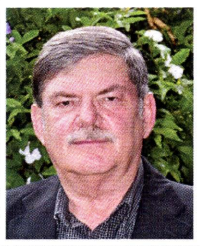
Online bidding managed by ATG Media SA through
www.the-saleroom.com
Europe's leading portal for live art and antiques auctions.

the-saleroom.com live auctions

SW807 PHIL



The 1914 Rebellion in the Union of South Africa



co-authored by Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA Pretoria Philatelic Society and Jim Findlay RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and the South African Military Mail Study Group.

The First World War Centenary will take place from 2014 till 2018. On 10 September 1914 the South African parliament voted in favour of South Africa participating in the war on the side of the Allies. But before the Union Defence Force (UDF) could go into action in German South West Africa (GSWA), the South African government first had to deal with the Afrikaner rebellion. Against this background, the aim of this article is to give an overview of the 1914 Rebellion and illustrate items linked to this event.

On 31 May 1910, the Union of South Africa, comprising the four former British colonies, was established. The formation of a unitary defence organization became one of the priorities of the South African Government. In this respect General J.C. Smuts, who managed the portfolio of defence, was to play a leading role. The first important step was the passing of the Defence Act (Act No 13 of 1912) on 14 June 1912, which brought the Union Defence Force (UDF) into existence on 1 July 1912. The Act made provision for a Permanent Force, an Active Citizen Force and a Cadet Organisation, both established on 1 July 1913.

During the 1913 and 1914 strikes on the Witwatersrand, the newly established Union Defence Force had its baptism of fire. The industrial disturbances of 1914 led to the mobilization of units of the Active Citizen Force (ACF) and the Permanent Force. The 'Amalgamated Society of Railway and Harbour Servants' called on the 'Transvaal Federation of Trade Unions' to call a general strike on 13 January 1913. Martial law was declared and the Active Citizen Force was mobilized on 9 January 1914. The strike leaders were arrested and the strike ended. Demobilisation commenced on 19 January. *(See fig. 1)*

When Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914, its dominions (South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and Newfoundland) were automatically brought into the conflict. Gerald L'ange in his book *Urgent Imperial Service, South African Forces in German South West Africa 1914-1915* pointed out that it was an extraordinary army that prepared to fight the Germans in South West Africa. Nearly half of the army consisted of Dutch-speaking commandos, the same commandos that only 12 years earlier defied the might of the British Army during the Anglo-Boer War. But before the UDF could go into action in German South West Africa, the South African government had to deal with an Afrikaner rebellion.

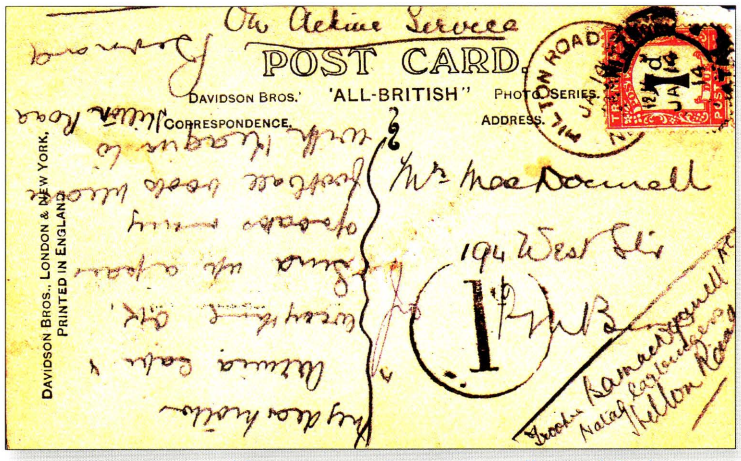


Fig.1: Postcard from Trooper B. MacDonnell, Natal Carbineers, to his mother. Natal Carbineers were mobilized for the 1914 strike on 10 Jan 1914 to guard the Durban-Johannesburg railway line. Datestamp: Hilton Road JA 14 14 and Pietermaritzburg, Natal JA 14 14.

The mobilization of the UDF to fight against the Germans in SWA caused a revolt amongst former Boer commanders who had obtained prominent ranks in the Union Defence Force and who sympathised with Germany. In the meantime C.F Beyers resigned his post as Commandant General of the ACF. It would seem that the rebellion was not only aimed at changing the government's intention to invade GSWA but also had as its goal the overthrow of the Botha government and the establishment of a Boer republic.

Famous former Anglo-Boer War commanders such as Generals C.R. de Wet, C.F. Beyers, S.G. Maritz and J.C.G. Kemp led the rebellion after General J.H. de la Rey was killed in an unrelated shooting incident on 15 September 1914 *(see fig 2)*.

The government under Prime Minister Louis Botha and his Minister of Defence, J.C. Smuts (both also former Boer generals), proclaimed martial law and swiftly and decisively acted against the rebels.

General Louis Botha felt that if there

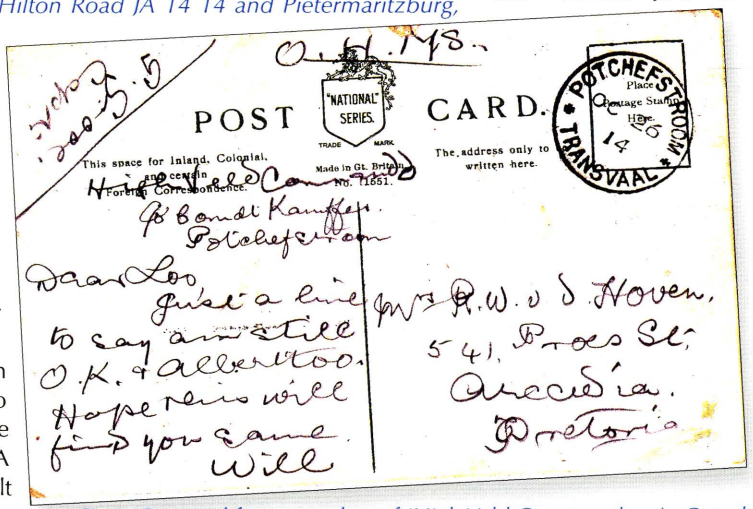


Fig.3: Postcard from member of 'High Veld Commando c/o Comdt Kamffer Potchefstroom' posted 26 Oct 1914. The postcard was censored by Capt. G. Grove. Most of the Transvaal Commandos mobilized for GSWA reported to Potchefstroom. Cmdt. H.J.G. Kamffer was appointed as the OC of Heidelberg Commando for the duration of the Rebellion and 'Highveld Commando' was one of the field-cornetzies.

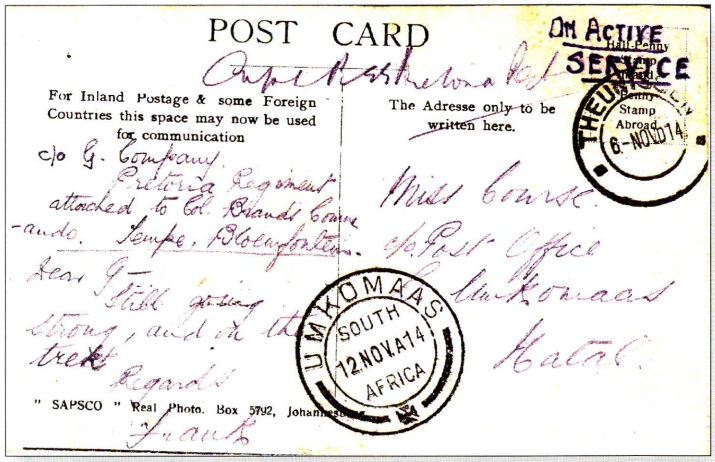


Fig.2: Postage free postcard from member of the Pretoria Regiment serving with Col. Brand's Commando at Theunissen, OFS. At the time Gen. de Wet was raising a rebel force at Lindley, 100km from Theunissen.



Fig.4: Commandant H.J.G. Kamffer taken in Potchefstroom. According to UDF General Orders, he was appointed as Junior Commandant of Heidelberg Commando on 13 Oct 1914.

were to be a rebellion amongst his fellow Afrikaners it was better for the sake of national unity that it should be put down by fellow Afrikaners than by English-speaking troops. Of the 32,000 Union soldiers mobilized to crush the rebellion 20,000 were burghers in the Boer commandos *(see figs 3, 4, 7 and 9)*. In this regard, he had to mainly rely on commandos from the south eastern side of the Transvaal, for example Bethal, Ermelo, Heidelberg, Standerton and Wakkerstroom commandos to support him in suppressing the rebellion.

The northern Free State and south western Transvaal was the centre of the rebellion. These were all depressed areas that had suffered three years of disastrous drought before 1914. The rebellion broke out in the Heilbron district during the night of 23 October 1914 and "...the Heilbron rebel commando remained in the field to the very last".

In the Free State the rebellion was more enterprising than in the western Transvaal with General de Wet and other rebel leaders rampaging spectacularly across the northern Free State. De Wet started recruiting and on 28 October he entered the town of Vrede with 300 men. As they approached Winburg, loyal commandos went out to intercept them.

However, later on De Wet entered Winburg and then headed east with a force of 4,000 men. By now, General Louis Botha was on De Wet's trail. During the last phase of the Rebellion the Government decided to direct its main military efforts against the forces commanded by the chief rebel leaders, De Wet, Beyers, Kemp and Maritz. Louis Botha then assumed command of the operations against De Wet. He headed south-east to Mushroom Valley where his scouts informed him that De Wet might halt for the night.

When De Wet became aware that Botha's forces were in the vicinity they raced out of the valley straight into the encircling loyal forces. After a short skirmish 3,000 rebels were captured and 22 died. Although De Wet escaped with part of his force, his rebellion was in effect broken.

The government also deemed it necessary to call up units from the ACF such as the Durban Light Infantry that were deployed in the northern Cape against Maritz and his rebel forces *(see fig 2)*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Manie Maritz was put in charge of the invasion forces, based at Upington in the northern Cape. Maritz resigned his commission, and instead, crossed the border and joined the German forces taking with him many of his troops. In an attempt to stem the flow of ex-Union Defence Force soldiers to the German side, Prime Minister Louis Botha announced that only volunteers would be used for the campaign. However, the rebels were no match for the 32,000 troops the government put into the field and were further disadvantaged by the state's access to motorised transport, which rendered obsolete the Boer War tactics of fighting on horseback.

The rebellion grew and became disorganized, ultimately degenerating into looting expeditions by the rebel Afrikaner forces to obtain supplies. Botha's troops, mostly Afrikaners who were loyal to the old Boer War general, brought the rebellion to an end. Realizing the campaign was unpopular, Louis Botha treated the rebels leniently -- all except Jopie Fourie, the only rebel officer not to resign his commission, and who was executed by firing squad following a court martial.

In all, around 11,372 disillusioned soldiers, 7,123 from the Orange Free State, 2,998 from the Transvaal and 1,251 from the Cape joined the rebellion. The rebels suffered 190 casualties and 300 were wounded. Of the 32,000 UDF troops used to crush the rebellion – 132 died and 242 were wounded. In the aftermath of the rebellion a number of

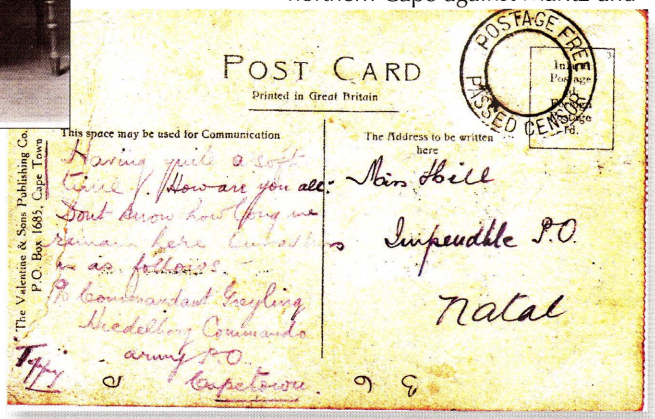


Fig.5: Postcard posted from CT by member of 'Commandant Greyling Heidelberg Commando Army P.O. Cape Town'. A.J. Greyling was appointed Senior Commandant of Heidelberg 'A' Commando on 12 Jan 1915. With order restored, various forces mobilized for GSWA, some per steamer via Cape Town.

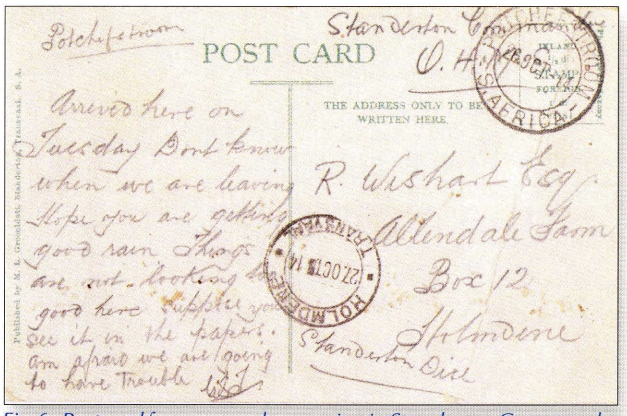


Fig.6: Postcard from a member serving in Standerton Commando, R. Wishart, posted from Potchefstroom on 26 October 1914 to his family on the farm Allendale near Holmdene in the Standerton-district indicating "that things are not looking good..."



Fig.7: Group of Standerton Commando members loyal to Gen. Louis Botha ready to assist the government to crush the rebellion with Field Cornet Antonie Botha seated in the front row.

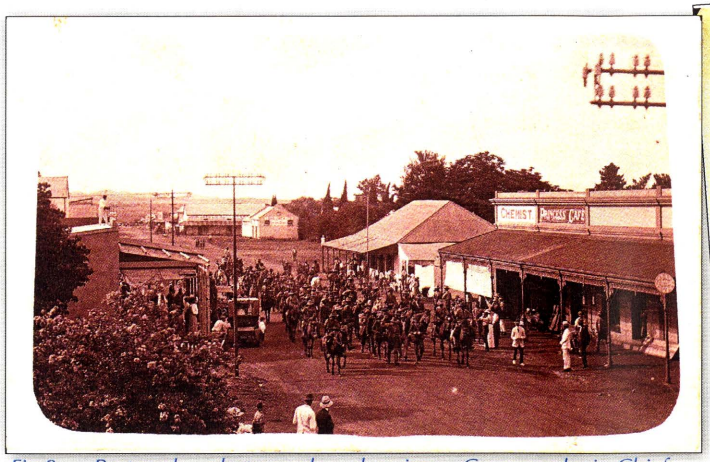


Fig.8: Postcard photograph showing Commander-in-Chief Bodyguard (OC Maj Trew) under command of Col. Mentz's force escorting captured rebels into Rustenburg.

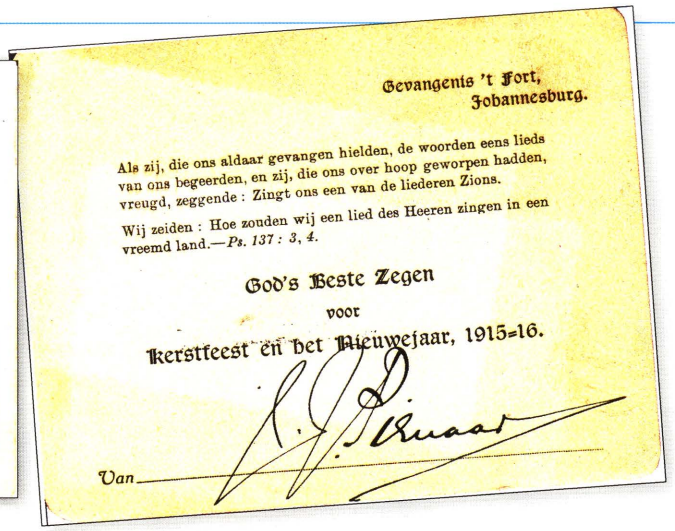


Fig.10: Christmas card depicting Psalm 137 vs 3-4 from Gen. J.J. Pienaar, rebel commander imprisoned in the Johannesburg Fort. Gen. Pienaar was a staff officer in the UDF at the outbreak of the war. He resigned and became commander of the Krugersdorp, Pretoria and Rustenburg Commandos. He was the only rebel commander to plead guilty to High Treason and was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment. After serving 2 years, he was released on parole and confined to the Barberton district.

burghers still refused to report for service in GSWA.

After the Maritz rebellion was suppressed, the South African army continued their operations into German South West Africa and conquered it by July 1915 *(see fig 5)*.

The Afrikaner Rebellion highlighted for many Afrikaners the dissatisfaction they felt for the Union. In January 1914, JBM Hertzog had broken away from the South African Party and formed the National Party (NP) in order to represent the poor-white and militant Afrikaners who resented the incorporation of the two former Boer republics into a British supervised Union of South Africa. At its first national congress on 26.08. 1914, the planned invasion of South-West Africa was condemned. DF Malan, as editor of the Afrikaner newspaper *Die Burger* and JBM Herzog, as leader of the National Party, kept up the pressure against Botha's government, and in the 1915 national elections, the NP obtained 30% of the vote. With the continued rise in Afrikaner nationalism through the 1920s and 30s, the rebels of the Afrikaner Rebellion, and especially Jopie Fourie, were popularised as martyrs.



Fig.11: Postcard of the Johannesburg Fort, built between 1896 and 1899. It proved unsuitable to defend the town and soon became a prison. In 1914/15 leaders of the rebellion such as Generals de Wet and Kemp were held there awaiting trial.

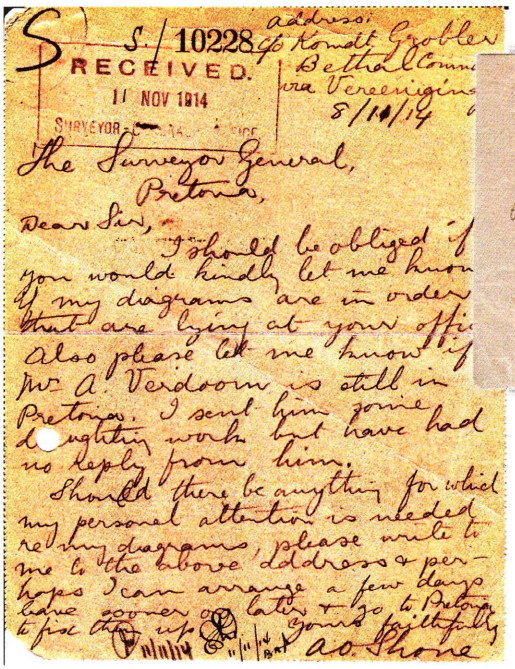


Fig.9: Pre-paid Union 1d letter card from 75123 A.O. Shone, posted at Vereeniging while serving in the Bethal no. 2 Commando of government loyalists. Bethal No. 2 Commando for the GSWA campaign was formed on 6 Oct 1914 by Major H.S. Grobler. It consisted of 43 officers and 416 other ranks. After suppression of the rebellion, Bethal no. 2 Commando was disbanded on 11 Dec 1914.

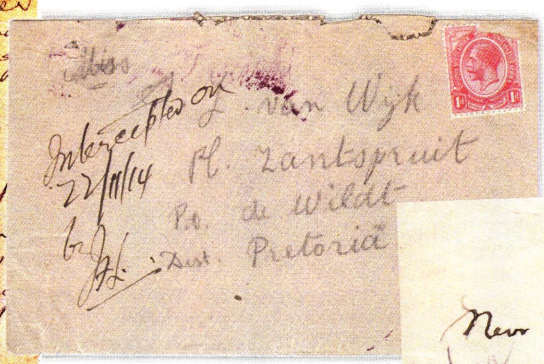


Fig. 12: Cover from a rebel, P. van Wyk from the De Wildt area west of Pretoria, to his wife on the farm Zandspruit. The 1d adhesive has not been cancelled because the letter was intercepted by government officials under martial law as indicated by the manuscript on the front: "Intercepted 22/11/14 by JFL".

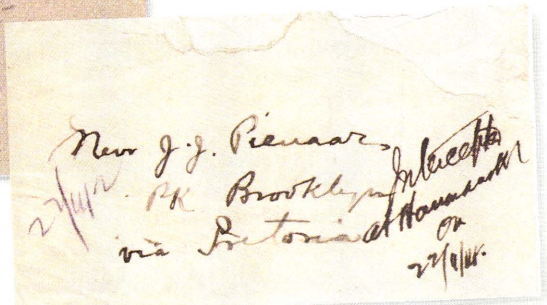


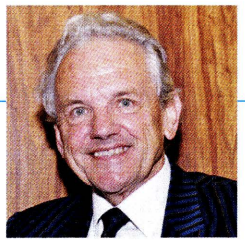
Fig.12a: Cover from Jacque Pienaar to his wife in Brooklyn, Pretoria, intercepted by government officials near Hammanskraal, 22 Sep 1914 - adhesives removed. The end of the letter reads:"I cannot write any Commando news as the censor will then refuse it".

Sources:

- Albert Grundlingh and Sandra Swart, *Radelose rebellie?*, Protea Boekhuis, Pretoria, 2009.
- Gerald L'ange, *Urgent Imperial Service, South African Forces in German South West Africa*, Ashanti Publishing, Cape Town, 1991.
- Herman Giliomee and Bernard Mbenga, *New History of South Africa*, Tafelberg, Cape Town, 2007.
- http://newhistory.co.za/part-3-chapter-9-world-war-i-an-afrikaner-rebelion/. Consulted 20 August 2014.

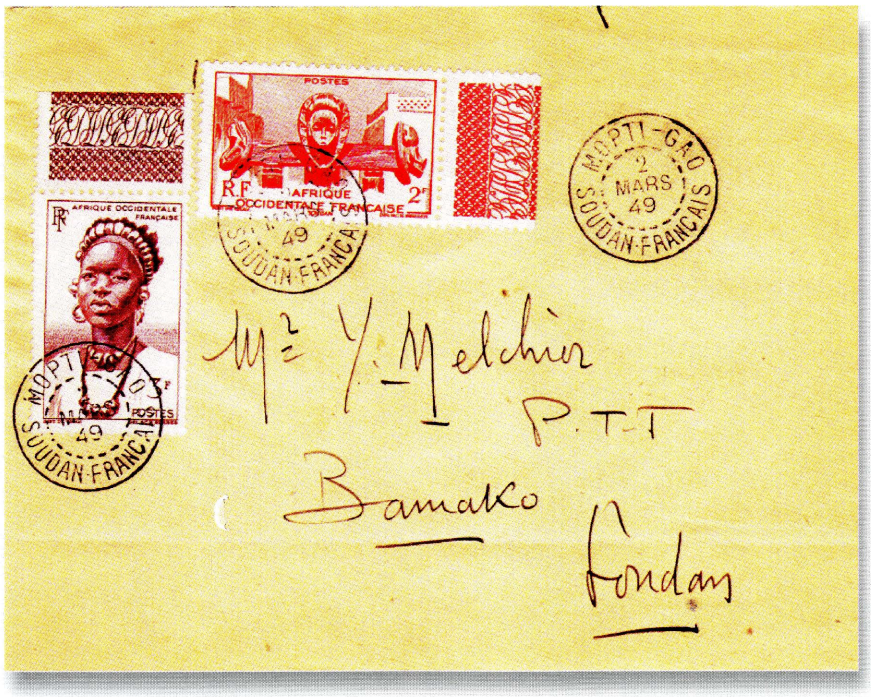
TIMBUKTU

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



Not so many years ago, within, I imagine, the lifetime of the majority of readers of this journal, the very name 'Timbuktu' evoked images of the unknown - a remote destination in a mysterious land. Certainly, the name crops up in a number of languages to represent a far-off place while in my own experience, some sixty or so years ago, the expression "Well, I'll go to Timbuktu" was often used to indicate that the speaker was completely and utterly flabbergasted. Nevertheless, as far back as the fourteenth century, the legend was growing that Timbuktu was an extremely rich source of gold, a rumour that launched a number of expeditions intent on locating the fabulous city. Many of these sorties in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries ended in disaster including that under the leadership of a Scottish doctor, Mungo Park, with every one of the team members apparently perishing in the course of the endeavour. Such was the public interest, however, that in 1824 the French Geographical Society offered a considerable financial reward for the first European to visit the city and bring the story back to Paris. Another Scottish explorer, Gordon Laing, might have qualified for the reward as he was reported to have reached Timbuktu in August 1826 having survived vicious attacks by Taureg nomads en route. Sadly, Laing was murdered when only two days into his return trip. It was two years later that a French adventurer, Rene-Auguste Caillié, was able to claim the reward on returning to his homeland even though his journey from the coast of West Africa to Timbuktu had been interrupted by a spell of dysentery and injuries received when he fell off a camel. He also survived attacks by Tauregs and savage dogs. He disguised himself as a Muslim and claimed to be an Egyptian in order to account for his shortcomings in the local language. Caillié was seemingly disillusioned by the town that appeared to exist purely as a trading post with salt being the major commodity but, sadly, without any trace of the legendary gold reserves. Eventually he managed to cross the Sahara and return via Morocco to France where, in addition to the prize of ten thousand francs, he was elected to the prestigious Legion d'Honneur.

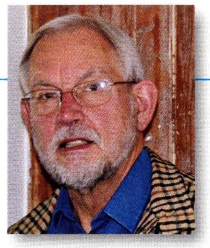
What bearing if any, you may well ask, does this introduction have on the cover that has been used to illustrate this discourse? Probably very little although, just possibly, the letter may have originated in Timbuktu! There really is a town of that name in what was known at the time of this letter (1949) as the French Sudan. It is a town which, in the dry season, is situated a few miles north of the River Niger. However, the river is subject to regular and extensive flooding in the wet season, any time between June and December, and Timbuktu then becomes what is virtually a riverside town. Significantly, as far as this letter is concerned, it is situated approximately halfway between the riverside ports of Mopti and Gao. The Niger is the main artery of commerce in that part of central Africa and Gao is the downstream terminus for river-borne traffic originating some 600 miles upstream in Bamako, the capital of the country. From cancellations applied by a French-run postal agency on board ship on 2 March, it is evident that the letter was picked up at either one of these two ports, which are separated by nearly three hundred miles of waterway, or somewhere in between them with Timbuktu being a possible candidate. From a handstamp on the reverse of the envelope, we learn that the letter reached Bamako on 9 March, still safely in the 'dry season'. Mopti, nearly three hundred miles north-east of the capital, has been described as the 'Venice of Mali' being built, as it is, on three islands at the confluence of two rivers, the Bani and the Niger.



Conquered by the French in the late nineteenth century, the area around the headwaters of the Senegal and Niger rivers and bordering the southern stretches of the Sahara Dessert became known as the French Sudan and issued stamps in that name until 1944. Thereafter, and until 1959, it was linked, philatelically at least, with Dahomey, French Guinea, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and the Ivory Coast, all of which used stamps inscribed Afrique Occidentale Française (French West Africa). Examples are shown on the two stamps that were taken from a set issued in 1947. The multi-ethnic nature of French West Africa is illustrated in that set of stamps with the 2-franc orange-red showing a Sudanese carving while the 3-franc chocolate-brown depicts the head of a girl from Togo even though, at that stage, Togo was a French Trust Territory with stamps of its own. The designs of the other seventeen values in the set include, inter alia, a Niger landscape, Dahomey workmen and ladies from Mauritania and Guinea. In April 1959, French Sudan together with Senegal formed the independent Federation of Mali, a name that had been used between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries to describe the area and, incidentally, being the name in the local parlance that was used in more recent years in reference to Johannesburg, South Africa's own twentieth century 'El Dorado'. Senegal was to secede from the union in August 1960 and in September the newly-proclaimed Republic of Mali, including Timbuktu, took its leave of the French Community.

South African Stamp Issues 2014 - part IV

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.



28 July 2014 – WORLD WAR I CENTENARY 1914 -1918



Denominations: 3 x 2 x R10.00 in *se tenant* horizontal pairs.
Designer: Hein Botha
Printer: The Lowe-Martin Group, Canada.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 36mm square.
Perforation: 13.2 extending through sheetlet selvedges.
Gum: PVA
Paper: Tullis Russell short wave phosphor coated, 105gsm.
Sheetlet size: 102 x 138mm comprising 3 rows of *se tenant* pairs.
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets.
Cylinder numbers: 8375 (blue). 8376 (red), 8377 (yellow) and 8378 (black).
Printing sheet size: 600 x 475mm comprising 15 sheetlets arranged in three rows of five.
First Day Cover: No. 8.70 of standard size (190 x 102mm) of which 2,000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.57 – 'SAXONWOLD · 28.07.2014', in red.

15 August 2014 – 20 YEARS OF FREEDOM south africa 1994 -2014

Denomination: B5 (R5.75)
Designer: Thea Clemons,
Design: Featuring the logo of Government Communications (GCIS)
Stamp size: 32 x 48mm, incorporated in a miniature sheet size 115 x 80mm.
Perforation: 12.3 x 12.4 extending to lower margin of miniature sheet.
Quantity: 50,000 miniature sheets.
First Day Cover: No. 8.76 of standard size of which 1,000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.63 -'20 YEARS OF FREEDOM / PRETORIA 15.08.2014 south africa 1994 - 2014'.

The two miniature sheets (Jacob Zuma & Freedom) were printed together on the same printer's sheet.

Printer: The Lowe-Martin Group, Canada
Process: Offset lithography.
Gum: PVA
Paper: Tullis Russell short wave phosphor coated, 105gsm.
Printing sheet size: 660 x 600mm comprising 12 miniature sheets of each issue.

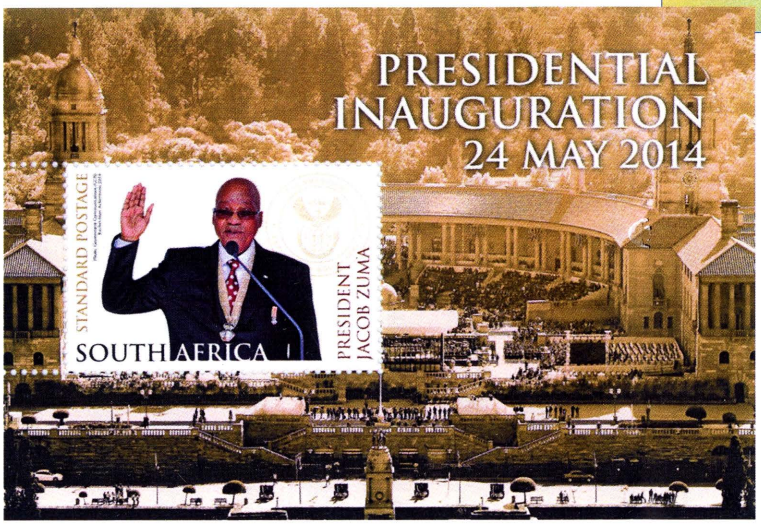
15 August 2014 - PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION - 24 MAY 2014





Denomination: Standard Postage (R3.00)
Designer: Rachel-Mari Ackermann, from a photo by Government Communications (GCIS)
Stamp size: 48 x 32mm, incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 115 x 80mm.
Perforation: 12.4 x 12.3 extending to left margin of miniature sheet.
Quantity: 50,000 miniature sheets.
First Day Cover: No. 8.77 of standard size of which 1,000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.64 - 'PRETORIA / JACOB / ZUMA / 15.08.2014'

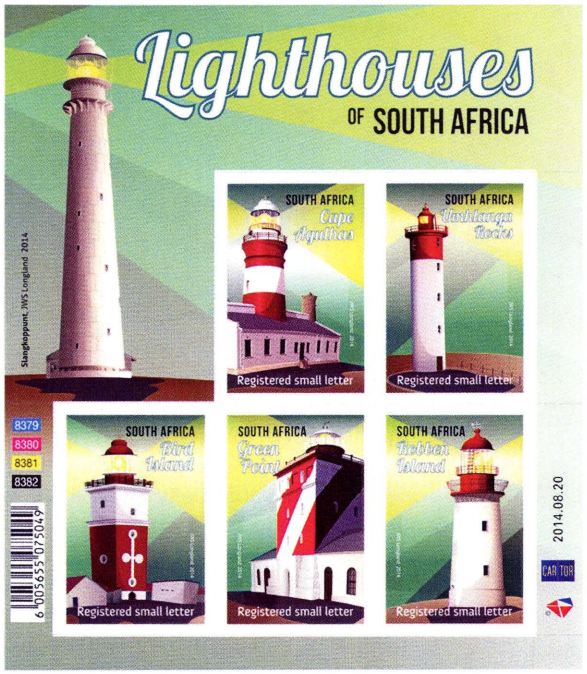




20 August 2014 – SOUTH AFRICAN LIGHTHOUSES

Denominations: 5 x Registered Small Letter (R20.80)
Designer: JWS Longland
Printer: Cartor Security Printers, France.
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp sizes: 28 x 43mm
Perforation: Die cut simulated. Stamps are separated by 4.5mm gutters, in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of individual stamps. These roulettes extend to the bottom and right-hand margins of the sheetlet and also through the backing paper.
Gum: Self adhesive
Phosphor: Irregular following the rays of the lighthouse on each design.
Sheetlet size: 122 x 143mm with five designs arranged as in illustration.
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets.
Cylinder numbers: 8379 (blue), 8380 (red), 8381 (yellow) and 8382 (black).

Printing sheet size: 620 x 485mm comprising 12 sheetlets arranged in three rows of four.
First Day Cover: No. 8.71 of standard size of which 2,000 were produced.
Canceller: No. 8.58 – 'SEAPOINT · 20-08-2014'.



Acknowledgement: The above information was collated from SETEMPE Vol 19 No 2 with additional data from Connie Liebenberg, Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group, together with images supplied by Thea Clemons of Philatelic Services.

MORE *From the mailbox . . .*

COST OF NEW ISSUE

Dear Sir,
I read a report in my local newspaper recently concerning a new issue of South African stamps, a set of five depicting various lighthouses around our coast. The stamps were depicted individually as well as in a sheetlet containing all five values. They had been issued, it was explained, to meet the required rate for internal registered items, hence the face value of R20.80 per stamp or R104.00 for the set! Is it any wonder that stamp collecting is no longer a popular hobby amongst the youth of South Africa? Why, oh why did they not set the purchase price at R4.16 for each individual stamp so that every collector, and our youngsters in particular, could afford to purchase the complete set while anyone actually posting a registered item could use all five stamps to meet the cost of R20.80?
I cannot imagine how the Post Office can possibly justify such a policy.
(This new issue is illustrated in this copy of *The SA Philatelist).*

Chris Mobsby RDPSA. Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

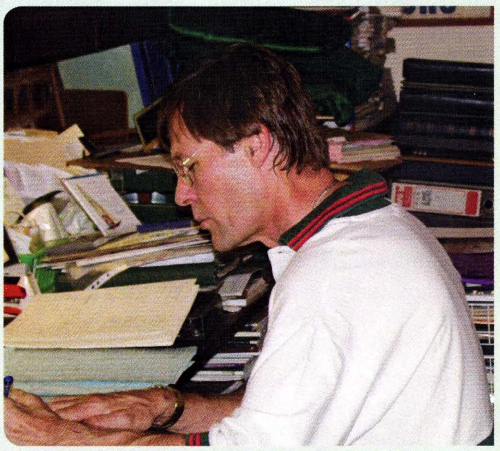
PRINTING ERROR in SOME COPIES
READERS **who received our August issue with some 'blank' pages, please contact Emil Minnaar for a replacement copy -** emil@minnaar.org

DAVID MORRISON
SPECIALIST DEALER IN BRITISH COMMONWEALTH POSTAL HISTORY, SHIPWRECK MAIL AND WORLDWIDE UNUSUAL POSTAL INCIDENTS
View all items at: www.forpostalhistory.com
D. Morrison Ltd.
21 Pond Street, Great Gonerby Lincs NG 31 8LJ UK
Tel: (44) 1476 591791 Email: africonect@aol.com

This is a glimpse of our BEAUTIFUL WORLD...



SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION



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

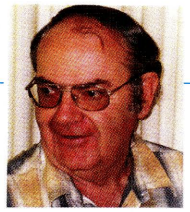
For buying, selling and bi-monthly AUCTIONS, just contact
PAUL VAN ZEYL t/a RAND STAMPS
email: paulvz@mweb.co.za
Tel: 012 329 2464

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

"New on-line auction & store at **www.rand-stamps.co.za** for both skilled e-Bayers and the previous generation! Give it a try, you'll enjoy the page-through."

MAIL ADDRESSED TO INDENTURED INDIANS IN NATAL

by RN Porter, Cape and Natal Study Circle.



Letters from India sent to immigrant indentured Indians working in Natal were usually written in Arabic script in one of several languages such as Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, and dialects from north and north-eastern India that were to merge to become what is generally known as Hindi (Dhupelia-Mesthrie, 2000). For Natal post office officials to forward such incoming mail received from India written in script of any of the Indian languages, posed a challenge. The addresses on such mail therefore required translation into English before the item of mail could be transmitted through the postal system to the correct destination and recipient.

The Indentured System in Natal

The Indentured System operated from 1842 in several parts of the British Empire and resulted in 1,3 million Indians being taken to various British, French, Danish and Dutch colonies. The pioneer sugar farmers in Natal were faced with a severe shortage of manual labour and were aware that the indenture system had provided the necessary workers to sugar cane growers in Mauritius. They therefore called on the Natal Government to introduce the system in the colony in order to secure a supply of contract workers given that native African people held onto their subsistence way of life and would work only for a short period before returning home.



Fig. 1. The Hindu mosque built in Grey Street, Durban in 1881. The grounds of the mosque were used as a market by hawkers and market gardeners until a new market was established in Victoria Street.

In 1859, negotiations successfully took place between the colonial governments of Natal and India and the first ship carrying a group of immigrant Indians arrived at Port Natal on 16 November 1860. Shipments continued for the next six years and came to an end due to an economic depression in Natal. However, it was resumed in June 1874 after a delay, as the Indian Government had become aware of the many grievances of returning indentured workers and undertook an official inquiry into these. The scheme now operated under improved conditions and lasted until July 1911. In the 51 years that the scheme was in operation, some 384 ships brought 152,184 indentured immigrant Indians to Natal comprising of 62% men, 25 % women and 13% children. Of these, The disproportionate ratio of men to women resulted in disputes, disturbances and prostitution. Christian (Porter, 2007).

The position of Protector of Immigrants was established by government with the responsibility of annually inviting applications for Indian workers from employers in Natal and instituting a contract between an employer and an indentured labourer. Such contracts were for a period of five years after which they could be renewed for a further period of five years with the same or another employer. After ten years of employment an indentured worker could claim a free return passage to India or they could stay and make a new life in the colony *(Figs. 2 & 3)*. The first group had a third option of receiving a grant of land to the value of the return passage. This option was cancelled in 1891 (Brain, 1989). The responsibility of the employer was to provide accommodation, food, clothing, free medical attention, and a wage of 10 shillings per month for men and 5 shillings for women; children were paid a wage in accordance with their age. Wages were later increased by 1 shilling a month in each subsequent year.

Some 75% of indentured Indians were employed in agriculture *(Fig. 4)* mostly on coastal sugar farms lying between Verulam and Umzinto *(Fig. 5)*, but also on inland

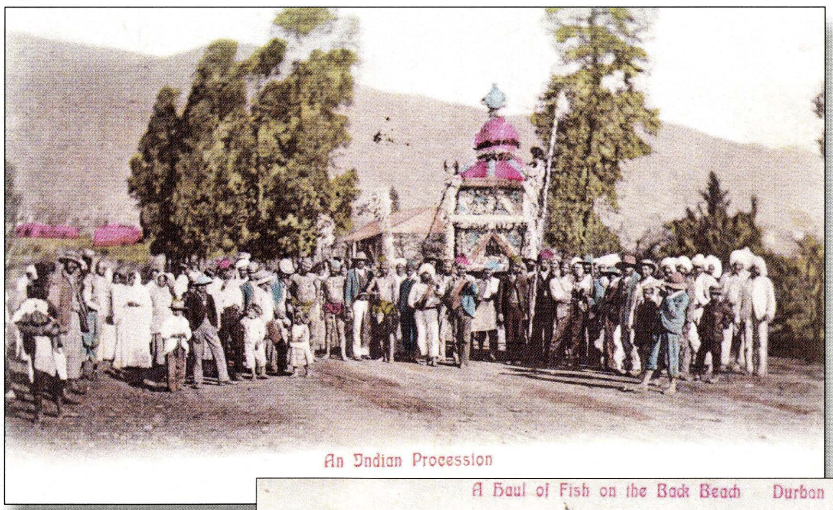


Fig.2. (left) Indian immigrants to Natal brought with them their cultural practices and ceremonies. Postcard cancelled in October 1909.



Fig. 3. (below) An abundant sardine run and beaching provided a welcome commodity for trade and a source of food protein for many people including Indian women and men. Postcard cancelled in December 1907.



Fig. 4. (above) Indentured Indian men and women picking tea. Postcard cancelled September 1909.

dairy and wattle plantation estates. Between 1876 and 1878 the Natal Government Railways brought out a group of Indian workers who had skills or experience in railways and after 1880 employed large numbers in railway construction. Workers were also employed in coal mines or in work gangs of municipalities, and a special category of servants included cooks, waiters, coach-men, and hospital orderlies.

The indenture system was considered a form of bondage for various reasons. Critics of the system described it as a 'new system of slavery' which had been abolished in British colonies in 1834 (Dhupelia-Mesthrie, 2000).

Often working conditions and treatment of workers by their employers was, in practice, far from satisfactory. Nevertheless, just over half of the indentured Indians brought to Natal remained after completing their contracts, while some sought employment in other parts of South Africa. By 1911 there were almost 150,000 Indians living in Natal with some 44% of the population *(Figure 6)* being born there (Brain, 1989).

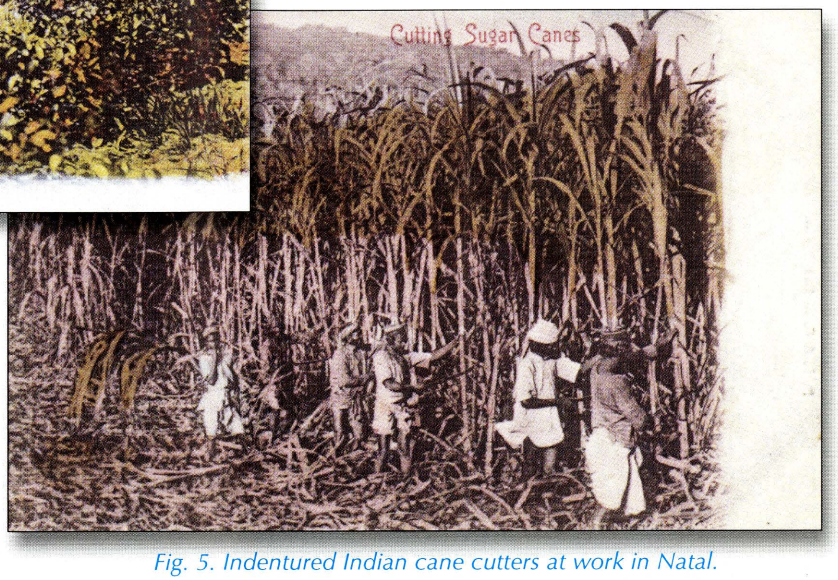
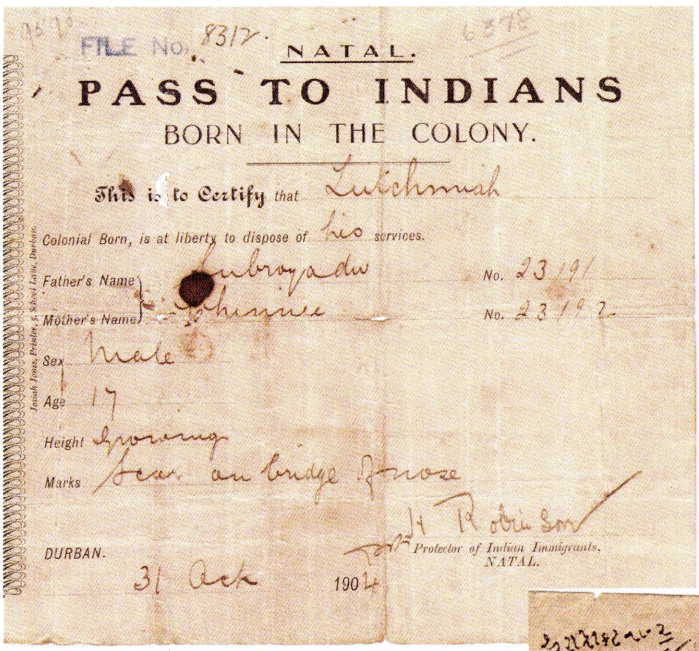


Fig. 5. Indentured Indian cane cutters at work in Natal.

Incoming mail addressed to indentured Indian workers.

A registered cover addressed in Urdu script from Surat, India and backstamped REG/SURAT/ 19 APR 88 and Registered Durban JU 8 / 88 is the earliest cover recorded that underwent translation by the Natal post office *(Figure 7)*. The cover bears no adhesive stamps or other prepaid markings, so it is not known how postage had been prepaid or if it was treated as official mail given its origin from the District Court of Surat as indicated by the contents. It remained untaxed in its transmission from India via London to Natal. There is a tie of silk thread at the top right corner of the cover. This was an inexpensive security measure used on registered mail when the writer did not have access to sealing wax. It is thought that this practice originated from an instruction that registered items were to be 'signed and sealed' (Michael Wigmore, personal communication). After 18 days the cover was forwarded from Durban and received at Ladysmith JU 26 / 88. It is assumed that the delay at the Durban Post Office was as a result of the need for the address to be translated, the cover endorsed in red ink with the addressee's name and address (which reads 'To Goolab Habid, Ladysmith, Durban, Natal'), and for it to be forwarded to Ladysmith.

This cover *(Figure 7)* indicates that the Natal Post Office had by June 1888 put in place certain provisions to translate the writing


FILE No. 8317.

NATAL.

PASS TO INDIANS

BORN IN THE COLONY.

This is to Certify that Lutchmiah

Colonial Born, is at liberty to dispose of his services.

Father's Name Subroyadu No. 23191

Mother's Name Bhugnee No. 23192

Sex Male

Age 17

Height Growing

Marks Scar on bridge of nose

H Robinson

Protector of Indian Immigrants, NATAL.

DURBAN.

31 Oct 1904

Fig. 6. Pass permitting a 17 year old Indian male born in the colony to seek work in Natal dated 31 October 1904.

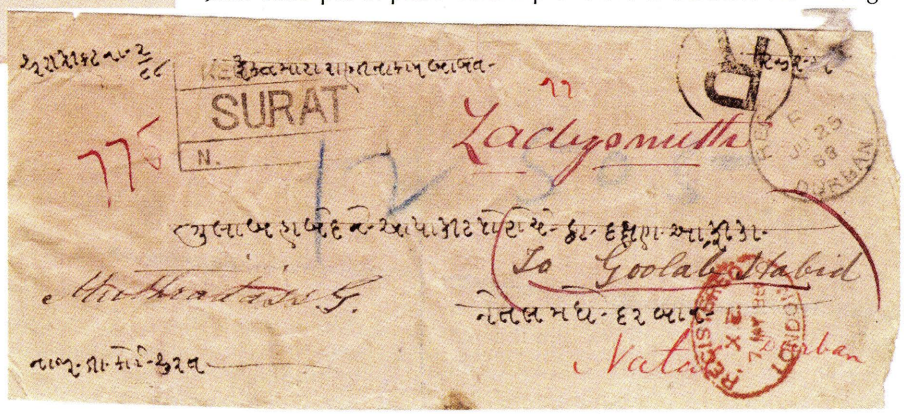


Fig. 7. Registered cover from Surat 19 APR 88 with name and address in Arabic script in the Urdu language. Delivery address in English added by post office translator in red ink, read 'To Goolad Habid, Ladysmith, Durban, Natal.'. cancelled Registered Durban JU 8 / 88 and Ladysmith JU 26 / 88. Note the silk thread tied to the upper right corner of the cover.



Fig.8. Taxed cover cancelled Kolambur JU 18 95 with name and address written in Arabic script and translation endorsements in red ink made by the post office translator's to read 'MacMillian, Umzinto, Natal' and a 4d tax mark applied.

on incoming mail from India in order to determine the name of the addressee and the destination address to which it had to be forwarded. The first Indian postmaster to be appointed on 12 March 1883 in Natal was Mr. Ramjan Ismael at Pietermaritzburg (Postmaster General's Report). It is probable that his responsibilities may also have included the translation of the addresses on incoming mail from India.

A ½ anna postal stationery envelope from Kolambur JU 18 95 addressed in Arabic script was insufficiently paid and received tax marks i.e. a 4d mark applied at Durban *(Fig. 8)*. It was backstamped Bombay JU 21 95 and on arrival at Durban on JY 30 / 95. The translator endorsed the cover in red ink to read *'MacMillian, Umzinto, Natal'*. It was received there and cancelled Umzinto 31 7 95, but forwarded to *'Mr. McMillar, Ifafa'*.

A British India 1½ anna postcard cancelled Byculla 3 MY 99, vaguely addressed as *'Carpenter Gooroosamy Achary, c/o McMealan Esquire, Residing in Natal, East Affrica (sic) - Bristish (sic) India - Natal - Pochiersarie'* also received the attention of the translator employed at the post office *(Fig. 9)*. The card was cancelled on arrival at Durban 6 JU / 99 and again on the following day the 7th. The message on the back of the card is written in Tamil and gives no clue as to the location of the addressee.

On the left side of the card in red ink is written 'Umzinto' in all likelihood by the post office translator. It was immediately forwarded to Umzinto and cancelled on arrival on 8 6 / 99. It is therefore apparent that the translator would have consulted a register containing the names of indentured workers against the names and addresses of their employers, probably supplied by the Protector of Immigrants for this purpose.

An unusual cover bearing a Natal QV 1d stamp cancelled in India at Akbarpur 10 NO 00 Fyzabad is addressed in both Urdu and English languages *(Fig. 10)*. A translation of the Urdu reads: *Worthy of devotion Mr. Barhoo, Rensburg, the country of Africa, care of Mr. Skottowe, Mooi River. 10 November 1900.* It was backstamped on arrival Durban DE 11/ 00 and Mooi River. Interestingly the cover passed through the postal system without being taxed.

Employers of indentured Indian workers in Natal were advised to encourage their workers to correspond with their relatives and friends in India by a Notice of the Acting Protector of Immigrants dated 26 June, 1883 *(Fig. 11)*. The Notice provided for the following:

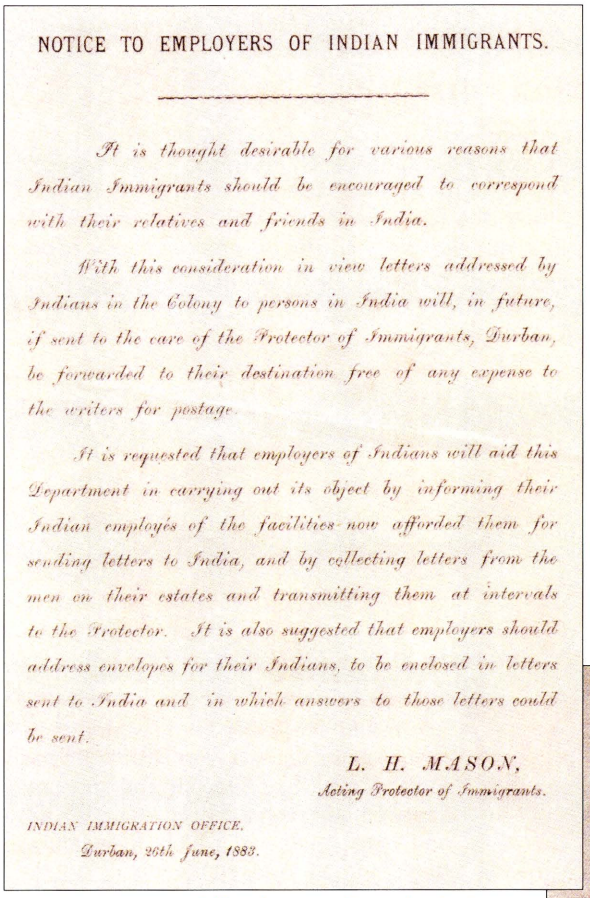
- Letters written by indentured workers if sent to the Protector of Immigrants, would be



Fig. 9. Postcard cancelled Byculla 3 MY.99 with a very vague address'. cancelled at Durban 6 JU / 99 with translators endorsement in red ink at left of card 'Umzinto'.



Fig. 10. Cover with Natal 1d stamp cancelled in India at Akbarpur 10 NO 00 with address to Natal written in both English and Urdu (Arabic script) languages. Note the central fold through the cover. Backstamped Durban DE 11 / 1900 and Mooi River.



NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

It is thought desirable for various reasons that Indian Immigrants should be encouraged to correspond with their relatives and friends in India.

With this consideration in view letters addressed by Indians in the Colony to persons in India will, in future, if sent to the care of the Protector of Immigrants, Durban, be forwarded to their destination free of any expense to the writers for postage.

It is requested that employers of Indians will aid this Department in carrying out its object by informing their Indian employés of the facilities now afforded them for sending letters to India, and by collecting letters from the men on their estates and transmitting them at intervals to the Protector. It is also suggested that employers should address envelopes for their Indians, to be enclosed in letters sent to India and in which answers to those letters could be sent.

L. H. MASON,
Acting Protector of Immigrants.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION OFFICE.
Durban, 26th June, 1883.

Fig. 11. June 1883 Official Notice from the Acting Protector of Immigrants for the attention of employers of indentured Indian workers.

forwarded to India free of any postal charges.

- Employers were requested to inform their employees, collect the letters, and send these to the office of the Protector of Immigrants in Durban.
- It was also suggested that employers should address envelopes for their Indian employees, enclose these with their letters to India, and in which replies to those letters could be sent.

The cover illustrated in Fig. 10 bears a fold across its centre and was therefore addressed by Mr. N. R. Skottowe, the employer of Mr. Barhoo. He attached a Natal 1d stamp, enclosed it inside an envelope, and posted it to India. The recipient then put his reply into the envelope, endorsed it with the address in Urdu, and posted it to Natal.

It is also probable that the Natal postal authority devised this system of requesting employers of indentured Indian workers to supply addressed envelopes to their employees to ensure efficiency in the handling of such mail on arrival (thus avoiding any potential delay in delivery), and to reduce the amount of incoming letters from India requiring translation before these could be forwarded to their final destination in Natal.

A cover with a Natal QV 1d stamp cancelled Akbarpur 24 DE 01 pre-addressed to Natal also with a central fold mark was correctly taxed 2d. on return. It was backstamped Durban JA 29 1902 *(Fig. 12)*. Another cover pre-addressed to a cook care of his employer at Pinetown was franked with a pair of ½ anna stamps and cancelled Adyar 14 MY 01 arrived at its destination on JU 6 1901 *(Fig. 13)*.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Ms. Dinesree Thambu for assisting in arranging for the translation of messages by Mr. Goolam Nabee Sheik (Urdu translation) and Mr. Chintal Rajah (Tamil translation). My thanks to Michael Wigmore for information on the use of silk thread on registered mail from India.

References

- Dhupelia- Mesthrie, U. 2000. *From Canefields to Freedom.* A chronicle of Indian South African life. Kwela Books, Cape Town.
- Porter, R. 2007. Mail from India addressed to immigrant indentured Indian workers in Natal. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* v. 11 (2): 29-37.
- Brain, J. 1989. Natal's Indians, 1860 -1910 from cooperation, through competition, to conflict. Chapter 10 in *Natal and Zululand from Earliest Times to 1910. A New History.* Edited by A Duminy and B Guest. University of Natal Press, Pietermaritzburg.

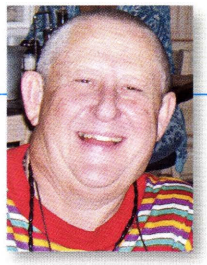


Fig. 12. Taxed cover with Natal 1d stamp cancelled Akbarpur 24 DE 01 with the name and address written in English by the employer of Mr. Barhoo. A 2d tax mark applied at Durban where it was cancelled on arrival on JA 29 / 1902.



Fig. 13. Cover from India cancelled Adyar 14 MY 01 pre-addressed by the employer Mr. H T Trotter of the cook Chumasammy. Note the central fold through the cover.

Thematically Yours



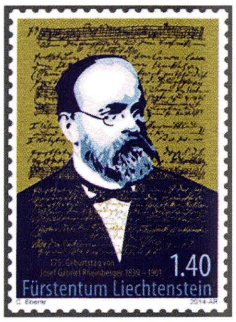
by **Rev Cassie Carstens**,
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging, Pretoria.

Get Collecting - it's fun!

* **Monarchs** are a symbol of metamorphosis for their ability to transform from caterpillars to adult butterflies through chrysalis. A long distance traveller, the monarch butterfly leaves North America in late summer to migrate 4,000 kilometres during winter to the northwest of Mexico City. The return trip takes four generations. Monarchs are found in most parts of central and eastern Canada and have been spotted as far north as James Bay. Sadly their numbers continue to decline each year, due to habitat encroachment and the reduction of milkweed, their food of choice, from the use of herbicides.



* The composer and teacher **Josef Gabriel Rheinberger**, born in Vaduz in 1839, is one of those composers of the second half of the 19th Century who, after being forgotten for years, have increasingly regained attention amongst musicians and researchers. Even as a 7 year-old Rheinberger was already active as an organist in his home city and at 12 he was admitted to study at the Munich Conservatory. When he was 19 the Conservatory offered him a position as lecturer in piano – and later in organ and composition – which he held until shortly before his death.



* **World War I** was a global war centred in Europe that began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. More than 9 million combatants were killed: a casualty rate exacerbated by the belligerent's technological and industrial sophistication, and tactical stalemate. It was the fifth-deadliest conflict in world history, paving the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved. The war drew in all the world's economic great powers, which were assembled in two opposing alliances: the Allies (based on the Triple Entente of the United Kingdom, France and the Russian Empire) and the Central Power of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Ultimately, more than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans, were mobilized in one of the largest wars in history.



* This year is the 200th Anniversary of the birth of **Adolphe Sax**, probably Belgium's most famous son. He was born on 6 November 1814 in Dinant. Sax was the inventor of the well known jazz musical instrument, the saxophone in 1846, with its unmistakable unique sound. He had a monopoly on the sale of instruments to the French army, which caused bitterness among his rivals. He died in 1894 at the age of 80.



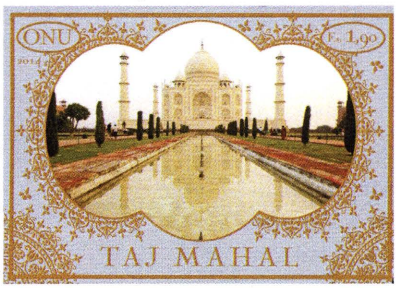
* In the dark early hours of 29 May 1914 an impenetrable fog and misunderstood ship signals spelled disaster for the passengers and crew of the ***RMS Empress*** of Ireland. The ocean liner's sudden sinking in the frigid St Lawrence River is still Canada's deadliest maritime disaster in peacetime. The Empress had cast off from Quebec the previous afternoon with 1477 passengers and crew on board. It was bound for Liverpool, England on a routine sailing. The fog engulfed them near Pointe-du Père. The gloom also descended on the *SS Storstad*, a heavy Norwegian collier and unfortunately the two ships were on a collision course. Within 14 minutes the *Empress* started to sink and more than 1000 people lost their lives.





* *"But he that dares not grasp the thorn should never crave a rose"* (Anne Brontë, British novelist and poet). The rose has captured and mended hearts for centuries and been celebrated widely in literature, music and art. A perennial member of the genus **Rosa**, from the Rosaceae family, there are more than 1000 species of roses that grow on shrubs or climbing and trailing vines. Their stems are often armed with sharp prickles – mistakenly called thorns.

* **The Taj Mahal**, located in the Agra District in Uttar Pradesh, India is widely recognized as *"the jewel of Muslim art in India"* and is considered one of the most universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage. In 1631 Shah Jahan, Emperor during the Mughal empire's period of greatest prosperity, was grief-stricken when his third wife, Muntaz Mahal, a Persian princess, died during the birth of their 14th child. The court chronicles of Shah Jahan's grief illustrate the love story, traditionally held as an inspiration for the Taj Mahal. Construction of the complex began in 1632. The principal mausoleum was completed in 1648 and the surrounding building and garden were finished five years later. In 2000, it was voted one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.



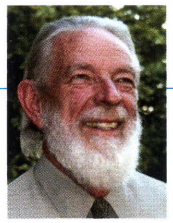
IN MEMORIAM DIETER THIERRY 1929-2014

Dieter Thierry died on 13 June 2014. He was chairman of the Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria from March 1983 to March 1986, and again from March 1987 to November 1988. Dieter was born in Germany and came as a'German orphan' to South Africa after World War II. He grew up in Stellenbosch and the Western Cape, studied at Stellenbosch University and worked in the Departement of Health (medical schemes). He collected Trains on Stamps and had one of the best collections in Southern Africa. He also had a passion for Model Trains. Dieter was a diligent worker and served the AFP with enthusiasm. He died from lung problems at the age of 85. Our sincere sympathy goes to his wife Hilda, their 3 children and grandchildren.

Rev Cassie Carstens

References

1. CANADA: Details, March 2014, No 2
2. Philatelie LIECHTENSTEIN: 10 March 2014.
3. GIBRALTAR Bulletin: 2014/No 1
4. BELGIUM POST
5. CANADA: Details, May 2014 No 4
6. CANADA: Details, April 2014 No 3
7. UNITED NATIONS:
Fascination – No 341 – 3/2014



Seël erken die maker van grootste musiektreffer uit Afrika

deur Joh Groenewald, Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging (Jhb)

English Summary – The composer of the greatest musical hit tune ever from Africa, Solomon Linda, has been honoured on a stamp. Mbube, first recorded in 1939, was later adapted in the United States as *Wimoweh* and subsequently *The Lion Sleeps Tonight*.

The American copyright claimants are believed to have pocketed $15 million before Gallo and Disney succeeded in getting part of the royalties on US recordings for the Linda family.

Die skepper van die grootste, gewildste melodie wat ooit uit Afrika gekom het, word vereer in die stel seëls van 'populêre musieklegendes' wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Poskantoor op 3 Julie 2014 uitgereik het – Solomon Linda.

Eintlik is Linda onbekend. Anders as die ander 'legendes' wat op die seëls afgebeeld word, was hy nie 'n beroemde sanger of verhoogkunstenaar nie.

Hy was die komponis, of eintlik die samesteller, van *Mbube*.

Hierdie meesleurende melodie was deur die jare 'n top-treffer in meer as 40 lande oor die wêreld heen. Ken jy *Wimoweh*, of *The lion sleeps tonight* ?

Die verhaal begin by Gallo Musiek, wat in die 1930s 'n talentsoeker aangestel het om die ontluikende Swart musiekmark te ontwikkel. Gallo het talle tradisionele liedjies opgeneem wat in die smaak van mynwerkers geval het, maar ook gevind dat daar in stedelike gebiede 'n 'moderner' musieksmaak was.

Toe het die talentsoeker afgekom op Solomon Linda en sy orkesgroep die Evening Birds, wat 'n verskeidenheid van tradisionele wysies uit die Msinga-gebied van Natal met moderne ritmes en klanke gemeng het. Die gewilde een was Linda se werk *Mbube* (imbhube = leeu).

Gallo het die 78 spoed-plaat in 1939 uitgereik. Dit het 'n tamaai treffer geword, en in die ruim 20 jaar wat dit in Gallo se katalogus gebly het, is meer as 100 000 verkoop.

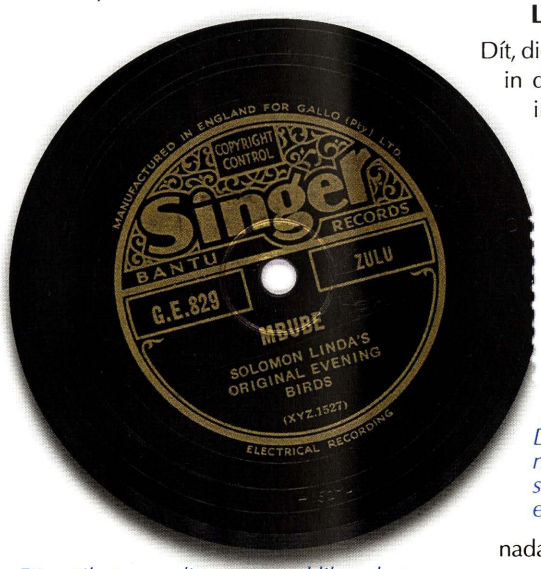
Later is een plaat gestuur na die Decca-musiekmaatskappy in die Verenigde State. 'n Groep genaamd die Weavers het die melodie aan hulself toegeëien, met die naam *Wimoweh*. Die verwerker het naamlik die dreunsang 'uyembhube' vertolk as die klank 'wimoweh'. In 1952 het dit die 14e plek op die Amerikaanse trefferparade bereik.

Toptreffer in VSA, toe wêreldwyd

Nege jaar later, in 1961, het die Tokens die melodie aangebied as *The lion sleeps tonight* – nommer een op die Amerikaanse trefferparade. Hierdie uitsonderlike treffer het 'n internasionale vloedgolf geword: binne twee jaar is ruim 150 opnames wêreldwyd gemaak, in tale van Fins en Frans tot Japannees.

Vir die Tokens se weergawe is 'n liriek van slegs tien woorde gemaak : *'In the jungle, the mighty jungle, the lion sleeps tonight'*.

In 1962 was *Wimoweh* deur Carl Denver vyfde op die trefferlys in die Verenigde Koninkryk, en in 1972 het Robert John met 'n



Die etiket van die oorspronklike plaat van 1939. Destyds is plate van Suid-Afrikaanse kunstenaars in Engeland gedruk

nuwe weergawe van *The lion sleeps tonight* die tweede plek in Amerika verwerf.

Intussen het talle bekende kunstenaars die wysie oorgeneem, verwerk, opgeneem, en aangebied. In die laat 1950s het Eve Boswell 'n cha-cha-ritme daaraan gegee, en in die vroeë 1960s het die (Dusty) Springfields dit met 'n mambo-ritme aanbied. Tussenin het Bill Hayes en Johnny Rodgers se opnames van *Wimoweh* ook goed gevaar.

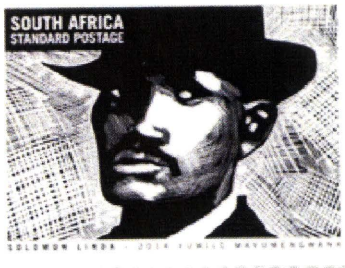
Miriam Makeba se opname vroeg in die 1960s was getitel *Mbube*.

Teen 1982 was die nuwe opname van *The lion sleeps tonight* deur Tight Fit die top-treffer van die jaar in die Verenigde Koninkryk.

Tien jaar later het Disney se wêreldtreffer-film gekom, *The Lion King*, met 'n pragtige weergawe van *Mbube* as die temamusiek. *The Lion King* is daarop aangebied as 'n musiek-blyspel op Broadway (New York), en daarna in Londen.

Linda se outeursreg word erken

Dít, die opvoering in Londen, was die keerpunt in die erkenning van Solomon Linda, wat in 1962 as 'n brandarm man oorlede is



Die seël wat Solomon Linda afbeeld, is nie juis mooi nie. Dit is in monochroom swart. Miskien sou dit in enige ander enkelkleur beter gelyk het.

nadat hy jare as skoonmaker gewerk het.

Die Britse kopieregwetgewing, wat in 1939 ook in Suid-Afrika gegeld het, verskil van die Amerikaanse. Danksy jarelange volgehoue pogings van Gallo, en toe ook gesteun deur die Disney-groep, is 'n skikking met die Amerikaanse kopiereghouers bereik en sedert 2006 word outeursreg (terugwerkend tot 1987) aan Linda se oorlewende drie dogters betaal. Die Amerikaanse reg-houer het na raming meer as $15 miljoen uit Linda se komposisie gemaak.

Die oorspronklike Mbube was 'n a capella-opvoering, met die melodie in vierstemmige harmonie en die dreunsang 'uyembhube' as die ritmiese agtergrond. Vir die 1939-ateljeeopname het 'n klavier (byna onhoorbaar) en banjo bygekom.

Die Filateliese Federasie se komitee wat motiverings vir nuwe seëluitgawes aan die Poskantoor voorlê, het in 1995 voorgestel dat 'n seël uitgegee word om Mbube en Solomon Linda te vereer.

Erkenning:

Rob Allingham, jarelange argivaris van Gallo, en Cor Leijenaar, trefferparade-historikus.



Linda (links) was die stigter en leier van die Evening Birds. Foto van 1941.

Isaac Robert Goldblatt RDPSA (Bob)

1928-2014

Born in Calvinia where he first collected stamps, Bob began in the early sixties to specialise in the stamps and postal history of the Cape. Thereafter his work drew the attention of philatelists and the importance of his contribution to South African philately increased rapidly

He was a leading member of several societies: Vice-President of CASPIP 1977-78 and President of the Royal PS of Cape Town 1973-75 and 1981-82, being made an Honorary Life Member of the RPSC in 1994. He was elected President of PFSA 1974-1975, was a founder member of the Philatelic Foundation and was a consultant to the Expert Committee for Cape of Good Hope philately.



Bob won prestigious awards at all levels including two international gold medals and served as South Africa's Commissioner at the Jerusalem 74 international. For 15 years he served on national juries in various capacities, including being Chairman for Cape Town 91 and on the international jury for Disa 79.

His study on the Mafeking Blues is probably the most comprehensive work on the subject and earned him the WE Lea Trophy. It appeared in *The SA Philatelist* in March 1978. His major work was *Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope* (1984, with a supplement in 1988) for which he won international acclaim. Nationally he received the Michelson Philatelic Literature Trophy.

In 1982 he contributed a chapter on the Cape of Good Hope 4d black triangular to *An Album of Rare Stamps*, while his other writings included *The Official Post* and *The Official or 'Free' Letter Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.*

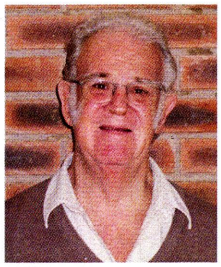
In 1979 he was invited to sign the Roll of Honour and in 1982 he received the Manfred Weinstein Memorial Award for outstanding work in the field of postal history.

Bob furthered philately by addressing school groups and organising local exhibitions, using the radio, the press, slide lectures and a film to promote the hobby. He also contributed an A-V show, *The Creation*, in 1974 and in 1978 produced an A-V about the Mafeking Blues.

Bob Goldblatt will be sorely missed by the philatelic community both in South Africa and internationally. We extend condolences to his wife Paula.

Extracted from *'The Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa'* by Neville Gomm, published by Reijger Publishers, Cape Town. 1998.

Dr Angus Pringle



Dr Angus Pringle was the President of the Highway Philatelic Society from approximately 1993 to 2013; some 20 years.

Angus had always been interested in stamps but became involved in organised philately through a veterinary client of his in 1981. He was not in the Society for long before he was elected Vice -President, and when the President tragically died, on his way out of a meeting and Angus took over the reins. He was a committed and energetic leader of the Society. HPS went through several changes of venue over the years, from New Germany to Pinetown and then to the Kloof Library for 15 years and more recently to the Westville Round Table Hall.

Angus was passionate about philately and had always been involved in researching his topics and avidly writing them up. The internet was a great source of information in recent years. Russia was one of the main focuses of his collection and he was very knowledgeable in this field. His wife Hettie told us that she would often call him for dinner when he was working on his stamps and he would answer that he could not come now as he was too busy!

Angus became involved in the Philatelic Federation as the representative of the KZN Societies, and eventually, took over the audio-visual portfolio and participated in a lengthy project to convert the Federation's slide and audio tape based presentations to digital computer media.

Angus has given much to philately, not just to the Highway Philatelic Society but to South African Philately in general. We are all very grateful and feel extremely lucky to have had him as our President!

Highway PS

Local Events

exhibition news invited for all future local events

STAMP FAIRS: *Fairs, all featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, are run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area. Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth. Dates, locations & contact persons/detail are:*

- **QSA or QUICK STAMP AUCTIONS** - monthly auction of quality & exciting material on the 3rd Saturday of each month at alternate venues. On 'odd' months namely, May, July, Sep, etc. auction held at the Victoria Cross Lodge, 26th Ave, Menlo Park (westwards off N1 highway, 'Atterbury Rd' off-ramp). On 'even' months, (June, Aug etc). auctions are at Ernest Ullman Recreation Centre, Alma St, (off Bowling Ave, from Marlboro M1 turn-off), Sandton. Auctions are run by two knowledgeable collector-exhibitors, Cedric Roché, RDPSA (also an international judge) & Paul van Zeyl. Contact Paul on 076 124 9055.
- **WESTERN CAPE STAMP FAIR:** Durbanville 1st Saturday each month from 09h00 at the Durbanville Library, Cnr Oxford & Koeberg Roads, Durbanville, Western Cape. Contact Ken Joseph on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.
- **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:** 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.
- **TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:** Afrikaanse Filatelie-vereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact rev Cassie Carstens on 012 653 2279.
- **SANDTON STAMP FAIR:** 2nd Saturday of every month; at the Kyalami Country Club, ***433 Maple Road, Kyalami.*** Contact Clinton Goslin on 083 272 9367.
- **KZN STAMP FAIR:** Last Sunday of all months, except December; Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, mdco@telkomsa.net.
- **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:**

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Last Saturday of all months, except December; No longer at Impala Community Centre, Elizabeth Road. NOW at Benoni Lake Club.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

- Venue: The Victorian Secret. Corner of Russell & Woburn St, Benoni; LAST Saturday of each month at 2:00 pm. Contact: Jimmy Mitchell, at jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com
- Sept: Sasol exhibition preview
- Oct: Society auction

TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES:
Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Team of your **forward meeting** programme so that the information may be published timeously



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier Street, Auckland Park. For further information contact the President :
Herbie Schaffler RDPSA - 082 722 7604.
Dates for Society Meetings for 2014 always on a Wednesday at 20h00

* **8 Oct '14** - *One Frame Evening*
* **12 Nov '14** - *Second Competitive Evening*
* **3 Dec '14** - *President's Evening*

Eurocircle Stamp Study

Meetings for 2014 in the Captain's Table at Woodmead ***on the last Wednesday of each month at 20h00*** (except December)

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 7896357
Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.
Future Meeting dates:
Oct 15 - My favourite (Maximum of one frame) plus Thematic Exhibits
Nov 19 - Intersociety quiz, end of year function and invited exhibits.
Jan 21. 2015 - Africa and its islands.

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716
Contact: • Alistair Mackenzie *(Chairman)* Tel: 011 7687565
• Ian Walker *(Secretary)* Tel: 011 4721161
Calendar of Events
October 15 - Quiz
November 19 - End of Year Supper
January 21 2015 - AGM and Exhibit

REGION 3:

Pretoria, Mpumalanga, Limpopo

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.
* Alex Visser *(President)* 012 803 1881
* Steve Marsh *(Vice-President)* 012 656 0493
Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history. Monthly newsletter.

THEMATICS SA PRETORIA CHAPTER

Meeting every 1st Saturday of the month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant and active group of attendees – lots of expertise amongst them. Loads to share, so come along and join in.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematiese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrief *'Die Posduif'* verskyn elke maand

POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month,
Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124.
email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for the fun (one-page)

TBVC STUDY GROUP

Contact: chairperson: Jan de Jong. *011 839 2031 djhome@iburst.co.za*. Secretary Eugene du Plooy and Connie Liebenberg, editor of the Newsletters. Meeting 1st Saturday of the month at 09:15am at the Adami Stamp Fair in Pretoria. PO Box 8727, Centurion 0046. email: eugene@umalusi.org.za. Connie Liebenberg. P O Box33378, Glenstantia 0010. Tel: 012 345 3616. jacoli@mweb.co.za

RSA SEËLSTUDIEGROEP

Vergader elke 2de Woensdag van elke onewe maand (Januarie, Maart, Mei, Julie ens) by Filateliedienste in Silverton. Doen uitstekende studie en navorsing en publiseer 'n gereelde maandelikse nuusbrief. 10 vm

ADAMI STAMP FAIR

Contact: Paul van Zeyl; first Saturday of the month at the Denis Adami Hall in Queenswood, Pretoria. 12+ dealers in attendance and a good auction every time. * Regular exhibitions organised by Cassie Carstens *(Vice President Region 3)*.
PO Box 50797 WIERDAPARK 0149.
Tel: 012 653 2279 / 082 463 0460
email: dscassie@telkomsa.net

Kwazulu Natal

FOUNDED IN 1911
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL

Meets at 19h30 on the **second Thursday evening** of the month at the Berea Bowling Club, Corner Brand & Furguson Rds, Glenwood Durban.
(January meeting held on the ***third*** *Tuesday)*
"All are welcome"
Contacts:
• Ted Brown *(President)* 083 284 6554
• Bev McNaught-Davis *(Vice-President)* 031 904 1522
• Harold Deg *(Secretary)* 084 222 1123
...'Stamp Exhibitions' with a theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...

HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Westville Round Table Hall, on the corner of Siringa Road and Maryvale Road, next to the Westville Athletics Club.
An open invitation to members of all the other Philatelic Societies and members of the public to join us for our meetings held on the SECOND Saturday of every month.

Established in 1924
MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY



FUN WITH STAMPS
President: Dave Wyllie. 082 926 8888. Email: davewyllie@telkomsa.net
President's Deputy: Marianne de Jager. 082 853 3361 Email: mdj@iuncapped.co.za
Treasurer: Ruth Sykes. 082 402 2103. Email: rsykes@absamail.co.za
Secretary: Aubrey Bowles. 082 558 0283. Email: burncree45@telkomsa.net
Publicity & Monthly Newsletter, information on Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles, burncree45@telkomsa.net
Other committee members: Joyce Hulse; Val de Jager; Gordon Bennett; Franklin van der Spuy; Tony Evans; Julia Evans. **Meetings**:
Due to unforeseen circumstances the monthly Executive Committee Meetings will be changed to the THIRD SATURDAY of every month. Same venue. Same time.
at St Mathews Parish Hall, Hayfields, at 16h00. The Thematics Group meets every FIRST Saturday of the month at 09h00 at 26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville. Visitors always welcome. ***DATES FOR YOUR DIARY:***
11 Oct '14 National Stamp Day celebration.
13 Oct '14 'Antiques Road-show' style of Stamp Event

OTHER KZN CLUB INFO:

• ***Hibiscus Coast Philatelic Society,*** at the Sea Park Centre, 251 Casurina Road, Sea Park. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday of the month at 17:30. ***Contact:*** Noel Lavery: 039 695 1642, Fax: 086 600 5990,
email: noel@stampauctions.co.za

KZN STAMP FAIRS

• ***Kloof Country Club,*** Victory Road (off Abrey Rd.), Kloof on the last Sunday of the month. ***Contact:*** Bev McNaught-Davis Tel.031 904 1522 email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• ***Bluff Stamp Fair***: at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban on the 1st Saturday of the month from 08h00 to 13h00. ***Contact:*** John Bracey
Tel.: 031 266 1020 Cell.: 079 465 7468
email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

• *President:* Robert Cummings. Tel: 041 961 0645. Cell: 083 326 7294.
• Dave Brown *(Vice President)*. 041 360 4025.
• Rodney Maclachlan *(Secretary Treasurer)* 072 619 5409.
This society meets at Bible Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave, Cotswold.
PROPOSED MEETING DATES
2014, all on a Monday evening:
6 October. 10 Nov. (not 3 Nov). 1 Dec '14.

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula. Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests gather once a month. FHPS is now reaching a wider audience on the internet since launching their own website.
Please have a look and maybe get ideas or inspiration for your own society.
Website: www.fhps.info
email: info.fhps@info
Volker Janssen *FHPS Secretary*

STELLENBOSCH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting - first Tuesday of the month at 19h00.
Venue - Le Donjon, La Societé, La Clemence, Webersvallei Road, Stellenbosch.
Activities include internal & external exhibitions, visiting speakers, informative, instructive talks and demonstrations. Monthly Newsletter *with information on local philatelic activities: exhibitions, stamp fairs, society meetings; includes semi technical articles on matters of philatelic interest authored locally or abstracted from international journals.*

Visitors are welcome at all meetings

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

Meetings are held every second and 4th Monday of the month at 8.00pm at the Athenaeum, Camp Ground Road, Newlands. **Visitors are always welcome.**
Dates for the diary for the rest of 2014:
- Oct 8 - 11 2014 National - Pretoria
- Oct 27- Invited winning exhibits from PTA
- Dec 8 - President's evening

Contacts:
Mary Rogers 0729461767 or 021 5582662
Andrew Mclaren 021 6844361 (w) or 0737542856

***Western Cape** Stamp Fair Activities:*
Contact person is Ken Joseph - on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

Philatelic WEB SITES

www.rand-stamps@co.za

The SA COLLECTORS SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN
http://www.southafricacollector.com/

IMPORTANT NOTICE:
Renovations at the Durbanville Public Library have resulted in the Stamp Fair moving to the 2nd Saturday of the month. The new temporary venue is: D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, c/o Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions and a map are available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph & Robert Harm. (028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287)

MAJOR *Philatelic Events*

6 - 8 March '15
HONG KONG 2015 - 31st FIAP Asian International Stamp Exhibition
Commissioner TBA

29 May - 04 June '16
NEW YORK 2016 - USA
www.ny2016.org
Commissioner:
Peter van der Molen RDPSA
FIP Patronage

Smalls

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 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

WANTED: The director of a Russian 'Interschool 43' is looking to receive philatelic material for their school. Contact: The manager: Valera Ivanov. Saratov Region. City:Balashov F.Engelsa 26 – 1. postal code:412316 mailto:infinitounis@gmail.com

EXCHANGE: An English high school teacher, studying culture and history of postal services, and who organizes a small philatelic club of 15 students, asks you to send stamps to share with the club. She will exchange stamps from Russia. Mailing address: Oleg Viktorovich. Rudneva St 61a-26. Tula. Russia. 300026

FOR SALE: Postcards of Cape Town and environs. 1960-2000. All different - 670 cards. Hand picked mint/used. Private issued postcards included. Price negot. Contact: brummerb@hawcweb.co.za 043 726 2858.

WANTED: Jean François Remy is a French Polar philatelic collector and collects all polar bases, SANAE, ships and icebreakers. He is trying to contact somebody to help him post covers that he sends with South Africa stamps.6 Rue Martin Luther King. 44640 LE Pellerin. France. mailto: jfremy36@gmail.com

CORRECTION *Argyll Etkin.*

I have just received *The SAP* which we all enjoy here at ***Argyll Etkin.*** A list of Dealers was mentioned on page 121 (August 2014), our email was incorrect. We are **philatelists@argyll-etkin.com** If you could mention this in the next issue that will be great. In case anyone needs to call, our telephone number is + 44 (0) 207 930 6100

Adam Cooke

The South African Philatelist

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

For information regarding the address of your local stamp club, kindly contact the Secretary, Philatelic Federation of South Africa, email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za



The Philatelic Federation represents all levels of collectors. Accordingly, the aim of its Journal - *The SA Philatelist*, is to do the same. It is important to maintain a balance; to be sufficiently technical to appeal to the classic philatelist and broad enough to interest the average club collector. For subscription and circulation or enquiries, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: PO Box 131600, Benoryn 1504.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za
Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304
Advertising: Rates available by emailing: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Stamp Collecting Joke

A lad of 12 was a dedicated stamp collector; until the kid next door also bought an album. *"He buys every stamp I do and copies everything I do,"* the kid complained to his father. *"He has taken all the fun out of my collecting stamps."*

"Don't be so picky, my boy," said Pop, *"Remember, imitation is the sincerest form of philately."*



Regards
Tony
Mortimer

Comic Corner

Stamps *that make us* SMILE

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek & Royal Philatelic Society
The 26th episode of : Errors on Stamps...

Twenty or Thirty?



This stamp of Sweden is part of a miniature sheet issued 1986 for the philatelic exhibition 'Stockholmia'. It shows the reproduction of the most famous errors on Swedish stamps.

The red 20 Öre stamp of the 1879 definitive set had the inscription 'TRETIO ÖRE', which means THIRTY Öre instead of TJUGO (= twenty). A total of 970 of these stamps were sold before the error was realised and the stamp was withdrawn and reprinted. Quite unusual that the Postal Administration of a country commemorates an error. Today a genuine stamp with the rare error has a value of about R100,000.

If your head's full of stamps...



visit Sandafayre.com

Stamp auctions for collectors since 1976

Sandafayre's **'no quibble'** money back guarantee



Unique Weekly Auctions

1000's of lots from **£20** to **£20,000**

SANDAFAYRE, PARKGATE, KNUTSFORD, WA16 8DX, UK. Tel: +44 (0)1565 653214 Email: stamp@sandafayre.com

SPINK

LONDON
1666

THE PHILATELIC COLLECTOR'S SERIES SALE

26 - 27 NOVEMBER 2014 | LONDON

FEATURING OUTSTANDING RHODESIA









For more information please contact **David Parsons**
Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4072 | **Fax:** +44 (0)20 7563 4085 | **Email:** dparsons@spink.com
SPINK LONDON | 69 Southampton Row | Bloomsbury | London | WC1B 4ET

WWW.SPINK.COM

December 2014

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

www.philatelysa.co.za



happy holidays

THIS MONTH

- RESULTS & REPORT StampShow 2014 Pretoria
- RENNIE'S STEAMER SERVICE: NATAL AND CAPE COLONIES
- 76 YEARS OF THE DC 3 AIRCRAFT IN SA

ISSN 0038-2566 Vol 90:6 927

ALWAYS DIVERSE!

Fine Stamps, Proofs, Varieties & Covers

Premier Swaziland Revenues



1911 Transvaal KEVII
2/6 overprinted.
1 of 3 recorded.



1911 Transvaal KEVII
10s overprinted.
1 of 2 recorded.



1911 Transvaal KEVII
£5 overprinted.
Only recorded example.



1927 South Africa KGV
1d overprinted for
Swaziland Revenue.
Block of six with
dramatic double
overprints.
Cert: Eichele BPB.

Enjoy viewing our select material on *filat.ch*

Filat AG

The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

December 2014 Vol 90 No 6 Whole No 927

www.philatelysa.co.za

ISSN 0038-2566

- 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,
- Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

The Editorial Board: **email address:**

- Alan Rose: roses@wol.co.za
- David Wigston: wigstdj@unisa.ac.za
- Emil Minnaar RDPSA : emil@minnaar.org
- Janice Botes: *Production Editor* janice@gdb.co.za
- Moira Bleazard: bleazard@telkomsa.net
- Robin Messenger: messenger.robin@gmail.com
- Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL : molens@pixie.co.za
- *Consultant* Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL: mobsbyc@mweb.co.za
- *Consultant* Alex Visser : alex.visser@up.ac.za
- *Consultant* Michael Wigmore RDPSA: dcrocker@lando.co.za

PFSA Expert Committee:
fax: 023 614 2521, PO Box 304, Montagu, Cape 6720,
email : dcrocker@lando.co.za

Membership Secretary: Jill Redmond RDPSA,
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Production Editor: Janice Botes, Tel: +27(0)11 454 5940
Fax: 086 697 4806 email : janice@gdb.co.za
Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

Design and layout: Cejan Design Concepts

Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2014 in South Africa is R252.00. SADC countries, the subscription is R440.00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R500.00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertising: Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publication: This journal is published by **The Philatelic Federation of South Africa**. The Secretary is Jill Redmond RDPSA, P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R252.00. In die res van die wêreld - SADC gebiede ingesluit - is die intekengeld R440.00 per jaar, posvry. Oorsese intekenares R500.00.

Ledesekrataris: Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park 1463.
E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die tydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond RDPSA, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park, 1463. E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

PLEASE NOTE:

Enquiries regarding subscriptions & membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at pfsasec@mweb.co.za Phone: +27 (0)11 917 5304

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to the Editor Board S.A. Philatelist, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

CONTENTS

From the Mail Box 148
The Faroe Islands - *Chris Mobsby* 150
SA Post Office Wins award 151
'Cancelled' - Why? - *Jan van Beukering* 152
National Stamp Day 2014 - *Joh Groenewald* 154
New Stamp Issues - *Robin Messenger* 156
Interclub Competition sasolburg - *Jill Redmond* 157
The Silver Rhine - *Pauw Steyl* 158
Letter from London - *Achi Frank* 159
Pretoria STAMPSHOW 2014 160
76 Years of the DC 3 Aircraft in SA - *Jan Bakker* 172
October Stamp Month at Pinelands Stamp Circle - *Marilyn Crawford* 175
Phun with Postmarks - *Alex Visser* 176
Rennie's Steamer Service: Natal and Cape Colonies - *Roger Porter* 178
Thematically Yours - *Rev Cassie Carstens* 183
Decorative Post Offices - Muizenberg - *Michael Walker* 184
The 50th Anniversary of 11 Field Postal Unit - *Gerhard Kamffer* 186
Basutoland: 'Onnodige' Seëls op ampskoevert haal recordprys - *Joh Groenewald* 190
A Second Forged 1/- Type 1inverted print - *Mike Tonking* 191
Obituary - *Tony Hitchcock* 192
Classifieds 192
Stamps that make us smile - *Volker Janssen* 192
Society news 194

Advertisers

Filat AG 146
David Morrison 148
Doreen Royan 149
Faroe Islands Stamps 151
Rand Stamps 153
WBHO 163
Pilot Pen 167
Stephan Welz 170
Janssen Stamps 177
East Rand Stamps 193
Sandafayre 195
Spink 196

Editorial Board's choice

Winning Contributor

This issue's award of the PILOT pen goes to Jan Bakker for his article *76 Years of the DC 3 Aircraft in South Africa*

Publication Closing Dates for future issues

February issue	Vol.	91: 1.928	: 06 January 2015
April issue	Vol.	91: 2.929	: 05 March 2015
June issue	Vol.	91: 3.930	: 06 May 2015
August issue	Vol.	91: 4.931	: 06 July 2015

From the mailbox . . .

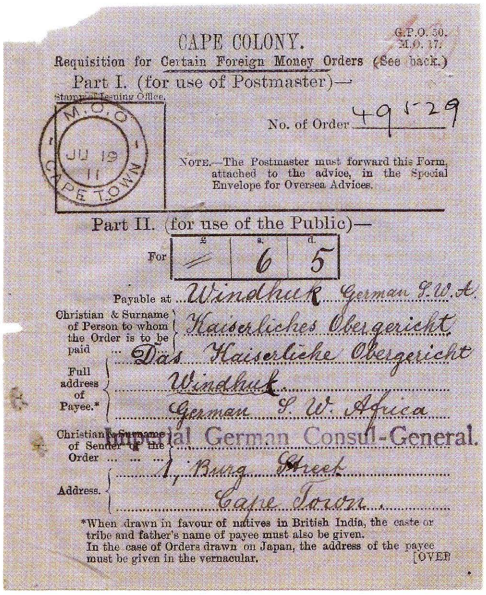
Sponsored by PILOT More than a Pen!

Correspondence to *THE SA PHILATELIST* should be addressed to the Editorial Board. Material received is most welcome and will be reviewed by the Editorial Board, such articles, letters and items of interest may be published and stand the chance of being rewarded with a PILOT writing gift.

"Letter of Advice"

Dear Editorial Team,

I write to you as members of the editorial board of *The SA Philatelist* in connection with a question nobody seem to have an answer for. The copy below of a MO-receipt refers to *"Attached to the advice."* Was this a post office form for internal use only? The MO form attached is merely the receipt handed to the person who paid the money to be transferred. There must have been a proper form that was


CAPE COLONY. G.P.O. 50. M.O. 17.

Requisition for Certain Foreign Money Orders (See back.)

Part I. (for use of Postmaster)—

Stamp of Issuing Office. M.O.O. JU 19 11 CAPE TOWN

No. of Order 49129

NOTE.—The Postmaster must forward this Form, attached to the advice, in the Special Envelope for Oversea Advices.

Part II. (for use of the Public)—

For £ 6 5

Payable at Windhuk German S.W.A.

Christian & Surname of Person to whom the Order is to be paid ... Das Kaiserliche Obergericht

Full address of Payee.* Windhuk German S.W. Africa

Christian & Surname of Sender of the Order ... ... Imperial German Consul-General.

Address. 1, Burg Street Cape Town.

*When drawn in favour of natives in British India, the caste or tribe and father's name of payee must also be given. In the case of Orders drawn on Japan, the address of the payee must be given in the vernacular. [OVER


Abschnitt. Coupon. Kann vom Empfänger abgetrennt werden. Peut être détaché par le destinataire.

Deutschland. Allemagne.

Auslandspostanweisung

Mandat de Poste International

Umwandlungskurs*) Cours du change

Gezahlter Betrag*) Somme payée

*) Im Bestimmungsland auszufüllen. A remplir par l'Office destinataire (Arr., art. 2)

über de la somme de (arabische Zahlen) M. 20

Die Einheiten (Franken, Kronen, Mark usw.) in Buchstaben und in lateinischer Schrift

Postanweisungsbetrag. Montant du mandat. M. 20

zu zahlen an payable à M Das Bezirksgericht

Name, Wohnort und Wohnung (Straße und Nr.) des Absenders. Désignation de l'envoyeur

Bestimmungsort Lieu de destination Windhuk

Wohnung (Straße und Nr.) Adresse du destinataire

Bestimmungsland Pays de destination

Postvermerk. Indications de service. Gut für Bon pour gleich soit M. 20 Pf.

Aufgabe-Nr. Numéro d'émission 315

Aufgabe-Postanstalt Rehoboth Südwest

Bureau expéditeur

Tag der Einzahlung Date d'émission 20/6

Den 20/6 1915

Unterschrift des Annahmebeamten. Signature de l'agent qui a dressé le mandat.

Freimarken und Aufgabestempel. Application des timbres-poste et du timbre d'origine.

REHOBOTH 20 2 15 DEUTSCH-SÜDWEST-AFRIKA

A 24

sent to the recipient, who had to sign having received the stated amount.

I attach a scan of a German Money Transfer Form used in the German colony South West Africa. Was such a form the equivalent to a SA *'Letter of Advice'*? The left side coupon of a German form was normally cut off and handed to the recipient. These German forms were kept by the PO for one year and then destroyed.

On the German Money Transfer Form the service fee was affixed with stamps. What was the system in SA? Has no such *'Letter of Advice'* survived?

Friedhelm Beck
mailto:beckciv@iafrica.com.na

DAVID MORRISON

SPECIALIST DEALER IN BRITISH COMMONWEALTH POSTAL HISTORY, SHIPWRECK MAIL AND WORLDWIDE UNUSUAL POSTAL INCIDENTS

View all items at: www.forpostalhistory.com

D. Morrison Ltd.
21 Pond Street, Great Gonerby Lincs
NG 31 8LJ UK
Tel: (44) 1476 591791 Email:
africonect@aol.com

Comment re Aviation History item in August issue

Dear Editor,

Regarding the cover shown in the Aviation History column in the August 2014 issue, there is an interesting story behind it. The cover is postmarked Nickerie, Dutch Guiana. Pan American Airways route 6 operated from Miami, Florida, USA to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. Pan Am had a separate contract with the Dutch Guiana Government to operate a single route from Paramaribo to Nickerie, which is a port, in northwestern Suriname (formerly Dutch Guiana). It lies on the Nickerie River, near the mouth of the Courantyne River, 3 miles (5 km) from the Atlantic Ocean coast.

Nickerie did not have an airport, so the Pan Am pilots had to drop a mail bag from the aircraft. There was a statue in the middle of the town, and the pilots would try for the mail bag to either hit it or land as close to the statue as possible. As Pan Am could not pick up mail in Nickerie, these covers were not flown.

Ken Sanford
mailto:kaerophil@gmail.com

Response from Jan Bakker:

According to my handbook *Suriname 1700-1956* by Dr J. D. Riddell on page 105 it states: *"This cancellation was used on the 1st inland Suriname air mail from Paramaribo to Nickerie, by P.A.A. on 17 July, 1930, by hydroplane and from Nickerie to Paramaribo on 23 July, 1930. The postage was 12½ cents per 5 gms. There were 2,414 letters carried."*

This reference was used when I wrote the article and if it is not correct, then Dr Riddell made a mistake.

DISCLAIMER:

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

EDITORIAL POLICY:

The Editorial Board reserves the right to accept or decline any articles, letters or any other material submitted for publication, and reserves the right to effect minor changes of spelling, punctuation, grammar and word choice without requesting prior permission from the author(s). For more substantial revisions, such as shortening or restructuring, either the Board will request the author(s) to effect such changes or will propose amendments to the author prior to publication - if no agreement can be reached then publication will be declined.



Doreen Royan & Associates (Pty.) Ltd.

(Established 1982)

P. O. Box 98885 Sloane Park 2152 Johannesburg South Africa

Tel: + 27 11 706 1920 Fax: + 27 11 706 1962

RARITIES ERRORS & VARIETIES



SOUTHERN RHODESIA

1937 KGVI Coronation 3d. purple, violet and blue

Imperforate between stamp and top margin (SACC 40a)

Superb unmounted mint condition

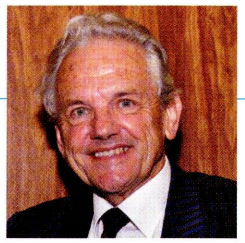
KGVI Expertising Cert. No. 0662/03-07 (2007)

Price on Request

website: www.doreenroyan.com

email: royan@icon.co.za

CEJAN DESIGN CONCEPTS 0783987839



The Faroe Islands

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

Regular readers of *The SA Philatelist* may well, perhaps not surprisingly, associate my contributions to the Journal with the world of 'Cinderellas'. In fact, in a somewhat irregular series between June 2004 and February 2014, I did submit twenty-nine articles in which I discussed stamps of 348 different local posts, that is to say posts, in general, of a limited validity. Each of the stamps or, in some cases, covers, was drawn from my collection of *'Issuing Authorities of the World'* the aim of which is to acquire a single representative stamp, on or off cover, from more than 6,900 establishments that have ever issued stamps for postal purposes. Although approximately three-quarters of this total comprises stamps of a local nature, it does mean that I have listed about 1,600 general authorities of which the postal issues are, for the most part, to be found in the various catalogues of stamps of the world. When you learn that Albania by way of an example, with its various changes of name and status and a wealth of foreign post offices, accounts for some twenty-five entries in Stanley Gibbons *Stamps of the World* , you may begin to realise why my total is so much greater than the 192 members of the Universal Postal Union.

This preamble might just give rise to the question "Of all the issues that might be available for a particular authority, which do you choose as your representative stamp?" In certain cases the pedigree of a stamp will demand recognition. What else but an 1840 'Penny Black' for Great Britain, a 'Bull's Eye' of 1843 for Brazil or, in China, the celebrated 'Large Dragon' of Shanghai of 1865?



Fig. 1

In other instances there is literally no choice at all. Neither Tierra del Fuego off the southern tip of South America nor the Indian state of Jasdan ever issued more than a single postage stamp. Yet another category is that which includes the Faroes. This group of islands in the Norwegian Sea, an extension of the North Atlantic, and approximately halfway between Iceland and Scotland, became a part of the Danish Realm in the 14th Century and began to use the stamps of Denmark in 1870. Although granted self-government in 1948, it was only in 1975 that the first stamps in the name of the Faroes were issued and the 300-ore from that series is illustrated in Fig. 1. You may remember that a strip of stamps portraying vintage motor cars from an issue of 2011 was included as a free gift in an earlier edition of *The SA Philatelist*.



Fig.2

Denmark itself was occupied by the Germans in the early days of World War II and the British promptly sent a task force to occupy the Faroes and prevent their use by the enemy as a base from which to launch an attack on England. This move proved successful and the islands remained under British control until the liberation of Denmark in 1945. Beginning in November 1940, the British did surcharge certain Danish stamps to meet increases in postal charges, creating, for me at least, a separate 'Issuing Authority' – the British Occupation of the Faroes (Fig. 2) but the use of pre-war Danish issues continued on local mail as demonstrated in the waybill illustrated in Fig. 3. Quite perchance, while I was researching this item, my neighbour here in Wilderness was enjoying a visit from his brother and sister-in-law who live in Iceland and, speaking Icelandic as they do, are also quite conversant in Faroese. They assured me, in fact, that Faroese is the foreign language most closely akin to Icelandic. Thus, they were able to tell me that the item was an account for 360 litres of fuel oil that had been dispatched in February, 1945, from Thorshaven, the capital, to the town of Ejde on a separate island. Thorshaven, with a population of around 16,000, was once described as the "smallest capital city in the world". Additionally, they were able to tell me that the word 'BARNAHJALPIN' on the label that had been used to secure the invoice for posting purposes, related to a children's charity organisation. On reflection, it really doesn't take too much imagination to break the inscription down into 'bairn', the Scots word for child, and 'help'. From the illustration it may not be evident that the Danish stamp is perforated with the letters 'V L' standing, presumably, for Valdemar Lützen, who, judging from the letterhead on the waybill, not illustrated, appears to have been the proprietor of the petrol company. Such perforations are intended to protect commercial firms and public corporations from pilferage by their employees and were first introduced by the firm of Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co. in Great Britain as long ago as 1868. On reflection, what with the charity label and the perfin, the entire could well qualify as a 'Cinderella' item. However, for my purposes, it will serve to represent the issuing authority of the Kingdom of Denmark and, incidentally, as a forerunner to the stamps of the Faroes.



Fig. 3

BEST STAMP
World's Most Original Format

South African
Post Office

The South African Post Office took part in *'The Best Stamp of the World'* international competition that was held in Spain for stamps that were issued by Postal Administrations during 2013.

Countries that took part in the competition included Brazil, Canada, Finland, Italy, Russia, Sweden and the UK. There were a number of categories and South Africa won the category for the *'World's Most Original Format'*! The stamp forms part of the 'waterwheel' design that was done in 2013 for the 'International Year of Water Cooperation' and promotes responsible water usage and competed in the category against entries form countries such as Finland, France, Russia and Spain. We were the only country from Africa that took part in the competition.

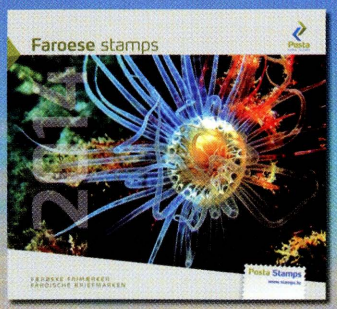


The award certificate was received on Friday, 31 October, by the South African Embassy in Madrid, Spain on behalf of the Post Office.

The stamps were designed by Annemarie Wessels, the artist, and Rachel-Marie Ackermann. The latter and Thea Clemons, both from Philatelic Services', prepared and submitted the entry for the competition.

Stamps from the Faroe Islands

Yearbook 2014 - Luxury edition



The beautiful yearbook contain texts in English, German and Danish.

The bound book is produced in superb quality with beautiful pictures and illustrations.

All of this year's stamps are inserted in the Yearbook in resealable mounts.

Year Collection 2014



Christmas Seals



Visit our online webshop: www.stamps.fo

Find us on Facebook
facebook.com/faroestamps

☐ **YES PLEASE!** I would like to receive the Posta Faroe Islands newsletter by e-mail.

☐ **YES PLEASE!** I would like to receive FREE information from Posta Faroe Islands.

Posta
FAROE ISLANDS

Posta Stamps
Óðinshædd 2
FO-100 Tórshavn
Faroe Islands

Tel. +298 346200
Fax. +298 346201
stamps@posta.fo
www.stamps.fo

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postcode/City: _____

Country: _____

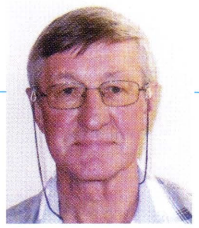
E-mail: _____

Evt. Posta Stamps client No.: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SA2014

'CANCELLED' – Why?

by Jan van Beukering, OFSPS Bloemfontein.



'CANCELLED' perforations or rubber cachets were used for a variety of security reasons, such as on cheques or on telegraph forms (in Rhodesia, Malawi and Botswana). However, when I recently came across a small collection of stamps, all showing part of the large perforated word 'CANCELLED' on stamps of the Transvaal and later on King George V stamps of the Union of South Africa, it posed a question mark.

On the face of it the perforation holes on single stamps seem rather scrambled, as the letters forming the word are large and at most one complete letter would show on a single stamp. Furthermore perforation was done by hand in a in a haphazard manner, from the face of the sheet (F) or from the rear (R), reading in all directions – left to right, up or down, or at a slant.

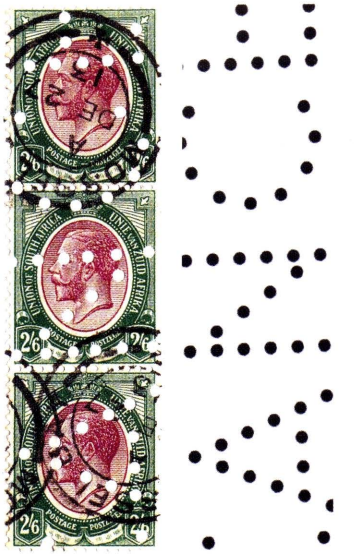


Fig. 3. Reading up slant to left (F) MOSSEL BAY

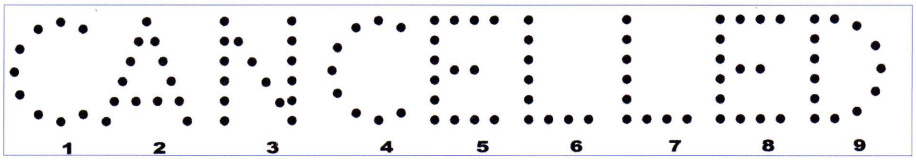


Fig. 1

However, where blocks of stamp have survived the entire word can be compiled and thus recorded in detail (Fig.1) The letters are 19mm high and the length of the word is approx. 157mm

When sheets of stamps were perforated the letters could also cut across horizontal or vertical gutters dividing stamp panes. (Panes of 60 stamps of the Transvaal and KGV issues are 120 mm across between margins and vertical gutters and 240mm in height)

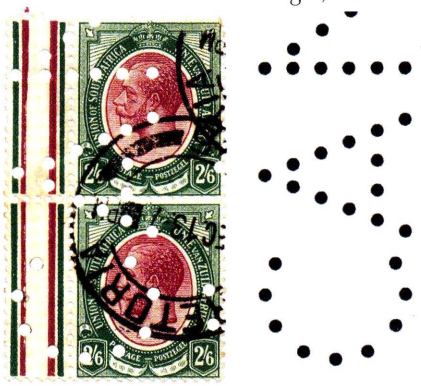


Fig. 2 Reading Up (F) PRETORIA

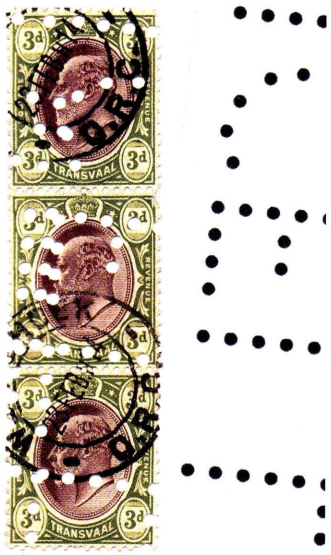


Fig. 4 Inverted reading down (R) WOLVEHOEK

It appears that use of the CANCELLED perforator was initiated during the interprovincial period, towards the end of 1913, on remainder stock of 3d and 5/- Transvaal Edwardian stamps and later on King George V 6d and 2/6d definitives, as indicated on Post Office date stamps. The earliest date in my collection is November 13th 1913 cancelled in CEDARVILLE and the last usage to date is on 12 September 1914, date-stamped St MATTHEWS in the Ciskei region. Other examples with earlier or later dates will hopefully come to light after this article, and more clarity on the origin and use of the perforator can then also be ascertained.

Much has been speculated as to the purpose of these stamps and suggestions such as telegraph payment, use on legal documents, bulk postage and others have been voiced. But how did it come about that the examples are all cancelled at so many various Post Offices from Pretoria, Rosebank, East London, Durban, and even in Maseru in Basutoland? The perforating, done for security or whatever purpose, was certainly done at a single source, probably a 'head office' of a large concern or department, which would have to distribute these stamps to their relevant sub-offices or branches.

The use of multiple franking, higher value stamps and the canceller of the 'Parcels Durban' suggest that they may have been used for parcel postage, as Durban would certainly have a telegraph counter that would have cancelled the telegraph forms and not the PARCELS canceller, had it been for telegraphic use.

If used as payment for telegraphs the stamps would be affixed to the telegraph forms and after accounting, due to the confidential nature of telegraphic messages, would have to be destroyed at each post office, mostly by burning them.

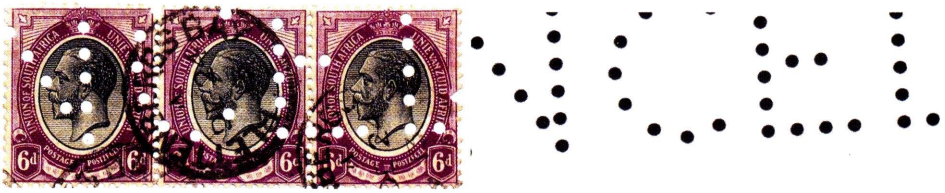


Fig. 5 Horizontally perforated (F) PLETTENBERG BAY



Fig. 6. L to R: DURBAN PARCELS UMTATA LADY FRERE UMZIMKULU ROSEBANK CGH

Some may have survived such destruction and may have been soaked off, but why such a variety from various offices? Stamps used for payment of telegraphs should never have reached the market, as they should have been destroyed.

If the punched stamps originated from the General Post Office, punching would be done in an orderly fashion and not as haphazardly as shown above. This would mean that the stamps were punched, say at Head Office, and then distributed to all other Post Offices bringing with it cumbersome accounting. None of the examples I have bear special telegraph cancels.

As an alternative, I suggest the origin of these cancelled stamps could have been a large concern with branches vested in many villages or towns as the various stamp cancels indicate. If so some evidence points to a church group.

The use at St Matthews indicates the Anglican Church as this was primarily an Anglican mission station.

As in most towns and larger villages, there were Anglican churches, parishes or mission stations. For example in Umzimkulu (the Clydesdale Mission Station), in Cambridge near East London (the St Marks Anglican Mission), in Lady Frere (the Saint Andrews Anglican Church), near Heilbron towards Wolvehoek (the St Stephen Anglican parish), in Melmoth (the Anglican Parish of All Saints), in Bloemhof (Saint Luke), while in Plettenberg Bay the church history goes back as far as 1851. There is little doubt as to existence of Anglican churches or parishes in the larger centres. My vote until proven otherwise... the Anglican Church, as there were no other churches or missions in some of the smaller centres. Readers are invited to comment or add to the fray.

Table 1

Date stamped	Post Office	Putzel type	Stamps used
NO 13 ??	CAMBRIDGE	2a	Tvl 5/- KEVII
13 NOV 13	CEDARVILLE	13	Tvl 5/- KEVII
NO 24 13	MASERU		2 x 2/6 KGV
DE 5 13	OUDTSHOORN	15	2/6 KGV
11 Dec 13	BLOEMHOF	6	1 x 2/6 KGV
DE 17 13	MELMOTH	1	6d KGV
22 DEC 13	UMTATA	12	Tvl 5/- KEVII
DE 24 13	PLETTENBERG BAY	3b	B6 6d KGV
DE 27 13	MOSSEL BAY	13b	6 x 2/6 KGV
27 DEC ??	LADY FRERE	5	Tvl 3d KEVII
?? De 13	OUDTSHOORN	12	Tvl 5/- KEVII
?? De 13	DURBAN PARCELS	235x	Tvl 5/- KEVII
?? De 13	PRETORIA	78	2 x 2/6 KGV
JA 3 14	UMZIMKULU	6	Tvl 3d KEVII
JA 17 14	ROSEBANK CGH	4b	Tvl 3d KEVII
23 FEB 14	WOLVEHOEK ORC	5	4 x Tvl 3d KEVII
8 SP 14	EAST LONDON P.O	9	Tvl 3d KEVII
12 SP 14	ST MATTHEWS	4	B12 6d KGV
Date unclear	MASERU		Tvl 3d KEVII

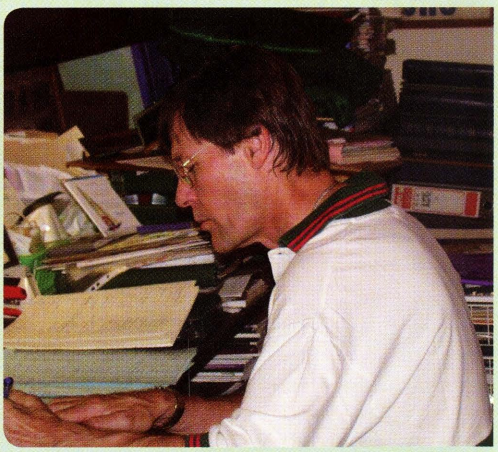


Fig. 7 L to R: CAMBRIDGE EAST LONDON PO BLOEMHOF MELMOTH OUDTSHOORN

This is a glimpse of our BEAUTIFUL WORLD...



SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC DEALERS ASSOCIATION



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

For buying, selling and bi-monthly AUCTIONS, just contact

PAUL VAN ZEYL t/a RAND STAMPS

email: paulvz@mweb.co.za

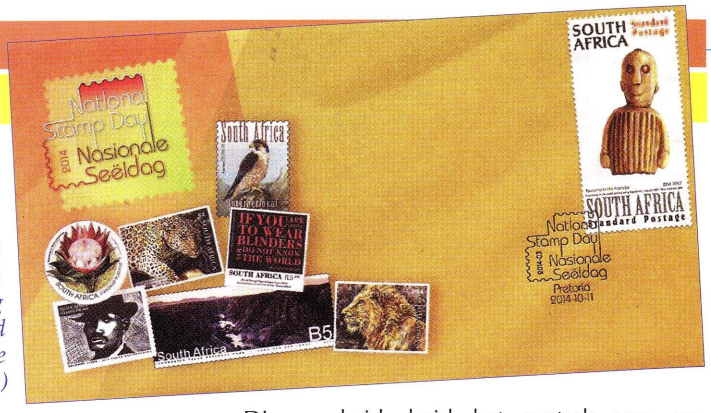
Tel: 012 329 2464

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

"New on-line auction & store at **www.rand-stamps.co.za** for both skilled e-Bayers and the previous generation! Give it a try, you'll enjoy the page-through."

NATIONALE SEËLDAG 2014

NATIONAL STAMP DAY 2014



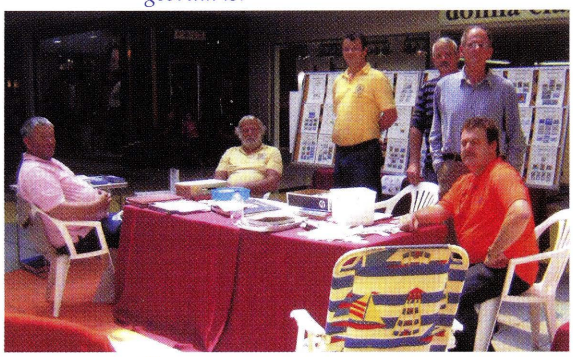
Die mooi koevert vir Seëldag is ontwerp deur Thea Clemons. Dineo Poo, ook van Filateliediens in Pretoria, het gesorg dat 'n verskeidenheid seëls vir die standaardposgeld (R3) gebruik is.

National Stamp Day was celebrated on 11 or 18 October with promotions at shopping centres and libraries

Seëlklubs landwyd reik uit na moontlike nuwe lede

Strong presence in East London

East London – Old Mutual, owner of the Vincent Park centre, had kindly waived the normal R1,850 venue fee and allowed the East London Philatelic Society to put up ten frames of exhibits for National Stamp Day.



All set up in East London : Dave Miles, Dave McWilliams, Kevin von Bratt, Dave Preston, Malcolm Heritage and Carlos Da Fonseca.

Dave McWilliams, chairman of the society, says eight collections were on view, being a variety of thematic and country collections. Eight members of the society were on duty all the time, while others came around "in a wonderful show of support for our hobby".

Banners were on display. Leaflets were distributed. Small packets of stamps were sold. Young and old dug into the scratch box. "It was a pleasant day. We invited people to our forthcoming meetings and we have a number of names to follow up," Dave says.

"We spread happiness"

Edenvale – "We generate interest, yes, but more important, we spread happiness," says Danny Khoury, chairman of the Edenvale Philatelic Society, in describing the stamp day event at the Greenstone shopping centre.

"It was wonderful to watch the faces as people, young and old, found items of delight in the scratch boxes and in the huge heap of stamps," he says.

A table was filled with the huge heap of about 30,000 stamps off paper, donated by the Federation's vice-president for the East Rand, Jimmy Mitchell.

But there was more, much more on the ten tables which lined a busy passage of the mall. There was a batch of 500 first day covers, free for the taking. Boxes with stamps on and off paper. People thronged around all the time.

A competition to guess the number of stamps in a glass jar provided excitement - the winning lady came within 150 stamps of the actual total of 3,114.

There were displays of a variety of stamps, postcards and covers, the displays being changed every hour and a half or so, which meant that shoppers could come around again to take a new look. About a hundred people who looked at displays were presented with gift packets containing 100 stamps plus club meeting details and advice about floating stamps off paper.

Throughout the day (9 o'clock to 3) at least seven members of the society were on duty at any time, chatting to people and answering questions. A specially made banner was prominently displayed.

Seeing the stamps, one man promptly went to fetch his aged mother. The old lady sat in her wheelchair at one table for most of the day, sorting through stamps and occasionally finding a little treasure. "To see her joy, again and again, was a wonderful reward to us," says Danny.

Fish Hoek holds three-day event

Fish Hoek - As before, the Fish Hoek Philatelic Society staged a three-day promotion through the energies of Volker Janssen, secretary of the society. On Thursday 9 October 2014 Volker set up five tables in the Long Beach Mall, with public interest peaking on the Saturday.

"There were scratch boxes and little packets of 'theme' stamps on birds, animals and other popular subjects, and stockbooks and tweezers were on display. "The youngsters loved it," says Volker.

A good dozen or so people came to chat about their own schooltime collections and about first day covers, and were invited to attend forthcoming society meetings.

This year the Noordhoek Post Office did not participate as they had nothing to show, due to the non-receipt of new stamps as a result of the postal strike. Volker was assisted by Diana Hargreaves and society chairman Brian Franklin.

Een outjie koop 46 seëlpakkies

George - 'n Mooi uitstalling is aangebied in die voorportaal van die George-biblioteek, met 'n keuse van aanskoulike materiaal uit die versamelings van Charles Deacon, Chris Mobsby, Pauw Steyl en Nic Zerbst.

Die verskeidenheid het gestrek van ou prentposkaarte van George, verby ossewapos tot by naakskilderye van Europese meesters.

Die rame wat van die Federasie verkry is (15 bladsye) het netjies vertoon, en die beligting was uitstekend.

Besoekers wou graag gesels, en Ray Upson en Joh Groenewald het ook hand bygesit. Sowatv 15 mense is na die eerskomende samekomste van die George Philatelic Society genooi.

Lede het vensterkoevertjies met seëls aangebied, en een geesdriftige jong versamelaar het 46 van die koevertjies opgeraap.

Twee seëlmense was onder die besoekers : Claude Malan, wat jare 'n seëlwinkel bedryf het in Polleys-deurloop, Pretoriusstraat, Pretoria, and Wilfred Niehaus van die Paarlse Filateliste.

Charles Deacon sê die samewerking van die biblioteekmense was hartlik en dievereniging hoop om gereeld promosies by die biblioteek te hou.

Baie wou eintlik EDKs verkoop

Mosselbaai - Vier lede van die Posboom-Filatievereniging was vroegdag op hul pos by die Langeberg Mall met uitstallings in ses rame, promosiemateriaal, eksemplare van Setempe en inligting oor die vereniging se samekomste.

Op die tafel was 'n TV-stel waarop deurlopend DVDs oor seëlversameling gewys is.

Hester Erasmus, Eric Stockenström, Japie de Vos en Gerrie Conradie het met talle mense gesels, vrae beantwoord en inligtingstukke uitgegee. Ongelukkig is dit so dat die meeste navrae nie was van mense wat self wil versamel nie - dit het gegaan oor wat hul eerstedagkoeverte van jare gelede werd sou wees, en of hulle dit kan verkoop.

Of dan was daar ander, wat 'n karton vol seëls geërf het en dit wil verkoop.

Nietemin, sê Gerrie, "ons voel tevrede dat dit 'n suksesvolle dag was want ons kon die stokperdjie en ons vereniging aan mense bekend stel wat ons nie andersins sou bereik nie. Volgende jaar maak ons beslis weer so."

Jong biblioteekbesoekers raak opgewonde

Paarl - Agt opgewonde kinders, en sommer ook die ouers van drie van hulle, is gewerf as nuwe seëlversamelaars toe die Paarlse

Filateliste die seëldag in die hoofbiblioteek van Paarl aangebied het.

Twee vriendelike ooms, Wilfred Niehaus en Johan van der Colff, was heeldag op diens om met belangstellendes te gesels.

Wilfred vertel daar was 'n goeie aanvraag na die koevertjies met seëls wat aangebied was. Party koevertjies het seëls op briefstuk gehad, en toe is vir die kinders verduidelik hoe om die seëls af te week en skoon te maak. Die Paarlse Filateliste het 'n ywerige jeuggroep wat hopelik in die nuwe jaar goed gaan uitbrei.



"Dit is alles seëlversameling" – Wilfred Niehaus by 'n inligtingsraam in die Paarlse hoofbiblioteek.

Dual event works well

Pietermaritzburg - Again, it was a popular dual event - the National Stamp Day promotion on the Saturday at the Hayfields Mall, followed by an 'open day road show' on the Monday evening at the regular venue of the Maritzburg Philatelic Society, the St Matthews Church Hall.

Thanks to the efforts of Aubrey Bowles, the events were publicised in no less than seven local newspapers.

A gale was blowing on the Saturday and Aubrey says this was a bit disruptive, but everything went well. The window posters had been used to advantage and there was renewed interest. An 'XYZ' competition was held.

On the Monday evening no less than 23 persons brought old stamp collections or accumulations to the tables manned by society members.

"Some wanted to get a valuation or wanted to sell, but we tried to suggest to people that they could use the old material as a base to start collecting again," says Aubrey. "The idea was, what to do with my stamps? Our events went well, and everybody is happy."

Day in mall, month in library

Pinelands - A month-long display in the window of the Pinelands Library was part of the stamp day drive of the Pinelands Stamp Circle, which held its Saturday promotion in the Howard Centre mall.

Notices in the library, the Howard Place Post Office and the mall had drawn attention to the stamp day.



The Federation's display banner which had been made for the October 2014 Hobby-X event in Cape Town, was put to good use by Marilyn and Martin Crawford, who manned the promotion table, distributed leaflets and information and sold National Stamp Day covers.

Every opportunity was used to chat to people, like the one onlooker who came up and said "Are there still stamp collectors around?"

Society tries to help philatelic sales

Port Elizabeth - Rodney Maclachlan ran a postal agency when the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society's stamp day event was held in the Pick n Pay forecourt of the Walmer Park Shopping Centre.

He acted for the Hunter's Retreat Post Office, as manager Shari Rodgers had to man her own office on the day. "However, we sold very few stamps as her stock did not arrive from Pretoria as ordered," Rodney says.

The society had tables and four one-frame exhibits at the venue, which was obtained free of charge. The exhibits were on Joint Issues of the World (Dave Brown), What is Art (Margaret Morgan), Israel in Celebration (events 1950-1976), and Chinese New Years (Desre Kapp).

"We had boxes of RSA and Homelands FDCs which proved popular at R2 each, and a scratch box of RSA stamps. There were lots of passers-by but few showed interest in the exhibits", Rodney says. He and Dave Brown, the Federation Vice-President for the Eastern Cape, took the address details of ten persons who wanted to receive the society newsletter or who wanted to sell stamps.

"Quite a few people stopped to ask questions and take leaflets and books, but I think the postal strike and the effect it is having on the economy gave a negative perception of the Post Office."

Koeverte uitverkoop in Pretoria

Pretoria - Die Nasionale Seëldag (11 Oktober 2014) het saamgeval met die nasionale filatelie-uitstalling, Seëlskou Pretoria, en in Gauteng was die aandag toegespits op die Rautenbachsaal van die Universiteit van Pretoria.

Eric Stockenström (regs) gesels met belangstellendes in Mosselbaai. "Ek hoop van die ouer mense gaan die stokperdjie van hul kinderdae herleef." sê hy.

"Lank voor die dag verby was, is al 200 gedenkkoeverte vir die seëldag hier uitverkoop," sê Cassie Carstens. Ds Carstens, die Federasie se vise-president vir Noord-Transvaal, het die inligtingstafel by die uitstalling beman.

Jeugversamelings trek die aandag

Stellenbosch - Daar was heelwat aandag, en ook opgewondenheid, rondom die uitgestalde versamelings wat jong versamelaars 'n aantal jare gelede vir 'n kompetisie ingeskryf het.

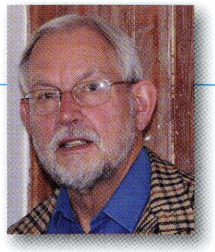
Dennis Horn van Kuilsrivier het 'n verskeidenheid van hierdie versamelings vertoon by die Stellenbosse Filatelievereniging se seëldag in die Soneike-sentrum. Dit het gelei tot geselsies, en die sewe diensdoende lede van die vereniging was nogal besig.

"Ons glo die seëldag is goed vir die stokperdjie. Pamflette en inligting is uitgedeel, seëldagkoeverte is verkoop, en ek is bly dit het so bedrywig gegaan," sê Robert Harm, die Federasie se Vise-President vir Wes-Kaapland.



Gereed vir die Saterdag-skare : die Stellenbosse Filatelievereniging het vroeg al by die Soneike-winkelsentrum reggestaan.

South African Stamp Issues - 2014 - part V



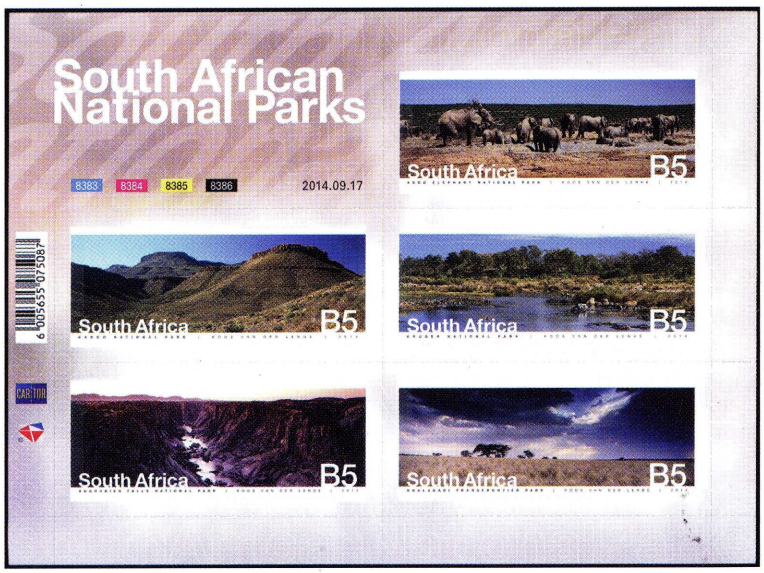
by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

1 September 2014 – Critically Endangered Birds *(This set was originally intended to be issued on 11 June 2014)*



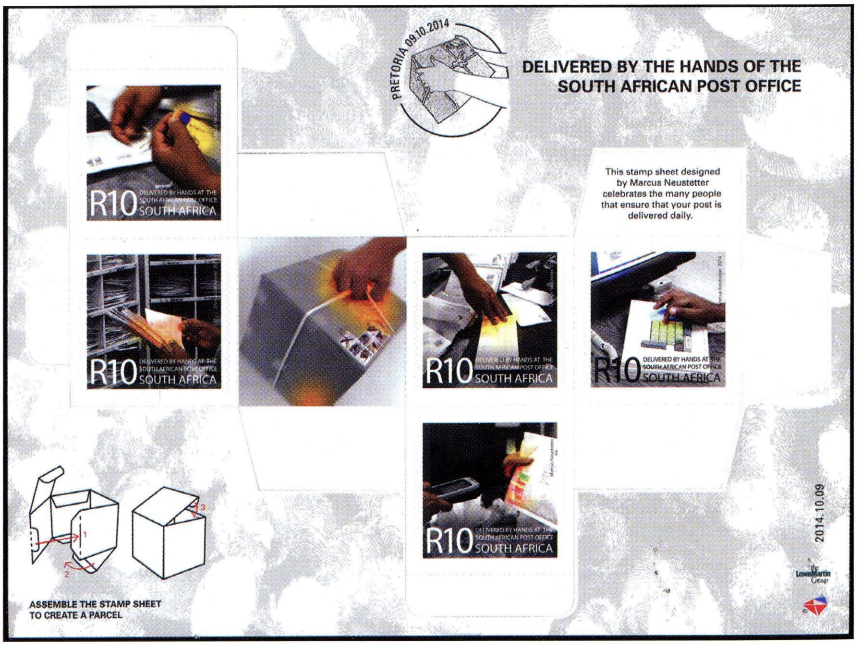
Denomination: 5 x International Small Letter (R7.00)
Designer: André Olwage, depicting the following endangered bird species: Damara Tern (*Sterna balaenarum*), Taita Falcon (*Falco fasciinucha*), Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*), White-winged Flufftail (*Sarothrura ayresi*) and Tristan Albatross (*Diomedea dabbenena*), in a *se-tenant* strip
Printer: The Lowe-Martin Group, Canada
Process: Offset lithography
Stamp sizes: 29 x 38mm
Perforation: 12.3 x 12.4 extending through left, right and bottom sheetlet selvedges
Gum: PVA
Paper: Short Wave phosphor coated
Sheetlet size: 164 x 129mm comprising 2 rows of *se-tenant* strips
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets
Cylinder numbers: 8370 (blue), 8371 (red), 8372 (yellow) and 8373 (black)
Printing sheet size: 660 x 600mm comprising nine sheetlets arranged in three rows of three
First Day Cover: No. 8.66 of standard size (190 x 102mm) of which 2,000 were produced
Canceller: No. 8.54 – 'Edenvale · 01.09.2014'

17 September 2014 – South African National Parks

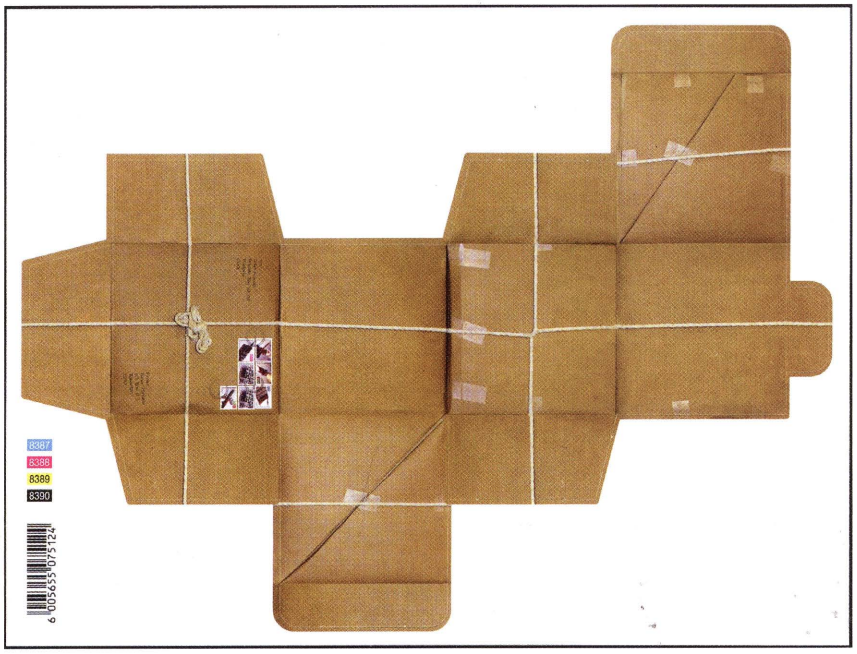


Denominations: 5 x B5 (R5.95)
Designs: From photographs by Koos van der Lende
Printer: Cartor Security Printers, France
Process: Offset lithography
Stamp sizes: 65 x 26mm
Perforation: Die cut simulated of gauge 11. Stamps are separated by 8mm gutters, in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of individual stamps. These roulettes extend to the margins of the sheetlet and also through the backing paper
Gum: Self adhesive
Phosphor: 3mm bands on left & bottom margins of each stamp
Sheetlet size: 166 x 122mm
Quantity: 50,000 sheetlets
*Cylinder numbers:*8383 (blue), 8384 (red), 8385 (yellow) and 8386 (black)
Printing sheet size: 400 x 620mm comprising eight sheetlets arranged in four rows of two
First Day Cover: No. 8.72 of standard size of which 2,000 were produced
Canceller: No. 8.60 – 'Skukuza / 17.09.2014', in red

9 October 2014 - World Post Day - Post Office People



Denomination: 5 x R10.00 arranged as shown in the illustration
Designer: Marcus Neustetter
Printer: The Lowe-Martin Group, Canada
Process: Offset lithography
Stamp size: 35mm square
Perforation: Die cut simulated of gauge 13.2. Adjacent stamps are separated by 5mm gutters, in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of individual stamps. These roulettes also serve as the folds for a small parcel which can be assembled when the irregular pre-cut shape is separated from the sheetlet. (See illustration of reverse, on opposite page)
Gum: Self adhesive



Phosphor: 3mm bands on left and bottom margins of each stamp
Sheetlet size: 200 x 150mm
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets
Cylinder numbers: 8387 (blue), 8388 (red), 8389 (yellow) and 8390 (black), printed on the reverse together with the bar-code
Printing sheet size: 665 x 570mm comprising nine sheetlets arranged in three rows of three
First Day Cover: No. 8.73 of standard size of which 2,000 were produced
Canceller: No. 8.59 – 'PRETORIA 09.10.2014'

Acknowledgement: *The above information was collated from SETEMPE Vol 19 No 3, dated September-December 2014, with additional data from Connie Liebenberg, Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group, together with personal observations.*

Society News

INTERCLUB COMPETITION
SASOLBURG

Once again Sasolburg PS hosted a great interclub competition with East Rand PS at the Sasolburg Library, 24 October to 2 November. Jill Redmond and Peter van der Molen judged the twenty entries which were a great mix of thematic, open class, country, some specialised studies and a number of one-frame entries.

Sasolburg President, Dr Eddie Pretorius, gave an intriguing display, *'80 Years, Reflection of an Octogenarian'*. Abigail Mitchel, East Rand junior, gained a Silver award for her lovely exhibit, *'Miaow and Roar'*.

Congratulations to Jan Bakker who won the Grand Prix with an Aerophilatelic exhibit, *'Fokkers to and from the East'*. Congratulations also to Sasolburg PS who won the Club Trophy by a very narrow margin

Sasolburg members are well-known for the warmth of their hospitality and we wish them all the very best for future interclub competitions.



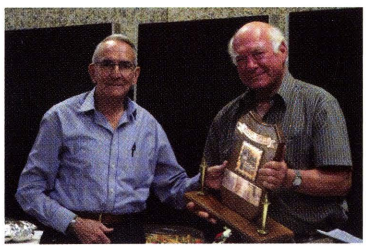
Jimmy Mitchell (President ERPS), Giep von Tonder, Eddie Pretorius (President Sasolburg), Peter van der Molen, Jill Redmond, Eve Young, Pierre Erasmus. The photo was taken on judging day, 26.10.14; prize-giving was on1.11.14.



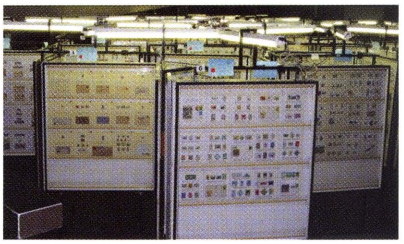
Jill Redmond, reading the Jury Report



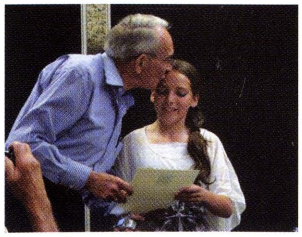
L-R: Jan Bakker receives Grand Prix, Johan van Wyk & Eddie Pretorius



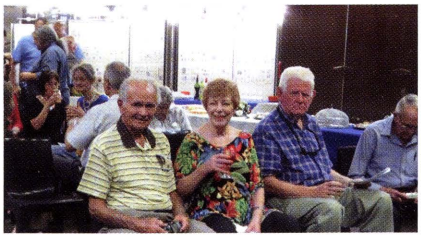
Jimmy Mitchell handing the 'Wissel Troffee' to Johan van Wyk



Sasolburg's 'Pre-Historic' frames



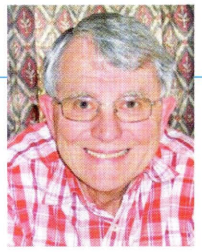
Jimmy Mitchell congratulating his grand-daughter Abigail



A few of the attendees with Wernich van Wyk, Jill Redmond and Jan Bakker in the front row



Steve van den Hurk, Jacques Kuun and Mrs Van Wyk



The Silver Rhine

by Pauw Steyl RDPSA, George Filatelievereniging

Every postal item carries a story

Figure 1 shows a 1d CGH Postal Stationery Card, posted by E W Welch from Queenstown on 23 August 1884 to W Rose Esq. in Port Alfred, Eastern Cape. The card shows the Queenstown 24mm cds of 1870 and part of King William's Town 24mm transit cds of 1870 (24 August 1884).

The message on the reverse reads:

Dear Sir,
Received stamps 2/3 with thanks.
'Silver Rhine' not at present in stock. We will forward it as soon as possible.
Yours faithfully
E Mendelssohn
pp E W Welch



Fig.1 CGH Postal stationery card, posted by E W Welch from Queenstown to W Rose at Port Alfred on 23 August 1884.

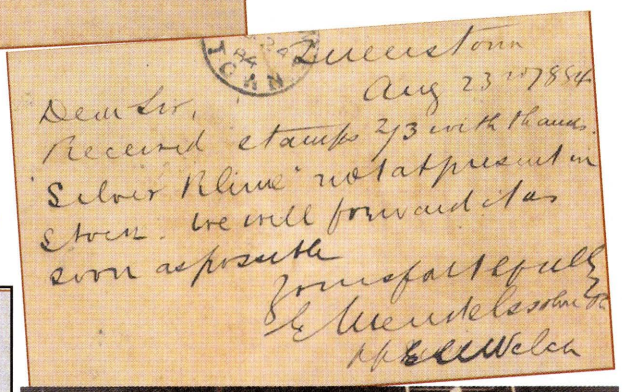


Fig.2 at right, Reverse side with message

Who were E W Welch, E Mendelssohn and W Rose and what on earth was the *'Silver Rhine'?* Enjoy the story.

Emmanuel Mendelssohn was the owner of the *Music and Pianoforte Warehouse* in Queenstown, with branches in East London and King William's Town. His wife, Caroline, was an Australian soprano and opera singer. Emmanuel formed a company of artists, the *Mendelssohn-Orlandini Operatic and English Ballad Company*, in which Madame Mendelssohn was the leading light.

As organizer of these musical concerts, Mendelssohn was frequently out of town and in his absence from the warehouse, an employee E W Welch, received an order from a Mr William Rose in Port Alfred. The latter had sent stamps to the amount of 2/3d with his request for a copy of the popular waltz *The Silver Rhine* by the English composer Joseph Meissler (real name - William Marshall Hutchison). As the warehouse was out of stock, Welch sent this postcard in reply.

What happened to them all?

Following the discovery of gold, the Mendelssohn family moved to the Witwatersrand and E W Welch took over the *Music Warehouse*. Emmanuel became a rich and influential businessman and banker, while his wife continued with her successful singing career (Caroline Street in Hillbrow is named after her).

During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) the Mendelssohn family maintained a low profile. In 1904 Emanuel Mendelssohn became the founding president of the Rand and South African Jewish Congregation.

In April 1910, while on his way to England, he died aged 60, on board the *Kenilworth Castle*, and was buried at sea.

After his death Caroline moved to London where she died on 18 January 1916, aged 66. By then three married daughters lived in Manchester and two sons in America. A fourth daughter died in Melbourne, Australia in 1902.



Fig.3 Emanuel Mendessohn, Johannesburg c.1890.



Fig.4 c.1896 - The Mendelssohn family, photographed in the garden of their home in Belsize Grove, Hampstead, London, possibly in 1896 when Mendelssohn visited England. L to R, standing, Caroline and Emanuel and their elder son, Jack, aged about 14: seated: Lena, Pauline (sic), Lizzie, with her arm around Dolly, born 1892 in Johannesburg and, seated on the ground, Emil. Their staff appear on either side.


Preliminary Notice.

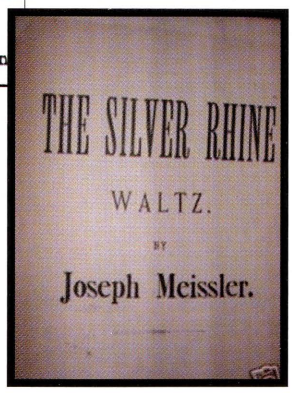
E. MENDELSSOHN'S
Music & Pianoforte Warehouse
WILL OPEN
AT QUEENSTOWN,
ON OR ABOUT
MARCH 15th, NEXT,
WITH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
New Vocal and Instrumental Music, Instruments, &c.

Further Particulars in future Advertisemen

Fig.5 Preliminary notice in Queenstown Free Press, 15 March 1881.

On this rather sad note, my story concludes. If William Rose of Port Alfred ever received his copy of *The Silver Rhine* from the *Music Warehouse* in Queenstown I would never know. I suppose he did because he paid for it... with stamps!

The Silver Rhine



Letter from London:

by Dr JR Frank RDPSA FRPSL,
Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.



Another year has gone by, the days are getting shorter as I write this missive in late October and the trees are losing their foliage to the Icelandic winds. For philatelists, though, the last few months have been particularly interesting.

The thematic exhibit of *'Extracts from a War Diary, 1939-1945'* by Mrs. Christine Earle in June 2014, at the Royal Philatelic Society, London, was intriguing. Beside Forces Mail, aspects of the evacuation and billeting of civilians, advice on diet and shelter, propaganda, disaster mail and undercover services were included. The exhibitor lucidly explained her approach to thematic collecting.

Auction house Sotheby's held a Sunday afternoon reception in London to showcase the British Guiana 1856 one-cent black on magenta, which was subsequently sold in New York. This well-attended function was held in a darkened room with the rarity as the sole feature. The rest of the Du Pont British Guiana collection was sold by Feldman in Geneva, realising in excess of €6 million.

After the summer break, the 2014-15 season at the RPSL opened with Her Majesty the Queen's exhibit of 'Canada and its Provinces'. The Colony of Canada included multiples of the imperforate 6d values on covers and a 12d on cover, of which fewer than ten are recorded. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Classics included many bisects, while the Newfoundland section was replete with mint classic rarities and continued chronologically to the rare Airmail issues. Very little was lacking, with coverage of the other Provinces being equally impressive. However, the Dominion of Canada coverage was disappointing. The popular Large Queen, Small Queen and Registration issues were not shown at all. The exhibit commenced with the 1897 Diamond Jubilee set, which included plate number strips to the top value. It was good to see the Port Hood provisionals, regarded as contentious by some Canadian authorities, in the exhibit. Imperforate varieties were not included. I remember reading that King George V disliked these. The Admiral issues were displayed in a very simplified format.

October brought a splendid presentation of *'Great Britain Postal History 1840-1854'* to the RPSL. This eclectic display of rare material by Edward Klempka included 1840 Parliamentary envelopes, Mulready essays and proofs, Penny Black usages and a most comprehensive showing of Victorian Pictorial and Caricature envelopes. Embossed high value covers and trial perforations rounded off this fifty-eight frame treat, where even the hand-out is collectable.

The annual 'Crawford Seminar' at the RPSL in October was on 'Philatelic Conservation'. Chaired by David Beech, this was a timely reminder that we are all custodians of our collections and should always endeavour to pass these on in optimum condition.

Autumn Stampex proved once again a success, although the upper end of the market seemed to be the target of most dealers. The novice and less affluent collectors should be taken more seriously at these events. The full National Exhibition and invited displays from the Germany and Colonies field made for good viewing. Classic Lübeck and Saxony exhibits with wonderful covers and an excellent modern exhibit of Saarland certainly impressed, as did a great *'U.S.A. 1869 issue'* one. It was good to see Pat Flanagan RDPSA receive a well-deserved Large Gold award for his *'Southern Rhodesia 1924 George V'*.

The local auction scene continues to surprise. A number of major collections have appeared on the market simultaneously. Any worthwhile material from India or China achieves astonishing realisations.



Rhodesia 1898-1908. Mint marginal strip of four of the rare £20 value

The Rhodesia section of the Vestey Collection in June 2014, at Spink had as its top item a mint horizontally imperforate between block of four of the 1922-24 1/- black and dull blue, realising £46,000 (estimate £20,000-£25,000). A mint marginal strip of four 1898 £20 yellow-brown fetched £25,000, against an upper estimate of £20,000, while £21,000 was paid for a mint vertically imperforate between strip of three 1905 Victoria Falls 1/- values - double the estimate. Nice 'production stages' of the Admirals were also popular.

The *'Australian Commonwealth'* section of the same collection was sold by Spink in October. Here the unique unissued 1936 King Edward VIII 2d scarlet block of six realised its lower estimate of £200,000, making it Australia's most valuable philatelic item. The Kangaroo issue high value 5/- to 20/- essays se-tenant sheetlet fetched £35,000, while a large Die Proof on presentation card of the 1927 1½d Canberra commemorative reached £9,500 (estimate £5,000-£6,000)! The King George VI plate number blocks were not popular.

Postal history material was impressive again at the October Argyll-Etkin auction, with a further section of the Gwynn *'Wreck mail'* collection. In the Southern African field a Mafeking Siege 3d Baden Powell (narrow stamp) on local cover realised its estimate at £5,300, while a 'philatelic cover' from the 1922 Shackleton-Rowett Expedition, addressed to Johannesburg, bearing a Sea Horses 2/6d value handstamped Gough Island sold for £3,500. Only forty examples of this value were supplied to Shackleton. The auction houses add a 20% buyer's premium to the realisations.

A major firm of London dealers is offering a unique Basutoland 1934 Official cover for sale. The cover is addressed to Sir Godfrey Legden, Resident Commissioner in Basutoland in 1893-1901. The franking consists of two overprinted ½d values and an imprint copy of the overprinted 1d. The cover is priced at £30,000, surely making it Basutoland's (Lesotho) most valuable philatelic treasure. It was sold at a British auction for £15,000 plus surcharge earlier this year, which proves that postal history material continues to appreciate in value. I have always regarded Robson Lowe, the doyen of postal history, as the most important philatelist of the 20th Century and his heritage lives on.

The last statement is underlined by the fact that the subject of the forthcoming Stuart Rossiter Trust Memorial Lecture will be '*The Future of Postal History*'. There is more to come.



Australia 1936. King Edward VIII unissued unique 2d scarlet block of six

In December the Hosking *'Paquebots'* collection will be sold by Cavendish Auctions. The iconic book *'Paquebots of the World'* is based on this world-wide collection.

Furthermore, the first part of the late John Wannerton's *'Canadian Contingents in the Anglo-Boer War'* will be sold by Spink in January 2015.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy, Healthy 2015. JRF

STAMPSHOW 2014
PRETORIA

South African Post Office

PHILATELIC FEDERATION

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

SPINK FOUNDED 1666 | Stephan Welz & Co.

Argyll Etkin Limited
SPONSORS

The Exhibition

This exhibition was presented by the Philatelic Society of Pretoria and was held from 8–11 October 2014 in the Rautenbach Hall at the University of Pretoria where the 1992, 2000, 2006 and 2008 National Exhibitions were held previously. Prior to this latest show, a refurbishment had greatly improved the facility, with better lighting, more parking and effective airconditioning.

A total of 400 frame sides, each accommodating 16 pages were installed and 15 frames were used for Invited exhibits, 274 for Senior Competitive exhibits and 16 frames for Juniors, totalling 305 frames.

The balance of 95 frames was put at the disposal of SAPDA to organise a 'No Rules' non-competitive exhibition, open to anyone, which innovation proved to be popular and was seen as a great promotional success, worthy of repeating at future 'nationals'.

A good presence from Postal Administrations and Dealers was evidenced by the reservation of stalls by:

Alan Macgregor
Argyll Etkin (UK)
Andy Kriegler
Chris Rayney (UK)
David Morrison & Gary Dubro (UK)
Doreen Royan & Associates
Michael Wigmore
Eden Stamps
Jaques Kuun Stamps
John & Mark Taylor (UK)
Johnson Philatelics / Filat AG
Kenny Napier Stamps
Mr Thematics
Namibian Post Office
Rand Stamps
Ritchie Bodily (UK)
Stamp's Friend
South African Post Office
Spink (UK)
Stephan Welz & Co.

Exhibition Official Opening

This was conducted on Wednesday 8 October at 16:30 in a new annexe to the Rautenbach Hall, where Stephan Welz & Co had conducted a 'live' auction earlier in the day (with a further auction the next day).

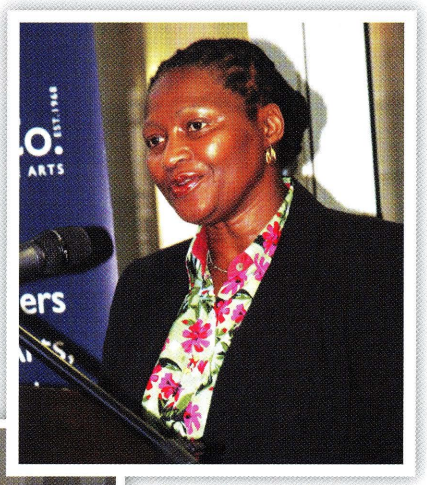
This 'Official Opening' was concluded with a sumptious Cheese and Wine Reception presented by the Exhibition Organising Committee, which was extremely well received.



Prof. Alex Visser officiating at the Official Opening



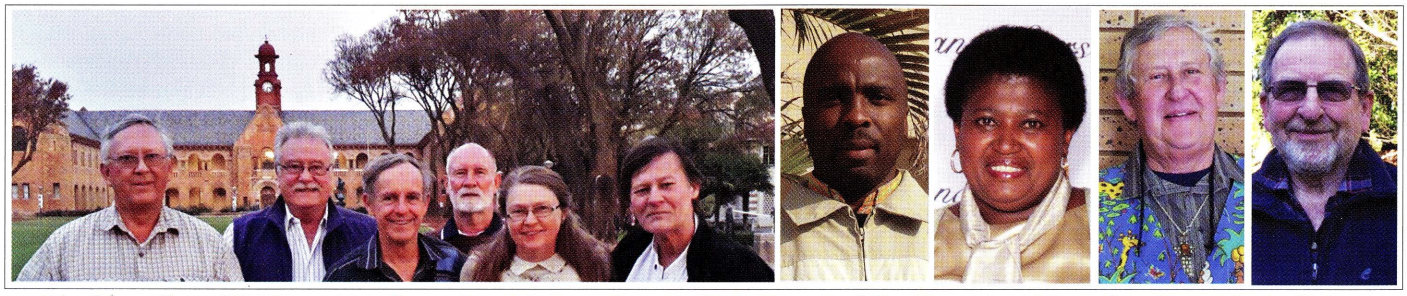
Prof Norman Duncan, Vice-Principal: Academic, who performed the Official Opening.



Ms Getty Simelane, SA Post Office Board Member and Chair of the SAPO New Stamp Issues Committee, introduced the 2015 stamp issuing programme.



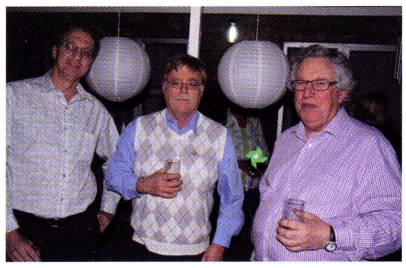
Attendees at the Opening Address in the Rautenbach Hall, University of Pretoria.



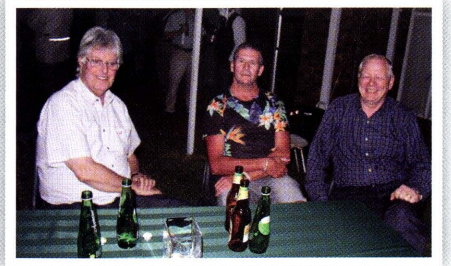
The StampShow 2014 Organising Committee *L-R: James Trew, Prof Mike Dove, Prof Alex Visser, Steve Marsh, Terry Lynne Harris, Paul van Zeyl; inserts: Sandile Keswa; Dineo Poo; Ds Cassie Carstens and Cedric Roché.*

The Jury and Dealer Function

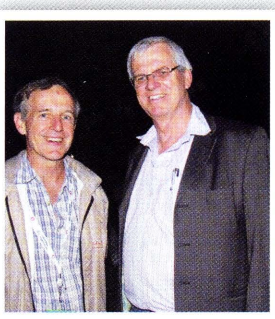
This traditional function for the members of the Jury and of the Trade was hosted on Tuesday 7 October by the Organising Committee at the residence of prominent dealer Paul and Cathy van Zeyl in Pretoria.



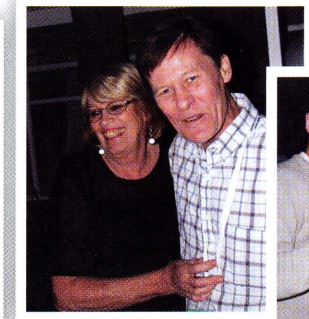
Andrew Fischer, Emil Bürhmann and Hugh Amoore



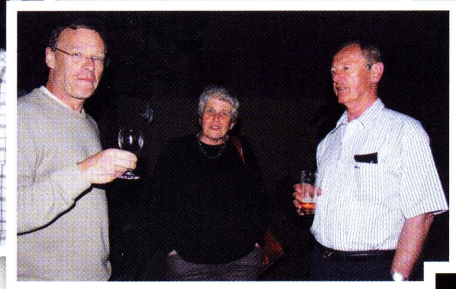
David Morrison, Chris Rainey & Gary DuBro



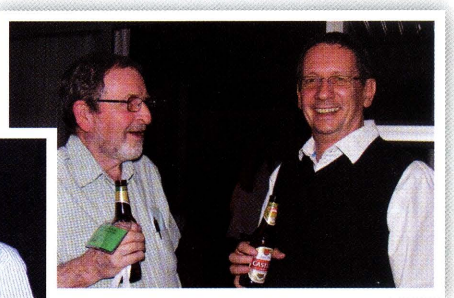
Alex Visser & Neil Cronjé



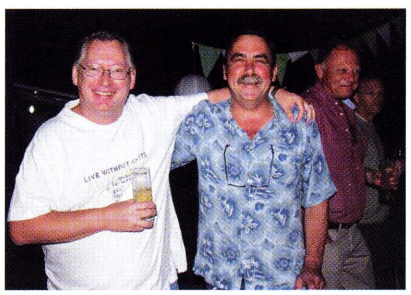
Kathy & Paul van Zeyl



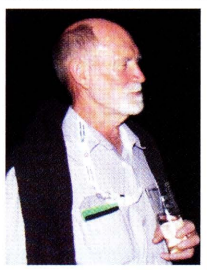
Alan MacGregor, Emma & Andy Kriegler



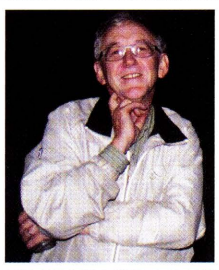
Cedric Roché and Ian Matheson



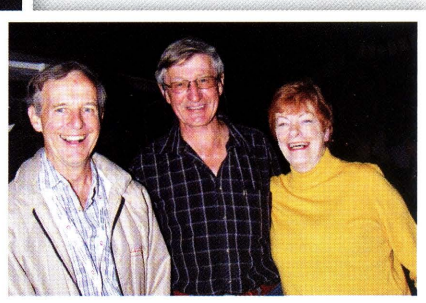
Kenny Napier & Jacques Kuun, with Steve van den Hurk in the background



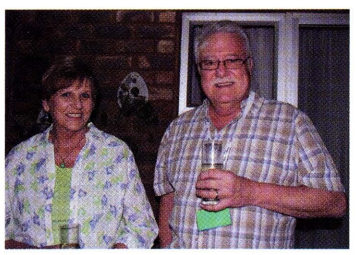
Steve Marsh



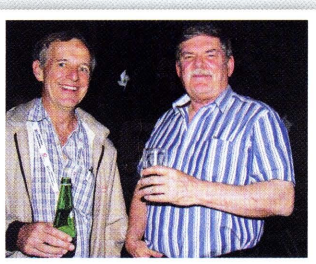
Chris Carey



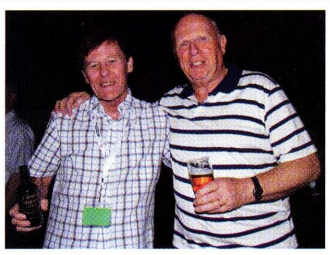
Alex Visser, Jan van Beukering and Jill Redmond



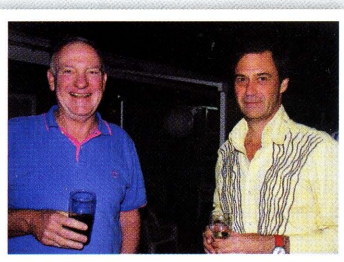
Dr Everine and Prof Mike Dove



Alex Visser & Gerhard Kamffer



Paul van Zeyl & Henk de Lange



Richard Johnson & Mike Deverel

Members of the Jury

- *Emil Minnaar* RDPSA *(Chair of the Jury)*
- *Emil Bührmann* RDPSA *(Deputy Jury Chair)*
- *Chris Carey (Secretary)*
- *Ian Matheson* RDPSA
- *David Parsons*
- *Gerald Bodily* FRPSL
- *Andrew Fischer*
- *Gerhard Kamffer* RDPSA
- *Henk de Lange (Consultant)*
- *Neil Cronjé*
- *Hugh Amoore* RDPSA
- *Jill Redmond* RDPSA
- *Jan van Beukering (Consultant)*

Apprentice Jurors:

- *Alan Melville and Louwrence Erasmus*



The final stage: exhibits ready for judging

Awards Listing of Senior Exhibits

NOTE: One Frame, Open Class, Literature and Picture Postcard exhibits are depicted with superscript 1F, OC, LIT and PP respectively

Championship Class

LARGE GOLD (90% +)

• The BSAC Admiral issue of 1913 - George V.
Flanagan, Mr. JPD RDPSA FRPSL Witwatersrand P S

Other Competitive Classes

•The Rhodesia & Nyasaland 1954 QEII definitives.
Flanagan, Mr. JPD, RDPSA FRPSL Witwatersrand P S
* The Potch 78 Award (Best Exhibit post WWII)
* Rhodesia Study Circle Cup (Best Rhodesian Exhibit) as well as *The PILOT PEN Special Award

• Swaziland to 1968.
van der Molen, Mr. PW, RDPSA FRPSL East Rand P S
* Royal Medallion (Best British Commonwealth exhibit)

• The Southern Rhodesian 1924 George V definitive issue.
Flanagan, Mr. JPD, RDPSA FRPSL Witwatersrand P S
* The Grand Prix (Best Exhibit of the show)

•The North German Confederation, (1868 - 1870)
Schaffler, Mr. HA, RDPSA Witwatersrand Philatelic Society
* The SAPDA Classical Award and * The Terence Radue Shield (Best Foreign exhibit)

•South West African Revenues and Allied Tax stamps.
Green, Mr. H, RDPSA Philatelic Society of Johannesburg
* The CED Enoch Trophy (Best Philatelic Research) and * The Rose Marie Crocker Shield (Best South West Africa exhibit)

•The Arab-Israeli conflict: No Service, Returned and Captured Mail. LIT
Kibble, Mr. D, Foreign Society
* Jonas Michelson Literature Award (Best Literature Research) and * The Society of Israel Award (Best Israel or Holy Land Exhibit)

GOLD (85-89%)

•Prisoner of War and Concentration Camp postal history of the Anglo-Boer War.
Sparks, Mr. RJA, Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town
*The D G Crocker Cup (Best Postal History exhibit) and
* The Anglo-Boer War Society Cup (Best ABW exhibit)

•St Helena & Ascension during the reign of King George V.
Green, Mr. H, RDPSA Philatelic Society of Johannesburg
* AFV Eretoekenning (Special Award - discretion of Jury)

•Southern Rhodesia: King George V & VI definitive series 1924-1953.
Brodovcky, Mr. K, Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town
* The Ilsapex 98 Award (Special Award)

•Germany - Mail Postilion on Postcards used from May 1921 to November 1923.
Kussing, Mr. HE, Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

•South West African participation in the development of Airmail Services in the 1930s
Thompson, Mr. HG, South West Africa Stamp Study Group

•Embossed Revenues of southern Africa
Roché, Mr. C, RDPSA Pretoria Philatelic Society
* The Stampcor Trophy (Best Pre-Union exhibit)

•The 1914 Rebellion in South Africa. 1F
Findlay, Dr. JBR, RDPSA Philatelic Society of Johannesburg
* The Vrijstaat Trophy (Best One Frame exhibit)

•South Africa and World War 1. OC
Findlay, Dr. JBR, RDPSA Philatelic Society of Johannesburg
* The South African Post Office Trophy (Best exhibit of SA Philately at the show)

•When Pretoria was still young 1854-1910. PP
Dove, Prof. MG, Pretoria Philatelic Society
* SAPRG The Archie Atkinson Trophy (Best Picture Postcard exhibit of Southern Africa)

LARGE VERMEIL (80-84%)

•Union Officials - stereo process block over printings
Tonking, Mr. MJH, South African Stamp Study Circle
* The South African Stamp Study Circle Award (Best SA exhibit after 1910)

•The Stamps of St Helena, 1884 - 1935.
Friend, Mr. JFC, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

•Die simboliese ossewatrek- 75 jaar gelede.
Steyl, Ds. JP, RDPSA George Philatelic Society

•Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1955 Livingstone Centenary issue. 1F
Cordes, Mr. C, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

• British Association 1905 visit to Southern Africa special postmarks. 1F
Cordes, Mr. C, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

VERMEIL (75-79%)

• Union of South Africa 1935 Silver Jubilee issue - a specialist study.
du Plessis, Mr. A, Pretoria Philatelic Society
* The Dawid de Villiers Display Trophy (Best Presented exhibit) and * The East Rand Philatelic Society Floating Trophy (Best First-Time exhibitor)

• Anglo-Boer war: Staatsdrukkerij te velde - Machadodorp.
Zerbst, Dr. NJ, OFS Philatelic Society
* The Tony Chilton Transvaal Award (Best ZAR / Transvaal Philatelic exhibit)

• We Three Kings - a study of GB low value definitives 1934 to 1952.
Gowland, Mr. JS, Pretoria Philatelic Society
* The Ilsapex 98 Award (Special Award)

• Interkamp pos van die Anglo Boere oorlog. 1F
Zerbst, Dr. NJ, OFS Philatelic Society

• Boer en Brit in konflik 1899 - 1902. OC
Heath, Mev. P, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria

• Allan B Crawford and the Southern Islands. OC
van Zyl, Mr. D, Pretoria Philatelic Society

• Africa - the issuing authorities. OC
Mobsby, Mr. CM, RDPSA FRPSL RNCP Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

• The Südbahn. OC
Ferreira, Mr. A, OFS Philatelic Society

• South African church buildings of the late 19th and early 20th century. PP
Harris, Ms. TL, Pretoria Philatelic Society

LARGE SILVER (70-74%)

• The 1½d gold mine.
Smith, Mr. NC, Belleville Philatelic Society

•Postal history and stamps of the Gilbert and Ellice colony.
Hackworth, Mr. RD, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

• Operation Grapple.
Hackworth, Mr. RD, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

•My golden horn.
Evans, Mr. PA, Maritzburg Philatelic Society
* The Robert Goldblatt Thematic Cup (Best Thematic exhibit)

•Aerograms of the Union of South Africa.
Mackenzie, Mr. A, West Rand Philatelic Society

•Die Commandobrief seël in die Anglo Boere oorlog 1F
Zerbst, Dr. NJ, OFS Philatelic Society

•The evolution of a stamp dealers' association in South Africa. OC
van Zeyl, Mr. P, SWA Stamp Study Group

• Gone but not forgotten' - the Union Castle line 1857 - 1977. OC
Le Sueur, Mr. PA, Thematics South Africa

SILVER (65-69%)

•Interprovincial use of Colonial postage stamps
Tonking, Mr. MJH, South African Stamp Study Circle

•The Northern Rhodesian coat of arms.
Evans, Mr. PA, Maritzburg Philatelic Society

•South African stamp exhibitions.
Mitchell, Mr. VJ, Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

•Horses: their classification and utilisation.
Butcher, Mr. GI, Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

•Into the blue.
King, Mr. CS, Pretoria Philatelic Society

•From Dakotas to Comets: the restoration and expansion of African Air Services after World War II: 1945 to 1955.
van Wyk Smith, Prof. M, Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

•Natal and Zululand postal stationery.
van Zeyl, Mr. P, South West Africa Stamp Study Group

•High value in revenue documents and stamps of British Southern Africa.
Howard, Mr. RM, Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town

•Union of South Africa 1961 'Animals' decimal issue. 1F
Cordes, Mr. C, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

•Admail. 1F
Rose, Dr. AM, East Rand Philatelic Society

•The world of machine tools. 1F
Hammerton, Mr. P East Rand Philatelic Society
*Arie Bakker Trophy - (Best First-Time exhibitor of a one-frame exhibit)

•Battlefields of the Second Anglo-Boer War. PP
Kriegler, Mr. PA, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

•Unofficial covers of the Republic of South Africa 1961 to 1964. LIT
Laubscher, Mr. XH South Africa Stamp Study Circle

SILVER BRONZE (60-64%)

•The postal usage of the first definitive stamps of the Union of South Africa.
Dove, Prof. MG, Pretoria Philatelic Society

•South Africa George V revenue stamps 1913 - 1937.
Goslin, Mr. CE, Klerksdorp Philatelic Society

•Registered envelopes: GB KG VI: 1939 - 1953.
Hitchcock, Mr. AG, South Africa Stamp Study Circle

•Stamp booklets of Rhodesias and Federation.
Coetzee, Mr. PS, West Rand Philatelic Society

•The first 50 years of national and international exhibitions. OC /1F
van den Hurk, Mr. S, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

•The way of a man with a maid. PP /1F
Rose, Dr. AM, East Rand Philatelic Society

•South African Airways covers - sixty years of flight. LIT
Laubscher, Mr. XH, South Africa Stamp Study Circle

•FliteStar and South African Airways Museum Society covers. LIT
Laubscher, Mr. XH, South Africa Stamp Study Circle

BRONZE (50-59%)

•Baobab - the upside-down tree.
Bowles, Mr. AW, Maritzburg Philatelic Society

•My seëlgids tot Suider-Afrikaanse bome.
Carstens, Ds. JC, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria

•Man's best friend - the evolution of the dog.
Bowles, Mr. AW, Maritzburg Philatelic Society

•South Africa's political history and shifting identity.
Kapp, Mrs. DS, Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

•The development of Victorian postal stationery in Great Britain.
Young, Mr. DG, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

•The people of Tristan da Cunha: their story.
Harrison, Mrs. A, Goudveldse Filatelik Veereniging

•The South African campaign in German South West Africa September 1914 to July 1915. OC/1F
Young, Mr. DG, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

•Beautiful bodies. OC
Bowles, Mr. AW, Maritzburg Philatelic Society

•Pretoria at War. 1F/PP
van Zeyl, Mr. P, South West Africa Stamp Study Group
*Certificate of Participation

•Selection of Airmail Covers – 1929 to 1944.
Butcher, Mr. GI, Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

JUNASS 2014
COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

- ***Domestic Cats.*** [1F] Silver Bronze
Eales, Miss. Amy — Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society
- ***Beroemde mense.*** [1F]
Labuschagne, Mnr Nathan.
Silver Bronze — OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging
- ***Kos.*** [1F]
Terblans, Mej. Janelie en Elizna.
Silver Bronze — OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging
- ***Ruimte en ruimtetuie.*** [1F]
van der Spoel, Mej. Anje.
Bronze — OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging
- ***Swaziland decimal overprints.***
Barit, Miss. Chavah *NOT JUDGED* — Witwatersrand PS
- ***Lesotho 1984 Butterflies.***
Barit, Miss. Chavah. *NOT JUDGED* — Witwatersrand P S

Star Class Exibits

- ***Poskaarte van London.*** [1F]
Fourie, Mej Anje-Mari. 5 Stars — OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging
- ***Geboue.*** [1F]
Marais, Mej Mia. 3 Stars — OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging
- ***Skilders en skilderys.*** [½F]
Pieterse, Andre. 3 Stars — OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging
- ***Reptiele.*** [½F]
Gibson, Francois. 3 Stars — OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging
- ***Voertuie.*** [1F]
McIntyre, Liam. *NOT SHOWN* — OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging

Club Exibits

- ***Club entry - Wiele.*** [1F]
1ST PRIZE — OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging
- ***Club entry - Transport.*** [1F] NOT RECEIVED
Lepono Land of Philately

JUNASS 2014
a virtual disappointment

by Jan van Beukering,
2014 JUNASS Jury Chairman

This year's Junior National Stamp Show - JUNASS – as part of the Pretoria National, was so poorly supported that it was decided not to have a separate Jury as in previous Junior Exhibitions as the extra cost for such a Jury was not warranted.

Jill Redmond RDPSA and Dr. Neil Cronjé RDPSA, both seasoned JUNASS jurors, joined me in judging the few exhibits that were presented.

There were a total of twelve entries on 16 frames of which two did not show up due to the Post Office strike. Three Silver Bronzes, one Bronze, four Star awards and one Cash award were given, two were not judged, while not one entry was of high enough standard to be considered for any Special Awards.

There were no new exhibitors! This must be of major concern to our stamp collecting fraternity and is a sign that modern technology is taking its toll on our collector numbers. One cannot but ask 'where are all the young collectors?' Where are the seniors who can act as youth leaders?

Only one entry form was correctly completed and duly signed.

It must be stressed that youth leaders and parents who fill in such entry forms MUST fill in all the details correctly, and sign the entry form, particularly stating that it is the exhibitor's own work and property, as well as noting previous awards, where applicable. After all you have entered an exhibition of National status!

Two exhibits in the 18 to 21 year age group were not judged for various reasons, one of which was a claim to 'ownership' and 'own work', while the exhibit, in its exact same format, was shown previously by an older member of the same family. The second exhibit has previously repeatedly been shown without heed to any of the previous jury comments, which accompany each exhibit upon return to the owners.

It is vital that Youth Leaders, Parents and Exhibitors implement such jury comments in order to improve their exhibits when entered again at other exhibitions, as the juries selected for these always try to retain some previous members for continuity purposes when considering awards.

One can only hope that the entrant numbers will increase and the quality of exhibits will improve, as the 2014 junior show spells no good for the future.









Wilson Bayly Holmes - Ovcon Limited
53 Andries street, Wynberg, Sandton
P.O. Box 531 Bergvlei 2012. South Africa
Tel: +27 11 321 7200 Fax: +27 11 887 4364
(e) wbho@wbho.co.za (w) www.wbho.co.za
RELY ON OUR ABILITY
WBHO
CONSTRUCTION (PTY) LTD

76th NATIONALCONGRESS OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION

On Friday 10 October, in the Senate House of the University of Pretoria



Front row L-R: *Catherine Tsebe, Jill Redmond RDPSA, Alex Visser, Rhyno Frylinck, Chris Carey, Jimmy Mitchell.*
Robert Harm, Gawie van der Walt RDPSA, Alan Rogers, Herwig Kussing RDPSA, Marge Viljoen, Cassie Carstens, Ian Matheson RDPSA, FRPSL, Hans Stronkhorst, Emil Minnaar RDPSA, Petra Heath, Elsa Bantz, Heather Wyllie, Keith Brodovcky, Terry Lydall, Herbie Schaffler RDPSA, Clive Carr, Peter Coetzee, Howard Green RDPSA, Vernon Mitchell, Uli Batntz.
Back row *David Wyllie, Peter van der Molen, RDPSA, FRPSL, Dave Brown, Joh Groenewald RDPSA, Neil Cronjé RDPSA, Tony Evans, Cedric Roché RDPSA, Leon Smith, Alan Rose, Malcolm Suttill, Robin Messenger.*

CONGRESS OPENING

Official Opening it was by Prof Niek Grové who extended sincere apologies from Prof Cheryl de la Rey for being unable to attend.

As Registrar of Pretoria University (UP), Prof Grové was somewhat hesitant to officiate at Congress since he was not overly excited about being associated with the SAPO. The ongoing postal strike had a huge impact on universities, particularly in Gauteng; UNISA, for example, had been immobilised as assignments were not being returned to the students.

Reflecting on stamps, one could consider the 18th century distinction between useful arts that had a function and fine arts such as paintings. Useful arts, including architecture, carpentry and carpet weaving, could be judged on how well they met the relevant criteria, but a functional building or carpet was not necessarily beautiful. In referring to architecture as useful emphasized another aspect that lay beyond utility. It was implying that a useful work of art could be appreciated not only as a means to some goal but also as an end in itself. He was of the opinion that the same applied to stamps as a useful art. At the Exhibition, however, people looked at stamps as an end in itself, not as a goal, doing one of the most fulfilling things in life, namely, appreciating beauty with which few things could compare.

On behalf of the Vice-Principal as well as himself, Prof Grové hoped that the Congress discussions would be successful and that the week's proceedings went according to plan. He assured delegates that Federation would always be most welcome at the University of Pretoria and asked members to be positive that the post office strike would soon be a thing of the past and, most important of all, that stamp collecting would remain part of the useful arts and would not in time become part of the fine arts. A hearty round of applause followed.

The President, Prof Alex Visser, thanked Prof Grové, including Prof de la Rey, for the kind words of welcome and for the invitation to use Pretoria University again which, as many had said, was a superb venue. His comments on the effect of the striking post office workers on university students were appreciated.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Prof Visser said it was the 76th Congress of the PFSA in its 86th year of existence. He was continually amazed by the vast amount of work being done by a number of dedicated volunteers at both PFSA and Club level. He recognised those endeavours and expressed a huge THANK YOU to all the contributors. The Regional Vice-Presidents performed a wonderful role in making Societies realise that PFSA did think of them and not simply once a year at Congress.

The Management Committee (MC) ensured the day-to-day running of PFSA, key players being the Chair, Mr V Mitchell, Secretary and Membership Secretary, Mrs Redmond, Treasurer, Mr Minnaar and Mr van der Molen, a past Chairman of the MC, whose experience of affairs philatelic kept the Committee on the right track. A significant endeavour that year was by the Task Force, led by Dr Matheson, which looked at the future direction and activities of PFSA; interaction with the membership was also achieved.

Internationally, Mr Minnaar served on the FIAP Board and Mrs M Bleazard was the exchange juror to Australia. Mr van der Molen was awarded the Crawford Medal by the Royal, London and Large Gold plus Felicitations in South Korea for his book, *'Swaziland Philately to 1968'.*

The last book in the Anglo-Boer War series by J Groenewald and H Birkhead was published, completing a major chapter of research on early SA postal history. Maritzburg promoted the hobby constantly and both that Society and Highway were very really keen on putting together exhibits since the judging seminar by Emil Bührmann in November 2014.

Neil Cronjé and Emil Minnaar gave a judging/exhibiting workshop in East London in August 2014 which rekindled enthusiasm in that region.

The SA Philatelist continued to do well, receiving regular international awards. There was an ongoing call for contributions and, if necessary, the Editorial Committee would help with compilation; contributors could assist the SAP to cover areas readers believed should be included.

The Publicity Committee under the able chairmanship of Joh Groenewald had done wonders in promoting the hobby as evidenced by the publicity brochures compiled and widely distributed for National Stamp Day on 11 or 18 October 2014.

The Pretoria Societies were hosting Stampshow 2014, the annual National Philatelic Exhibition

which incorporated JUNASS, at the University of Pretoria.

On behalf of delegates the President thanked his Organizing Committee on a job well done which would not have been possible without the loyal and committed sponsors. He saluted the main sponsors: PFSA, University of Pretoria, Spink of London, Stephan Welz, Argyll Etkin and the SAPO, who ensured that the show was on the road.

The President concluded by hoping that delegates would have a motivating, stimulating and successful Congress, and asked members to continue working together in the future to make philately the hobby of choice of all South Africans. Hearty applause followed.

Vernon Mitchell, on behalf of delegates, thanked Prof Visser for the way in which he had handled his duties during the past year including settling difficult issues.

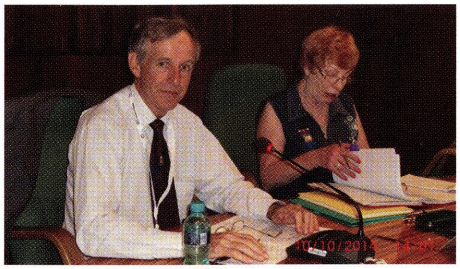
Nominations and Awards

- **Roll of Honour:** Dr Neil Cronjé and Mr Herwig Kussing were elected to sign the Roll. and given a standing ovation at Congress.
- **Skinner Cup:** Clive Carr was elected to receive this prestigious award.

Federation Awards: Each award was followed by a round of applause.

- **Manfred Weinstein** Memorial Medallion: Awarded to Mike Tonking for his outstanding research of the Union of South Africa and SWA , for his articles in *The SA Philatelist* and *Springbok* and for his ready willingness to share his knowledge.
- **J Harvey Pirie** Memorial Award: Robbie Schmidt received the award for his comprehensive and meticulously detailed catalogue of the stamp issues and philately of the Republic of South Africa 1961-2013 in three parts.
- **W E Lea Cup:** Awarded to Gert Nel for his publication, *Stamp Artists of South Africa*, a most useful reference work, the revised edition being published in 2008.
- **The Jack Hagger Award** was awarded to Gerhard Kamffer for his articles published in *The SA Philatelist*.
- **Federation Plaque:** presented to Moira Bleazard, Ruth Sykes and Vernon Mitchell for outstanding service to philately.
- **Congress Award Certificates**:

presented to Joan Muller for thirty consecutive years as Secretary to East London PS, to Rodney Maclachlan for excellent long-standing service in various official capacities with Port Elizabeth PS and to Aubrey Bowles for being the most efficient Secretary Maritzburg PS has ever had.



Alex Visser and Jill Redmond at Congress

Principal Congress Debates, Decisions and Elections

Restructuring Operations & Services of PFSA

There was much debate on Task Force proposals concerning four main areas:

1) The Management Structure. A smaller structure was advocated with fewer meetings to reduce costs. No decisions were taken in this regard.

2) For *The SA Philatelist*, an electronic publication on the website was discussed which required further investigation.

3) A Virtual National Stamp Exhibition was proposed for 2016, but in discussion it was felt that this should be attempted first on a small scale, such as a Regional exhibition or a One Frame Exhibition.

The President of SAPDA, Steve van den Hurk, advised Congress, that SAPDA was prepared to host the 2016 National in Gauteng, in traditional format, which was applauded by delegates.

4) Affiliation fees were much debated. It was decided to set the Affiliation Fee at R150 for the coming year, on the current Home Membership basis.



Vernon Mitchell, Federation Plaque

Incoming Management Committee

In his Management Committee Report, Vernon Mitchell advised the Incoming Committee as follows:

Chairman: Vernon Mitchell
Treasurer: Emil Minnaar
Secretary: Jill Redmond

Standing Committee Chairmen:

Exhibitions: Vernon Mitchell
Expert: Michael Wigmore
FIP/FIAP: Emil Minnaar
Heritage: Gawie van der Walt
Youth: Jill Redmond (Consultant)
Judging & Ethics: Neil Cronjé
Promotions: Joh Groenewald
Publications: Emil Minnaar & Joh Groenewald
The SA Philatelist: Peter van der Molen

Other functions:

Foundation Representative: Peter van der Molen
Awards Custodian: Peter van der Molen
Archivist: vacant

Election at Congresss

President: Keith Brodovcky
Deputy President: Steve van den Hurk

Regional Vice Presidents:

Region 1:
Gauteng & NW Province: Herbie Schaffler
Region 2:
Eastern Gauteng: Jimmy Mitchell
Region 3:
Pretoria, Mpumalanga, Limpopo - vacant
Region 4:
Free State & Northern Cape – vacant
Region 5:
KwaZulu-Natal: Bev McNaught-Davis
Region 6:
Western Cape: Robert Harm
Region 7:
Eastern Cape: Dave Brown
Region 8: Outside Areas: Andrew Higson (UK)

Future Exhibitions and Congress

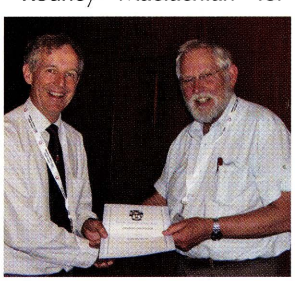
2015: *National One-Frame Exhibition*: Bloemfontein. Details to be finalised by Neil Cronjé

2015: *Cape Town 14-17 October*: National Exhibition and Congress

2016: *Mid Rand*: National Exhibition and Congress

2020: Possibly a National in Port Elizabeth

2021: Feasibility study for an International in Cape Town



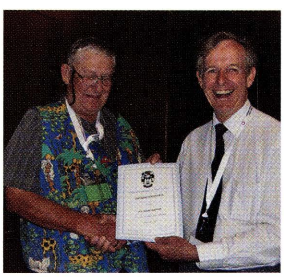
Robin Messenger, Congress Certificate for New SA issues, in the SAP



Ruth Sykes receiving Federation Plaque



Pauw Steyl receiving Congress Certificate



Cassie Carstens receiving Congress Certificate



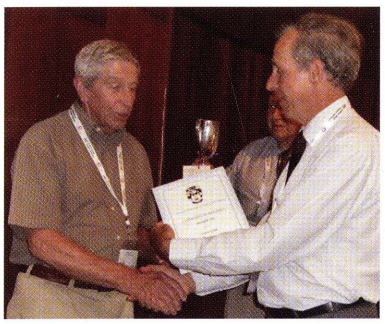
Moira Bleazard receiving Federation Plaque from Peter van der Molen

Citation for the award of the Skinner Cup - Clive Carr

The Skinner Cup is awarded for extraordinary service to philately in the preceding three years. The nomination is for Clive Carr, who assumed responsibility for Jomapex 2013, as well as the hosting society, the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

Jomapex and a 'run-on' philatelic exhibition was the brainchild of George Cafetzoglou, President of Federation. However, in May 2013, George resigned and sadly, Harry Birkhead, the expert with 40 years' experience of stamp exhibitions in South Africa, died unexpectedly. At that stage, relations with SAPDA were indifferent and sponsorships uncertain. Museum Africa's Chief Curator was promoted elsewhere and his position remained unfilled. The closing date for entries had to be extended, there were security concerns at the venue and an earlier preferred venue for the prize-giving event was no longer available. This was five months before the exhibition.

Clive Carr, who was 75 at the time and a fair newcomer to organised philately, stepped in on behalf of the PS of J and took over the reins. In the previous few years he had been working in the interests of philately regarding the Federation's library and liaising with Museum Africa, where some famous collections are kept.



Clive Carr, recipient of the Skinner Cup

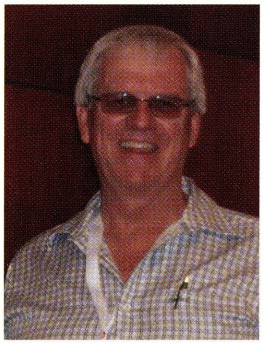
Clive contacted sponsors and established a working relationship with SAPDA. He spent time with representatives of Philatelic Services and approached the Post Offices of neighbouring countries, inviting their participation. Thanks to him the Museum's Harvey Pirie collection was made ready for display. Together with the Johannesburg-based members of his committee, Clive worked tirelessly, getting all into shape, from daily catering to a special Jomapex datestamp.

Just when it seemed that all was on track, the handling of the exhibition frames became a major headache and some resourceful plans had to be made. Unexpectedly, the open parking in front of Museum Africa was not made available and parking had to be hired and hastily advertised. On the Saturday some dealers did not attend, to the disappointment of many visitors and on Sunday the post office counters were unmanned. Unfortunately, the follow-on event, the Museum Africa Stamp Show, which was due to run into January, was cut short and ended on 8 December 2013.

But throughout, Clive Car kept his patience and did not lose sight of his responsibility - the objective was to do the best he could, given the circumstances. For this we salute him as a worthy recipient of the Skinner Cup.

CITATIONS FOR NOMINEE TO SIGN THE ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS

Dr J D E (Neil) Cronjé



Neil Cronjé joined the Orange Free State Philatelic Society during 1980 and was co-opted onto the VRYSTAAT 81 organising committee under the chairmanship of André Bezuidenhout RDPSA. He is also a member of the Royal in London and the West African Study Circle.

His main fields of philatelic interest developed into exhibits ranging from Tibet to modern Postage Due usage in South West Africa, as well as the stamps and postal history of Southern Nigeria. He has achieved awards ranging from Silver to National Gold and International Large Vermeil. Over the years he has contributed articles to *The SA Philatelist* and his original research on SWA Postage Dues has added to the knowledge on this subject.

Neil succeeded André Bezuidenhout as philatelic curator of the Anglo-Boer War collection owned by the Oorlogs War Museum in Bloemfontein from 2002 and still serves in this capacity. Under his leadership the Museum has prepared many philatelic exhibits, bolstering public interest in philately and postal history.

He has served the OFS Philatelic Society as Chairman at interim times for some twelve years and kept this society going through lack-lustre philatelic periods. Due to his efforts the OFSPS still thrives. Neil was also instrumental in the rejuvenation of the OFSPS Youth Club.

In 2005, Neil was organising chairman of the Junior National Stamp Show, which also staged the first competitive 'One-Frame' National Exhibition, followed by a second in 2008. The hosting of the 2009 National Exhibition and Congress were also thanks to his organisation as chairman of the Organising Committee.

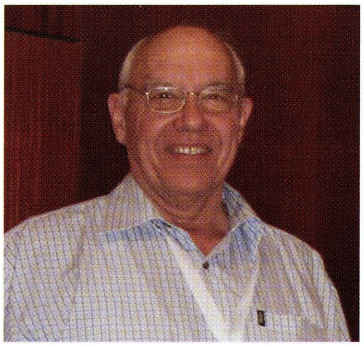
At Federation level he served as regional Vice-President for several stints from mid-1980 onwards, attending many national congresses. In 2009 he served as President of the Philatelic Federation. He still regularly visits smaller societies in the Free State and Northern Cape regions to bolster philatelic interest. He recently accepted the Chair of the Judging and Ethics Committee of the Federation.

Neil has been actively involved with JUNASS Exhibitions from 1989, later to serve several times as JUNASS Jury Chairman from 1996 at Bloem 150, Junass 2010 and 2011. He was invited to serve as senior juror from the late 1990s and chaired the Senior Jury at *Stampex 2003*. He served his apprenticeship as international juror in Jakarta and Koreapex and as FIAP juror at the *Joburg 2010* International Exhibition.

Dr. Neil Cronjé has been a conscientious worker for philately for many years and is a worthy candidate to be invited by this Congress to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

Herwig Erwin Kussing

Herwig Erwin Kussing has been an active and involved member of the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society for many years. His local contribution to philately has encompassed being Secretary, Editor of the monthly newsletter, currently Youth Leader, Vice-President as well as President of the Society from 1992 to 2004.



Herwig immigrated to South Africa from Germany 45 years ago and joined the PE Philatelic Society in 1982. His interests range from country collections of Hungary, Switzerland, South Africa, German SWA, Germany – the Third Reich and the Inflationary Period (1919-1923), West Berlin, Postillion Mail and the DDR. Additionally he has a thematic collection of Bridges on Stamps. He has promoted the hobby among the youth and continues to assist them to develop their interests. He attends the annual Hobby Fair to inform the public about philately and promote the hobby.

On the national scene he has held the office of Vice-President of the PFSA (Eastern Cape) for the four years ending 2008, as

well as earlier terms for the same role. He has unstintingly performed the responsibilities of this position, regularly attending meetings of the regional societies. His input on the local and national scene has been immensely valuable. He has become a real personality in the 'bin room' at National Philatelic Exhibitions in recent years and also at the *Joburg 2010 International*. His help and precision in the execution of these duties have been exemplary. He is also an accredited National Judge.

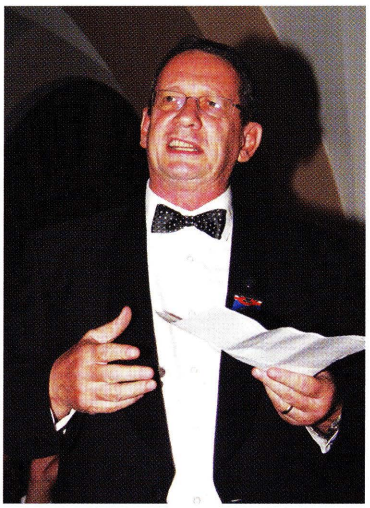
Herwig was actively involved in organising *Algoapex 2002*, *Pezapex 2007* and *Centapex 2013* which were held in PE. His forte is to solve most logistical problems that occur in the setting up of an exhibition, as well as getting physically involved in the erecting and dismantling of the frames. An extremely dedicated worker of this caliber with his knowledge and experience is difficult to find.

As a collector and exhibitor, Herwig has entered many philatelic exhibitions and achieved awards from vermeil to large vermeil and gold. To date, his highest achievement internationally has been a large vermeil. He has shown his main exhibit, Germany – *Postal Rates during the Inflation Period 1919 to 1923*, on numerous occasions and a further aspect of the inflationary period at *Italia 2009*. He has also done extensive research in this field.

In 2008, an Honorary Life membership was bestowed upon him by his home Society and in 2010 he was awarded the Philatelic Federation's Skinner Cup for his contribution to South African philately. He was the SA Commissioner for *Philanippon 2011*. For his multiple achievements and dedication to philately, we have no hesitation in nominating Herwig Kussing to be a signatory to the Roll of Honour for Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa.

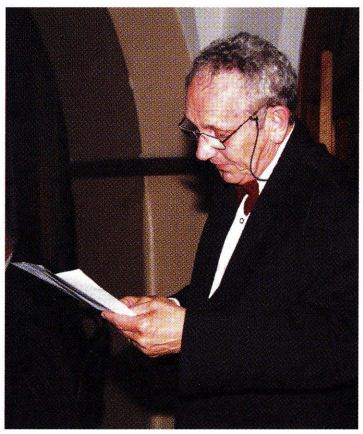
THE PALMARES

This function was held on Saturday 11 October at the 'Old Club Hall' at the University of Pretoria, a most suitable venue adjacent to the Rautenbach Hall. Overall Master of Ceremonies was Ian Matheson who captivated his audience with a virtuoso stream of jokes and anecdotes, not all related to philately. Guests were welcomed by Ds Cassie Carstens, who said Grace, followed by Terry Lynne Harris who proposed the Toast to South Africa. Prof Mike Dove proposed the Toast to the Philatelic Federation and Twiggs Xiphu proposed the Toast to the Southern African Post Offices Association wishing its members attending the exhibition a *Bon Voyage* back home.



The MC, Ian Matheson, in full flight ...

The ceremony of signing the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa was accomplished in style by Neil Cronjé of Bloemfontein and Herwig Kussing of Port Elizabeth and were applauded by all present.



After Emil Minnaar had presented his Chairman of the Jury report, he assisted Alex Visser with the presentation of the Awards.

Following the conclusion of the award ceremony, the Federation's newly elected President and Deputy President were inducted.



Trophies and Awards waiting for their new recipients

To celebrate the Tokyo Olympics in 1964, Pilot's engineers created many new products, the greatest of their achievements being the Pilot Capless fountain pen. Known as the *Vanishing Point* in the US, the Pilot Capless is 'the perfect combination of luxury and technology'. A simple push-button withdraws the nib into the body, closing an air-tight seal behind it, to prevent it from drying out. The Capless can be used with ink cartridges and is also supplied with a converter to allow use of bottled ink. Available in a range of finishes and colours, all come supplied in a luxury gift box and are available from leading stationers

PILOT
More than a Pen!



Timelessly elegant, prestigious writing instrument, highly collectable and proud to be associated with achievers in philately. A premium award for Championship Class, well deserved by the recipient, Patrick Flanagan.



2014 SIGNATORIES TO THE ROLL

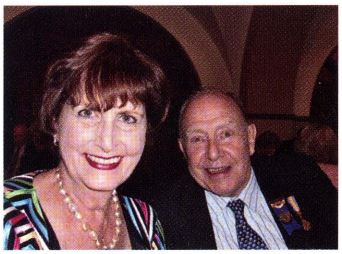




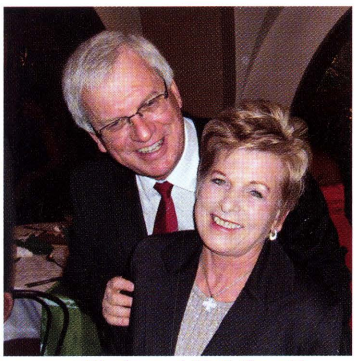
Proud new RDPSA members, Neil Cronjé and Herwig Kussing signing the Roll

Outgoing President Alex Visser presented the Presidential Chain of Office to Incoming President Keith Brodovcky of Cape Town, who then presented the Deputy Presidential Chain to Incoming Deputy President Steve van den Hurk of Edenvale.

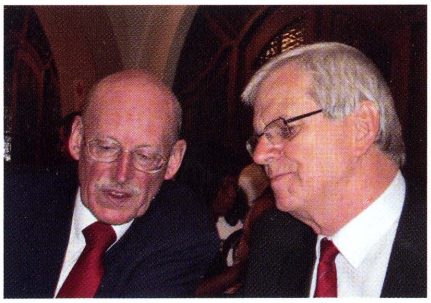
After a vote of thanks by Outgoing President Alex Visser and the taking of the customary photograph of all RDPSAs present, this most convivial Palmares came to an end and concluded a very successful exhibition in Pretoria. Onwards to Cape Town next year !



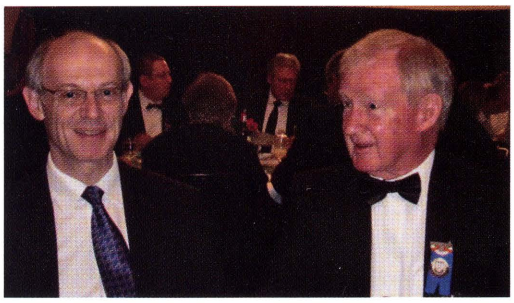
Roseanne and Howard Green



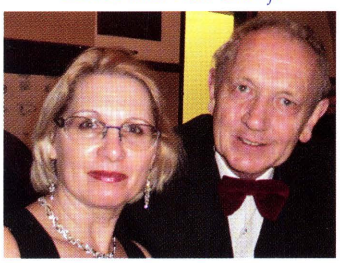
Elsabe and Neil Cronjé



David Parsons of Spink and Neil Cronjé



Ian Shapiro of Spink and Herbie Schaffler



Denise and Emil Minnaar

THE PRIZE GIVING



Patrick Flanagan about to receive the Grand Prix. Patrick also received the Special Pen for his Competitive Court of Honour entry, together with The Rhodesia Award and the Potch 78 Award for other exhibits.



Howard Green receiving the Rose Mary Crocker Shield; he also received the CED Enoch Trophy and the AFV Honorary Award.



Herbie Schaffler receiving the Terence Radue Award; he also received the SAPDA Classical Award.



Peter van der Molen receiving the Royal Medallion.

A special thanks to Mrs Trippie Visser and Emil Minnaar for photographs taken during the Pretoria 2014 StampShow



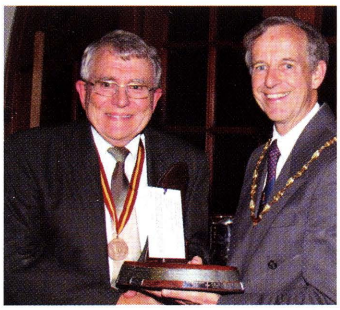
Cedric Roché receiving the Stampcor Award



Keith Brodovcky receiving the Ilsapex 98 Award



Prof MG Dove receiving the Archie Atkinson Trophy



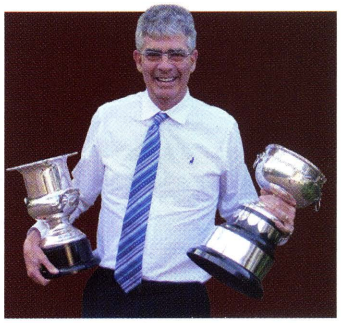
Ds Pauw Steyl receiving the FAK Trophy



Andre du Plessis receiving the Dawid de Villiers Display Trophy; he also received the ERPS Floating Trophy.



Dr Nick Zerbst receiving the Tony Chilton Transvaal Award



Roddy Sparks collecting the DG Crocker Cup and the Anglo Boer War Society Cup.

THE INDUCTIONS

Alex Visser having passed the Presidential Chain of Office to Keith Brodovcky, receives the Past President Badge from Keith.





Steve van den Hurk (at left) having received the Deputy President's Chain of Office from President Keith Brodovcky.



THE RDPSAs *at the Stampshow 2014 Palmares, L to R: Patrick Flanagan, Richard Johnson, Cedric Roché, Peter van der Molen, Howard Green, Ian Matheson, Jill Redmond, Joh Groenewald, Herbie Schaffler, Neil Cronjé, Herwig Kussing, Pauw Steyl, Emil Minnaar.*



STAMPS & COINS AUCTIONS, 2015

FIRST DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES
END JANUARY

For further information or to consign material, please contact
Savo Tufegdzic (left) +27 (0)11 880 3125
savo.tufegdzic@stephanwelzandco.co.za

Stephan Welz & Co.
EST. 1968
FINE ART & DESIGN AUCTIONEERS

www.stephanwelzandco.co.za

Books | Carpets | Ceramics | Clocks | Coins | Collectable Cars
Furniture | Homes above R5m | Jewellery | Mandela Memorabilia
Maps | Paintings | Sculptures | Silver | Stamps | Watches

Johannesburg
Auction House | 4th Floor | South Tower | Nelson Mandela Square | Cnr Maude & 5th Streets | Sandton | 2196
011 880 3125 | jhb@stephanwelzandco.co.za

Cape Town
The Great Cellar | Alphen Estate | Alphen Drive | Constantia
021 794 6461 | ct@stephanwelzandco.co.za

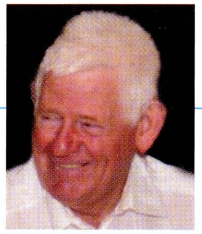
FIND US ON
bidorbuy.co.za
Africa's Largest Online Marketplace

SW&Co.
Online bidding managed by ATG Media SA through
www.the-saleroom.com
Europe's leading portal for live art and antiques auctions.
the-saleroom.com live auctions

SW693 PH

76 Years of the DC 3 Aircraft in South Africa

by Jan Bakker RDPSA, East Rand Philatelic Society



On 11 December 2014 it will be 76 years since the arrival in South Africa of the first DC 3. It was on a Sunday and many churches objected to KLM disturbing the Sunday peace. The flight was to commemorate the 'OSSEWA-TREK', and was designated the 'Dingaans Flight'. Up to December 1938 KLM had not received permission to carry mail on a scheduled flight to South Africa. However on this occasion permission was given to carry mail on both the inward and outward flights.





Fig 1a, 1b . Code 1, Holland to South Africa by air, no return. Full sets of Child Charity and Queen Wilhelmina 40 year Jubilee stamps plus old and new 'Special Flight' stamps.

This was now time for business talk. Holland had an interest in an air service to South Africa due to their historical links. Count Beelearts van Blokland was the Vice-Chairman of the Dutch 'Raad van State' and as such was an important adviser to the Queen who was the chairman of this body. Political interest was shown by his inclusion on this flight along with ten other passengers. Unfortunately their names and positions are not listed by Crandel but they must have included business people ready to negotiate trade possibilities between Dutch and South African companies. The flight was seen off from Amsterdam by His Royal Highness Prince Bernard.

KLM was already operating a scheduled DC 3 flight to Batavia in the Dutch East Indies which was routed via Cairo, so part of the route was familiar territory. Adding to the frequency of flights to Cairo would only add more possibilities to a European network.

There was also another interested party in Holland. One does not think of Fokker in this respect, but let me explain. In 1933 there had been rumours in Holland that KLM was interested in the brand new DC 2 plane. Antony Fokker reacted immediately. Business relations between Albert Plesman of KLM and Antony Fokker were often strained and stormy. Plesman, as the biggest client of Fokker had certain ideas but Fokker did not always agree with them. Therefore Fokker went to America and spoke directly to the Douglas Aircraft Corporation. He negotiated that Fokker would be the agent for Douglas in Europe and Africa, and that Fokker would assemble Douglas aircraft in his factory after shipment to Holland. For this Fokker would receive commission on every Douglas aircraft sold and have work reassembling the aircraft – obviously an important factor during the prevailing crisis years. Fokker also had an interest in a DC 3 flight to South Africa as SAA was a potential client and KLM would need more aircraft. The flight would show SAA the enormous commercial possibilities of the DC 3 compared to the equipment it was operating on the route to and from England.

However, Imperial Airways saw this as a possible threat to their monopoly and the British aircraft industry, and attempted to put a stop to it. One way was a refusal to have 'British' mail carried on a foreign carrier. Imperial Airways had been very successful in India and Malaya where Dutch mail for Calcutta had to be offloaded in Karachi to be transported either by the Indian Railways or by a British plane. KLM had little interest in Indian mail as the mail to DEI already paid for most of the flight, but on a scheduled flight to South Africa however, this would be different. For this particular flight KLM managed to get permission from Imperial Airways and the British government to carry mail, but for one flight only. Now KLM could do its flight, Holland could wave the flag, business could be discussed and Fokker could demonstrate the DC 3.

The priority was to arrange for 14,000 commemorative covers to be prepared. As an indication of the level of interest among collectors, in August of that year KLM had made a similar flight to Australia with 68kg of mail comprising approximately 16,000 covers, both special and normal mail. Crandel, in his book on the early KLM special flights: *Luchtpost verbindingen vanuit Nederland met de Unie van Zuid Africa/ Republiek Zuid Africa, 1938-1989*, covers the Dingaans flight in part 1 and states that there were some 24 different varieties of the commemorative cover.

This was brought about by the variations



Fig 2a, 2b. Code IV, red crayon above arrival cancelation, airmail to and from South Africa. Dutch franking has been put incorrectly on the reverse side of the cover, so SA franking is on SA address side.

possible in route, i.e. air out, no return; air out, air return; air out, sea return; registration or not registered etc., etc. Whilst all these could be done by the sender, the Dutch Post Office was spending so much time and money correcting this DIY franking that it was cheaper to offer a discount if franked by the Post Office. As return postage had to be paid for by postal order, it was arranged that self-franked covers would cost 17½ cents but franked by the Post Office, only 15 cents. Rates were as follows: Surface mail to South Africa: 12½ cents for first 20g. Airmail postage was: NLG 1.00 for the first 5g. Registration: 15 cents.

Return rate from South Africa by surface mail was 3d worldwide; airmail was 1/- extra for half an ounce (14.17g). Registration was 4d. Use of the new Voortrekker stamps with surcharge was extra. With these constraints it was definitely cheaper to let the Post Office do the franking.

Technical flight details of the Dingaans flight:

The aircraft: DC 3 – G2 with 2 Wright Cyclone engines.

Registration: PH-ALR 'Reiger'. KLM named their aircraft after birds, where the first letter of the name (in Dutch) was the last letter of the registration.

Crew: Captain JB Scholte; Co-pilot A Viruly; Radio Operator JB Pestman; Flight Engineer P Dunk; Airhostess A Eggenhuizen.

	MAILING DETAILS OF COVERS	No. COVERS MAILED	DIY POSTAGE	PLUS P.ORDERS @ 0.17½ EACH	POST OFFICE (PTT) POSTAGE
CODE 1A	*Mailed to a person in SA and thus no return.*	4,121	NLG 1.12½	-	NLG 1.12½
CODE 1B	*Registered to SA only. No return flight. 15c added for registration.*	217	NLG 1.27½	-	NLG 1.27½
CODE 2A	*By airmail to SA. Return by ship to anywhere except Holland. Routed via Durban or CT.*	723	NLG 1.12½	1 PO = NLG 1.30	NLG 1.25
CODE 2B	*Registered by air to SA. Return by ship to anywhere except Holland. Most registered letters returned on aircraft to Holland and received a 'transit cancel' Amsterdam Centr. Station. 31.X11.18 (00 hrs) 1938. AGT - Dutch for AanGeTekend.*	88	NLG 1.27½	3 POs = NLG 1.80	NLG 1.55
CODE 3A	*By air to SA and return by ship to Holland. On arrival covers franked with new SA Voortrekker stamps for the return. Some have FDC cancels, but others cancelled one or two days later, as there was not enough time to do them all on the first day.*	1,856	NLG 1.12½	1 PO = NLG 1.30	NLG 1.25
CODE 3B	*Registered by ship back to Holland. However, most went back not by ship, but on the return flight of the Reiger. 15c added for registration.*	14,860	NLG 1.27½	3 POs = NLG 1.80	NLG 1.55
CODE 4A	*Both ways on the Reiger. All mail with this code went back on the return flight, even if addressed to other European countries.*	Unknown	NLG 1.12½	4 POs = NLG 1.82½	NLG 1.62½
CODE 4B	*Registered both ways on the Reiger.Covers franked on arrival in temporary post office at the Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria for return flight. Only low values were issued in this set and as 1s was required for postage plus registration, they had to work hard to frank about 17,000 covers before December 16.*	± 17,000	NLG 1.27½	6 POs = NLG 2.32½	NLG 1.92½
CODE 5A	*Franking with charity stamps both ways.*	Unknown	NLG 1.12½	6 POs = NLG 2.17½	NLG 1.87½
CODE 5B	*As above but registered. 15c added for registration.*	Unknown	NLG 1.27½	8 POs = NLG 2.67½	NLG 2.17½
CODE 6A	*Franking with 2 sets of charity stamps both ways.*	Unknown	NLG 1.12½	8 POs = NLG 2.52½	NLG 2.12½
CODE 6B	*As above but registered. 15c added for registration.*	Unknown	NLG 1.27½	10 POs = NLG 3.02½	NLG 2.42½

* NLG = NETHERLANDS GUILDERS



Fig 3 3a, 3b Code IV Pretoria did their best to fit all stamps into the allotted space. With too many low value stamps they had to cover the Dutch Christmas lights.



Fig 4. Code II cover sent to South Africa and returned by air. Dutch PO using up old stamp issues.

Route:

6/12 Amsterdam – Marseilles – Naples

7/12 Naples – Athens – Cairo

8/12 Cairo – Wadi Halfa – Khartoum

9/12 Khartoum – Juba – Nairobi

10/12 Nairobi- Broken Hill – Bulawayo

11/12 Bulawayo – via Pretoria – Rand Airport.

(A flight over Pretoria and landing at Swartkop was cancelled due to a major thunderstorm and the flight went straight to Rand Airport)

Passengers: 11 out to South Africa, 12 back to Holland.

Some 14,000 commemorative covers were printed in Holland. The outward flight from Amsterdam carried 23,184 letters, and on the return flight 28,221 letters made up of approximately 10,000 KLM covers, 10,000 Voortrekker monument covers and the balance private mail. A total of 1,319 covers made the trip three times: out and back by air then back by sea for South African collectors. The number that were registered is not recorded.

The table on the following page mentions a CODE. This is a term used by the Dutch Post Office in its promotion leaflet. Most covers show this as a Roman numeral I to VI typed or in manuscript notation in red crayon which describes their usage. Registered covers had cachet 'AANGETEKEND' or 'agt'. Unfortunately mistakes did occur in the coding.

Mail franked by the Post Office received the new special flight stamp of 12½ cents. This was the first time this stamp was valid. Other franking used regular stamps and the Post Office used up as many of its remainders of the old 30 cents triangular 'Special Flight' stamps, the Wilhelmina Jubilee stamp and many others; hence the variety of franking found.

Returning to the flight, it did not terminate in Johannesburg but continued to Durban and Cape Town as a demonstration flight by Fokker, but carried no mail.

17/12 Rand Airport – Durban

20/12 Durban - Cape Town

As DF Malan Airport did not exist at the time, the flight is assumed to have landed at Wingfield; Crandel makes no mention of this. After servicing at Cape Town, it returned to Holland via Pretoria.

26/12 Cape Town – Pretoria and on to Amsterdam by the outward route but with an extra stop in Brussels. 28,221 covers comprising 16,716 commemorative covers and 11,505 Christmas covers from South Africa were carried. The arrival cancellation in Holland reads AMSTERDAM – CENTR. STATION 31.XII.18(00hr) 1938.

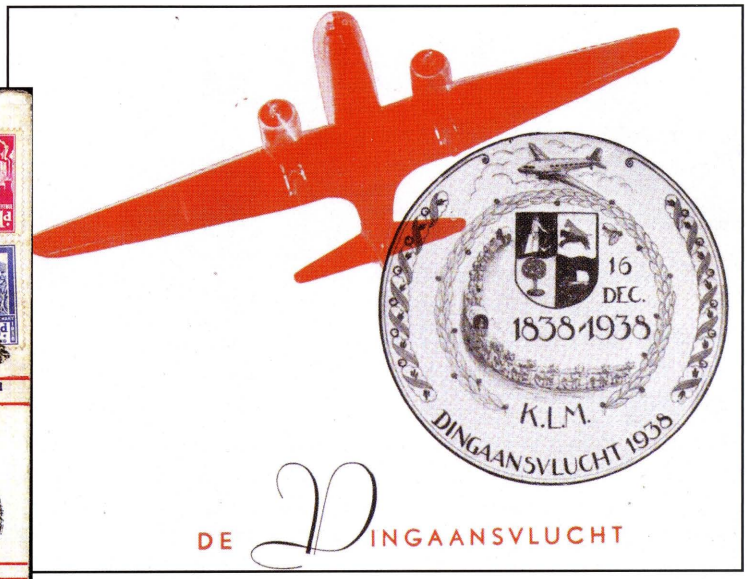
Bibliography;

Leo Crandel. *Luchtpost verbindingen met de Unie/ Republiek Zuid Africa. Part 1, 1938-1939.*

Ben van Etsselsteijn. *Naar Breeder Vlucht. (25 Years KLM 1921-1946).* Luchtpostcatalogus 2012 van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen.



Fig 5. No code; one way flight from South Africa to Holland.



There was also a Delft Blue memento. The book 'Naar Breeder vlucht' shows an outline of an aircraft. As it has 2 landings lights in the nose it is clearly a DC 2!

Society News

OCTOBER STAMP MONTH AT PINELANDS STAMP CIRCLE

by Marilyn Crawford



October was a busy month for the Pinelands Stamp Circle. We started by hosting a stall at the Hobby-X show held at the Cape Town International Convention Centre. This involved getting our stock ready, setting up at the Convention Centre, putting up the Philatelic Federation banner and Children's Hospital posters, as well as blowing up their branded balloons, ensuring that our stand looked quite festive.

The 3-day event was extremely busy and at times we were run off our feet! We gave away promotional brochures and leaflets with lists of Western Cape stamp clubs and took names of people wanting advice on inherited collections. We also had great sales, proving that there are still plenty of stamp collectors about, and raised a good amount for the Children's Hospital Trust. Some people were buying for scrapbooking, collage, or card-making, but as long as they were having fun at our stall, we were happy! But the majority of customers were genuine stamp collectors, with Thematics being very popular. Fortunately, we have most of our material sorted by theme and people spent many hours perusing our stock.

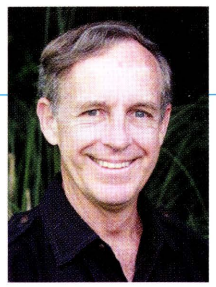
Our thanks go to the Philatelic Federation Promotions Committee who sponsored our stall and its banner. We must also thank two of our members who came to help on Saturday and the one who came on Sunday, who was allocated the job of security, as there was such a crowd around our stand. We displayed National Stamp Day posters at our Hobby-X stall and also in the Pinelands library and the Howard Place Post Office. Thanks to Federation for couriering them down.

Pinelands Stamp Circle had also booked the display window in the foyer of the Pinelands library for the month of October and one of our members, Jennie Bancroft, provided her attractive Antarctic exhibit to fill this space. She added penguin figurines and the display looked most eye-catching to passers-by on their way into the library. The following week, we celebrated National Stamp Day for the first time inside the Howard Centre Mall; in previous years, we always had a table outside. Although we were a bit cut-off from the two main supermarkets, we were still able to make a statement and show that there are still people around who collect stamps. The month concluded with our AGM, prize-giving and the long-awaited annual party! All in all, it was a very successful month for the Pinelands Stamp Circle and we certainly made our presence felt in the Pinelands community, as well as in the wider community, by our presence at Hobby-X.



Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society. Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za



Mülleriana

I am indebted to David Allison for sharing the interesting information of postal markings associated with Peter Müller, who used to live in Mossel Bay, hence the title Mülleriana.

The cover shown in Figure 1 is unusual as it is postmarked Mossel Bay on 11 January 1982, has a registration label as well as an oval R cachet. These cachets were in use during the Cape period, and were later used in smaller offices in the absence of registration labels. The question arises as to why Mossel Bay would use the oval as well as a label? This is where Peter Müller enters the picture.

Peter was handy with a lathe and manufactured a circular R cachet, shown in Figure 2.

On 13 September 1974 Peter exchanged the oval R for his circular R with the postal agent at Brandwacht. To celebrate the event he produced (confirmed by the return address) registered covers of both R cachets (Figures 2 and 3), and then left with the oval cachet. The manuscript registration number is evidently that of the postal agent, as it does not match Peter's handwriting. Besides the illustrated covers I have a 1.3.1938 copy of the oval R cachet and a Cape single circle date stamp which is bare at the base. The oval R cachet was thus not applied in 1982 by the Mossel Bay post office but by Peter.

Brandwacht was opened in 1878 and was a motor-bus halt (after the introduction of bus transport) about 20 km from Mossel Bay on the road to Oudtshoorn. In 1953 the name was Africanized to Brandwag, but in 1974 the date stamp as well as the manuscript registration both had the original spelling. Interestingly the same date stamp was still used in 1995, but no notice was received that this agency was closed even though no further date stamps have been recorded.

Further confirmation of the whereabouts of the oval cachet is provided by David Allison, who made the impressions in Figure 4 at Peter's home on 28 December 1976.

Besides the oval cachet, Peter also had a Gonna Kraal Cape date stamp and a Drew railway canceller (these instruments were offered for sale by a dealer in 2001). The date of the Gonna Kraal, near Mossel Bay, impression was 1945, which was the last one in the box with the date stamp, although an impression made by Peter with 1978 has been seen. The actual recorded latest date is 25 JY 1941, and a double circle replacement date stamp has been recorded used from 1943 probably until the office was closed in 1961. Although the impression shows the last L as I, inspection of the instrument, manufactured by F Wildhope, London, showed that the L was not damaged and it was a poor impression, repeated several times. Drew Station is located between Ashton and Swellendam, and had a post office Drew or Drew Station from 1899. As part of documenting postal history, I invite readers to report the dates of the oval and circular R cachets at Brandwacht to substantiate or repudiate the above



Figure 1. 1982 Mossel Bay registered letter with oval registration cachet.

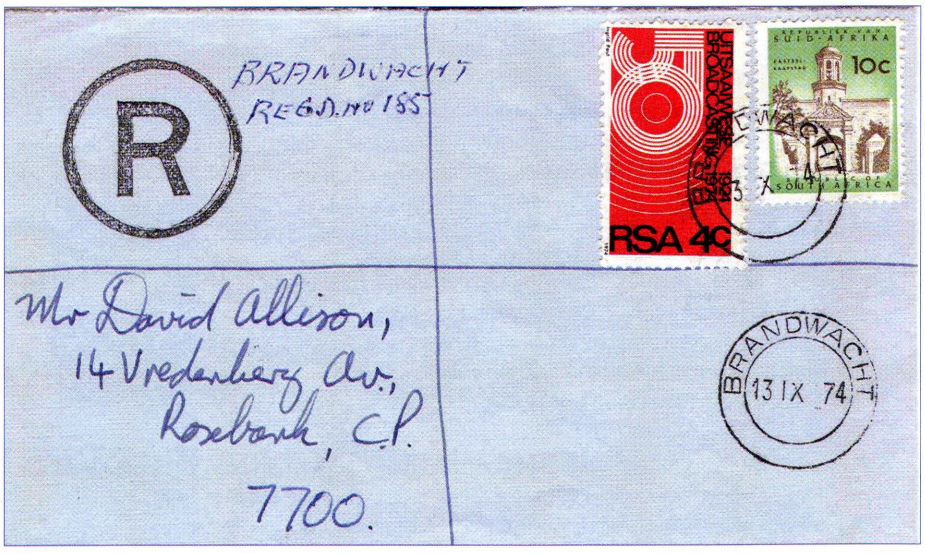


Figure 2. Brandwacht registered letter with circular registration cachet.

information. Are there any other covers from Mossel Bay that show the oval R cachet? The actual closing date of Brandwacht agency would also be appreciated.

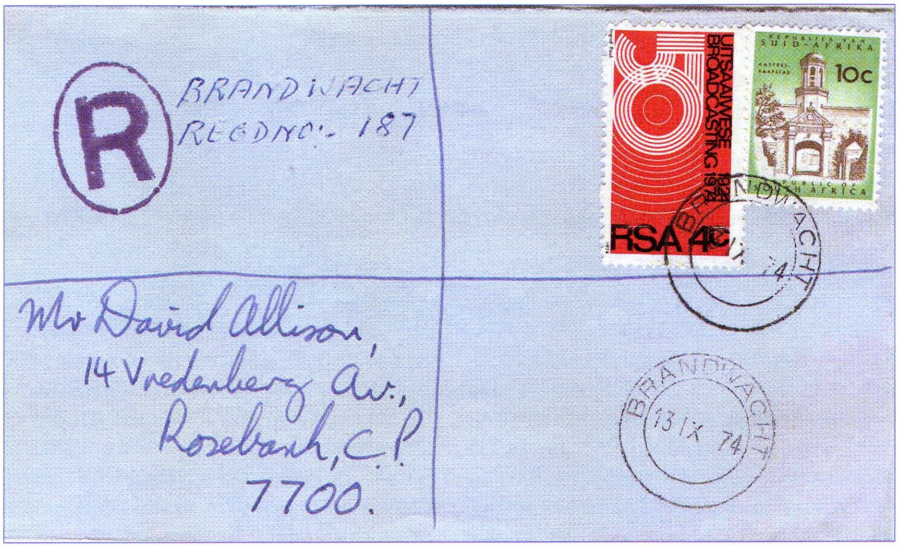


Figure 3. Brandwacht registered letter with oval registration cachet.



Figure 4. Impressions of instruments in private hands in 1976.

Instrumente wat wederregtelik in privaat besit beland het, kan moles veroorsaak. Die inligting aangaande Peter Müller se gebruik van verskeie sulke instrumente is interessante leesstof, maar ook belangrik in die algemene posgeskiedenis. 'n Unieke ronde R-kasjet gebruik in die Brandwacht agentskap asook die gebruik van 'n Kaapse stempel van Gonna Kraal buite die bekende egte gebruik is deel van hierdie geskiedenis. Lesers word versoek om sulke gebruik te help dokumenteer deur op hierdie artikel te reageer.

2015 Stamp Programme

South African Aviation Corps Centenary: 05 February 2015

Animal poaching awareness: 03 March 2015

8th World Congess of Nephrology: 03 April 2015

International Firefighters' Day: 04 May 2015

South African Bird Series: Kingfisher: 08 June 2015

South African popular-music legends (Part 2): 02 July 2015

Jellyfish in South African Waters: 12 August 2015

14th World Forestry Congress: 07 September 2015

21st Route Development Forum: 18 September 2015

International Year of Light: 28 September 2015

World Post Day: Post Office Delivers whatever it takes: 09 October 2015

National Parks of South Africa (Part 2): 30 October 2015

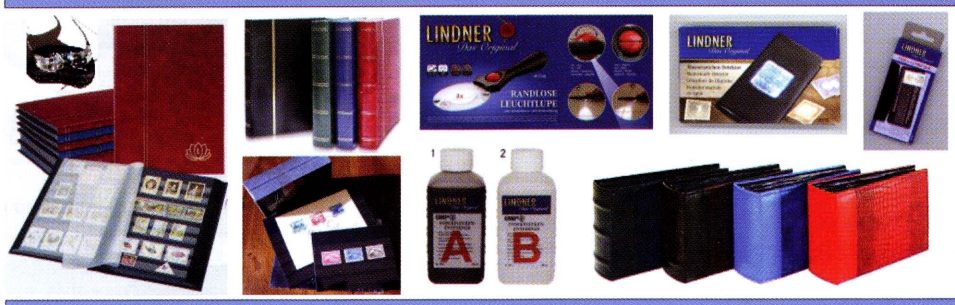
Biosphere Reserves of South Africa: 30 October 2015

Programme subject to change

CustomerServices: Tel:(012) 845 2814/15 • 086 688 5368
Private Bag X505, Pretoria, 0001 • www.postoffice.co.za
s.a.stamps@postoffice.co.za
Buy online at www.virtualpostoffice.co.za
South African Post Office
We deliver whatever it takes.

PHILATELIC ACCESSORIES

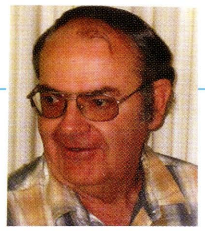
All products by LINDNER and HAWID
Stock Books,stock cards, magnifiers, Catalogues, testing instruments, etc



JANSSEN STAMPS, P O BOX 404, SIMON'S TOWN, 7995
WWW.JANSSENSTAMPS.COM / TEL. 021 786 1548 (MO-FR.10 - 18) / Email: info@janssenstamps.com

RENNIE'S STEAMER SERVICE: NATAL AND CAPE COLONIES

by RN Porter,
Cape and Natal Study Circle.



Introduction

The General Screw Steam Ship Company that had provided an essential sea mail service, under a contract, for the Natal settlers between the Cape and Natal colonies came to an end on 14 May 1854 but continued to operate a private service until 3 January 1855. During this period the Cape was also without a sea mail service to England (until re-established by the WS Lindsay Line in August 1856). The absence of a sea mail service was to the annoyance and frustration of both the settlers and Natal Colonial Administration that required regular communication with the home country and the Cape Colony. These difficult circumstances lasted for two years until JT Rennie negotiated a contract for such a service with the Natal Colonial Government. Rennie's service commenced operations in January 1857 and has been acknowledged as occupying a very important place in the postal history of Natal *(Dickson, 2000)*.



Fig. 1. John T Rennie

It was during this period that the Natal Post Office issued its first adhesive embossed postage stamps followed by the Chalon Head issues. JT Rennie became famous in southern African shipping circles, playing a wide role within the country's transport industry in general and shipping in particular. John T Rennie (Fig. 1) was born in Aberdeen in 1824, the son of Captain George Rennie who owned a shipping business and groomed his sons for maritime careers. Father and son became joint owners of the sailing ship *Samson* which was registered in John's name when he was only 21 years old. He was the Victorian prototype of upper-class Britain with mutton-chop whiskers, a serious demeanour and formidable personality that belied an honest gentleman. He and his wife Isabel had nine children of whom seven survived childhood. He died suddenly in 1878.

He established his firm, John T Rennie in Aberdeen in 1849 but moved his operation to London and later to South Africa. Rennie had an eye for niche markets which he personally investigated in order to expand his shipping business. He became aware of the greater efficiency steamships had over sailing vessels as well as the opportunity of importing cattle to Mauritius and Reunion from Madagascar. The recently discovered coal fields in Natal produced coal suitable for use in steamships and at a cheaper rate than imported British coal. He contracted Scott & Company on the Clyde to build two small steam freighters suitable for transporting cattle and to carry 350 tons of cargo. The first was named *Madagascar*, launched in April 1855 and the second vessel was named *Waldensian*. Both ships were chartered immediately by the British Government to carry war supplies to Crimea until the conflict ended in 1856. Rennie then abandoned his idea of an inter-island cattle trade, as the safety of his ships and crews could not be guaranteed *(Ingpen, 2000)*.

Contract for a monthly sea mail service to and from Cape Town

Rennie became aware of the conditions and opportunities presented by the Natal Colony. Natal had received colonial status in 1856 and the new Government set about developing its economy. A regular shipping service between Natal and the Cape, and possibly a direct link to Britain, became essential for a regular transfer of mail, the import and export of cargo, and a military garrison given the perception by colonists of potential Zulu antagonism. Rennie planned to capitalize on these opportunities by setting up both coastal operations and direct services from Britain. His agent at Cape Town, Messrs Deane & Johnson, wrote to the Lieutenant Governor Scott in November 1856 informing him of the expected arrival of the *Madagascar* and inquiring about whether an arrangement for a regular monthly conveyance of the mails to and from Natal could be entered into and at what remuneration. A reply was sent in late December 1856 confirming the importance of a regular and rapid postal communication between Natal and the Cape, and that a proposal would be submitted to the new Legislature for the provision of funds for this purpose. Rennie was invited to submit a tender *(Dickson, 1999)*.

The Madagascar

The *Madagascar* (Fig. 2) was an iron screw steamer of 321 tons gross built by Scott & Co, Greenoak with 2-cylinder simple engines of 60 hp. Launched on 5 April 1855 and registered on May 25th, she was chartered immediately by the British Government for Crimean War duty as a Transport Ship No. 240 to ferry mules to the Dardanelles. In 1856 she was refitted for use as a Cape-Natal coaster.

With Rennie on board, the *Madagascar* under command of his brother George made her first voyage to the Cape, arriving in Table Bay on 3 January 1857. He found there were good prospects for a coastal service between Cape Town and Port Natal, which would provide for an efficient mail service and transport of specie. He knew that a mail contract with its associated subsidy was essential for his venture to succeed. He announced that the *Madagascar* was ready to accept mail, specie, cargo and passengers for Natal via Algoa Bay and East London. She sailed on 14 January 1857 with mail, £500 worth of specie, 300 tons of cargo and passengers. On arrival a gale was blowing and it was too dangerous to attempt to cross the bar at the entrance to the bay. The vessel had to wait a week before entering the bay, much to the anger of the passengers and those on shore who were anxious to get their mail. Rennie's response was that had the authorities deepened the entrance and a tug been available the delay would not have occurred. *The Natal Mercury* supported Rennie regarding the provision of a steam tug to land mail, passengers and their luggage.

The Natal Government invited Rennie to make a proposal. His agent in Durban, John Brown, wrote to the Colonial Secretary proposing that sailings of the *Madagascar* be coordinated with the monthly arrival of the English mail at the Cape, and requesting a remuneration of £150 per trip. If the *Madagascar* met the expectations of the government a second vessel would be provided. A contract for a monthly mail service to and from Cape Town was entered into for an annual payment of £1500 a year *(Dickson, 1999)*.

The arrival of the *Madagascar* at Port Natal was welcomed by the press and a favourable report on the vessel was submitted by the Port Master at Durban in which he stated *'[I] consider [the ship] fully capable of punctually landing her mails at this port once every month'*. On 4 February 1857 the *Natal Mercury* informed the public that the contract had been signed *(Dickson, 2000)*.

The ship had left Port Natal on the 3rd arriving at Table Bay, Cape Town on the 10 February. She returned to Natal on 1 March 1857 in order to commence with her first sailing under the sea mail contract to the Cape departing on the 11th (Figs. 3 & 4).

About ten months later on 19 November 1857 Rennie's second vessel, the *Waldensian*, arrived at the Cape from Plymouth which allowed for the *Madagascar*, having by that time completed twelve trips, to undergo maintenance work.

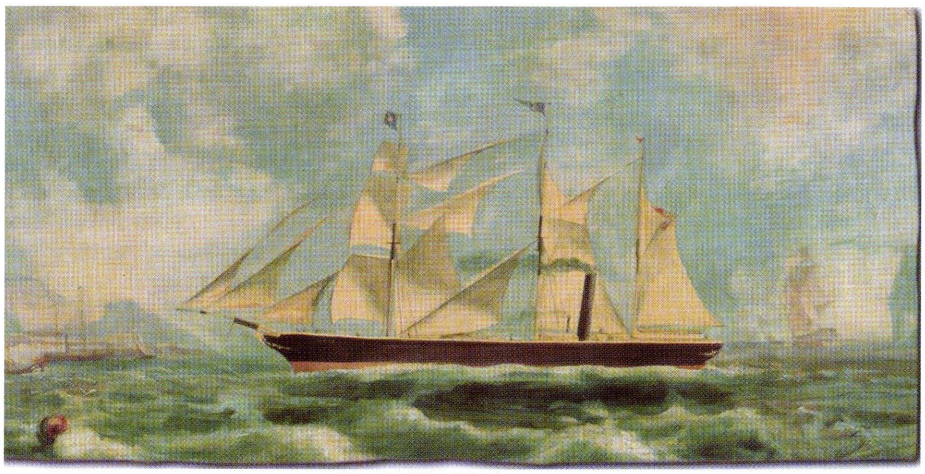


Fig. 2. The Madagascar.

The *Waldensian* was an iron screw steamer of 369 tons gross built by Scott & Co, Greenoak with 2-cylinder simple engines of 60 hp. Launched on 7 March 1856 and registered on March 19th, she was chartered immediately by the British Government for Crimean War duty. In August 1856 she was refitted for use as a Cape-Natal coaster *(Ingpen, 2000)*.

By 28 December the *Waldensian* was made ready and departed from Cape Town arriving at Port Natal on 8 January 1858. She sailed from Natal on the 14th and thereafter carried the Cape-Natal mails alternately with the *Madagascar*. However the *Madagascar* was wrecked on 3 December 1858 while about to complete her 17th sailing.



Fig. 3. Entire from Pietermaritzburg carried by the Madagascar (her 4th contract sailing), departed 11 May 1857 for Cape Town, arriving on the 18th. HM Charity (steam transport) carried the mail to Portsmouth, arriving on 6 August 1857. Postal charges amounted to 1s (3d Pietermaritzburg to Durban + 3d port charge + 6d British sea mail rate). Sent before Natal's first stamps became available.

A source of repeated frustration was the delay incurred by vessels either wishing to enter or leave the bay due to the shallow state of the bar at its entrance. Neap tides usually rendered the bar impassable delaying the sailing of the ship with the mails for the Cape and England. The English mails were then detained for a month at Cape Town given the prior scheduled departure of the Union mail steamer (the Union Line was contracted by the British government to transport the sea mails between Dartmouth and Cape Town and the service was inaugurated on 15 September 1857). On occasion the vessel would go aground on the bar resulting in some damage requiring several weeks to make repairs.

The loss of the Madagascar

At midnight on the 19 November 1858 the *Madagascar* on route to Cape Town (without mail) struck a reef near the mouth of the *Bira River* (south of East London). (Fig. 5).

She was freed from the reef but was badly holed and taking on water. The captain managed to run his ship ashore and ordered the life boats away all: came through the huge surf safely onto the beach. The incident was described by a passenger as follows, *'The surf was very high and washed completely over the ship. half-filling the boat; she reeled over to leeward. We watched for our opportunity and pulled through the surf. After nearly being swamped, we were safely landed. The bulwarks and upper-works of the ship began to break up immediately, and in two or three hours, there was little of her woodwork left except the masts.'*

A local farmer assisted the passengers with provisions, tents, and clothing. They eventually travelled by wagon to Cape Town *(Ingpen, 2000)*.

The Waldensian

The *Waldensian* (Fig. 6). operated alone along the treacherous South African coast. She stranded badly on the bar and had several close encounters with the shore, but

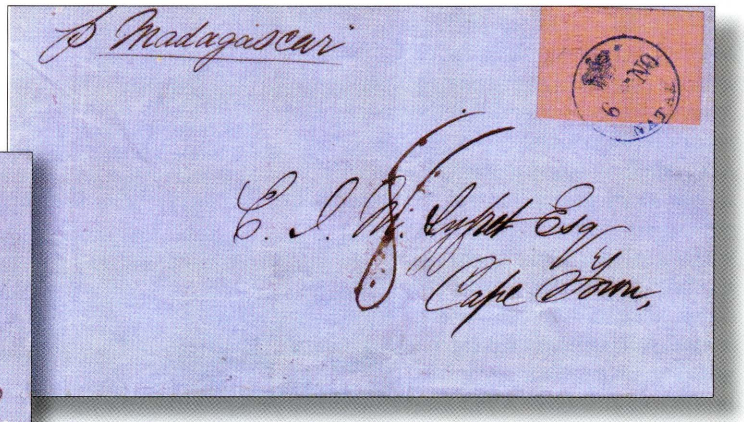


Fig. 5. Entire from Durban with 3d embossed stamp cancelled 6 November (1858) marked 'per Madagascar' addressed to Cape Town. The Madagascar sailed from Port Natal on 6 November 1858 arriving Table Bay on the 14th; this being the penultimate sailing before she was wrecked. Postal charges amounted to 11d (3d port charge + 4d Cape port charge + 4d inland rate)

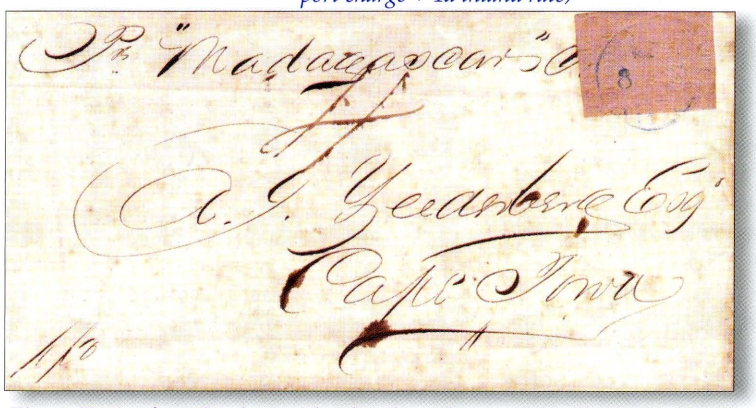


Fig. 4. Entire from Durban with 3d embossed stamp cancelled 8 SP (1858) endorsed 'per Madagascar' addressed to Cape Town. Vessel sailed from Port Natal on 9 September 1858 arriving Table Bay on 22nd. Postal charges amounted to 7d (3d port charge + 4d Cape port charge).

on each occasion she was refloated without serious damage. With one ship only in operation it became increasingly more difficult to meet the conditions of the sea mail contract and to take on a payable load of cargo. Captain Joss and his crew were under considerable pressure

to adhere to the time conditions of the contract given a penalty of £250 that would be imposed should the time conditions not be met. Rennie was losing money as he had to forgo taking on cargo for the intermediate ports and at the same time meet the mail contract conditions so as not to incur the penalty.

With the outgoing mails on board, serious damage was caused to the *Waldensian* on 5 February 1859 when she struck a rock while crossing the bar. She was brought into harbour and extensive repairs undertaken but was delayed there until these were completed on 17 April when she eventually sailed for the Cape. However the damage was so serious that her performance thereafter was severely affected.



Fig. 6. Double rate cover with embossed 6d stamp cancelled 11 June 1858, addressed to London marked 'Per Waldensian via Cape', arrived Cape Town on19 June. From there it was taken by the Union Line vessel Athens which departed 21 June, arriving Devonport on 28 July. Postal charges amounted to 1s 6d (2 x 3d port charge + 2 x 6d packet rate to Britain).

During this time the outgoing mails were taken to Cape Town by another Rennie owned ship the *L'Imperatrice Eugenie* (this ship was used on a direct line of sailing between Natal and United Kingdom). Rennie wrote to Colonial Secretary Erskine in April that given the state of the bar, the steamer runs a risk every time in entering and leaving the harbour and that the government authorities were taking no steps to remedy the situation. He was considering whether it was prudent for him to continue with the service as the subsidy was such that he could not afford to continue to take such risks. These circumstances were considered sympathetically by government and Erskine replied on 5 June 1859 informing the agents that the Lieutenant Governor had consented to increasing the subsidy for the conveyance of the seaborne mails from Natal to the Cape from £1,500 to £2,000 per annum *(Dickson, 2000)*.

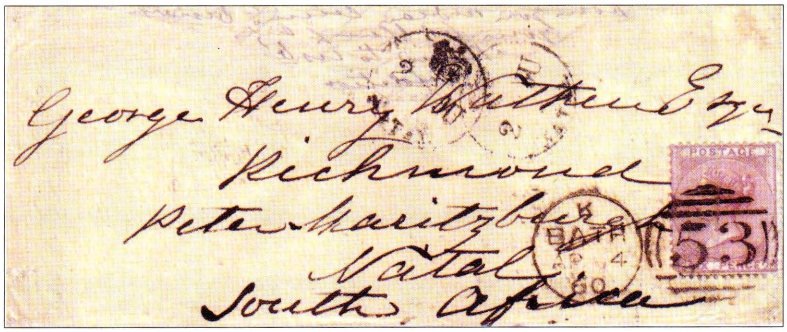


Fig.7. Cover from Bath AP 4 60 addressed to Pietermaritzburg, carried by the Union Line Celt. Departed Devonport on 6 April 1860, arrived Cape Town on12 May. The Waldensian took these mails leaving on 27 May, arrived Port Natal on 2 June 1860. Total postage amounted to 1s (6d British packet rate + 3d port charge + 3d inland postage to Pietermaritzburg).

In January 1860 improvements were made to the harbour and a tug the *Pioneer* was put in service for the landing of the mails and passengers *(Dickson, 2000a)*. On the arrival of the *Waldensian* on 1 February 1860 she was met by the *Pioneer* outside of the harbour and the mails were brought in (Fig. 7). Nevertheless, the bar remained a major problem that frequently prevented the *Waldensian* leaving on time. Also concern by the agents mounted regarding the urgent need to overhaul the ship given the 'bumps' and the serious damage to the rudder that had occurred in June when crossing the bar. Arrangements were made by the agents for alternative vessels (i.e. *Witch*, *Kahlamba* (Fig. 8), *Walter Glendenning*, *Sir George Grey*, (Fig. 9) to transport the sea mails while the *Waldensian* underwent repairs and maintenance from June to mid August 1860 at Port Natal. In December the connecting rod broke and she had to continue to Cape Town under sail. The *Albatross* took the sea mails to Natal while repairs were done during December - January 1861 (Fig 10).



Fig.8.Cover (front) from Ladysmith to England carried by either the Witch (departed 16 June) or the Kahlamba (departed 11 July) to Port Elizabeth (while the Waldensian was undergoing repairs) and then overland to Cape Town. Cover was then taken by the Union Line vessel Norman, departed Cape Town on 21 July and arrived Devonport on 31 August 1860. Cancelled Cape Packet AU 31 1860 and Leeds SP 1 60. The Devonport '6d' mark was applied on arrival, as Natal stamps were invalid for prepayment of postage in Britain.

Given these circumstances of the *Waldensian* being out of action the government began giving support to the proposed Union Line service to and from Mauritius. On her return trip in May 1861 she broke down completely (the vessel was close to sinking as a result of mechanical breakages and storm damage); the mails and passengers had to be transhipped to *HMS Pelican*, a government steamer. Again the *Waldensian* underwent repairs from May to August 1861; the mails being transported by the *Albatross* (Fig. 10) which had earlier been deemed to be 'utterly unfit'!

Although people in Natal hoped for an improvement and more reliable sea mail service by a Union Steam Ship Company packet between Cape Town and Mauritius, this proposal was not approved by the Imperial Government (June 1862).

Without the prospect for such competition, Rennie started to make arrangements for a second steamer to operate in conjunction with the *Waldensian*. Unfortunately for him his plans had to be abandoned due to the loss of the *Waldensian* on 13 October 1862.

The loss of the Waldensian

The *Waldensian* sailed from Durban on its 43rd voyage on 6 October 1862. On board was Sarel Cilliers the Voortrekker leader who had with his group, taken the vow prior to the Blood River battle in 1838. Also on board was the Reverend Frans L Cachet travelling to Cape Town to

attend a meeting of the synod of the Dutch Reformed Church. He later wrote *'Our company consisted of eight predikants, seven or eight elders and a few ladies. In Durban it was predicted that the ship would not reach Cape Town safely. It was thought that one minister aboard a ship is bad enough, but with eight on board, things could not possibly go well'*. The tiny ship persevered while enduring foul weather after leaving Port Elizabeth being tossed around by an angry sea. At Struis Point near Cape Agulhas the *Waldensian* went aground, water rushed in flooding the holds. Pinnacles of rock held the ship fast. Cachet wrote *'there was a dreadful, terrible shock, a second and third shock followed. I hurried to my wife who hastily wrapped a few clothes around herself and came on deck with me. The sea was roaring around us, the ship being lifted now and again by the waves and dropped heavily on the rocks, splintering as if someone was breaking a plank across a knee.'*

The Captain ordered the second officer to launch a lifeboat and find a safe landing place along the rocky shoreline. After several hours a beach was found and the other boats were launched taking the women and children. The boats returned for the older men, Sarel Cilliers stepped back motioning others into the lifeboat and saying, *'Let those who have not been saved in Christ at least first be saved from the ship wreak and a watery grave'*.

Some passengers lost everything. Captain Bailey, a surveyor who had been mapping parts of Natal for four years, lost all his work and equipment worth £10,000. A trunk belonging to a group of performing artists containing £400, luckily, washed up onto the shore and was returned to them.

All the passengers were landed safely and the ship's captain took the mails at daybreak when he left the ship (Fig. 11). He wrote a report detailing the circumstances of the loss of the ship. In a letter dated 17 October the agents informed the Natal Colonial Secretary that the *Waldensian* had been totally wrecked and requested that the government release Mr. Rennie from the sea mail contract.

They made arrangements for the English mails to be taken to Port Natal by *HMS Rapid*, and for the vessel *Eveline* to be dispatched to bring the return mails to Cape Town (Fig. 12). In a newspaper article the *Natal Mercury* reported on 4 November 1862 that *'The loss of the coasting steamer Waldensian will be felt in every home in South Africa'*, and, *'...such a catastrophe is a risk to which every vessel employed on such a coast is necessarily liable'.The article arose more from old acquaintanceship and continued 'The popularity of the Waldensian long service than from any special fitness, for work in which she was engaged..'.*



Fig. 9. Cover from the Cape to Pietermaritzburg taken by relief vessel Sir George Grey (while the Waldensian was undergoing repairs) that left Cape Town on 16 July, arriving Port Natal on 26 July 1860. Postage rate between the Cape and Natal colonies had been reduced to 6d per ½ oz from 1 January 1860.



Fig. 10. Cover from Durban to London carried by the Albatross from Port Natal on 7 January 1861, arriving Cape Town on 14 January. Union Line vessel Norman carried it to Devonport leaving 21 January and arriving on 2 March. Cancelled Cape Packet MR 3 1861 and the Devonport '6d' mark applied.

Postage rates

When Rennie's service commenced letters from Natal by sea to the Cape were payable in Natal at 3d per ½ oz if posted at Durban or 6d if posted inland in the colony. On arrival at a Cape port (e.g. Port Elizabeth or Cape Town) the letter was charged 4d or if delivered to an inland post office it was charged at a rate of 8d per ½ oz. For example the total postage charged on a letter sent from Pietermaritzburg to Grahamstown was 1s 2d i.e. 6d Natal postage plus 8d Cape postage (Fig. 13). In July 1859 the Postmaster General proposed to the Postmaster General Cape that a uniform postage rate of 6d should be applied on letters between the two colonies. The proposal was agreed to in October that year and the arrangement was introduced with effect from 1 January 1860 *(Dickson, 2000b)*. The prepaid postage rate from Britain to Natal was 6d for a single letter effective from 1 July 1857 (Fig. 7). However there was no provision for the prepayment of sea postage on letters from Natal to Britain; the UK post office collected the 6d sea postage in both directions. Typically single letters to Britain sent during the early part of the Union Company's contract were hand-stamped with a large '6' indicating postage to be paid by the addressee (Figs. 8 & 10). The Natal Post Office therefore charged postage on incoming and outgoing letters *(Dickson, 2001)*.

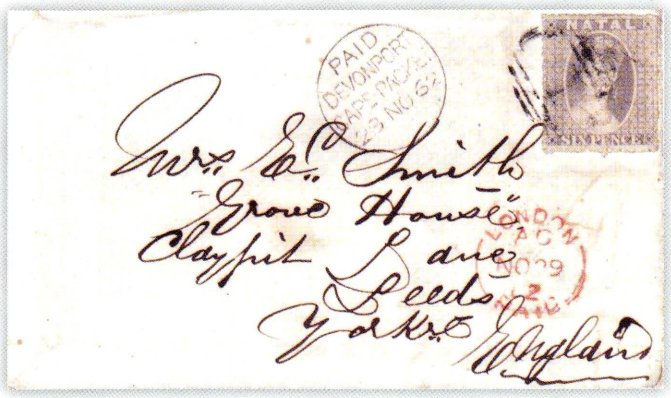


Fig. 11. Cover from Pietermaritzburg to England salvaged from the wreck of the Waldensian (one of only two covers so recorded). The ship sank on 13/14 October 1862. The mails were taken from the wreck site at Struis Point overland to Cape Town and were then carried by the Union Line vessel Athens that departed Cape Town on 21 October, arriving Devonport on 28 November 1862. Cancelled Paid Devonport Cape Packet 28 NO 62 and London NO 29 62. Natal stamps became valid to prepay postage to Britain on 1 January 1862.

Later this was amended and from 1 January 1862 a uniform 6d postage rate was put into effect on sea mail between Britain and Natal. From this date letters from Natal to Britain could be prepaid using Natal postage stamps and therefore the large '6' hand-stamp is no



Fig. 12. Cover from Pietermaritzburg carried by the Eveline that left Durban on 5 November 1862 arriving Cape Town on the 12th. The Natal mails were then taken by the Briton on the 21st, arriving Devonport on 26 December 1862. Cancelled Pietermaritzburg NOV 1862 and London DE 27 62.

longer found on letters from Natal (Fig. 11 & 12). However the packet postage rate for letters between Natal and Britain was increased to one shilling (Fig. 14) with effect from 1 April 1863 *(Dickson, 2001)*.

Natal's first adhesive postage stamps became available during the period of the Rennie contract. The locally produced embossed stamps were issued in May 1857 (Figs. 4, 5 & 6) and were later followed by the 'Chalon-head' stamps available in July 1859 that were printed by Perkins Bacon & Co, London (Fig. 9 to 14). Initially these stamps could only pay the Natal postage on letters. Later from January 1860 the Chalon stamps were accepted in prepayment of postage on letters addressed to the Cape Colony and from 1 January 1862 on letters addressed to Britain *(Dickson, 2000b)*.

Proposed new sea mail contract

In December the Colonial Secretary informed the agents that the Natal Governor had approached the Agent-General for the Crown Colonies to obtain a new contract for keeping open a communication with the mail steamers running between Southampton and the Cape. He informed the Agent-General that Messrs Rennie & Co. had not made arrangements for a new steamer to transport the Natal mails on the sea route from Port Natal to the Cape. Meanwhile the Union Steam Ship Co. informed Rennie's agent in Durban that as a temporary measure the *Norman* would be sent on the coastal route between Cape Town and Port Natal. It was also their intention to replace sailings by the *Norman* with the *Dane* after she had arrived at the Cape from Britain. Should the service be found to be profitable both vessels would be used for the Natal sea mails. The *Norman* left Cape Town on 24 January and arrived at Port Natal on 31 January 1863 (Fig. 13 & 14). Rennie's agents Deane & Johnson informed the Colonial Secretary in a letter dated 23 January 1863 that *'Mr. Rennie has given up all idea of sending out another boat'* as he felt that he would not be able to compete with the Union Company.

Conclusion

Rennie's sea mail coastal service from and to Port Natal was remarkable for its time; undertaken by tiny under-powered vessels, along a treacherous coast, and achieved by the highly respected, skilled, commendable, and determined Captain Joss. Circumstances may have turned out differently had Rennie provided a second vessel after the loss of the *Madagascar* and he possibly may then have been able to defend his sea mail contract against the Union Steamship Company.

References

- Dickson J, 1999. Natal sea mails during 1855 and 1856. *Natal & Zululand Post*, vol 3 (3), 70-99.
- Dickson J, 2000. Rennie's steamer service between Cape Town and Natal 1857 to 1862. *Natal & Zululand Post*, vol 4 (1), 7-22, and [a] vol 4 (2), 45-68.and [b] vol 4 (3), 89-99.
- Dickson J, 2001. The Union Steam Ship Company's packet service to the Cape; the first contract, 1857 - 1862, and its extension into 1863. *Natal & Zululand Post* vol 5 (2), 41-54.
- Ingpen B 2000. Horizons: *The Story of Rennies 1849 -1999*. Publ. Rennies Management Services, Johannesburg.

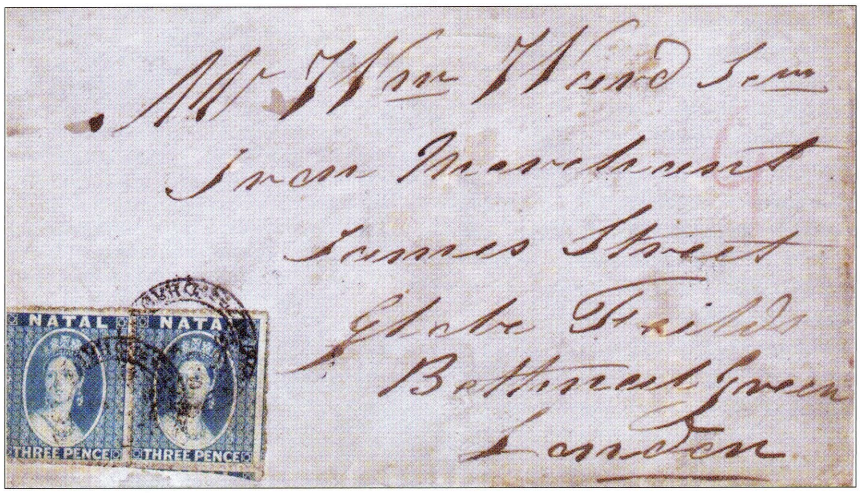


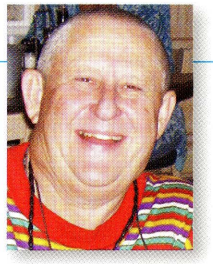
Fig. 13. Cover at 6d postage rate from Pietermaritzburg to London taken by the Norman from Port Natal on 6 March 1863, arriving Cape Town on 13th. The Briton carried the mails leaving Cape Town 22 March, arrived Devonport on 26 April 1863.



Fig. 14. Cover sent at the new 1s / ½oz postage rate from a branch post office. Taken by the Norman that left Port Natal on 2 May 1863, arrived Cape Town on the 14th. Then carried by the Saxon that departed Cape Town on 21 May, arriving Devonport on 22 June 1863. Cancelled Paid Devonport Cape Packet 22 JU 63 and London JU 23 63.

Thematically Yours

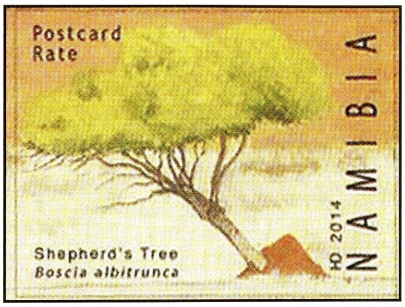
by **Rev Cassie Carstens**,
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging, Pretoria.



Get Collecting - it's fun!

* The 2014 Definitives of Gibralter feature the **Queen Elizabeth II** portrait from the 1953 Definitive as its main feature. The stamps come in a variety of colours to easily distinguish the different values. A definitive stamp is a postage stamp that is part of the regular issue of a country's stamps, available for sale by the post office (sic!) for an extended period of time and designed to serve the every day postal needs of the country. The term is used in contrast to a 'commemorative stamp', one issued to honour a person or mark a special event, available only for a limited time.





* In **the spring of 1914**, a sad, two-month drama unfolded in **Vancouver**. The 376 passengers of the Japanese steamship *Kamagata Maru* arrived in Burrard Inlet on May 23, but officials allowed only a handful into Canada – 20 returning residents, along with the ship's doctor and his family. The remainder waited on board in difficult conditions for some 60 days until the ship, with most of its passengers and their hopes for a better life dashed, was escorted away from the harbour by the Royal Canadian Navy on July 23. The passengers returned to India where approximately 20 of them were shot and others imprisoned. The regulations they boldly faced would change only 33 years later.





* Australia has numerous insects and animals that sting or bite as a form of defence. Some are extremely dangerous and can be fatal for humans, while others, despite their painful stings, rarely inflict serious damage. People should respect the varied wildlife, learn to identify creatures that are potentially dangerous, and take sensible precautions to avoid being stung or bitten. The **Tiger Snake** (genus *Notechis*) is one of these very dangerous species.



* The number of town festivals held in Iceland in the summer has been increasing in recent years. They have become a valued part in the cultural life of many towns and communities in the country. **The Great Fish Day** is a family festival which is held on the first Saturday after the bank holiday weekend. The aim of the festival is for people to gather together, have fun and enjoy eating fish. The festival offers an array of entertainments.



* Israel is home to some 750,000 people who are deaf and hard of hearing, approximately 15,000 of whom use sign language. **Sign language** is a natural, visual language expressed through the hands, face and body. It is not a universal language, and the deaf community of each country generally has its own native sign language. Sign language is the only language that a deaf child can acquire, naturally with no specific training. The acquisition of a natural language is a necessary element for proper social-emotional and cognitive development.

* The United Nations has declared 2014 **International Year of Family Farming** (IYFF) to stress the vast potential family farmers have, to eradicate hunger and preserve natural resources. IYFF aims to raise the profile of family farming and smallholder farming by focusing world attention on its significant role in eradicating hunger and poverty, providing food security and nutrition, improving livelihoods, managing natural resources, protecting the environment, and achieving sustainable development, especially in rural areas.



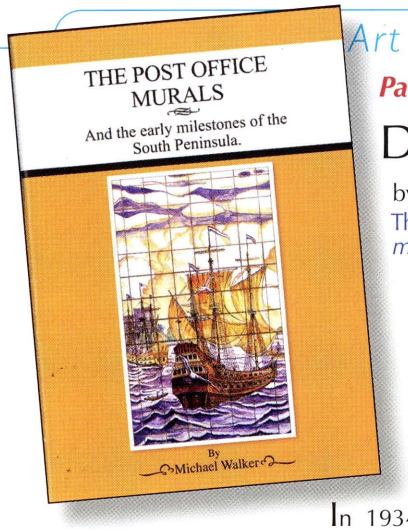
* Die boomspesie *Boscia albitrunca* (SA 122: Shepherd's Tree / Witgat) is 'n kleinerige boom met 'n redelik digte kroon met 'n gladde, ligkleurige grys stam. Dit kom redelik wydverspreid landwyd voor, maar verkies eintlik sanderige en klipperige grond. In die Kalahari is dit een van die groot staatmakers vir voer van wilde diere, en natturlik ook 'n stukkie skadu in die warm son – daarom die Engelse naam: sheperd's tree. Maar waar die Afrikaanse witgat vandaan kom, weet nugter!



* One of my most precious and special **Christmas Memories** is the baked pudding we ate after the meal – and this only for one reason: my mother put *tickies* (3d-silver money coins) in the pudding! And what a joy to find one of these coins in your bowl! May you all have a wonderful Christmas, filled with joy and surprises.

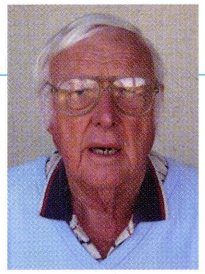
References

- GIBRALTAR: The Bulletin 2014, Gibraltar Philatelic Bureau
- CANADA: Details, April 2014, No 3
- AUSTRALIA: Stamp Bulletin No 330, September-October 2014
- ICELAND: Iceland Post, March-May, 2/2013
- ISRAEL: Israel Philatelic Service April 2014 via EAST RAND STAMPS
- UNITED NATIONS: Fascination: The Philatelic Journal for Collectors, No 341-3/2014
- NAMIBIA: Philately Brochure 2014
- JERSEY: Jersey Stamp Bulletin, Winter 2014 / Veldgids tot die Bome van die Nasionale Kruger Wildtuin : Piet van Wyk



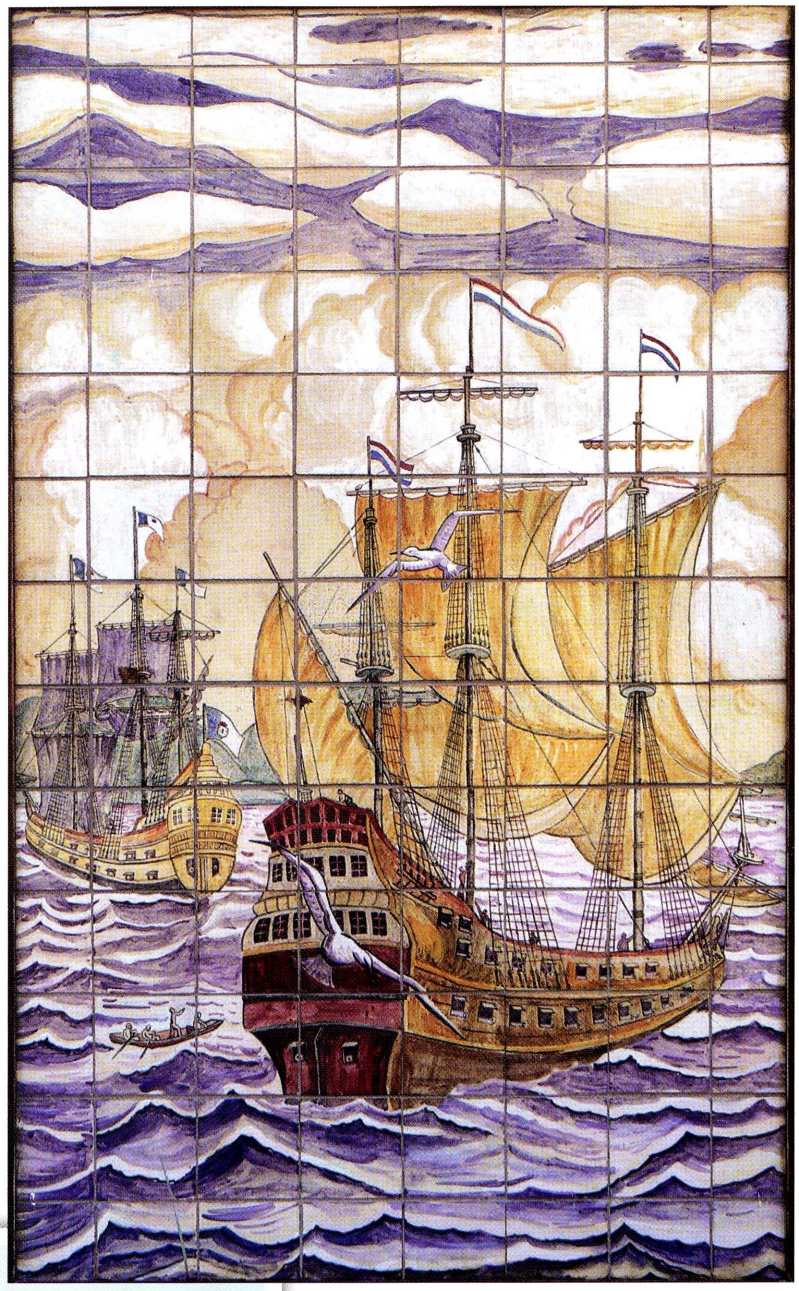
Part 10 in the series

DECORATED POST OFFICES *Muizenberg*

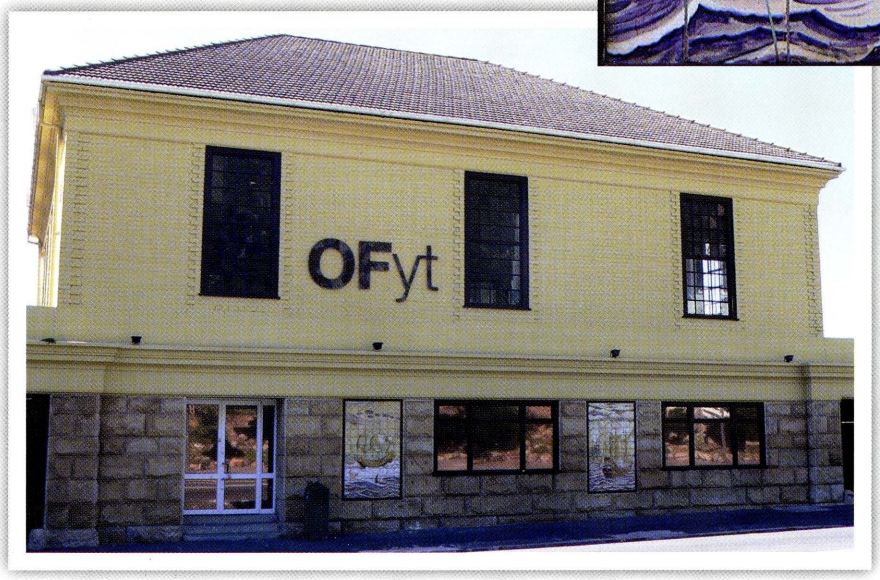


by Michael Walker, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society

This is an extract from his booklet *'The Post Office Murals and the early milestones of the South Peninsula'* (2013).

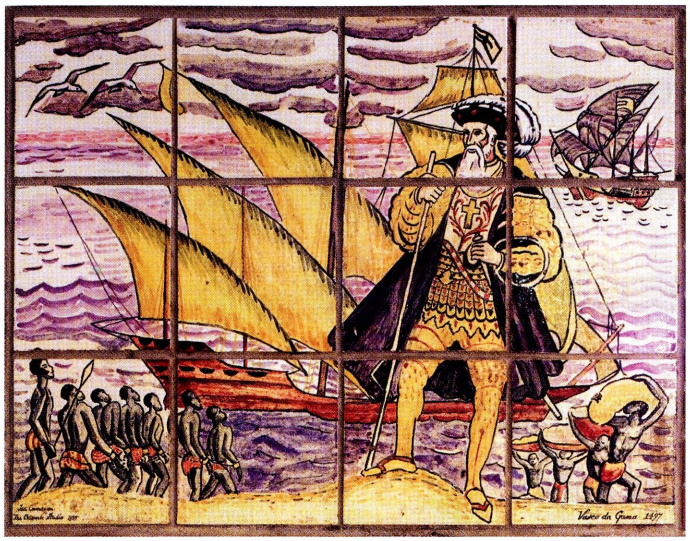


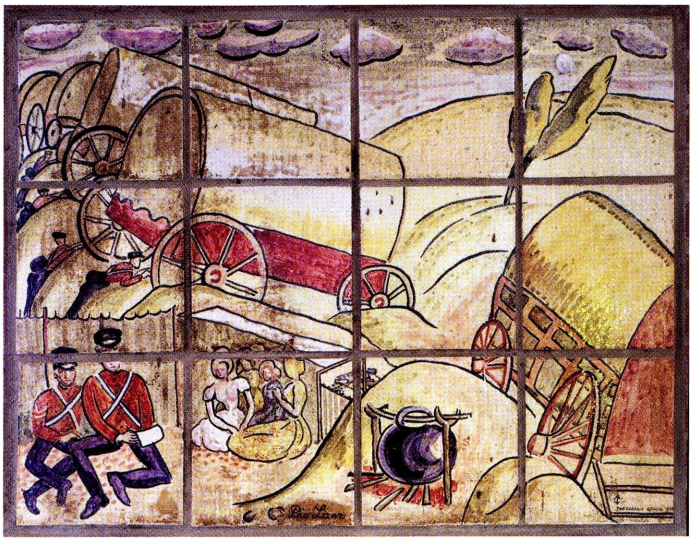
In 1934 the post office building became the local magistrate's office and was replaced by a new large double-storey post office in Main Road, close to the Muizenberg Railway Station. This post office building housed no less than four ceramic murals, two on the exterior street façade and two in the interior postal hall. The two vertical exterior murals, each 1,170mm x 1,930mm, of ninety-six tiles (12 x 8 tiles across), depict Dutch East Indiamen that rounded the Cape en route to the East Indies in the late sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries. The left-hand mural is that of an early small East Indiaman of the Dutch East Indian Company, of between 300 and 400 tonnage, which sailed from Holland to the East Indies during the 1600s. They were swift and efficient little ships. As trade increased, larger East Indiamen were built of between 800 and 1500 tons. These are depicted in the right-hand mural. These large ships, which carried both passengers and merchandise were difficult to manoeuvre on the high seas and most of the wrecks occurred on the return journey from the East due to overloading. They were three-masted, square-rigged vessels, with a high poop deck. They carried maximum merchandise while the sides were increased in height to resist boarding pirates. These East Indiamen were also equipped for warfare, particularly from an enemy that was eager to plunder their rich cargoes. At times, extra decks were added, which rendered the ships even less manoeuvrable, and because of the greed for more merchandise and the need for heavy cannon gunnery, they became very cumbersome and easy targets for smaller marauding ships and pirates. Due



to the need to carry heavy cannons (mainly 24-pounders) the hull of an East Indiaman was much wider at the waterline than at the upper deck. This was so that guns carried on the upper deck were closer to the centre-line to aid stability. The ships normally had two complete decks for accommodation within the hull and a raised poop deck. The poop deck and the deck below were lit by square-windowed galleries at the stern. Both murals depict the East Indiamen as flying Dutch East Indies Company flags, although the insignia of the VOC in the centre of the flags is not detailed.

The two horizontal interior murals, each 465mm x 630mm, of twelve tiles (3 x 4 tiles





across) are of a larger sized tile, and are unlike the tiles of the other post office murals.

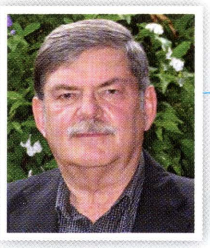
The left-hand mural (illustrated above), with the inscription: 'Vasco Da Gama 1497', depicts him as a large figure landing at some shoreline. It can be presumed that this shoreline is on the East African coast as the artist's imaginary ship behind Da Gama is part-Portuguese and part-Arab (with three pointed sails known as a lateen rig). Smaller figures at the lower of the left-hand corner are those of seven Africans, one with a spear, while on the lower of the right-hand corner four other Africans carry provisions, presumably for Da Gama's fleet. In the upper right-hand corner a small caravel is depicted. These caravels were the Portuguese merchant ships of the late 1400s; Bartholomew Diaz's flagship, *Sáo Christoráo,* on which he sailed around the Cape in 1487 was a caravel. They were originally of Moorish origin, were very manageable and could sail close to the wind. Their length, in proportion to their width was about 2:1. They were decked and had an additional deck on the poop. They all carried a high mast and lateen sail and often there was a small foremast. The artist's detail on the mural is reasonably accurate. It has been included because a caravel was one of Da Gama's four-ship fleet that successfully negotiated the sea route to India in 1497.

The right-hand mural, entitled *Die Laer* (The laager), is of a trek, presumably of the Great Trek, with a number of ox-wagons, various persons seated next to a small cooking fire and six soldiers in uniform, four lying under the ox-wagons, and two seated at the bottom left-hand corner. (The soldiers seem to be out of place in this mural of a trek).

This post office building was vacated on 30 April 2003 and the post office moved to smaller premises in Shoprite Centre, Muizenberg. The post office building is currently occupied by a commercial venture.



The booklet is available at R75, including postage within South Africa, by contacting coolarty@telkomsa.net



THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF 11 FIELD POSTAL UNIT (1964-2014)

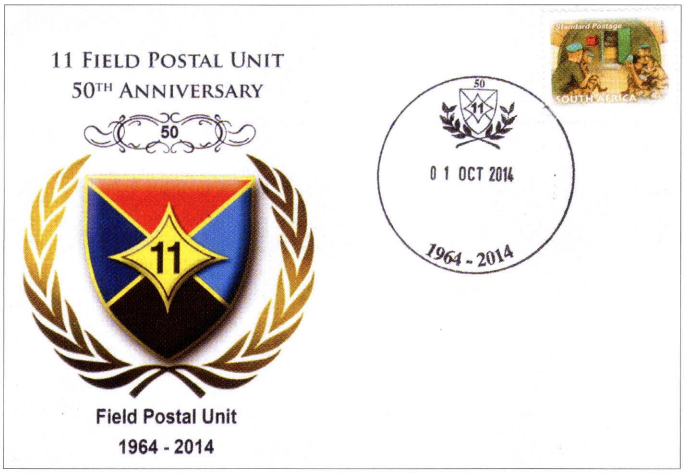
by Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA Pretoria Philatelic Society

Regular communication with the home front is of the utmost importance in order to sustain a healthy morale. This type of service was already provided during the Anglo Boer War (ABW) and thereafter during the First World War(1914-1918) and the Second World War (1939-1945). An interesting reference to an early South African military postal service is to be found in the writings of the historian Gustav Preller, who served as a military correspondent in Natal during the Anglo Boer War. He wrote: "Thousands of Burghers who mailed their letters home in a postal bag attached to a tree somewhere near Colenso, and received their answers at a specified time from another (tree), did not realise the organization behind it". (fig.1)

The need for an organised military postal service was sharply underlined by the First World War, and on 30 September 1914 the South African Field Post and Telegraphs Corps, manned by members of the citizen force, came into being.

On 1 May 1939 Lieutenant-Colonel G.A. Leach was appointed director of the newly-founded Army Postal Services, under the command of the quartermaster-general in Pretoria.

The function of the Army Postal Services is primarily to maintain efficient postal communications between the serving members of the Defence Force and their relatives, friends and civil connections. Usually they are staffed by officials seconded from the Post Office.



The logo or shoulder flash of 11 FPU depicting the different colours of the various Services in the South African National Defence Force which it serves: Army, Air Force, Navy and the Medical Health Services.

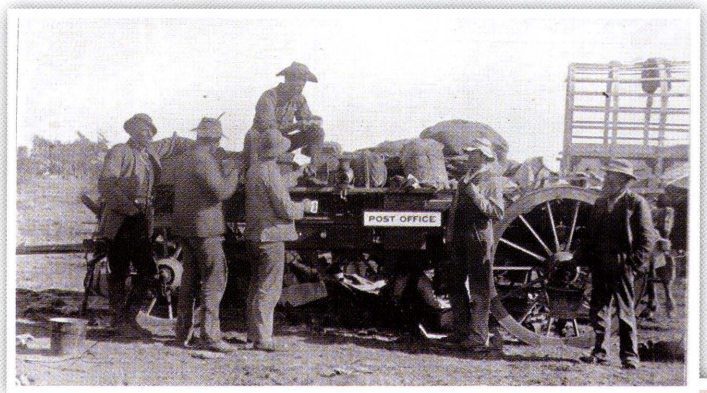


Fig. 1: A Boer Field Post Office illustrated in a British publication in 1903 with the following inscription: "The Boers made some attempt to be up-to-date during the campaign and established a Field Post Office which was appreciated by those who could read and write..."

Captain Pyper, Second-in-Command of the Army Postal Services in Pretoria during WW2 said: *"An army marches on it's stomach but no matter how full a soldier's stomach may be, the morale falls to zero when he does not regularly receive news from home"*. These sentiments are still valid today.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF 11 FIELD POSTAL UNIT IN 1964

The necessity of an efficient postal service for troops in the field resulted in the establishment on 1 October 1964 of 11 Field Postal Unit as a fully-fledged Citizen Force Unit. The then Under-Secretary: Posts and later Deputy Postmaster General: Telecommunications, Mr Chris Gouws, was the first officer commanding of the unit. Initially, employees from SAPO volunteered to do military service in the interest of SA troops that had been mobilised and deployed (fig. 2).

During peace time many Army Post Offices (APO) and Field Post Offices (FPO) are used in permanent army camps or during exercises or manoeuvres.



Fig. 2: The necessity of an efficient postal service for troops in the field was realised in 1963 by 11 voluntary postal workers participating in a military exercise, illustrated in this photo. This resulted in the establishment in 1964 of 11 Field Postal Unit as a fully-fledged Citizen Force Unit. The member kneeling in front is Capt J.C. van der Walt, later OC of 11 FPU from 1981 to 1985.



Fig. 3: Photo taken inside the tent in 1966 where 1 Field Post Office was operating during the RSA 5 festivities in Cape Town.

Up to 1966 very little was heard of the Army Postal Services. At the first Republic Festival (RSA 5) held in Pretoria in May 1966 a Field Post Office (*Veldposkantoor*) made its first appearance (fig. 3). A specially designed date stamp was provided. The design was that of the Defence Force emblem (fig. 4).

The following announcement appeared in the Post Office Philatelic Bulletin:

"During the period 18th May to 4th June 1966 on occasion of the Republic Festival, a Post Office Military Unit will provide postal facilities for the troops from all parts of the country who will be concentrated in camps in the vicinity of Pretoria. The postal

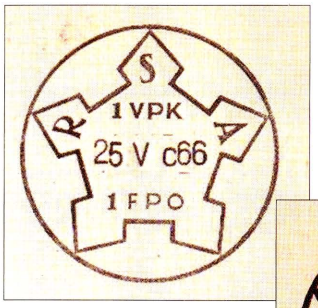


Fig. 4: A proof strike of the specially designed date stamp that was provided for 1 Field Post Office/1 Veldposkantoor. The design was that of the Defence Force emblem.

agency will be known as 'No. 1 Field Post Office' and a specially designed date stamp will be provided for this office. The importance of this office lies in it being the first and only one of its sort in the Republic of South Africa".

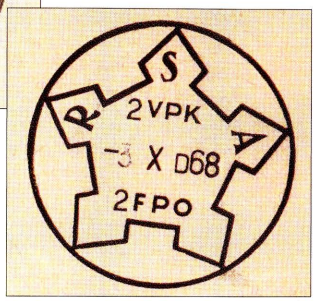


Fig.5: Proof strike of 2 Field Post Office (FPO)/ 2 Veldposkantoor(VPK) dated 5 October 1968.

Field Postal Offices were usually opened when the quantity of expected mail warranted it during exercises or in operational areas. This applied during exercises, manoeuvres and military displays where large numbers of troops were concentrated. The second announcement was made for the opening of No. 1 Field Post Office from 7 to 27 April 1967. In 1968 two new numbers, namely Field Post Office 2/Veldposkantoor 2 and Field Post Office 3/ Veldposkantoor 3, made their appearance (fig. 5 and 6).

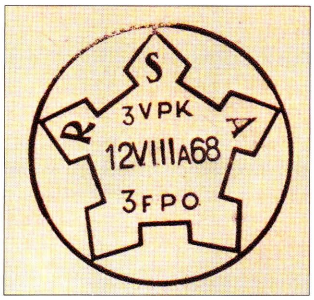


Fig. 6: Proof strike of 3 Field Post Office (FPO)/3 Veldposkantoor(VPK) dated 12 August 1968.

In 1969 FPO 1 provided postal facilities for troops engaged in routine military exercises with the code name *Operation Enterprise* near Port Alfred . In 1971 an announcement appeared that FPO 1 will service during the RSA 10 festival commemoration for the thousands of troops involved in the military parade in Cape Town. FPO 1 was opened from 5 to 30 May 1972 for troops engaged in an exercise with the name *Brolly Tree* that was held near Potchefstroom. The first three date-stamps provided were inscribed 1 FPO, 2 FPO and 3 FPO with the corresponding Afrikaans version.

In 1972 new date-stamps were requisitioned. These were manufactured by a firm of die-sinkers and engravers in Pretoria, Maizey's (Pty) Ltd. Twelve new date stamps were made. These all showed the number after FPO or VPK. In six cases the Afrikaans version is at the top and in the other six the English version is at the top. (fig. 8) A variety of new designs for date stamps were introduced especially during the phase where 11 FPU was deployed in South West Africa/Namibia.

Dr. Hasso Reisener in his book *The Special Commemorative Postmarks Cachets and Covers of South Africa 1892-1975* provides a check list with illustrations of all the Field Post Offices used in the period 1966-1975. This was followed by a series of articles on *'The History of 11 Field Postal Unit'* published in *The SA Philatelist* starting from October 1978 by Cmdt. Chris Opperman, the then Officer Commanding of 11 Field Postal Unit. In the first article he wrote: *"There has been some criticism of the unit in the past for not advertising its activities in advance. However, there are regulations within which the Unit operates... Additionally, at times the FPO's have been swamped with requests for date stamp impressions, a service for which they are not geared. However, the Unit is desirous of assisting collectors as far as possible..."*

THE FIELD POST OFFICE SYSTEM IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA

Owing to circumstances on the SWA/Angola border an extensive investigation concerning mail distribution in the operational area was undertaken in December 1975. This investigation led to the establishment on 5 January 1976 of an organized mail distribution system in the operational area with Grootfontein as base. Field post office sections followed at Ondangwa, Oshakati, Rundu and Katima Mulilo.

Following this, 14 members from 11 FPU were deployed at Grootfontein to establish an efficient mail distribution system in the operational area. FPO 2 became operational on 2 January 1976.

On 1 July 1982 the main Mail Distribution Office was transferred from Field Post Office 2 (FPO2) at Grootfontein to FPO 1 at Pretoria. A direct air-mail dispatch from Pretoria twice a week replaced the field postal service by which parcels from the Republic were sent by train to Grootfontein via De Aar, Upington and Windhoek. Direct airmail dispatches from Air Force Base Waterkloof to Grootfontein, Ondangwa/Oshakati, Rundu and Mpacha were undertaken twice weekly by SAFAIR (fig. 9 and fig.10).

In 1986 the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, presented the Unit with a citation in acknowledgement of 10 years of uninterrupted service in the operational area. In 1989 a special commemorative cover was issued to celebrate the 25th anniversary of 11 FPU (fig.11).

11 FIELD POSTAL UNIT AS PART OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE (SANDF)

During the integration process of the non-statutory forces in 1994 at Bloemfontein and during *Operation Boleas* in 1998 in Lesotho 11 FPU also played a role in supporting the SANDF.

Since the SANDF's involvement in peacekeeping operations in Africa in 2000, 11 Field Postal Unit was re-activated to deliver a field postal service to the SANDF and its deployed members. Field Post Office 3 (FPO3) was then established at the Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria to handle all mail to and from the mission areas.

FPO 3 at Air Force Base Waterkloof is the heartbeat of the unit's operations and its main dispatching hub. FPO 3 currently renders a valuable service to the troops deployed in the mission areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR).

The activities of 11 FPU are

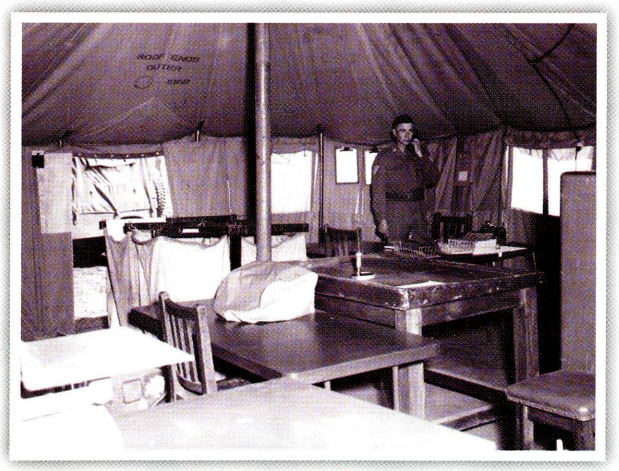


Fig.7: The inside of a Field Post Office somewhere on the border during the early stages of the Border War.

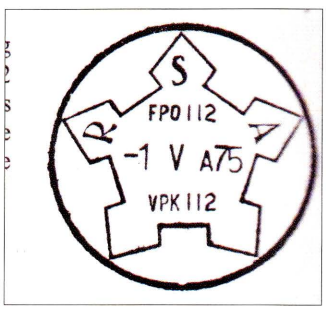


Fig. 8: An example of the new design of the datestamp. In this case 11 FPU operated Field Post Office 112 during a exercise with the code name 'De Wet II', held near Bloemfontein from 14 April to 1 May 1975.

regulated by the Post Office Act as well as certain regulations applicable to postal services in South Africa. Under these circumstances only South African Post Office employees may be utilised to serve in the unit. These post office or former post office personnel, are utilised as soldiers where they assist in fulfilling the critical role of rendering an efficient field postal service to and from soldiers deployed in Central Africa and their loved ones at home.

On 9 October 2012, the South African Post Office celebrated World Post Day by issuing a set of 10 commemorative postage stamps and two special first-day covers in recognition of the excellent services rendered by 11 Field Postal Unit (11 FPU) to the SANDF and its personnel wherever they may be deployed during operations and large-scale exercises.

The self-adhesive stamp sheet is die-cut in the shape of Africa which is symbolic of the services rendered by 11 FPU to the members of the SANDF deployed in the mission areas in Central Africa.

The stamps depict a variety of activities relating to the Unit. These include parcels being accepted at Field Post Office 3, Air Force Base, Waterkloof; parcels being scanned before being dispatched; mail loaded into a Hercules C130 aircraft at Air Force Base, Waterkloof from where it is transported to the various mission areas in Africa; soldiers awaiting the arrival of mail from home in front of a typical Field Post Office in the mission areas; FPO personnel checking mail as well as soldiers receiving parcels and mailing letters.

When the set of stamps were issued in 2012 there were eight different FPOs operating in Africa (figs. 12 and 13). Being the following:

Field Post Office 3: Air Force Base, Waterkloof

FPO 31: Munigi Base, Goma (DRC)

FPO 312: Goma (DRC)



Fig. 10: Registered letter mailed at Field Post Office No. 10 in Oshakati in 1987. This letter was handed in at the civilian post office in Oshakati on 24 August 1987. The cover was then forwarded to FPO 10 on the 25 August 1987. Due to the fact that this letter was forwarded by a military member serving with 25 Fd Squadron it had to censored. Note the cachet to indicate that the letter was censored. The free franking privilege was not applicable in the case because the member preferred to hand in the item at the local civilian post office.

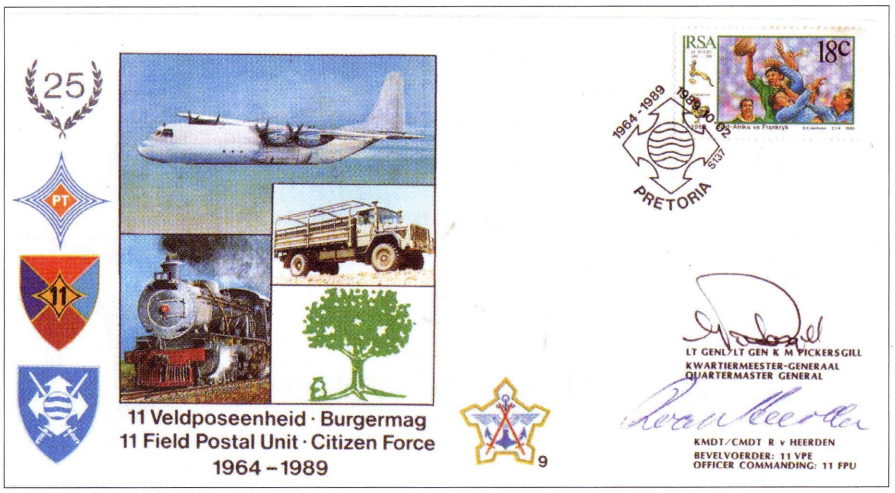


Fig. 11: Commemorative cover issued in 1989 for the 25th anniversary of 11 Field Post Office signed by the Quarter Master General of the Defence Force, Lt Gen K.M. Pickersgill and the OC of 11 FPU Cmdt Rudi van Heerden.



Fig. 9: Personnel of FPO/VPK 10 in Oshakati in South West Africa in front of the newly inaugurated Field Post Office building. The members wearing blue berets are from left to right: Cmdt. Jopie van der Walt (1981-1985), Maj Rudi van Heerden (1985 -1999) and Capt Pieter Cooks.

FPO 313: Likasi, Lumbumbashi (DRC)

FPO 33: Kinshasa (DRC)

FPO 34: El Fasher (Sudan)

FPO 341: Mellit (Sudan)

FPO 35: Bangui (Central African Republic)

Members of the SANDF proceeding on operational duty with the United Nations and African Union peacekeeping forces are issued with postcards by 11 Field Postal Unit which they can to send to relatives with their correct mailing address. During the 2007/2008 financial year FPO 3 at Waterkloof Air Force Base handled 6,969 outgoing parcels to SANDF members deployed in the different mission areas in Central Africa. This went up to 14,964 parcels in the 2012/2013 financial year. The total amount of postage affixed to incoming mail for FY 2012/2013 exceeded R600,000.

CONCLUSION

11 Field Postal Unit plays an integral part in the upkeep morale of soldiers deployed in the South African National Defence Force. The Unit is responsible for getting that all important letter or package filled with 'goodies' from home to the deployment areas.

They have lived up to their motto: "we will deliver whatever it takes" and they have maintained the traditions and service excellence of their predecessors over the past 100 years and they continue to do so today.

The unit has made great progress over the past years; it has increased customer confidence and ensured overall customer satisfaction. The unit has extended its range of services at FPO 3 to include electronic money transfers, PostBank transactions, payment of municipal accounts, prepaid phone cards, prepaid Internet services, the purchasing of stationery and various other value-adding services.

Sources:

- Hasso Reisener, *The Special Commemorative Postmarks Cachets and Covers of South Africa 1892-1975.*
- Cmdt Chris Opperman, 1978 *'The History of 11 Field Postal Unit'* published in *The SA Philatelist* from October.
- Lt Col (Ret) Rudi van Heerden, , Summer 2013 edition, *'World Post Day – The importance of mail'* published in *The Reserve Force Volunteer.*
- Dr Jim Findlay, RDPSA, Collection on the involvement of the SANDF in peacekeeping missions in Africa.
- Anon, 1903, *The Anglo-Boer War, October 11th, 1899 – May 31st, 1902,* An album upwards of five hundred photographic engravings,, A picture record of the movements of the British, Colonial and Boer forces engaged in conflict, Cape Town.

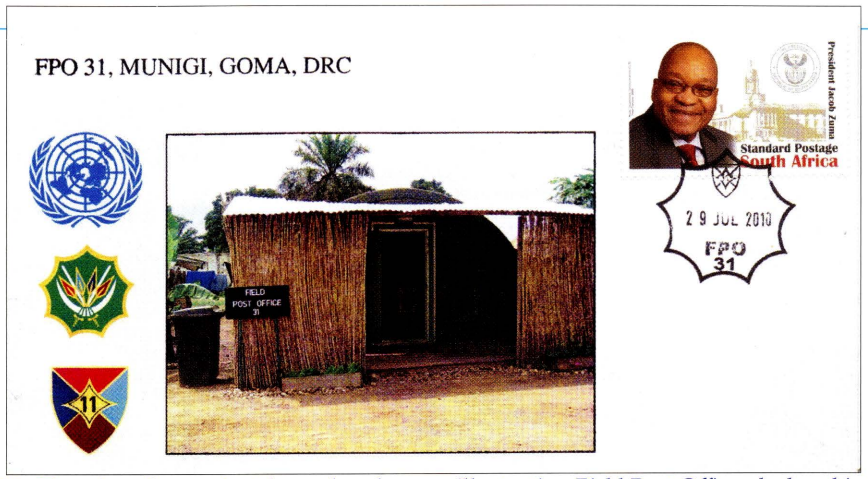
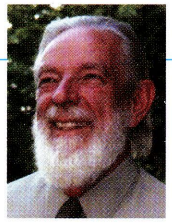


Fig. 12: There have been privately produced covers illustrating Field Post Offices deployed in the Peace Missions that the SANDF is involved in: FPO 32 in Bujumbura in Burundi, FPO 312 in Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and FPO 32 also in Goma at an earlier stage. The above image represents just one of these privately produced covers.



Fig. 13: Examples of all the datestamps of the various FPO's used in Africa up to 2012 when the set of postage stamps were issued. The design of the datestamps is based on the SANDF and SA Army logos.

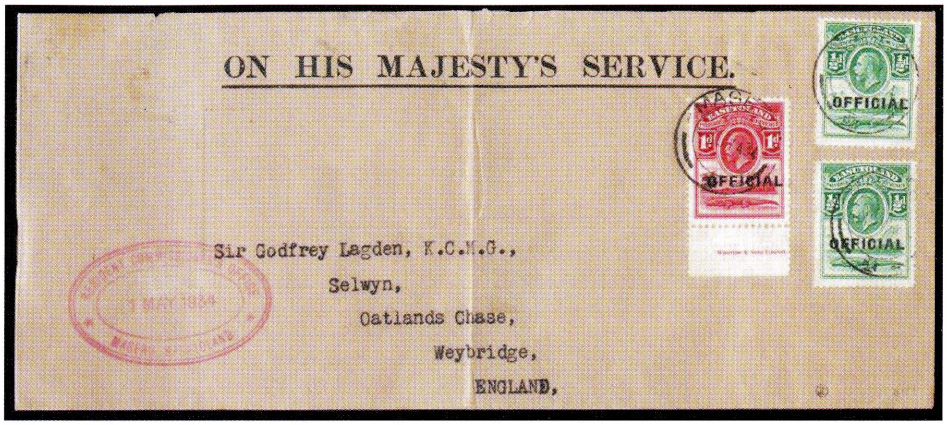


Basoetoeland: 'Onnodige' seëls op ampskoevert haal rekordprys

deur Joh Groenewald, Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging (Jhb)

English Summary

A record price of £15,000 was paid for a Basutoland cover, being one with three of the 'Official' stamps of 1934. At the time the editor of *The South African Philatelist* doubted the necessity for these stamps. After a small number of the stamps were used, the 'Officials' were withdrawn and the unused remainders sent to be destroyed in Pretoria – which raises a question about the origin of mint copies.



Die rekordprys van £15,000 is vir hierdie koevert betaal. Sir Godfrey Lagden, die geadresseerde, was van 1893 tot 1901 die Britse resident-kommissaris vir Basoetoeland. Die koevert gedateer 1 Mei 1934 het het die rooi ovaal-kantoorstempel van die Resident- Kommissaris in Maseru.

SO pas is 'n rekordprys van £15,000 behaal vir 'n Basoetoelandse koevert uit die land se seëltydperk, wat met die verskyning van Basoetoeland se eerste vaste reeks op 1 Desember 1933 begin het.

Dit is in Junie 2014 betaal vir 'n koevert met drie van die destydse seëls met die oordruk 'Official' [1].

Maar was hierdie offisiële seëls ooit nodig ? Tagtig jaar gelede het die redakteur van *The SA Philatelist*, dr J H Harvey Pirie RDPSA, nie so gedink nie. 'n Mens is geneig om met hom saam te stem.

Amptelike pos word tradisioneel tog gewaarmerk met 'n formele kantoorstempel op die voorkant van die koevert, wat in die poswese beskou word as 'n frankeermerk wat bevestig dat die item posvry versend word. Boonop word amptelike 'in diens'-koeverte gebruik.

Nadat die posmeester van Maseru op navraag laat weet het dat die '**Official**'-seëls onttrek is, het Pirie moeite gedoen om uit te vind wat die storie is. Ná verskeie weersprekings deur die waarnemende staatsekretaris van die Britse koloniale administrasie in Maseru, het die volgende geblyk :

Vier waardes van Basoetoland se eerste vaste reeks, die ½d, 1d, 2d en 6d, is deur die Staatsdrukker in Pretoria oorgedruk met swart blok-hoofletters OFFICIAL. Van elke waarde is 6,000 oorgedruk.

Hiervan is 4500 behou deur die (Suid-Afrikaanse) Posmeester-generaal en 25 velle van 60 seëls van elke waarde, dws 1500 van elk, is aan die posmeester van Maseru gestuur.

Die posmeester het 5 velle van elk, dus 300 seëls van elke waarde, aan die staatsekretariaat gelewer [2].

Die seëls is alleenlik deur die Sekretariaat (kantoor van die Resident-Kommissaris) gebruik, en nie deur enige ander staatskantoor nie, en was bedoel vir amptelike korrespondensie na buitelandse bestemmings [3].

Geen seëls is deur die poskantoor verkoop nie.

Volgens die posmeester het die gebruik van die seëls op 24 Januarie 1934 begin. Op 25 Junie 1934 is die seëls onttrek, die origes in die kantoor is in die kluis toegesluit, en die hele balans in Maseru is op 24 November 1934 teruggestuur na Pretoria, om vernietig te word saam met die voorraad wat in Pretoria was.

Die opgawe lyk só [2]:

Ontvang	*Gebruik*	*Terug*	
½d	300	27	273
1d	300	38	262
2d	300	58	242
6d	300	30	270

Die meeste gebruikte 'Official'-seëls het die Maseru-stempel van 8 Junie 1934, wat dui op gunsafstempeling. Die Maseru-posmeester het reeds op 13 Junie 1934 laat weet die seëls is onttrek [4].

Een van die koeverte met datum 8 Junie 1934 het 'n



Die meeste posvars 'Official'-seëls het marginale velrand, en party is uit hoeke van die seëlvel met velrand aan twee kante. Basoetoeland se vaste reeks het 'n krokodil (kwêna) afgebeeld – die totemdier van die Sotho se groot baKwêna-volksgroep.



Die stel met die Koninklike Toer-stempel van die aand toe die trein in Maseru aangekom het, 28 Februarie 1934. Die seëls was klaarblyklik langs mekaar op 'n koevert en is afgeweek.

pragtige blok van vier van die ½d-seël en 'n ander het 'n horisontale paar van die ½d plus 'n ½d-paar van die Unie se Offisieel-oorgedrukte seël (Springbok) [5].

'n Amptelike bruin koevert (On His Majesty's Service) met 'n horisontale paar van die 1d het ook die stempel van 8 Junie 1934 [6] terwyl 'n ander OHMS-koevert met 'n 1d-seël nie gestempel is nie [7].

'n Stel van die seëls bestaan met die spesiale stempel (kroon op ovaal) van die koninklike toer deur prins George, die hertog van Kent [8]. Die koninklike trein het op Woensdagaand 28 Februarie 1934 uit Bloemfontein in Maseru aangekom, en vroegoggend op Vrydag 2 Maart 1934 vertrek [9].

'n Aantal ongebruikte eksemplare met die 'Official'-oordruk is bekend. Die meeste hiervan is marginale eksemplare, met die velrand aan die onderkant of aan die bokant. Sulke stelle is in onlangse jare verkoop [10].

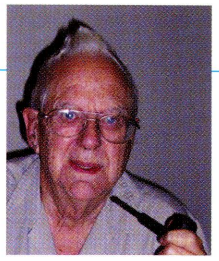
Nouja, as die seëls in Maseru almal op pos gebruik moes word, en geen seëls is aan die publiek verkoop nie, waar kom die ongebruiktes vandaan? Die Stanley Gibbons-katalogus meen daar bestaan seker tien ongebruikte stelle [11].

Die vraag ontstaan, het hierdie posvars marginale stelle by die agterdeur van die Staatsdrukker in Pretoria uitgesluip voordat die hele voorraad vernietig is ?

Pirie het in sy skrywes as redakteur van *The SA Philatelist* ernstige bedenkinge oor hierdie seëls gehad. Eerstens, of Basoetoeland se 'Officials' ooit nodig was. Andersyds, oor die herkoms van seëls wat op die mark verskyn – wat is die herkoms daarvan ? het hy gevra.

Dit kan ons seker weer vra. Miskien het Pirie dinge geweet wat hy nie op skrif gestel het nie. Sekere doenighede by die Staatsdrukker in die 1930s het wel aan die lig gekom, trouens in die hof. Maar oor die Basoetoeland sal ons seker nooit weet nie.

1. Lot 855, Cavendish Auctions, veiling 767, 18 Junie 2014.
2. *The SA Philatelist,* Maart 1935, p 35.
3. Brief van waarnemende regering-sekretaris, *The SA Philatelist*, November 1934, p 165.
4. Brief aangehaal in *The SA Philatelist,* Julie 1934, p 108.
5. David Brandon, 2014.
6. Lot 515, Harmers Londen, veiling 28 Mei 2008.
7. Lot 256, Grosvenor, 19-20 November 2003.
8. Lot 48, Phillips-veiling, Londen, 14 September 1989.
9. *The Special & Commemorative Postmarks, Cachets & Covers of South Africa 1892-1975,* Dr Hasso O Reisener RDPSA. Collectors Mail Auctions, Cape Town, 1978. P 25.
10. Verskillende posvars stelle van vier was in lot 82, Ivy, Shreve & Mader, New York, 19-20 June 1991; lot 25, Spink, 8 May 2003 ; en lot 428 asook lot 429, Spink, 9 Maart 2005.
11. *Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps* 1840-1970, 2010. p 92.



A Second Forged 1/-Type 1 Inverted Print

by M. J. H. Tonking, S A Stamp Study Circle.

Recently a second forged 1/- SWA Type 1 with an inverted overprint has surfaced. It was found by Jan van Beukering in a general collection (forgery 2).In this case it is on a single English inscribed stamp and is considerably cruder than that reported in *The South African Philatelist* of June 2003. Its appearance is unlikely to fool the discerning collector.

Comparison of Measurements

	Genuine	Forgery 1	Forgery 2
South West	14.5mm	15.1mm	16.0mm
Africa	8.5mm	8.5mm	9.0mm
Distance between lines of overprint*	14.0mm	13.0mm	14.0mm

*Measured from top of last 'a' in Africa to bottom of the right arm of the 'W' in West.



Genuine **Forgery 1** **Forgery 2**

Firstly the forger took little care in ensuring the length of 'South West' which was incorrect in forgery 2.

It is 16.0mm compared with 14.5mm in the genuine overprint. The only measurement the forger managed to get right was the distance of 14.0mm between the lines of overprint.

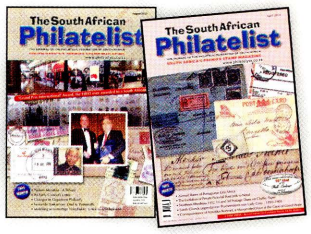
Secondly, the letters themselves are quite unlike the genuine overprint. In particular the letters 'S', 'o' and 'h' are obviously considerably different to the genuine overprint.

No doubt other forged examples will surface in time but hopefully they will be few and far between.

Reference: *The SA Philatelist,* June 2003, pages 68 and 69.

Acknowledgment: Assistance from J. van Beukering

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

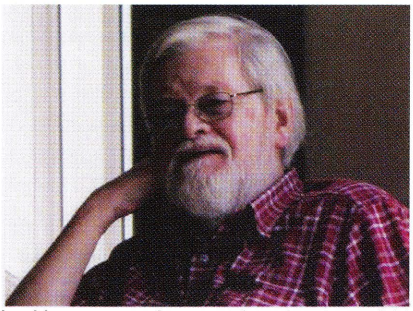


The Philatelic Federation represents all levels of collectors. Accordingly, the aim of its Journal - *The SA Philatelist*, is to do the same. It is important to maintain a balance; to be sufficiently technical to appeal to the classic philatelist and broad enough to interest the average club collector. For subscription and circulation or enquiries, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/Subscriptions Manager: PO Box 131600, Benoryn 1504.
email: pfsasec@mweb.co.za
Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304
Advertising: Rates available by emailing: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

TONY HITCHCOCK

On 26 October 2014 the philatelic community lost another well known philatelist. Tony's passion for collecting Great Britain Postal stationery was well known. In 2006 at the National Stamp Show he was awarded a Silver for GB Letter Cards. In 2012 he received a Vermeil for his exhibit of GB Queen Victoria Postal Stationery and a Large Silver for GB Telegraph Forms. Tony was a member of the South African Stamp Study Circle and was elected as Hon. President in 2008, a position he held for five years. He was also a member of the GB Society of SA and the RSA Stamp Study Group.

Tony's wife Audrey sent out an email shortly after his sudden death which explained that Tony had passed away in his sleep early that morning.



There had been no indication that things could be going wrong, although he had been complaining of nausea. He had a spent great day previously with his philatelic friends, and in the evening watched an important rugby match. Audrey said that the shock had not hit home yet and she was trying to be Pollyanna and looked back at a very happy life of more than 50 years together. Her wonderful family have been a great support at this time. Audrey continued saying she is very grateful that Tony suffered no pain at all, just went in his sleep at the age of 77.

Tony was one of the first members of the Highway Society and was in conjunction with the late Howard Lenton responsible for starting the first stamp and coin fair in Natal which was run by the Highway Society at the Umdoni Centre in Pinetown.

Our sincere condolences to his wife Audrey and the family.

Fraud Alert from APS

American Philatelic Society
100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte,
PA 16823 | 814-933-3803; Fax 814-933-6128

ALL MEMBERS PLEASE BEWARE: An individual or group has been reported to APS as using the name of past APS President, John Hotchner, in a scam requiring a substantial cash deposit (which is then stolen) as basis for help in selling a collection. Members should be on guard against any such offer. There is no circumstance in which a cash deposit for being bonded should be required to sell your collection. Mr. Hotchner is not associated with any commercial venture involved in buying or selling collections, and has no involvement of any sort with this scam.

PLEASE REPORT CALLS AND ANY INFORMATION: We are trying to gather as much information as we can in order to turn this over to the authorities. If you have been contacted by these people, please call the APS at 814-933-3812 or email Complaint Manager Wendy Masorti and provide any details you have. And if you have given money to these people, please be sure to contact us and provide details as we can use this information to build a case. Even if you previously contacted APS regarding this matter, please call or email AGAIN so that we can properly document your information. Several APS staff members have been receiving these calls and may not have collected all pertinent information that we are now documenting – so please call again as all calls are now being directed to our Complaint Manager, Wendy Masorti.

HELP GET THE WORD OUT: Everyone please help get the word out on this so that fellow collectors are not taken advantage of. Clubs please inform all your members.

Smalls

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 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

WANTED: The director of a Russian 'Interschool 43' is looking to receive philatelic material for their school. Contact: The manager: Valera Ivanov.
Saratov Region. City:Balashov
F.Engelsa 26 – 1. postal code:412316
mailto:infinitounis@gmail.com

EXCHANGE: An English high school teacher, studying culture and history of postal services, and who organizes a small philatelic club of 15 students, asks you to send stamps to share with the club. She will exchange stamps from Russia. Mailing address: Oleg Viktorovich. Rudneva St 61a-26. Tula. Russia. 300026

FOR SALE: Postcards of Cape Town and environs. 1960-2000. All different - 670 cards. Hand picked mint/used. Private issued postcards included. Price negot. Contact: brummerb@hawcweb.co.za 043 726 2858.

WANTED: Jean François Remy is a French Polar philatelic collector and collects all polar bases, SANAE, ships and icebreakers. He is trying to contact somebody to help him post covers that he sends with South Africa stamps.6 Rue Martin Luther King. 44640 LE Pellerin. France. mailto: jfremy36@gmail.com

Make a note:

As you probably know, our next National, the 2015 one, will be in Cape Town and will be led by Alan Rogers. This event is scheduled to take place in the Cape Town City Hall from the 14 - 17 October 2015.



The impressive Cape Town City Hall is a large Edwardian building in the city centre, built in 1905. It is located on the Grand Parade, west of the Castle and is built from honey-coloured 'oolitic' limestone imported from Bath in England. An ideal venue for our 2015 event.

For those who are aware how Federation's succession arrangements run, will know that Federation's VP is now SAPDA's President, Steve van den Hurk, who will lead the team for the 2016 National Stamp Exhibition to be run by SAPDA in Gauteng.

Comic Corner

Stamps that make us SMILE

by Volker Janssen,
Fish Hoek & Royal Philatelic Society

The 27th episode of :
Errors on Stamps...



'A MATTER OF GRAVITY !'

In 1981 Zambia issued a series of stamps showing images of traditional life in the country.

The stamp of 30n shows a female 'Makishi Tightrope Dancer', hanging upside down with her legs over a rope. Part of this tradition is the colourful face and body painting.

Only one thing which the artist who designed the stamp did obviously not consider is the fact that due to the gravity on planet earth it is impossible for a lady hanging in this position to keep her breasts in place...

Local Events

exhibition news invited for all future local events

STAMP FAIRS: Fairs, all featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, are run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area. Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth. Dates, locations & contact persons/detail are:

• *QSA or QUICK STAMP AUCTIONS* - monthly auction of quality & exciting material on the 3rd Saturday of each month at alternate venues. On 'odd' months namely, May, July, Sep, etc. auction held at the Victoria Cross Lodge, 26th Ave, Menlo Park (westwards off N1 highway, 'Atterbury Rd' off-ramp). On 'even' months, (June, Aug etc). auctions are at Ernest Ullman Recreation Centre, Alma St, (off Bowling Ave, from Marlboro M1 turn-off), Sandton. Auctions are run by two knowledgeable collector-exhibitors, Cedric Roché, RDPSA (also an international judge) & Paul van Zeyl.
Contact Paul on 076 124 9055.

• *WESTERN CAPE STAMP FAIR:* Durbanville 1st Saturday each month from 09h00 at the Durbanville Library, Cnr Oxford & Koeberg Roads, Durbanville, Western Cape. Contact Ken Joseph on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

• *PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:* 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.

• *TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:* Afrikaanse Filatelie-vereniging Pretoria. Every first Saturday at the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact rev Cassie Carstens on 012 653 2279.

• *SANDTON STAMP FAIR:* 2nd Saturday of every month; at the Kyalami Country Club, ***433 Maple Road, Kyalami.*** Contact Clinton Goslin on 083 272 9367.

• *KZN STAMP FAIR:* Last Sunday of all months, except December; Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, mdco@telkomsa.net.

• *EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:*

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Last Saturday of all months, except December; No longer at Impala Community Centre, Elizabeth Road. NOW at Benoni Lake Club.

MAJOR *Philatelic Events*

6 - 8 March '15
HONG KONG 2015 - 31st FIAP Asian International Stamp Exhibition
Commissioner TBA

29 May - 04 June '16
NEW YORK 2016 - USA
www.ny2016.org
Commissioner:
Peter van der Molen
RDPSA
FIP Patronage

Durbanville Stamp Fair is now on the 2nd Saturday of the month. The venue is: **D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig,** corner of Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions and a map are available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph & Robert Harm. (028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287)

Western Cape Stamp Fair Activities:
Contact person is Ken Joseph - on 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

• Venue: The Victorian Secret. Corner of Russell & Woburn St, Benoni; LAST Saturday of each month at 2:00 pm.
Contact: Jimmy Mitchell, at jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

Meetings are held every second and 4th Monday of the month at 8.00pm at the Athenaeum, Camp Ground Road, Newlands.
Visitors are always welcome.
Contacts: Mary Rogers 0729461767
or 021 5582662
Andrew Mclaren 0737542856
021 6844361 (work)

STELLENBOSCH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting - first Tuesday of the month at 19h00.
Venue - Le Donjon, La Societé, La Clemence, Webersvallei Road, Stellenbosch.
Activities include internal & external exhibitions, visiting speakers, informative, instructive talks and demonstrations. Monthly Newsletter *with information on local philatelic activities: exhibitions, stamp fairs, society meetings; includes semi technical articles on matters of philatelic interest authored locally or abstracted from international journals.*

Visitors are welcome at all meetings

BELLVILLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meet every second Wednesday of the month Auditorium of the Bellville Library in Charl van Aswegen Road, Bellville. Meetings start at 19h00 to 21h00. Meetings consists of club cup competitions, workshops and fun evenings where a specific theme is selected for the evening. Members from other societies are regularly invited.
Contact: *Chairperson*: Wobbe Vegter; 072 425 6301; wvegter@xsinet.co.za
Secretary: Reanie de Villiers; 082 567 0353; philately@netpoint.co.za
website: http://bellvillephilatelic.tripod.com
Programme:
14 Jan 2015 - All Members' Night & 5/6 Page Cup
11 Feb 2015 - One Page, Cups & AGM
11 Mar 2015 - Open Auction



WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meeting Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier Street, Auckland Park. For further information contact the President :
Herbie Schaffler RDPSA - 082 722 7604.
Dates for Society Meetings for 2014 *always on a Wednesday at 20h00*

Eurocircle Stamp Study
Meetings for 2014 in the Captain's Table at Woodmead ***on the last Wednesday of each month at 20h00*** (except December)

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 7896357
Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.
Future Meeting dates:
Jan 21. 2015 - Africa and its islands.

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716
Contact: • Alistair Mackenzie *(Chairman)* Tel: 011 7687565
• Ian Walker *(Secretary)* Tel: 011 4721161
Calendar of Events
January 21 2015 - AGM and Exhibit

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula.Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests gather once a month. FHPS is now reaching a wider audience on the internet since launching their own website. Please have a look and maybe get ideas or inspiration for your own society.
email: info.fhps@info
Website: www.fhps.info
Volker Janssen *FHPS Secretary*

REGION 3:

Pretoria, Mpumalanga, Limpopo

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.
* Alex Visser *(President)* 012 803 1881
* Steve Marsh *(Vice-President)* 012 656 0493
Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history. Monthly newsletter.

THEMATICS SA PRETORIA CHAPTER

Meeting every 1st Saturday of the month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant and active group of attendees – lots of expertise amongst them. Loads to share, so come along and join in.

TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES:
Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Team of your **forward meeting** programme so that the information may be published timeously

AFRIKAANSE FILATELEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematiese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrief '*Die Posduif*' verskyn elke maand

POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month,
Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124.
email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for the fun (one-page)

TBVC STUDY GROUP

Contact: chairperson: Jan de Jong. *011 839 2031 djhome@iburst.co.za*. Secretary Eugene du Plooy; Connie Liebenberg, editor of the Newsletters. Meeting 1st Saturday of the month at 09:15am at the Adami Stamp Fair in Pretoria. PO Box 8727, Centurion 0046. email: eugene@umalusi.org.za. Connie Liebenberg. P O Box33378, Glenstantia 0010. Tel: 012 345 3616. jacoli@mweb.co.za

RSA SEËLSTUDIEGROEP

Vergader elke 2de Woensdag van elke onewe maand (Januarie, Maart, Mei, Julie ens) by Filateliedienste in Silverton. Doen uitstekende studie en navorsing en publiseer 'n gereelde maandelikse nuusbrief. 10 vm

ADAMI STAMP FAIR

Contact: Paul van Zeyl; first Saturday of the month at the Denis Adami Hall in Queenswood, Pretoria. 12+ dealers in attendance and a good auction every time. * Regular exhibitions organised by Cassie Carstens *(Vice President Region 3)*.
PO Box 50797 WIERDAPARK 0149.
Tel: 012 653 2279 / 082 463 0460
email: dscassie@telkomsa.net

Kwazulu Natal

FOUNDED IN 1911
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL

Meets at 19h30 on the **second Thursday evening** of the month at the Berea Bowling Club, Corner Brand & Furguson Rds, Glenwood Durban.
(January meeting held on the ***third*** *Tuesday)*
'All are welcome'
Contacts:
• Ted Brown *(President)* 083 284 6554
• Bev McNaught-Davis *(Vice- President)* 031 904 1522
• Harold Deg *(Secretary)* 084 222 1123
...'Stamp Exhibitions' with a theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...

HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Westville Round Table Hall, on the corner of Siringa Road and Maryvale Road, next to the Westville Athletics Club.
An open invitation to members of all the other Philatelic Societies and members of the public to join us for our meetings held on the SECOND Saturday of every month.

Established in 1924
MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
FUN WITH STAMPS

President: Dave Wyllie. 082 926 8888. Email: davewyllie@telkomsa.net
President's Deputy: Marianne de Jager. 082 853 3361 Email: mdj@iuncapped.co.za
Treasurer: Ruth Sykes. 082 402 2103. Email: rsykes@absamail.co.za
Secretary: Aubrey Bowles. 082 558 0283. Email: burncree45@telkomsa.net
Publicity & Monthly Newsletter, information on Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles, burncree45@telkomsa.net
Other committee members: Joyce Hulse; Val de Jager; Gordon Bennett; Franklin van der Spuy; Tony Evans; Julia Evans. **Meetings**:

Due to unforeseen circumstances the monthly Executive Committee Meetings will be changed to the THIRD SATURDAY of every month. Same venue. Same time.

at St Mathews Parish Hall, Hayfields, at 16h00. The Thematics Group meets every FIRST Saturday of the month at 09h00 at 26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville. Visitors always welcome.

OTHER KZN CLUB INFO:

• ***Hibiscus Coast Philatelic Society,***
Louise Oswin Residence, 1 Beach road Southport 4230. PO Box 228. Anerley 4230. **Meetings**: 3rd Saturday of the month at 14h00. ***Contact***: Noel Lavery: 039 695 1642, Cell 082 440 5501
e-mail noel@accessweb.co.za
Secretary: Louise Oswin. Tel 039 681 3265
e mail: oswin@telehost.co.za cell 079 505 6044

KZN STAMP FAIRS

• ***Kloof Country Club,*** Victory Road (off Abrey Rd.), Kloof on the last Sunday of the month. ***Contact***: Bev McNaught-Davis Tel.031 904 1522 email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• ***Bluff Stamp Fair***: at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban on the 1st Saturday of the month from 08h00 to 13h00. ***Contact***: John Bracey
Tel.: 031 266 1020 Cell.: 079 465 7468
email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

• *President:* Robert Cummings. Tel: 041 961 0645. Cell: 083 326 7294.
• Dave Brown *(Vice President)*. 041 360 4025.
• Rodney Maclachlan *(Secretary Treasurer)* 072 619 5409.
This society meets at Bible Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave, Cotswold.

PROPOSED MEETING DATES
all on a Monday evening:
1 Dec '14.
Proposed meeting dates for 2015
12 January ; 2 February ; 2 March (AGM);
13 April ; 11 May ; 1 June; 6 July;
3 August ; 7 September; 5 October;
9 November; 30 November (President's Night).


Sandafayre
SERIOUS ABOUT STAMPS
You'll be surprised at what you'll find in our new even bigger auctions
LOTS FROM £15 TO £15,000
FREE SCANS
NO CREDIT CARD CHARGES
FAST & SECURE SHIPPING
FULL MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
For our latest auctions visit:
www.sandafayre.com
To request a catalogue by email: stamp@sandafayre.com
or phone: +44 (0)1565 653214 quoting this magazine.
SANDAFAYRE, PARKGATE, KNUTSFORD, WA16 8DX, UK.

SPINK

LONDON
1666

RHODESIA DOUBLE HEAD ISSUE FROM THE VESTEY COLLECTION

SOLD BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

18 MARCH 2015 | LONDON





For more information please contact **David Parsons**
Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4072 | **Fax:** +44 (0)20 7563 4085 | **Email:** dparsons@spink.com
SPINK LONDON | 69 Southampton Row | Bloomsbury | London | WC1B 4ET

WWW.SPINK.COM