

*****FORERUNNERS

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Fifth Anniversary Special Edition

Sixteen articles dedicated to the pursuit of expanded knowledge and enjoyment in the field of Greater Southern Africa Philately including: The Anglo-Boer War, Botswana, Interprovincials, Namibia, Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zululand, The Cape of Good Hope, New Republic, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Griqualand West.

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Rae Wolpe, 15 High St. Medway, MA 02053 USA - Areas of Expertise: Cape triangles.

* * Individuals desiring to serve as a panel member, are invited to contact the Panel Chair.* *

Editorial Notes

Welcome to the special Fifth Anniversary Edition of Forerunners. Because of the number of articles (and wonderful they are), this issue strays from the normal content course. With the exception of the feature articles and classifieds sections, all other features are absent this time around. However, as you will read, the nature and scope of the articles more than compensate.

For purposes of presentation, the articles have been organized into two sections. The first includes pieces covering stamp issuing countries/periods excluding the pre-Union states and republics. Section two consists of articles focusing upon the pre-Union entities. The latter was done in acknowledgement of the Society's founding designation as "The Pre-Union South Africa Study Group". Thanks to our President, Guy Dillaway, for his kind editorial assistance with this issue.

As Editor, I wish to extend my gratitude to the authors from Canada, England, Holland, New Zealand, Republic of South Africa and the United States who graciously contributed to this Special Edition. As mentioned in the previous issue, the driving force behind this one was to have at least one article covering each of the stamp-issuing entities/eras falling within the Society's scope - a lofty goal, no doubt; and one which was nearly achieved.

In closing, I want to say that I am very proud of all that we have accomplished over the past five years since our very humble beginnings. This is in no small part due to the very hard and dedicated effort of a large number of the membership. Thank you one and all.

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Illustrated Postcards & Covers: Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 ...

By John Campbell, New Zealand

(Note: The covers and postcards shown in this article are featured in a book published by the author in June 1992. With over 220 pages, it contains many black and white illustrations. The book will be on display at STaMpsHOW 92 during the Society's Fifth Anniversary Convention.)

About three years ago, whilst browsing through my Boer War illustrated material, I was intrigued by two items. One was a printed postcard from the Ladysmith Siege, the other being an attractive blue cover sent from Mafeking, which had been hand-illustrated in pen and ink. This led me to wonder how many of these types of cards were ever produced during the War period. Through correspondence with many fellow collectors, some far more expert than myself, I was truly amazed to discover the many different Patriotic, Propaganda and Illustrated material known, but infrequently recorded. (Photographic postcards have been produced in great numbers, so this study excludes those in the main.)

Hand-illustrated envelopes and postcards primarily were those from soldiers who already had a bit of artistic training, had spare time on their hands and often illustrated their mail before sending it on to family, friends or sweethearts. Likewise, the return mail has been found to also be beautifully adorned!

The cover shown below (111.1) was sent from Gunner Chittenden, to his family back in Kent, England. Sent from Lichtenburg, Transvaal, it passed through Mafeking as the datestamp shows. Is the sender in question wishing for a fast ride home on a shell, away from the battle zone? No doubt he is the illustrator also!

Illustration 1.



Two of the main 'players' in the War were ideal candidates for cartoonists and the press.

Paul Kruger was the farmer, fighter, believer and President to the people of the Transvaal. His image with tope hat, fuzzy beard and domineering stature was the feature of many a postcard and cartoon. The pipe, which he used, inevitably became a symbol for the Boers, including himself.

Joseph Chamberlain, Britain's Colonial Secretary, on the otherhand, gave a different image. Always immaculately dressed in business suit with orchid button-hole and monocle, his enemy used him as a scapegoat to mock the British Government and the Heads-of-State. The British, however, viewed him as the epitome of all that Britain stood for.

Bruno Burger & Othillie of Leipzig (111.2) features a worried Chamberlain, pondering over a fistful of telegrams from the war fronts. Printed in German, it is part of a set of postcards entitled 'Der Boerenkrieg'.

Illustration 2.



Amongst a series of postcards named 'GRUSS VOM KRIEGSSCHAUPLATZ', Kruger appears on quite a number of them. Below (111.3) he appears with his 'Roman Legion' in front of the walls of London. The set was the pipe-smokers.

Note

Below (111.3) he appears with his 'Roman Legion' in front of the walls of London. The set was the pipe-smokers.

Illustration 3.



Numerous publishers and printers within South Africa produced Patriotic covers and postcards, all for the British cause. Amongst the first to appear were the envelopes printed by George Buddricks of Cape Town. Corporal, later Sergeant F. Arthur Stevenson was commissioned to

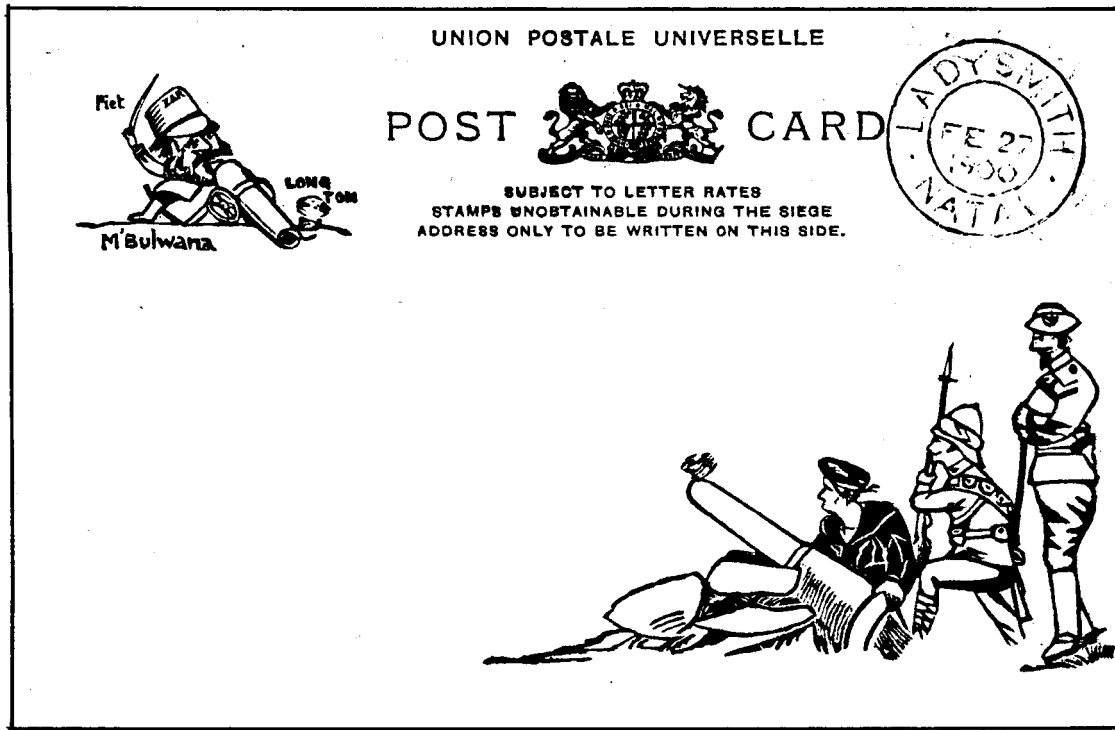
produce multivignette covers, an example of which is shown below (111.4) and dated 16.5.00. Covers such as this were printed in Red and Blue or Black. The 'thumbnail' sketches make interesting viewing, depicting local scenes and the thoughts of home!

Illustration 4.



the Siege area. Printed both sides in Red, some of the
The Ladysmith Siege was featured on a postcard printed postcards
in that town during the Siege. The 'front' is illustrated the date which varies as the Siege lasted for nearly four here
(111.5). The reverse side shows an outline plan of months. have the 'LADYSMITH' 'NATAL' cachet, and

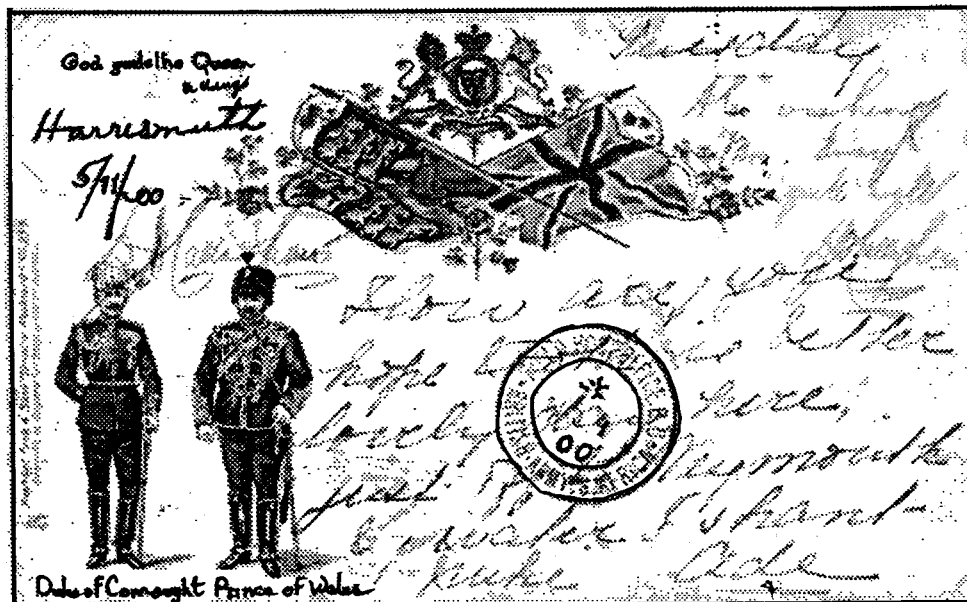
Illustration 5.



British publishers were quick to print a great variety of Patriotic postcards during the war years. Raphael Tuck & Sons were probably the best known and were very prolific in support of the cause, especially with their 'Empire' and 'Peace' series. Many of these postcards were richly

embossed with flags and crests together with Military leaders, soldiers and artillery. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught appear on this card (III. 6) from Harrismith to London on '5.22. 00.'

Illustration 6.



Not to be outdone, C.W. Faulkner commissioned various artists over the war years for the 'Patriotic' series, which first appeared in 1899. Amongst the six sets produced, Colonel Baden-Powell of Mafeking Siege fame appeared on one which is illustrated below.

Illustration 8.

Illustration 7.

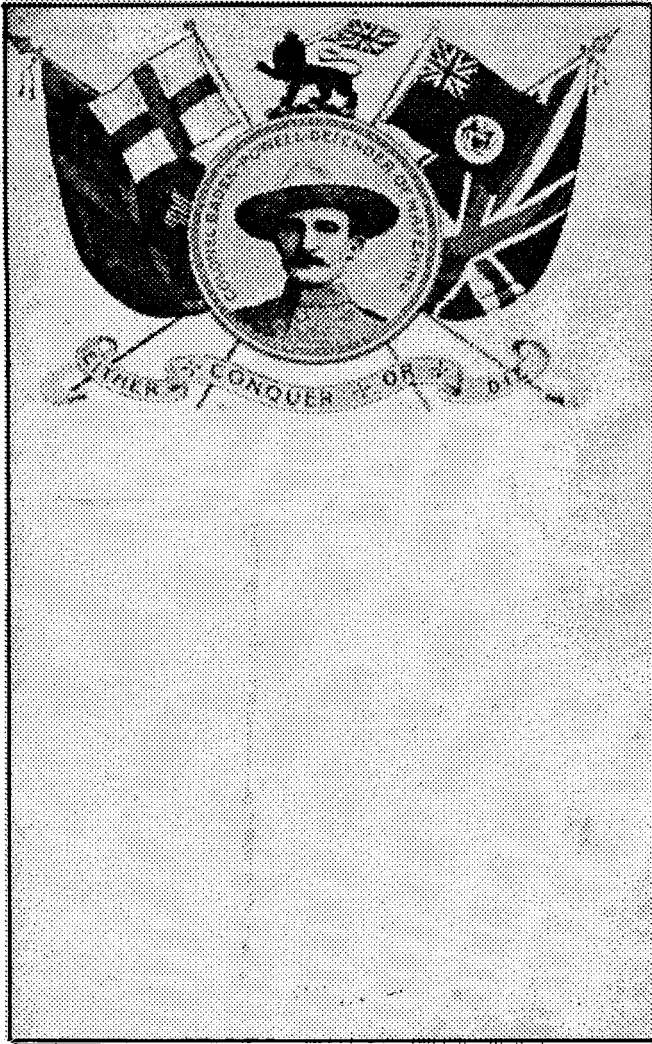
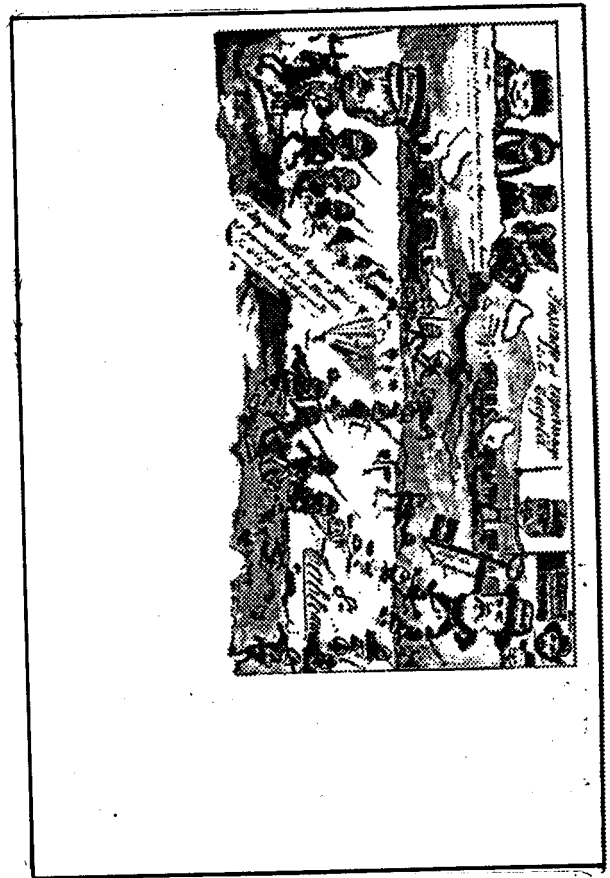


Illustration 9.



Continental publishers matched the opposition without much difficulty in their propaganda fervor. The French artist 'Fredillo' was responsible for some very descriptive cartoons. Some six designs have been recorded. Opposite (Ill. 8) one shows a General with the inevitable telegram, being consoled by Queen Victoria. This is in the author's possession and is printed in Black, with finely bright watercolour as well.

Also printed in French, though printed in Holland are a series of at least three postcards entitled 'Tableau'. The unknown artist really gives the impression of the British as underdogs at the Boer's mercy.

Shown at the right (Ill. 9), is the plight of the British led by General 'Dum Dum' across the Tugela River, by General Joubert, joined by other foreign forces.

The Continental publisher Ernst Rennert of Aussig, issued amongst other subjects, a series of postcards depicting the Boer National Anthem, in verse or music. At least seven versions have been noted, amongst which is the one illustrated below (111.11). The flag of Transvaal is shown proudly alongside the portraits of President Kruger, General Joubert and Dr. Leyds.

Also from Aussig, W. Pleyer published a set of three wing

postcards though not to be accused of showing favoritism to one party, each postcard featured English Generals in South Africa, the German Opposition Party leaders of 1897, or in the example shown here (Ill. 12), the Boer Army leaders along with General de Maureil of the French Foreign Legion who led the volunteer International Brigade. Certainly these two examples show the strength of the Boer forces in the struggle of a war that they finally accepted defeat and surrendered to the British on 31 May 1902, a war that had been fought since 11 October 1899.

Illustration 10.

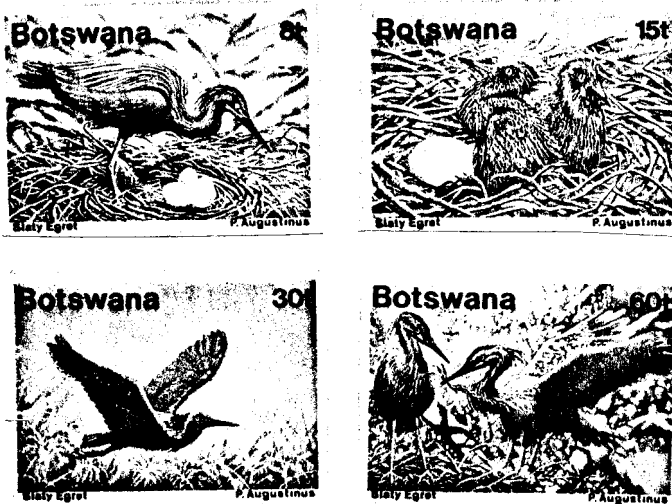


Botswana Issues of the Post Independence Period. . . By Gerard York, United States

The Republic of Botswana gained independence on September 30, 1966 (Scott 1-4), the successor to the former Bechuanaland Protectorate (Scott 5-18, J1-3). It has followed a conservative stamp issuing policy, issuing only 509 reasonably priced stamps and 19 souvenir sheets as of March 23, 1992. These stamp issuance policies have served collectors well, yet it is baffling that this philatelic paradise is not more widely praised and promoted in philatelic circles at large.

Virtually all the stamps depict subject matter about Botswana itself. Topical collectors should note that an overwhelming number of stamps depict the Flora and Fauna of the nation, including endangered species as depicted by the 1989 issue showing the Slaty Egret-Scott 456-459 - Fig. 1.

Figure 1



Featured are birds (1967 definitives, Sc#s 19-32; 1978 definitives, #s 198-214, 289-290; 1982 definitives, #s 303-320, 401-403 and 456a), mammals from hedgehogs

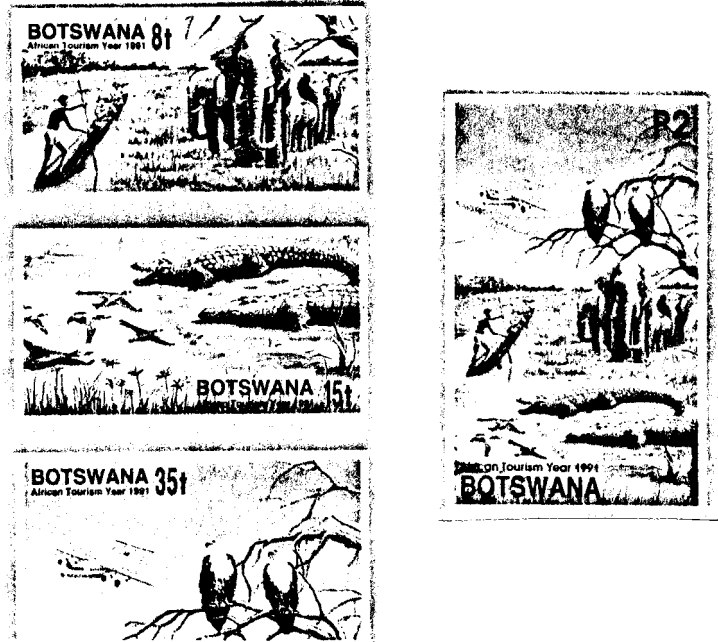
and others to giraffes and zebras (#s 37-39, 77, 169, 182-186; 1987 definitives, 404-423, 480-482, 432-435; J4-7, J8-12; reptiles (#s 243-246), insects (#s 268-273a) and, most recently, a Maron 1992 set of four depicting climbing frogs (Fig.2).

Figure 2.



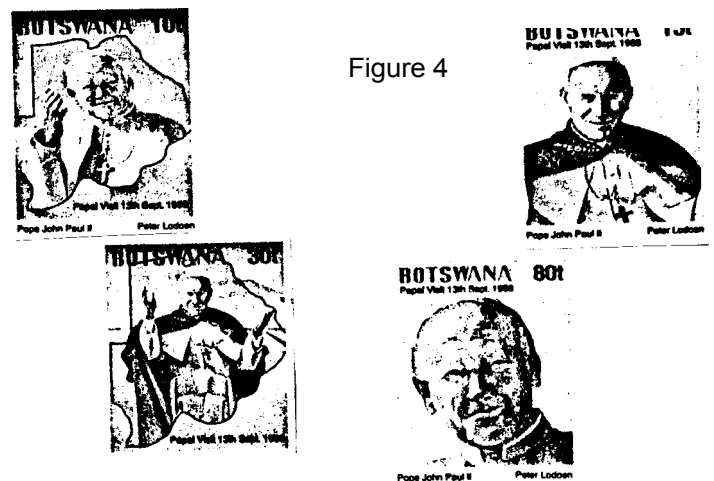
The September 30, 1991 Tourism (Fig. 3) issue depicts elephants on a flood plain (8t), crocodiles basking on a riverbank (15t), and Fish eagles perching as an Air Botswana plane passes (35t). The two pula value combines all three prior designs into a scene from the Okauango Delta that was intended to be incorporated into a souvenir sheet.

Figure 3



Roughly sixteen per cent of Botswana's land has been dedicated as national parks or game reserves (#257, 388a). The Chobe National Park (#37-39) and the Moreni Wildlife Reserve are considered superb in terms of wildlife and setting. The Okauango Delta, depicted on the 1991 Tourism set is also a major tourist area: in the heart of the Kalahari desert, the third largest river in southern Africa spills over 15,000 square kilometers of sand, creating a world of flood plains and reed beds.

Botswana is fifty per cent Christian. A 1988 set of four (Fig. 4) honors the visit of Pope John Paul II.



Many of the nation's 100 or so Christmas stamps and souvenir sheets show indigenous plants and animals, including flowers (#s 128-131a, 221-224, 389-392, 448-451), aloes (#s 143-146), lilies (#s 193-197), fruits (#s 239-242), flowering trees (#s 174-178, 258-261, 483-486), water lilies (#s 291-294), mushrooms (#s 321-324), dragon flies (#s 337-340), butterflies (#s 355-358), wild cucumbers (#s 372-375), wetland grasses (#s 424-427a) and seed pods, the latter set of four being issued November 4, 1991 (Fig.5)

Figure 5



Other Christmas stamps portray Christmas with an African flavor: the 1968 set depicts an African nativity scene (#s 47-50) and the 1969 and 1973 sets (#s 55-57a, 102-105) depict an African mother, child and the Star of Bethlehem in the background. The 20c value of the 1973 set depicts a 'Kgotsa', a village council meeting with the Bible on the ground before the tribal elders and the Star shining in the background.

Some 55% to 60% of the country's population is made up of the Tswana (Botswana) tribe, and Tswana folklore, handicrafts, artifacts and tribal life are well represented in the nation's stamps (#s 43-46a, 136-139a, 147-150, 225-229, 253-256, 274-276, 295-298, 345-348, 359-362a, 384-387, 393-396, 428-431, 452-455, 460-463 and 476-479a).

Botswana does not recognize the independence of the homeland of Bophuthatswana, its neighbor which is populated by the same ethnic Tswana group as Botswana.

In the last quarter of the 19th Century, hostilities broke out

between the Botswana and the Afrikaaners in the Transvaal and, following appeals by the Botswana for assistance, the British Government in 1885 proclaimed 'Bechuanaland' to be under British protection (#s 140-142, 234-236, 267, 363-367, 368-71 and 376-379a). In 1909, the British agreed not to include Bechuanaland, Basutoland (now Lesotho) and Swaziland in the proposed Union of South Africa

Under the 1965 Constitution, executive power in Botswana is vested in the President, chosen in a national election for a five-year term. Botswana's first President, Sir Seretse Khama (#s 132-135a, 151-154a, 179-181 and 281-284), died in 1980, but left Botswana one of the few flourishing multiparty constitutional democracies in Africa. Khama was succeeded by Quett K.J. Masire (# 325). It is undisputed that Botswana has one of the best known human rights records (#s 40-42) in the world. The country's one per cent white minority and others, the Basarwa or 'Bushmen' (#217), Hottentots, Herero (# 218) and Mbukushu (# 220), participate freely in the political process. Basarwa rock art is depicted on two sets issued in 1975 (#s 136-139a) and 1991.

Since independence in 1966, the country's economy has grown at an eight to fourteen per cent rate, almost exclusively fueled by mining (#s 58-61, 114-127, 155-168, 173, 247-252 and 341-344). Three-quarters of Botswana's people live in rural areas and are largely dependent on subsistence and livestock farming (#s 71-74, 225, 229,

428-431, 452-453). Cattle raising is historically a dominant aspect in Botswana's economy and social structure (#s 75, 169-173 and 285-288).

PSGSA members should do whatever they can to promote the sadly overlooked philately of this country. The Philatelic Bureau, P.O. Box 100, Gaborone, Botswana usually has on sale a few years' worth of back issues, and provides consistent and timely service - so get to it!

The Interprovisionals: A Bechuanaland Related Cover...

By Dave Wessely, United States

My major personal interest is in the Bechuanalands and particularly in its postal history. Over the past few years I have slowly been acquiring postage due covers, either going in or out of Bechuanaland. One cover in my collection is special to me as it shows an unusual postage due, interprovisional usage.

The Union of South Africa was established in May, 1910. However, since their own stamps were not immediately available, the government authorized the stamps of the four constituent colonies (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal) to be used anywhere in the Union. The authorization lasted until September, 1913.

The official Government notice published in August, 1910

stated:

'It is hereby notified for general information that until further notice, postage and revenue stamps which were authorised in use on the 30th May, 1910 in the four colonies incorporated in the Union of South Africa are recognized as available throughout the Union and their use is no longer limited within the territorial boundaries of the original colonies of issue ... In due course postage and revenue stamps for the Union will be issued when suitable arrangements will be made for the withdrawal of the separate Colonial issues.'

The cover shown below (Fig.1), displays a lower left corner block of ten of the Natal 1/2 penny (Sc#64), plus a 3 pence (Sc#69) well tied to a registered cover from the village of LOBATSI, located in the southern region of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The 8 pence total indicates a payment of a double weight UPU fee of $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ pence plus a registration fee of 4 pence. Thus the letter is shortpaid by 1 penny and is marked with blue pencil T 5 which is postage due for the 1 penny. As there are no stamps affixed, it must be assumed that the dues amount was never collected. The cover was posted "December 13, 1912", Boxed Registration of Lobatse is the earliest of its type recorded; Transit Kimberly December 16; arrival Germany January 5, 1913. The letter is posted within the proper period but Bechuanaland had no official government interprovisional agreement. However, the cover is proof that Bechuanaland unofficial interprovisionals certainly do exist. Have any of our members ever seen a similar usage???

Figure 1



South West Africa: The Namib Desert On Stamps...

By Dr. H.U. Bantz, Republic of South Africa

At midnight on March 20, 1990, South West Africa changed its name to Namibia. This country was a German colony from 1884 to 1915 when South African forces occupied it during World War I. The League of Nations placed it under South African administration.

- Namibia', as the name for the now independent country, was chosen after the Namib Desert which stretches over the whole length of the country from southern Angola southwards to the Orange River, the southern boundary of Namibia.

In this, my first article for 'Forerunners', I would like to share with our members my fascination for this unique desert by looking at those stamps which feature the landscape of this parched masterpiece of nature. The Namib is for me an endless source of wonders - a harsh land without any surface water and with a sun shining relentlessly on weird rock formations. Plants and animals have adapted in marvellous ways to the arid conditions.

- Rivers' shown on maps might carry water once in a decade and are linear oases in an otherwise barren environment.

You are invited to judge for yourself whether the stamps issued by Philatelic Services in Pretoria (the agents for the postal authorities of Namibia) succeed to convey a first impression on the oldest desert in this world. I would like to give you at the same time an idea on the type and quality of the stamps produced by South African and Namibian artists and designers. Some members might be encouraged to look for similar stamps, e.g., from Botswana, to form a collection on the arid regions of Africa or further afield.

The Namib is bordered on the West by the Atlantic Ocean and ends in the East against a spectacular mountain range, the 'Escarpment' which rises in places over a 1 000m (3000 feet) above the desert. The coastline is depicted on Scott (Sc) #111, showing the Bogenfels, a natural rock arch and on Sc#398 where a shipwreck can be seen, one of the many which perished on this treacherous coast. Aspects of the mountains forming the

- Escarpment" are depicted on Sc#s 495 (Brandberg), 497 (The Needle), 498 (Spitzkuppe), 599 (Sesriem Canyon), 600 (Hoarusebe 'clay castles') and on the two recent Namibia stamps. The Brandberg, the Needle and the Spitzkuppe are outcrops of granite which tower high above the desert plains. The Sesriem Canyon and the

- clay castles' are witnesses for higher rainfalls in pre-historic times. All of the above mentioned issues appear opposite in Figure 1.

The Namib consists mainly of sand dunes with rock and gravel plains in other areas. Various dune types are



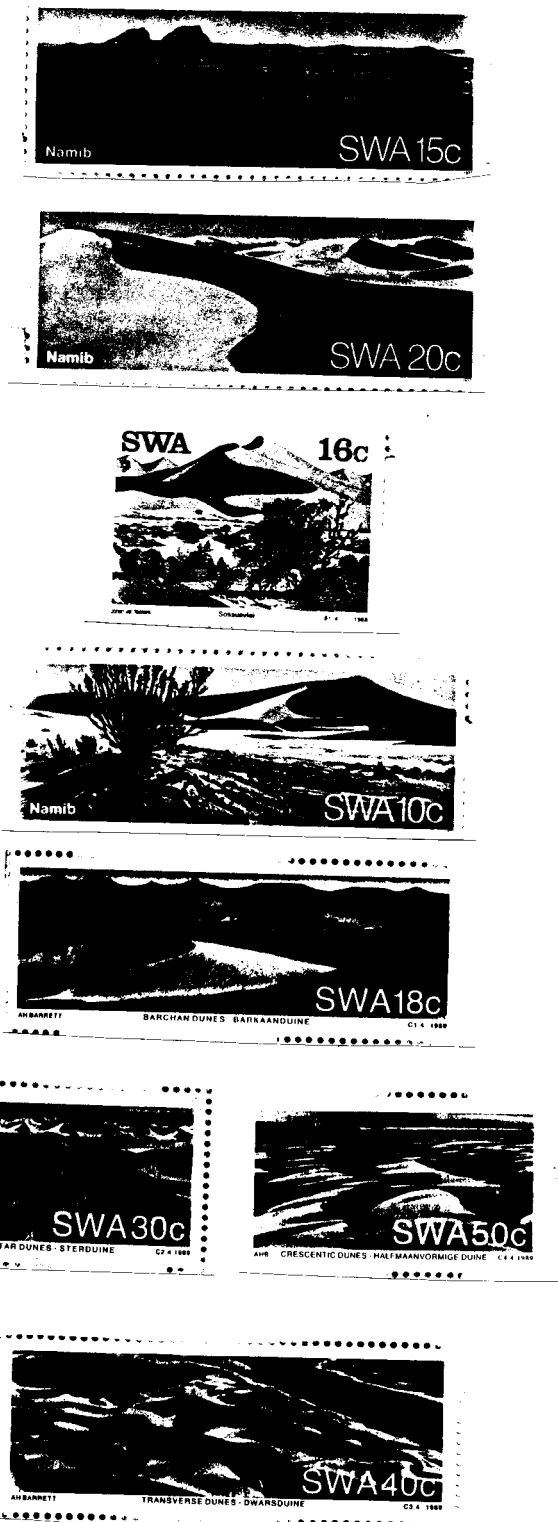
shown on South West Africa's stamps (Fig.2): Sc#s 618 (Barchan dunes), 619 (Star dunes), 620 (Transverse dunes) and 621 (Crescent dunes). The various types are caused either by prevailing or constantly changing wind directions. Sc#s 399 and 401 show more dunes, while Sc# 400 depicts rock and gravel plains with the Brandberg mountains in the distance.

One of the impressive sights in the whole of the Namib Desert can be studied on Sc# 598 - the Sossus Vley (Fig. 2) where the world's highest sand dunes (over 1000 feet or 300m high) encroach onto clay pans which are occasionally flooded by the Tsauchab 'River'. Stored moisture in the sand supports a meager plant life.

This concludes my article. Stamps depicting plants, animals, minerals, bushman art, diamond diggings and other things found in the Namib Desert will be discussed in a later article. The postal history of Luderitz, Walvisbay and Swakopmund, towns intimately connected with the Namib Desert has to be told. Beyond the Namib - the

Central Highlands, the Kalahari, Etosha Pan, Ovamboland and southern Namibia has to be shown. German South West Africa, the postal affairs under South African administration, the changes taking place in independent Namibia - all this, hopefully, will be covered in future write-ups. Where must I start? Please, inform the Editor about topics you would like to hear about.

Figure 2



Early Rhodesian Aerophilately... By William R. Wallace, United States

The dawn of airmail in the Rhodesias can be traced back to 1920. A flight from the U.K to South Africa was being made by Wing Commander Pierre Van Ryneveld and Flight Lieutenant C.J. Quintin Brand in a converted Vickers Vimy bomber dubbed 'Silver Queen'. This plane made a forced landing in the Sudan and a replacement aircraft, the 'Silver Queen II' continued the flight. This plane reached Bulawayo on March 5, but the following day upon take-off, Silver Queen II ran into a tree and was destroyed. A replacement aircraft, 'Voortrekker', was flown up from Pretoria so the airmen could continue their flight. They left Bulawayo on March 17, 1920 and took with them six copies of the previous day's *Bulawayo Chronicle* which they dropped over Plumtree, thus becoming the first 'air mail' in the Rhodesias.

On January 21, 1928, a publicity flight was made between Bulawayo and Salisbury by a 'Moth' aircraft of the Rhodesian Aviation Syndicate. Letters and yet more *Chronicles* were dropped by parachute over Gwelo, Que Que, Gatooma and Hartley.

Mail was carried by air between February 18 and March 4 of 1929 between Bulawayo and Livingstone during a railway strike. Letters were carried at normal rates, therefore letters carried thus can only be identified by dispatch dates.

The first true air mail service began in December 1931. Imperial Airways flights from the U.K had slowly progressed downward through Africa, reaching Kenya in March 1931. Service to Cape Town was planned for January 20, 1932, but as an aircraft had to be sent down to South Africa for the northbound flight, the Post Office and Imperial Airways decided to allow mail to be carried on this flight for Christmas greetings mail. Imperial Airways issued a special envelope depicting the springbok for the scheduled January 20 start-up, and these were released in time for collectors to use on the Christmas flight. The airliner 'Hercules' left London on December 9, bound for Paris. Of particular note, only 127 covers, all cancelled Croydon Aerodrome on December 9, were carried on this leg. The balance of the mail had already been sent to Paris. All the mail was reunited there and sent on by train to Brindisi, Italy. The mail was then flown to Alexandria by way of Athens, by rail to Cairo and then by air. The mail reached Mpika and Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia on December 19. Salisbury was also reached this date, and Bulawayo on the 20th. Both Salisbury and Bulawayo applied a one line cachet 'Experimental Flight'. This was violet at Salisbury and black at Bulawayo.

On January 20, the first 'Official' flight south began. It followed the same route as the December flight. Some

20,000 covers were carried from the U.K destined for various points along the route. Covers were also picked up at each point. A new souvenir cover was issued, the 'Speedbird', though a good proportion of the covers were of the 'Springbok' design, as well as privately-produced covers.

The aircraft reached Mpika (actually a site 50 miles away due to a storm) on January 29th. Broken Hill was reached the following day. Due to problems with the northbound flight (more than just a bit), the aircraft 'City of Baghdad' was held up at Broken Hill. A Puss Moth airplane was chartered from the Rhodesian Aviation Company and flown up from Salisbury. The mail was transferred on January 31 and arrived in Salisbury that night and in Bulawayo February 1. Again, special cachets were applied. Mail from Mpika was given a violet three-line 'By Imperial Airways/First Flight/Mpika to Cape Town'. Salisbury applied a violet one-line 'First Official Air Mail' and the same in violet or black at Bulawayo. The northbound flight left Cape Town on January 27, 1932 on the 'City of Karachi'. At Salisbury, the mail was transferred to 'The City of Basra'. Here the first interruption occurred on January 29th when the aircraft was damaged attempting take-off from a muddy runway. Fortunately a relief plane, 'City of Delhi', was there and

mail transferred to her. Take-off was successful but a horrific storm was encountered and the plane made an emergency landing in a clearing 50 miles southeast of Broken Hill, but this turned out to be a swamp. This was also on January 29th (two interruptions in one day!).

Several planes, including 'The City of Baghdad' began a search for the missing plans. It was finally located on the 31st. Food was dropped to the crew, but the rescue party only reached them the following day. The bags of mail had to be carried back to Broken Hill by African porters and only arrived on February 4, just in time to go with the mail on the second Cape Town-London flight. Again cachets were applied, the same ones and colors as on the southbound flight, except the Mpika cachet substituted London for Cape Town for the northbound flight. Thus, by 1932, airmail had truly arrived in the Rhodesias as illustrated in the following, figures. There were, of course, many later flights throughout the area. I hope to expand on these in a future article.

References

1. John T. Burrell, Par Avion in Southern Africa
2. N.C. Baldwin, The Airmail History -of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, 1920-1955
3. John Woolford, 'Flying Imperially', Gibbons Stamp Monthly, Jan., 1992
4. N.C. Baldwin, Imperial Airways

Figure 1. 'Springbok' cover, Salisbury-Bulawayo leg of Christmas flight.



Figure 2. "Speedbird" cover, United Kingdom-Cape Town, First official southbound.

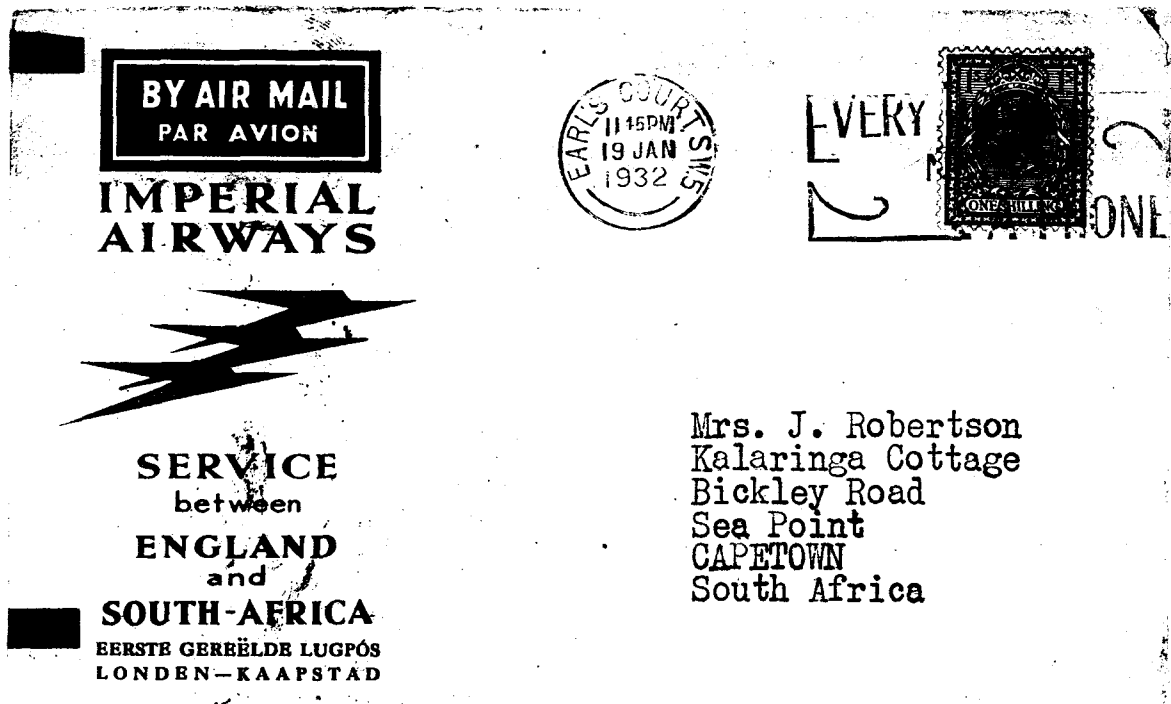


Figure 3. Private cachet, Mpika-Broken Hill, 30 carried this leg.

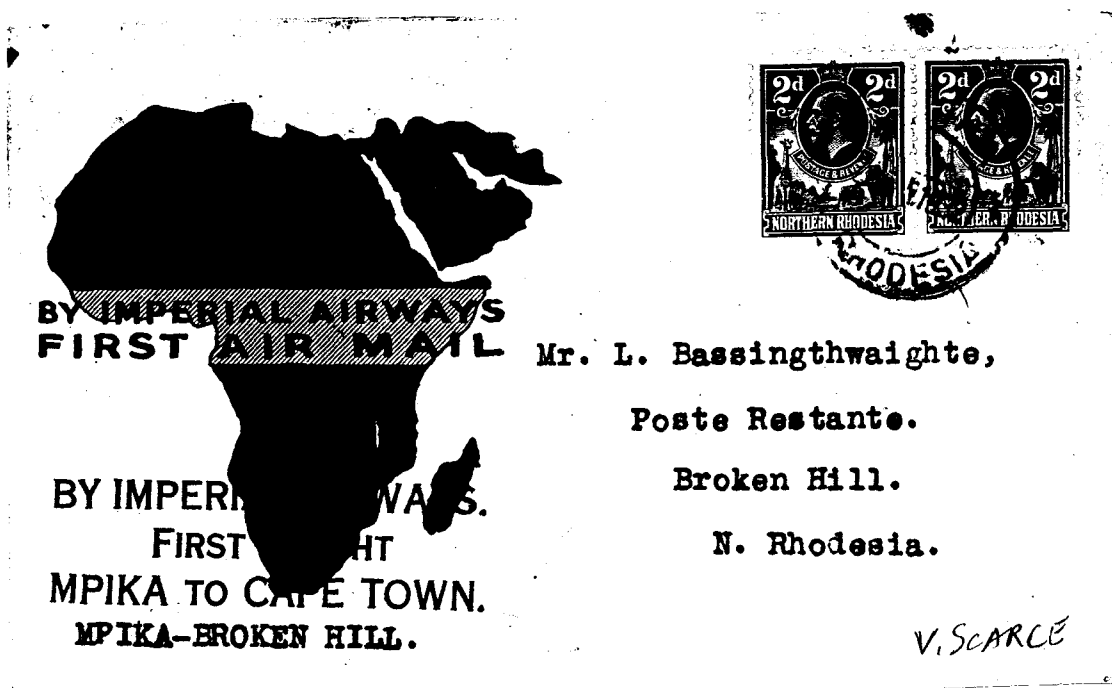


Figure 4. Private cachet, Bulawayo-Mpika "The Lost Flight", backstamped "Broken Hill//4 Feb 32, Mpika//6 Feb 32".



Southern Rhodesian Postal History to 1924:

An Overview... By Richard C. Knight, RDPSA, FRPS, L

The postal history of Southern Rhodesia to 1924, i.e., until the end of The British South Africa Company's administration, has great potential interest for those interested in postal history. Not only does it cover a period of creation and swift development of a postal system but it also includes three wars and a rebellion which add interest to the available postal material.

Before 1888 there was, of course, no postal system in the country at all since the inhabitants were illiterate. Mail from this period is thus limited to letters from explorers and wandering hunters and, not surprisingly, is scarce; it can normally only be identified by knowledge of the sender's whereabouts, the handwriting of the sender, the addressee and similar evidence. The earliest correspondence known from the area, dating from 1860-1865, is that of the missionary/explorer David Livingstone (1) which can be identified by his handwriting and, in the case of mail addressed to him, by his name as addressee (Fig. 1). Slightly later there is the correspondence of Frank Oates (2), who visited the area in 1873/75. His mail was carried by local runners or handed to passing travellers to deliver and entered a formal postal system in the Transvaal, whereas Livingstone's (or at least that which survives from his Zambesi Expedition) was sent to P

the Portuguese settlement of Quelimane at the mouth of the Zambesi river to await collection by the Royal Navy or a passing ship.

In 1888, following the appointment of a British resident at Gubuluwayo in Matabeleland, a runner service was established between that place and Mafeking in the Cape Colony. Rather more (although still not any quantity) of mail which travelled this route has survived and the chief interest lies in both the postage rates and in the postmarks, some of which (and especially the manuscript cancellation used at Tati - Fig. 2) are extremely scarce.

In 1890, however, there set out from Mafeking the 500 men, known as the Pioneer Column, which was to occupy the northern part of Southern Rhodesia (then known as Mashonaland) at the behest and on behalf of Cecil John Rhodes' British South Africa Company. The Company had not issued any stamps and did not charge for transport of mail within Rhodesia but as the mail was sent through Bechuanaland, letters were franked with Bechuanaland stamps and the mail can usually be identified by the addressee or by the fact that in many cases, for reasons which are not as yet clear, the sender signed his name on the envelope (Fig. 3).

The Pioneer Column established Salisbury on 12th September 1890 and for the next eighteen months the mails continued to travel via Bechuanaland. As this was a

Figure 1. Example of early letter to Dr. Livingstone with London cds of 'JA 6 60' franked with 6p.

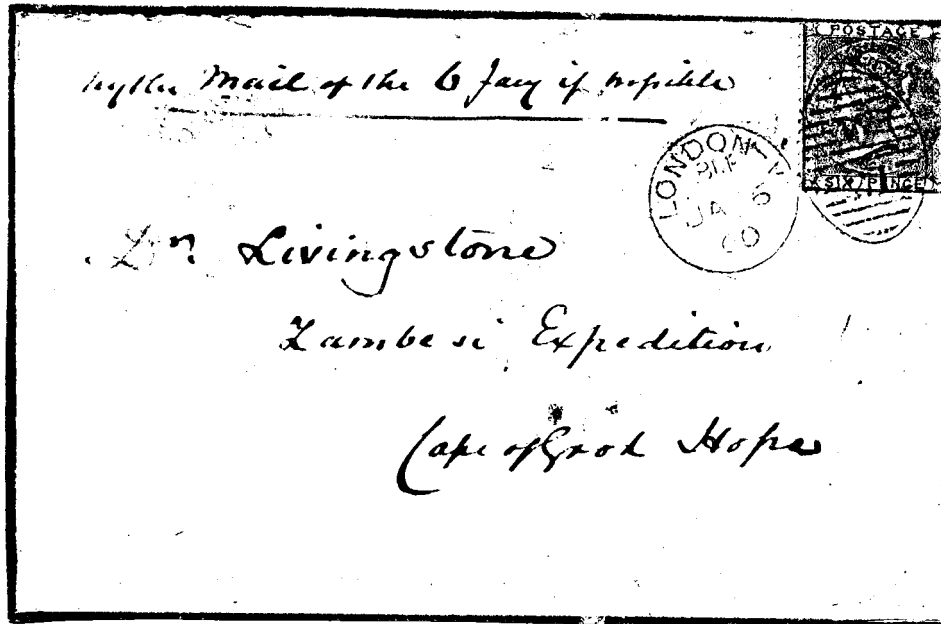
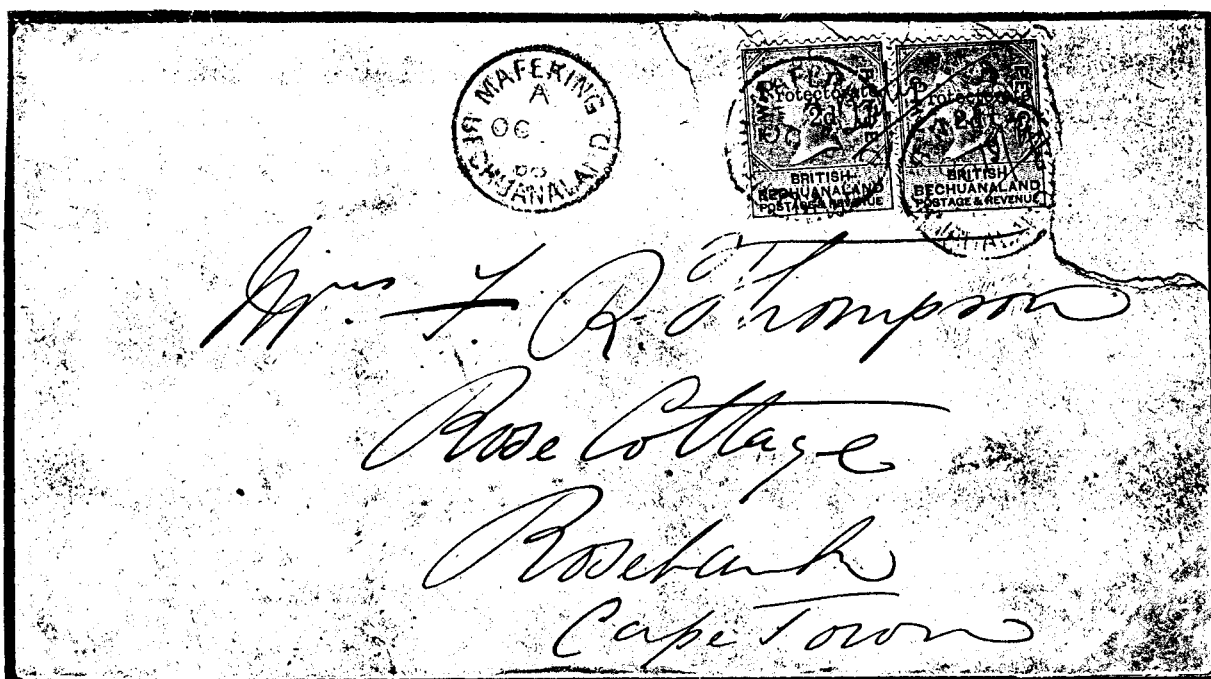


Figure 2. Example cover showing 'Tati' manuscript cancellation.



long and hazardous route, arrangements were made for the mail from the infant settlement to be sent via the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa (Mocambique). This necessitated making arrangements with the Portuguese authorities for the payment of postage. The Company's own (Rhodesian) stamps were now issued and the Company imposed a charge for the transport of mail

within Rhodesia, but Rhodesian stamps had no extra-territorial validity. In the result, letters had in theory to bear both Rhodesian and Mocambique stamps (Fig. 4) but in practice either bore both countries' stamps or an endorsement to the effect that postage had been paid. For logistical reasons, this route via Beira was used for a short period only and covers are consequently scarce - it has been estimated (3) that not more than about 20 of these covers have survived.

Figure 3. Example of Pioneer Column cover sent through Bechuanaland.

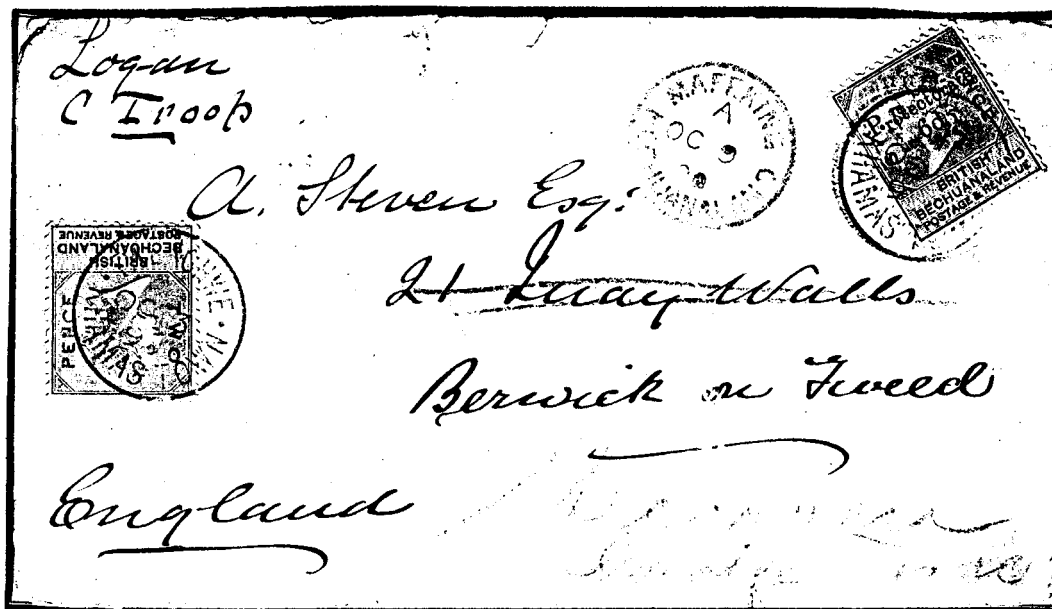
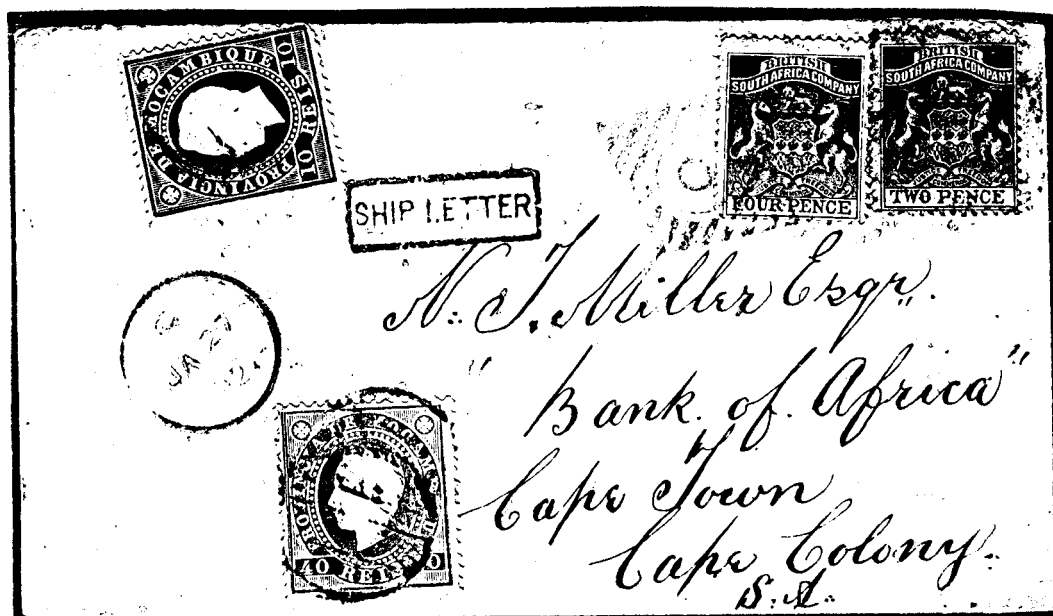


Figure 4. Example of rare Pioneer Column cover passing through Beira.



The southern route through Bechuanaland was now used almost exclusively. For the same reasons as explained above, letters had to bear both Rhodesian and Bechuanaland stamps or, alternatively, Bechuanaland stamps paying the full postage. The postage regulations were quite complex and it is not surprising to find, from letters that have survived (5), that letters frequently bore incorrect postage.

From 1st August 1892, Rhodesian stamps achieved extra-territorial validity and from that date the postal historian is able to concentrate on Rhodesian postal service without the complications of applying the postage rates of neighboring countries.

In 1894, the Company's forces invaded Matabeleland and this, known as the Matabele War, led to a certain amount of military mail. Endorsed 'On Active Service - no stamps obtainable' or similar, mail from this campaign is not easily available, probably because the forces engaged were fairly small, and any item from the War is highly desirable in any Rhodesian collection (Fig. 5). Two years later the Matabele, followed by the Mashon, rose in rebellion against the settlers and once again 'Active Service' mail made its appearance. Again, this mail is not common and items, especially those in relatively good condition, are highly desirable.

The country had hardly settled down to peace after the ending of the Rebellion of 1897, when the Anglo-Boer War broke out in neighboring South Africa. This produced several interesting postal consequences. Not only did 'Active service' mail emanate from the Rhodesian forces engaged on the British side, but a force of mixed British and Australasian troops (the Rhodesian Field Force) entered Rhodesia from Beira on its way to invade the Transvaal from the north (a plan which was sensibly

abandoned) and to help in the Relief of Mafeking. The soldiers of this force were granted a special 'soldiers rate' of 1 d and covers from this force, especially from the New Zealand and Australian forces, are sought after. In addition, the siege of Mafeking affected the route for Rhodesian mail to the Cape and for the duration of the siege mail from Rhodesia for the outside world was routed via Beira and Durban; mail which followed this route is normally identifiable by the 'Durban' cds as a transit canceller (Fig. 6).

From the end of the Anglo-Boer War, Rhodesia enjoyed a period of peace, but that does not indicate that the postal history is of no interest. The railway from the Cape had reached Bulawayo in 1897 and the railway from Beira reached Salisbury in 1899, but it was not until 1902 that the connection between Salisbury and Bulawayo was completed. A study of the postal routes during the years after the War shows a steady expansion of the railway system and, accordingly, changes in the routes by which posts travelled. At the same time, methods of transport changed - runners were gradually phased out and coaches, bicycles and even an early motor vehicle came into use. These changes can be illustrated by means of appropriate covers.

The changes in postage rates, although far less frequent than those of today, can also be illustrated by means of appropriate covers or, in the case of the newspaper rate, by appropriate wrappers or newspapers, and one can build up a comprehensive picture of the expansion of the postal system.

For those interested in cancellations and other postal markings, the period has much to offer. In addition to the

Figure 5. Cover illustrating 'On Active Service//No Stamp Available' from the 1894 Matabele War Campaign.

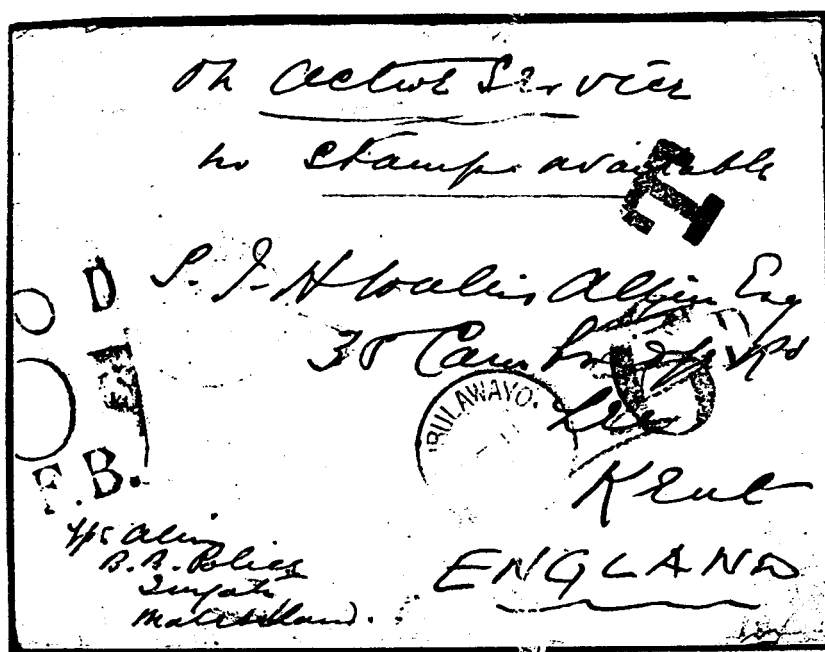
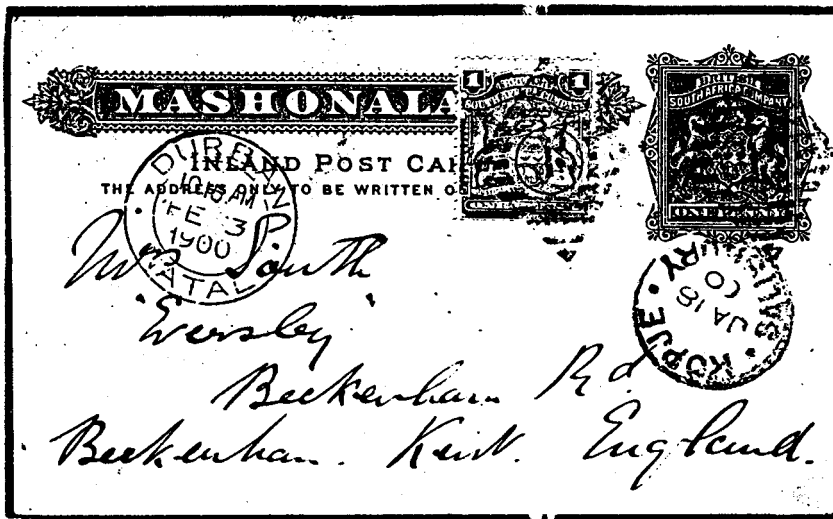


Figure 6. Example of Rhodesian postcard having to be routed through Durban to the 'outside world' as a result of the Siege of Mafeking.



frequently been superseded by later publications which contain indexes, source notes and bibliographies, the latter being invaluable to the beginner postal historian. Allied to this is the ongoing research being done by members of the Rhodesian Study Circle which is published in that Society's Journal issued four times a year.

The only major aspect of postal history which does not occur in Rhodesia is that of pre-stamp covers, for the obvious reason that by the time Rhodesian mail existed, stamps were well-established in the rest of the world. Some may regret this, but there is enough fascination in the rest to keep any postal historian busy for a long time.

Notes:

manuscript cancellation mentioned above, numerous types of cancellers, ranging from Barred Numeral Cancellers to the more common circular date stamps (in various forms), were used which have been fairly comprehensively studied and documented (6).

World War I had an impact on Rhodesia. Not only is there mail showing the application of the War Tax introduced in 1917 by way of an extra charge on letters, but there is also Prisoner of War mail in limited quantities, mail from Rhodesian troops serving on the northern border of Northern Rhodesia where there was heavy fighting with German forces in neighboring German East Africa, mail from Rhodesian forces in German South West Africa (very limited in quantity) and mail from Rhodesian forces in German East Africa itself. As censorship was also introduced for Rhodesian mail there are censor markings, about which little is known.

After the end of the War, the postal history reverts to more peaceful changes of postage rates and the further development of the postal routes and means of transport, the most important change in rates being the introduction in 1922 of the one ounce unit in place of the half-ounce which had been used since 1892.

One of the more attractive features of collecting Rhodesian postal history is the relatively comprehensive research which has been done in the field which makes collecting by someone far removed from the source material a practical possibility. Earlier works, in which it was unusual to find and index or notes of sources, have

1. Livingstone was a prolific correspondent, but few of his letters are in private hands. The writer does not know how many covers may be in museums; four are known to him to be privately owned but there are probably more.
2. The correspondence of Frank Oates was the subject of a Monograph 'The Oates Correspondence: A Postal History of Frank Oates' Travels in Matabeleland and Zambesia' by E X Wright and A.R. Drysdall, London, 1988.
3. See 'Mashonaland: A Postal History' by D.J. Collis and A.R. Drysdall, p. 131. (Rhodesian Study Circle/Roibson Lowe Ltd., London, 1990)
4. Drysdall and Collis Identify 13 covers; the writer regards their statement of 'not more than 20' as unduly cautious - 15 may be nearer the mark.

Ship Penny Flaws... By Louise van Ingen Christian, United States

For many years, Klaas van Ingen devoted a great deal of time to the study of the Ship Penny stamps of the Union of South Africa, issued from 1926 to 1954. During the many printings, throughout the years, enumerable printing flaws occurred. We plan to occasionally offer some of the results of his study.

The various printings are identified as Groups A-L. In this installment, we will deal with some of the printing flaws that occurred in Group A: from plate 2, issued in early 1927; and plate 3, issued in May 1928. Stamps from plate 1 were printed in London. All others were printed by

the Government Printing Office, in South Africa.

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The many flaws were the result of plate wear and the incompetence of the Union printers, during that period. It takes a good glass and a lot of patience, but it can be a great challenge - if you like that sort of thing.



White leaf



White scroll



Double print
of frame



Lighter shading at
outer edge of
medallion.



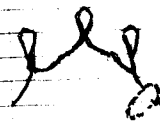
Black ink smears
in right bottom
leaves



White flaw on
third pennant



White blob on
stern castle



Broken frame lines
under and above
South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA



White line from top
left hook to frame
line African stamp.



White flaw above
pennant on
African stamp.

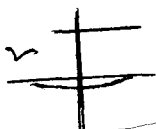


Break in frame
under I of Suid

SUID



Red wings between
yard arms



White line under
left scrol of
English stamp



White blob
in sunrays.



Broken rope



Offset center



Sun flare



The Issues of Independent Zimbabwe: A

Survey... By Gerard York, United States

The issues of independent Zimbabwe, like those of neighboring Botswana, represent a philatelic paradise for collectors - especially frustrated Americans who seek a stamp-issuing entity committed to conservative philatelic policies. Zimbabwe issues a reasonable number of stamps at a reasonable price, and most themes are directly related to Zimbabwe itself. As of April 8, 1992, the country has only issued 260 stamps and two souvenir sheets since its independence on April 18, 1980.

Many of the nation's stamps depict its flora and fauna, beginning with the 1980 definitive issue set's 9c Black Rhinoceros (Fig. 1), 11c Lion, 13c Warthog, 15c Giraffe and 17c Zebra values (Scott #s 419-423). Actually, this set merely incorporated the designs and denominations from the 1978 Rhodesia definitive set.

Figure 1



Subsequent themes included Trees (Sc#s 442-445, 507), Eagles (#s 481- 486), Elephants (#405), Rhinoceroses (# 526), Moths (#s 529-532), Owls (#s 542-545), Duikers (# s 550-555), Aloes (#s 566-587), Freshwater Fish (#s 588-593). Endangered Species, including black rhinoceroses, cheetahs, wild dogs, pangolins, brown hyenas and roan antelopes (#s 594-599), small mammals (set of 4, Jan 15, 1991) and Mushrooms (set of 6, April 8, 1992). The Third Definitive Issue, released January 2, 1990, devotes one third of its values to wildlife: Tiger Fish-1c, Helmeted Guinea Fowl-2c, Scrib Hare-3c, Pangolin-4c, Greater Kudu-5c and Black Rhinoceros-9c.

Primarily of the Bantu group of south and central Africa, the blacks are divided into two major language groups. The Mashona (Shona speakers), who constitute about 80% of the population have lived in the area the longest and are the majority language group. The Matabele (Si Ndobele speakers), representing about 19% of the population and centered in the southwest near Bulawayo, arrived within the last 150 years. Tribal Handicrafts, life and history are represented (#s 446-451, 458-461, 511-512, 515-516). The Third Definitive has six values dedicated to traditional crafts: 15cs Headrest, 20c Hand Axe, 23c Gourd and Water Pot, 25c Snuff Container, 26c Basket, 30c Grinding Stone. A six value set issued April 16, 1991, depicts traditional musical instruments.

Following the abrogation of the British South Africa Company's Charter in 1923, Southern Rhodesia's white

settlers were given the choice of being incorporated into the Union of South Africa or becoming a separate entity within the British Empire, and Southern Rhodesia was annexed by the United Kingdom that year.

At the end of 1963, the Central African Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland dissolved and, in 1964, Northern Rhodesia became Zambia and Nyasaland became Malawi. On November 11, 1965, Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia issued a Unilateral Declaration of Independence from the United Kingdom. Sporadic anti-government guerilla activity began in the late 1960s and increased dramatically after 1972. The major guerilla groups were the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), led by Joshua Nkomo and the Zimbabwe African National Union, led by Robert Mugabe. A set of four stamps, issued in 1984, honors the guerillas struggle. Scott #477 memorializes seven ZAPU and Zanu veterans who died during or after the struggle (Fig. 2). Scott #s 478-480 depict the Heroes Acre Memorial Complex, designed by North Korean artists and sculptors.

Figure 2



In 1979, the government of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher began a new round of negotiations resulting in the December 21, 1979 Lancaster House agreement calling for a cease fire, news elections and a transition period under British rule. Mugabe's ZANU won an absolute majority in the February 27-29, 1980 pre-independence elections. Nkomo was included in the first cabinet, but splits soon developed and he was expelled from the cabinet.

Dissidence continued throughout the 1980's in Matabeleland, home of the Ndebele tribesmen who are ZAPU's main followers. On December 22, 1987, Mugabe and Nkomo signed a 'Unity Agreement' to unite ZAPU and ZANU (#600 - Fig. 3).

Figure 3



Properly managed, Zimbabwe's wide range of natural resources should enable it to support sustained economic growth. The country has an important percentage of the world's known reserves of metallurgical-grade chromite and deposits of coal (#501), asbestos, copper, nickel, gold (#500) and iron ore.

Zimbabwe has excellent communication, transportation and electrical power networks. Paved roads link the major urban and industrial centers (#468). Rail lines tie Zimbabwe into an extensive Central African railroad network with all its neighbors (#s 469 & 503). The six high values of the 1990 definitive set depicts bicycles (33c), buses (35c), a passenger train (38c), motorcycles (45c), a Boeing aircraft (\$1) and trucks (\$2).

A 1985 'Steam Safaris' set depicts locomotives used in the past century (#s 487-490). The Mazowe Earth Satellite Station (Fig. 4, #s 492 & 603) connects Zimbabwe directly with all countries connected to the Intelsat Global Satellite Network (#491).

Figure 4



Zimbabwe has ample electrical power, mainly generated by the Kariba Dam (Fig. 5, #504) on the Zambesi River (#506).

Figure 5



In 1983, Zimbabwe hosted the 30th World Ploughing Contest (Fig. 6, #s 462-463, se-tenant pairs). Currently fighting a devastating drought, agriculture has historically been the backbone of the Zimbabwean economy (#525). Corn (#s 494, 510 & 605) is the largest crop, but the country has also exported tobacco (#493), cotton (#495) and tea (#496).

Zimbabwe's popular tourist attractions include the renowned Victoria Falls in the west (Fig. 7) and the 'Great

Figure 6

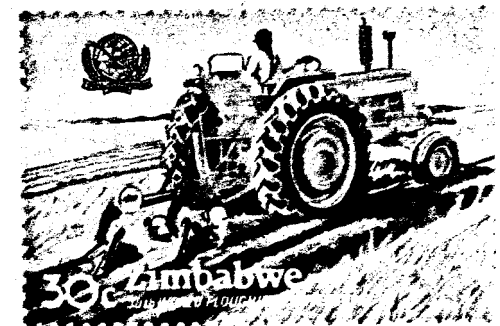
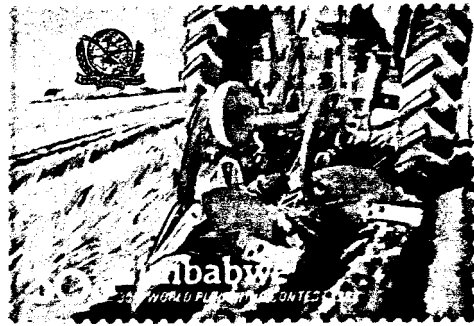
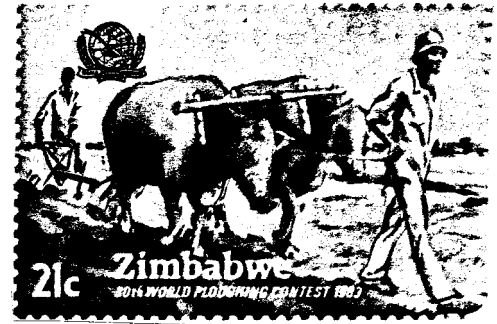
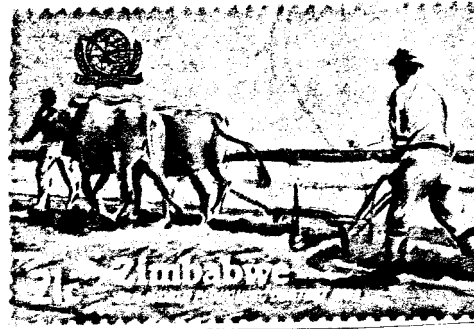
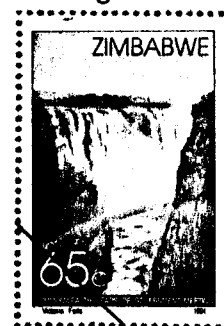


Figure 7



Zimbabwe' ruins near Masvingo (#s 508 & 534). The Hwange Park is larger than Connecticut and is home to several thousand elephants and smaller game. The six value October 10, 1991, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting set depicts Victoria Falls, the Kariba Dam Wall and other waterfall and natural rock formations. The meeting, incidentally, took place at the Harare International Conference Center (#s 523-524 & 601), constructed by a Yugoslav company and financed by France, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

The Philatelic Bureau at P.O. Box 4220, Harare, Zimbabwe, provides a timely and consistent service to collectors. It is puzzling Zimbabwean stamps are not more prominently showcased in the philatelic community at large, and PSGSA members should do what they can to remedy this situation.

The Issues of Zululand From 1888 To 1897.. By Tony Davis, Canada

This article reviews the various stamp issues of Zululand from 1888 to 1897. While not the most exciting philatelic subject, it is important to lay the framework for Zululand philately.

Zululand, as a self-regulating authority, was established in May 1887, with A.E. Havelock as governor (Fig. 1).

Figure 1

[No. 33, 1887.]



PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Sir ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, Supreme Chief over the Native Population, and Her Majesty's Special Commissioner for Zulu Affairs.

WHEREAS Zululand came under the Paramount Authority of Her Majesty the Queen as a consequence of the war of 1879:

AND WHEREAS, in the interests of peace, order, and good government, it has been deemed expedient that Her Majesty's Sovereignty should be proclaimed over Zululand as is hereinafter defined:

AND WHEREAS, Her Majesty has been pleased to authorize me to take the necessary steps for giving effect to Her pleasure in the matter:

Now, THEREFORE, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known, that from and after the Nineteenth day of May next the whole of Zululand, including the territory known as the Zulu Reserve Territory, but excluding the territory known as the New Republic, and bounded as follows:—On the South and South-west by the Colony of Natal; on the West and North-west by the New Republic; on the North by Amatongaland; and on the East by the Indian Ocean, shall be and shall be taken to be a British possession under the name of Zululand:

And I hereby require all Her Majesty's subjects in South Africa to take notice of this my Proclamation, and to guide themselves accordingly.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House, Pietermaritzburg, this Fourteenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven.

A. E. HAVELOCK.

By command of His Excellency the Governor of Natal and Special Commissioner for Zulu Affairs,

GERALD BROWNE,
Private Secretary.

Under Proclamation number 22 of 1888, with effect from May 1, 1888, the new territory's system of postal administration was outlined. Zululand's postal system and tariffs were linked to those of Natal (Fig. 2) in respect to rates throughout the region and overseas.

Figure 2

[No. 22, 1888.]

A. E. HAVELOCK,
Governor.

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Sir ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population.

UNDER and by virtue of the powers vested in me under the Post Office Law, 1884, I do hereby declare, proclaim and make known that the Postal Agreement entered into by me, the Governor of Natal, with the Resident Commissioner of Zululand, and hereto appended, shall come into operation on and after the First day of May, 1888.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Sydneyham, Durban County, this Eleventh day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight.

By His Excellency's command,

F. S. HADEN,
Colonial Secretary.

AGREEMENT between His Excellency the Governor of Natal and His Honour the Resident Commissioner of Zululand, for the Regulation of Postal Communication.

1. All letters, post-cards, book, pattern and sample packets, newspapers and parcels posted in Natal and addressed to places in Zululand, shall be prepaid by postage stamps issued by the Government of Natal at the rates applicable in Natal to inland postal articles, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as apply in Natal to the transmission of inland postal articles.

2. All letters, post-cards, book, pattern and sample packets, newspapers and parcels posted in Zululand and addressed to places in Natal, shall be prepaid by postage stamps issued by the Government of Zululand at the rates applicable in Natal to inland postal articles, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as apply in Natal to the transmission of inland postal articles.

3. Each territory shall retain for the use of its Government, all postage paid on letters, post-cards, book, pattern and sample packets, newspapers and parcels, and all other articles transmissible by post, as well as all postage chargeable on or collected at the time of delivery of all unpaid and insufficiently paid postal articles, except where otherwise provided in this Agreement.

4. All letters, post-cards, book, pattern and sample packets, newspapers and parcels, posted in Zululand and addressed to places in any part of South Africa outside Natal and Zululand, shall be prepaid by postage stamps issued by the Government of Zululand, at the same rates and subject to the same regulations as may apply to correspondence between Natal and such other country in South Africa, and such correspondence shall, when necessary, pass over the Natal Postal System free of charge.

5. All letters, post-cards, book, pattern and sample packets, newspapers and parcels, posted in any part of South Africa outside Natal and Zululand and addressed to places in Zululand, shall be subject to the same regulations as may apply to correspondence from any such part of South Africa addressed to Natal, and shall pass, when necessary, over the Natal Postal System free of charge.

6. All letters, post-cards, book and sample packets, parcels and newspapers posted in Zululand to be forwarded to the United Kingdom or Foreign Countries receiving their

correspondence in transit through the United Kingdom by means of the contract packet service maintained by the Government of Natal, or to any other place by sea, shall be prepaid by postage stamps issued by the Government of Zululand at the rates of postage in force in Natal; and credit shall be given to the Government of the Colony of Natal for the whole of the postage on such mail matter.

7. Letters, post-cards, book and sample packets, parcels and newspapers addressed to places in Zululand from the United Kingdom or from Foreign Countries forwarding their correspondence in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be prepaid the same rates of postage as correspondence posted to Natal.

8. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, post-cards, and book and sample packets posted in Zululand addressed to places in the United Kingdom, or to places in Foreign Countries receiving their correspondence in transit through the United Kingdom, or for other places beyond the seas, shall be sent forward from Zululand stamped with the letter T. (Taxed) and without any charge being made thereon.

9. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, post-cards, book or sample packets and newspapers, originating in the United Kingdom, or in countries forwarding their correspondence in transit through the United Kingdom, shall, when addressed to places in Zululand, be chargeable on delivery with the rates of postage and fine in force in Natal. All sums collected in Zululand in respect of charges upon such unpaid and insufficiently paid letters shall be credited to Natal.

10. Letters, post-cards, newspapers, book and sample packets, and parcels sent on service by officers authorized to frank correspondence, shall pass free of postage, provided that they are sent on the public service, and are marked as such on the covers.

11. All letters, post-cards, newspapers, book and sample packets, and parcels passing between Zululand and Natal, shall be subject to the general regulations of the Postal Department of Natal.

12. All registered correspondence posted in Zululand or in Natal respectively for delivery within the other Territory shall be prepaid with the registration fee for the time being payable upon inland correspondence of Natal, and the whole of such registration fee shall be retained by the country of origin.

13. Registered correspondence posted in Zululand for the United Kingdom or for Foreign Countries receiving their correspondence in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be prepaid with the registration fee chargeable upon ordinary correspondence, and the whole of the fee shall be credited to Natal.

14. Registered correspondence posted in the United Kingdom or in Foreign Countries forwarding their correspondence through the United Kingdom for places in Zululand shall be prepaid the same registration fee as would be payable if such correspondence had been addressed to places in Natal, and all such registered articles shall be forwarded to their destination duly registered free of further charge to the addressee.

15. This Agreement shall come into effect on the first day of May, 1888.

A. E. HAVELOCK,
Governor of Natal.

Government House, Natal,
19th April, 1888.

M. OSBORN,
Resident Commissioner, Zululand.

Irons, Zululand,
April 25th, 1888.

Zululand's first stamp issue was "borrowed" from Britain's 1887 Victorian Jubilee definitive series from De La Rue with a black overprint legend 'Zululand' being applied. This 11 value set was issued over the period 1888 to 1893. The values (and color varieties noted in brackets) are shown in Table 1 on the next page.

All values, except the 1 d value, were overprinted 'Specimen' with a violet handstamp. A doubling of the overprint is known, as are two other varieties of specimen overprints.

Table 1

Value - Date of Issue - Quantity Printed

1/2d vermilion (orange vermilion) - November 1888 - 268,224 1 d

blue-lilac (purple) - May 1888 - 459,776

2d yellow-green & carmine (deep green & red carmine) - May 1888 - 31,987

21/2d purple on blue (pale purple on blue) - September 1891 - 28,554 3d

purple on yellow (deep purple on yellow) - May 1888 - 11,949

4d green & brown (green & deep brown, yellow-green & chocolate brown) - May 1888 - 20,250

5d purple & blue (dull purple & blue) - March 1893 - 6,428

6d purple on rose-red (deep purple on rose-red, slate purple on rose-red) - May 1888 - 11,405

9d dull purple & blue (purple & bright blue) - April 1892 - 3,701 1s

grey-green (dull green) - April 1892 - 4,564 5s rose - April 1892 - 998

The 5s value was printed in sheets of 112 stamps with two panes of 565 stamps each with seven horizontal rows of eight stamps per pane. It should also be noted that the majority of this value were used for fiscal purposes.

As the 1/2d overprinted value was not initially available for use in May 1888, the need for a substitute value arose (would that there were bisected 1 d values substituted!). Accordingly, the Natal one-half penny value (Scott #66) was overprinted 'Zululand' (reportedly done in Pietermaritzburg) which met this shortfall until delivery of the British value in November 1888. There are some intriguing varieties of this issue, namely:

- (1) overprint followed by a rectangular stop (normal)
- (2) overprint followed by a round stop
- (3) doubled overprint with two rectangular stops
- (4) doubled overprint with 1 rectangular and 1 round stop (5) doubled overprint with two round stops (6) inverted overprint with one rectangular stop (7) inverted overprint with one round stop
- (8) omitted overprint attached to a normal overprinted ootype
- (9) overprint without stop (normal) (
- 10) double overprint (11) inverted overprint

There are no recorded specimen overprints of this stamp. The 1/2d value was overprinted in sheets of 240 stamps in four panes of 60 values each, with 10 horizontal rows of

six stamps per pane. In June 1891 it became necessary to overprint another Natal value to compensate for a shortage this time of the one penny value. De La Rue in London overprinted the Natal 1 d revenue stamp 'Zululand'. As this particular value was a revenue and not a postage stamp, it was necessary to authorize its usage. Proclamation number four of 1891, by Governor Mitchell, granted postal use to this value on June 27, 1891 (Fig. 3).

Figure 3

[ZULULAND, No. IV., 1891.j -

**PROCLAMATION,**

By His Excellency SIR CHARLES BULLEN HUGH MITCHELL, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population, Governor of Zululand, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS Section 3 of the Natal Law No. 2, 1869, empowers the Governor, by Proclamation, to direct, appoint, define, and describe the colour, inscription, or other distinguishing mark of stamps to be used as postage stamps:

AND WHEREAS by Proclamation No. 11., 1887, of date the 21st day of June, 1887, the Laws then in force in the Colony of Natal were, as far as applicable, declared to be the Laws to be in force and to be observed within the territory of Zululand:

AND WHEREAS the Natal Law No. 2, 1869, entitled Law to confine the use of postage stamps to the purposes of postage," is in force in Zululand:

AND WHEREAS certain One Penny Natal Revenue Stamps, overprinted "Zululand," have been issued and are now used in Zululand for postal purposes; and it is desirable that the said stamps shall be so defined and used as postage stamps:

NOW, THEREFORE, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim and make known that the mauve stamps with the words "Natal Revenue" inscribed at the head thereof, and the words "One Penny" inscribed at the foot thereof, and with the word "Zululand," in letters of black printed across the face of the said stamps, shall be deemed, and the same are hereby declared, to be "postage stamps" within the meaning of the aforesaid Law No. 2, 1869.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Territory, at Pietermaritzburg, this 27th day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one.

C. B. H. MITCHELL,
Governor of Zululand.

By command of His Excellency the Governor of Zululand.

W. WINDHAM,
Secretary for Zululand.

The use of the revenue stamp for postal purposes was to cause some confusion for Natalian postal authorities at a later stage (and that's another column for a future 'Zulu Notes').

This stamp is known in both mauve and purple shades with the overprinted 'Specimen' type in two formats. The value was overprinted 'Zululand' in sheets of 120 stamps in two panes of 60 stamps, each with 10 horizontal rows of six stamps per pane.

A further Natal value overprinted 'Zululand' came into being in January 1894, this time due to the shortage of the 6d British overprinted value.

This new value was overprinted 'Zululand' by De La Rue in London and it is known in a purple and in a mauve shade. Some 6,325 stamps were reportedly sold, although there are no records of how many of the 6d Natal value (Scott# 71) were so overprinted.

The need soon arose for a new definitive series as the British overprinted set had been in use some six years and stocks were falling. Hely-Hutchinson, as new Governor of Zululand, with Proclamation number eight (Fig. 4) of 1894, gave notice that a new set of 10 values in which Zululand was incorporated into the design would be issued in April of that year.

The values may appear familiar to British Empire collectors as the basic design was utilized for several colonies, among them Grenada and Sierra Leone (Fig. 5).

Figure 4

ZULULAND, No. VIII., 1894.1



PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency the Honourable SIR WALTER FRANCIS HELY-HUTCHINSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population, Governor of Zululand, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS under, and by virtue of the provisions of Zululand Proclamation No. II. of 1887, the Law No. 2, 1869, of the Colony of Natal received, and now has the force of Law within the territory of Zululand, and whereas it is expedient to amend the Law in force in the said territory by depriving certain provisions of the same of legal force, and to make other provision instead thereof :

AND WHEREAS Section 3 of the said Natal Law, No. 2,

1869, in force in Zululand, empowers the Governor by Proclamation to direct, appoint, define, and describe the colour, inscription, or other distinguishing mark of Stamps to be used as Postage Stamps :

AND WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to provide for the issue of Stamps, to be available for both Postage and Revenue purposes :

NOW THEREFORE, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim and make known as follows :

1. Sections 1 and 2 of the Natal Law, No. 2, 1869, in force in Zululand, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect, alter, or apply to any act or thing done, or left undone, any legal right accrued, or any legal liability incurred or imposed under the provisions of the said sections, before the date of this Proclamation.

2. The Stamps defined and described hereunder, may, after the date of the issue of this Proclamation, be used and shall be deemed available for both Revenue and Postage purposes, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any Law hitherto in force in Zululand.

3. And I do hereby direct, appoint, and define that from and after the date of these presents the following Stamps may be used, and shall be deemed available for both Postage and Revenue purposes, that is to say :—

Lilac coloured adhesive Stamps, bearing the inscription "Zululand," "½d.," in letters of green, and having the words "Postage and Revenue" printed thereon.

Lilac coloured adhesive Stamps, bearing the inscription "Zululand," "1d.," in letters of red, and having the words "Postage and Revenue" printed thereon.

Lilac coloured adhesive Stamps, bearing the inscription "Zululand," "2½d.," in letters of light blue, and having the words "Postage and Revenue" printed thereon.

Lilac coloured adhesive Stamps, bearing the inscription "Zululand," "3d.," in letters of bronze, and having the words "Postage and Revenue" printed thereon.

Lilac coloured adhesive Stamps, bearing the inscription "Zululand," "6d.," in letters of black, and having the words "Postage and Revenue" printed thereon.

Green coloured adhesive Stamps, bearing the inscription "Zululand," "1s.," and having the words "Postage and Revenue" printed thereon.

Green coloured adhesive Stamps, bearing the inscription "Zululand," "4s.," in letters of red, and having the words "Postage and Revenue" printed thereon.

Red coloured adhesive Stamps, bearing the inscription "Zululand," "£1," in letters of lilac, and having the words "Postage and Revenue" printed thereon.

Red coloured adhesive Stamps, bearing the inscription "Zululand," "£5," in letters of black, and having the words "Postage and Revenue" printed thereon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

Given under my hand and Seal, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, this the Eighteenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Governor of Zululand.

By command of His Excellency the Governor of Zululand.

J. WINDHAM,
Secretary for Zululand.

The second Zululand definitive values are as follows:

Table 2

<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity issued</u>
1/2d mauve & green	432,000
1d mauve & carmine	432,000
2 1/2d mauve & ultramarine	100,800
3d mauve & olive-brown	50,400
6d mauve & black	100,800
1 s green	50,400
2/6 green & black	12,000
4s green & carmine	12,000
1 pound purple on red	4,200
5 pound purple & black on red	1,200

There is some debate as to whether or not all 10 values were issued on April 18, 1894, the date of the proclamation. It is also believed that the issues were circulated to Zululand's post offices and postal agencies as stocks of the British overprinted definitive values were exhausted.

All 10 values are known with a 'Specimen' overprint, while the 1 pound value is also found with another 'Specimen' overprint with thicker characters.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 120 stamps in two panes of 60 values each with 10 horizontal rows of six stamps per pane. They are printed on a white wove paper with a 'Crown CA' watermark. The 10 values are illustrated in Figure 5 in the opposite column as are the Victorian 'Zululand' overprinted varieties. Figure 6 below illustrates the Natal overprinted values. Some varieties are recorded of Zululand definitive sets with constant varieties in the 'N' and 'Z' of Zululand and also of the 'd' in the 1 d value.

Figure 6

Natal stamps overprinted ZULULAND

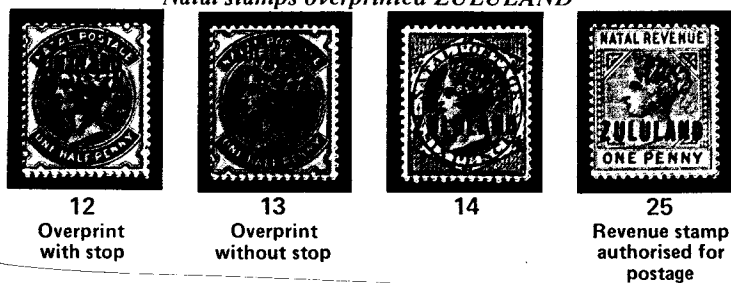
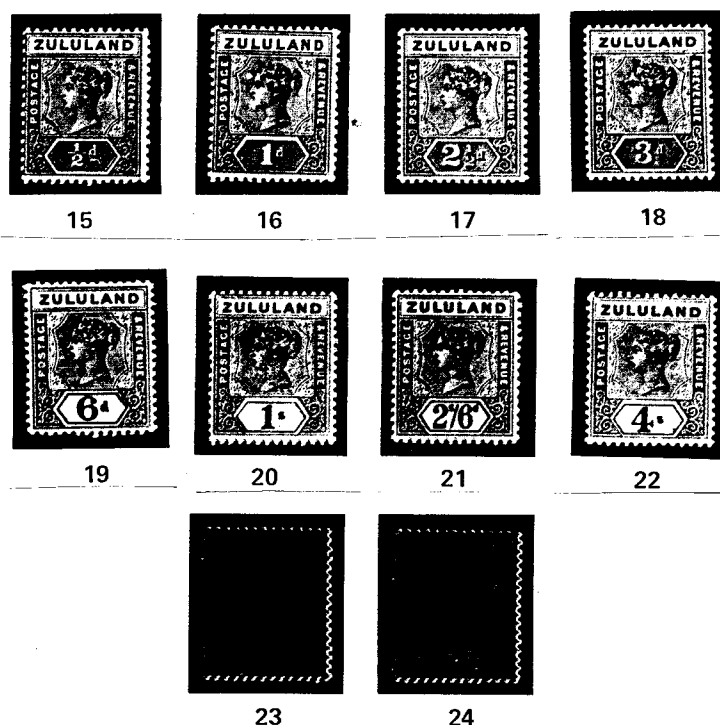


Figure 5



Victorian stamps of Great Britain overprinted ZULULAND



Section II: The Pre-Union Era

Postal Services at the Cape of Good Hope: The First Two Hundred Years. . . By Robert F.

Taylor, United States

It was the golden age of discovery. Marco Polo, at the end of the 13th century, had opened the land routes from China, Persia and India to the nations on Europe's seaboard. Spices, textiles and other exotic goods from the East fed the insatiable appetites of the Europeans. The overland trade routes were controlled, however, by the Venetians and the Genoese on the Black Sea and in the Levant. The monopoly could only be broken by finding a sea route to India and the East.

In 1487, Bartolomeu Dias de Novaes sailed from Portugal south and eventually reached the mouth of the Great Fish River, thus establishing the feasibility of a sea route to India. A decade was to pass before Vasco da Gama was sent south to establish a route to Calcutta. Departing on July 8, 1497, he rounded the Cape of Good Hope on November 22 and arrived at Calcutta on May 20, 1498. Thus was Portugal's control of trade with the East established. It was to last for a century.

In 1501, the first postally significant event in what was later to become the Cape colony occurred. Pedro d'Ataide, the captain of a Portuguese ship, left a letter detailing the fleet's misfortunes in a boot placed in a milkwood tree next to a freshwater spring. It was found, as intended, several months later by Joao da Nova, another Portuguese ship's captain. Thus was the first known postal function at the Cape completed. Unfortunately, this letter has been lost.

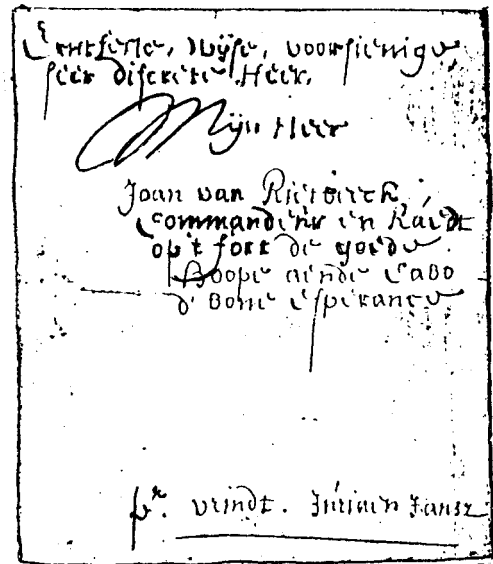
At the end of the 16th century, English and Dutch ships were using the Cape to replenish supplies of food and water on the trade route to India. In 1629, John Pynne, an English sea captain, took a Hottentot native, one Hadah, on his ship to the Indies and back, teaching him rudimentary English. Hadah was then installed on Robben Island to receive and transmit letters between ships calling at the Cape. Hadah thus became the first, though unofficial, postmaster of the Cape.

During the first half of the 17th century, stones, carved with the name of the ship, the ship's captain and arrival and departure dates appeared. Usually left near a fresh water supply, they often covered packets of letters or indicated the nearby presence of the same. These stones later came to be known as 'Post Office Stones' for they effected the exchange of letters between outward bound and homeward bound ships.

The Dutch East India Company established the first Cape settlement under Jan van Riebeeck in 1652. Five years later, the first of the 'free burghers or settlers arrived to

establish farms to supply the growing colony. An early communication to van Riebeeck is shown below (Fig. 1).

Figure 1. Wrapper addressed to van Riebeeck, founder of the first Cape settlement, 1652.



During the last half of the 17th century, outward bound and homeward bound fleets called at the Cape to resupply and exchange letters for transmission. At first only official correspondence was serviced but the number of free burghers was growing as was the colony and soon private correspondence was allowed. Mail was transmitted by favor through the ship's captain or other persons either free or by mutual arrangement.

Early in the 18th century, inland postal service was by native runners, usually Hottentots, who carried the letters in a long cleft stick with the letters bound in the cleft. The 'briefstok' was four to six feet in length and served to keep the letters dry when crossing streams and generally to protect them. This inland service was not a function of the colonial government but was instituted and used by individuals in the colony.

On March 2, 1792, Johan Rhenius, Acting Governor of the colony, issued a proclamation establishing the first government sponsored postal system. Among other things, it provided a packet boat service between Holland, the Cape and the Dutch East Indies. This service was available to private individuals for the transmission of packets and letters but was devoted solely to overseas mail.

The first post office was opened at the Castle in Cape Town in 1792 and a postmaster was appointed. The first rate structure was established and the first handstamp brought into use. It bore the V.O.C. monogram standing for Vereenigde Oos-Indische Compagnie - The United Netherlands Chartered East India Company, with the figure '6' and the letters 'St' to indicate 6 stuivers paid at posting (Fig. 2). This stamp was applied at the

Company's offices in Holland and the 6 stuivers collected. Upon arrival at the Cape, the postmaster was required to collect an additional 2 stuivers, 8 stuivers in all which constituted the single sheet letter rate. One stuiver was equal to 1 d.

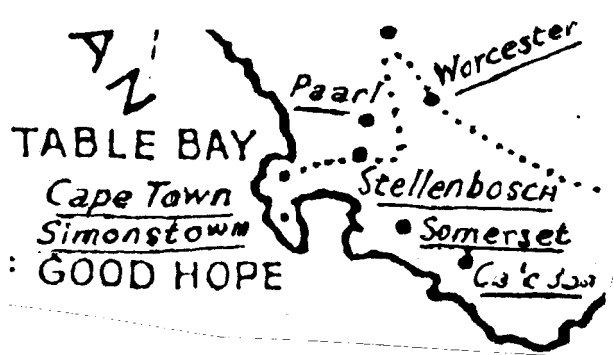
Figure 2



Three and a half years later, the British wrested control of the Cape from the Dutch and governed for seven and a half years. Overseas service to England was established and all mail except for the military, was charged 1 skilling, equivalent to 6d per letter sheet. There were no handstamps used during this period. Inland postal service was provided through the Field Cornets who were subordinate magistrates under control of the district landdrosts and whose duties included transmission of official documents and notices. Private inland post was carried by the Field Cornets but only by favor, there being no government sponsorship of this service.

Under the Treaty of Amiens, control of the Cape Colony reverted to the Dutch for three years - 1803-06. Rates remained unchanged and there were no postal markings. The Dragoon Postal Service under military command with service between Simonstown, False Bay and Cape Town was established (Fig.3).

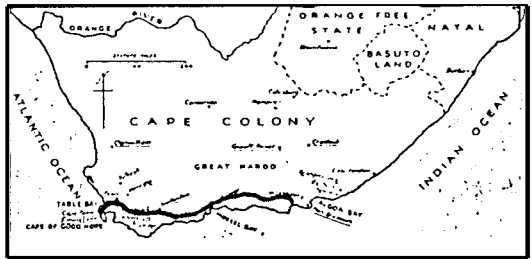
Figure 3. Map of postal route of the Dragoon Postal Service.



General Jan Willem Janssens was appointed governor and together with Captain W.B.E. Paravicini di Capelli, further expanded the inland postal service with the Cape Town - Algoa Bay Post and the Stellenbosch and Tulbagh District Post. At the same time, the inland postal service began using civilians as 'post bodens' or postmen. They were subject to military discipline and the service was under the supervision of the dragoons. During the

following year, 1804, this service was combined with the field cornets and constituted the first organized inland postal service with the main route extending from Cape Town to Algoa Bay (Fig. 4).

Figure 4. Map of the first organized inland postal service.



The 18th century had seen the establishment of settlements beyond the original boundaries of the Cape peninsula. Stellenbosch was founded in 1679 and by 1806, the eastern boundary of the colony was the Great Fish River some 900 km east of Cape Town and there were six districts in the colony: Tulbagh, Graff-Reinet, Uitenhage, Stellenbosch, Swellendam and the Cape.

After three years of Dutch government, the English, in 1806, regained control of the colony and the post office in the Castle was reopened. Payment of postage could be made only at this post office and was required at the time of posting. This was true for overseas mail as well as inland mail to the various districts. Mail from the districts was charged on receipt at Cape Town. The system of field cornets and post boers overseen by the landdrosts was continued.

Prepayment of postage necessitated the use of a handstamp. The first a British handstamp and the first handstamp to be used at the Cape, was a government seal brought to the colony by the British forces, the Oval Medallion Handstamp (Fig. 5).

Figure 5. The Oval Medallion Handstamp.



Until 1816, there were no inland post offices. Mail to and from the districts received the handstamp to indicate the payment of postage but was used only on inland mail. To distinguish overseas mail from inland mail, a Ship Letter Stamp was used (Fig. 6). Strikes of the Oval Medallion Stamp and the Ship Letter Stamp are never found on the same piece. Masters of ships sailing from Cape Town were forbidden to accept mail not stamped with the Ship Letter Stamp.

Figure 6. Example of Ship Letter Stamp



Late in 1806, a proclamation by Governor Sir David Baird authorized establishment of a postal service throughout the colony. Earlier that year, in April, the first official post office mail route between Cape Town and Simonstown came into being. The single sheet letter rate was set at 1 skilling which was paid on delivery. A weekly post between the various bays and settlements in the district operated at this time but the service was poor and unreliable.

Robert Crozier became Postmaster General of the colony in 1810. He brought increased efficiency as well as revenue to the service. During this year, a new postal route was inaugurated between Cape Town and Graaff-Reinet and although no official post offices existed other than at Cape Town, the district landdrosts utilized their homes for this purpose. Only the Oval Medallion and Ship Letter handstamps were in use at this time.

All postal fees on mail arriving at Cape Town had to be paid at that post office. The recipients of overseas mail had to be notified by the postmaster and payment made prior to delivery. This meant long delays for mail destined for the various districts and the system was awkward and inefficient. Demands for improved service were largely ignored but in 1815, post offices existed at Stellenbosch, Simonstown and Uitenhage. In 1816, post offices were opened at Paarl, Tulbagh, Caledon, Swellendam, George and Graaf-Reinet. All had paid postmasters. During the ensuing two years, individual letter stamps were issued to these nine post offices and to the General Post Office in Cape Town.

While not identical, these letter stamps were all similar and consisted of a centrally placed crown in a single-lined circle with the words 'Post Office' in the upper portion of the circle and the name of the post office in the

lower portion. These are known as the Crown-in-Circle or Post Office Letter Stamps.

By 1824, post offices with similar handstamps had opened at Somerset, Cradock, Worcester, Port Elizabeth, Clanwilliam, Grahamstown, Beaufort, Bathurst and Kowie. These handstamps indicated prepayment of postage or, in the case of official correspondence, that the piece was exempt from postal fees. Regulations required that the stamp be made with black ink in the upper right hand corner of the cover and that the receiving office impress its stamp in the lower left corner. These were often ignored however, and random placement of the stamps was common. Early covers of this period usually bear only the stamp of the dispatching office (Fig. 7). Rarely letters will show the stamp used as a transit stamp. Although only black ink was authorized, strikes in red ink are known, particularly on letters from Port Elizabeth and George, but are not common. With the exception of Cape Town, these Post Office Letter Stamps were used throughout the colony until the introduction of the Octagonal Numeral handstamps of 1849.

Figure 7. Example of early handstamp



In 1792, the Dutch had provided for private overseas mail service via the packet boats of the Dutch East India Company between Holland, the Cape, and the Dutch East Indies. The British post office now provided no such service.

Prior to 1799, the English East India Company made its own arrangements for carrying mail via its packet boats between England, the Cape and the East. However, the Ship Letter Act of 1799 ended this and required all letters received in England to be handed to the post office agent and charged a uniform 4d rate in addition to the inland postage. In 1814, rather than establishing its own packet service, the British post office utilized the packets of the East India Company and the following year, tripled the single sheet letter rate to 3s 6d. This drastic escalation in rates led to the practice of cross writing wherein the page, having been written, is turned 90 degrees and overwritten. Occasionally a third writing diagonally would make it on the sheet to do the work of three (Fig. 8).

The Ship Letter Act of 1815 required all letters carried by packet boat to have an official handstamp and in 1816, the Packet Letter Stamp came into use at Cape Town (Fig. 9). It remained in use for four years until the act was repealed in

repealed in 1819.

Figure 8. Portion of letter with third writing on its face to share drastically escalated rate cost per single sheet letter.

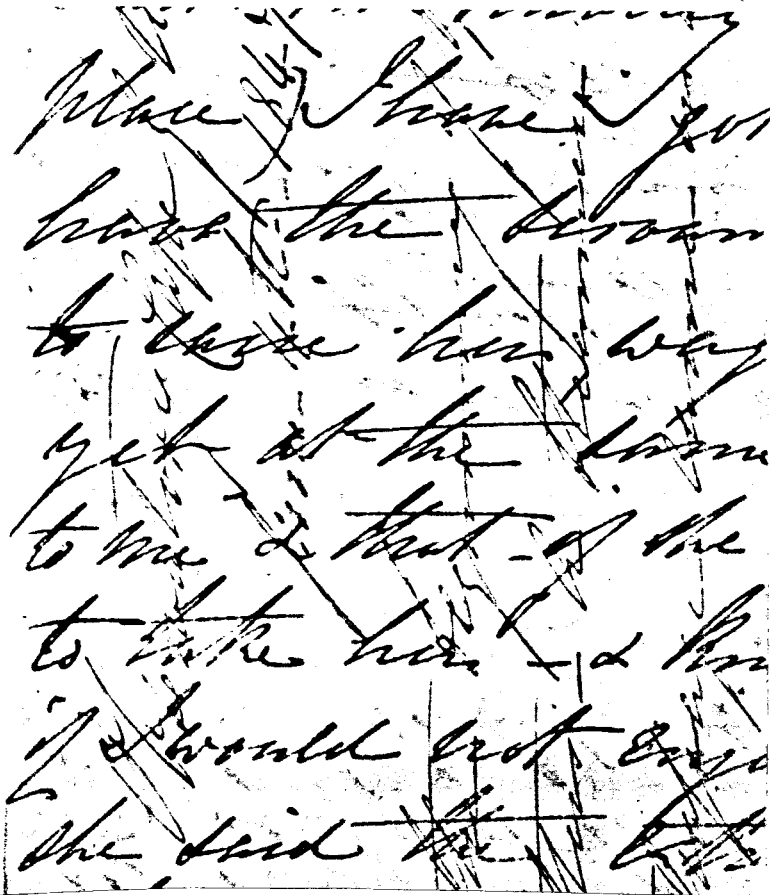
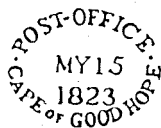


Figure 9. Packet Letter Stamp of Cape Town



This was the first dated letter stamp to be used at the Cape. It had been suggested that the Post Office Letter Stamps include the date but this was turned down as being too expensive. However, in 1822, a dated letter stamp was authorized for the Cape Town post office and it closely resembled the Packet Letter Stamp (Fig. 10).

Figure 10. Date letter stamp of Cape Town post office.



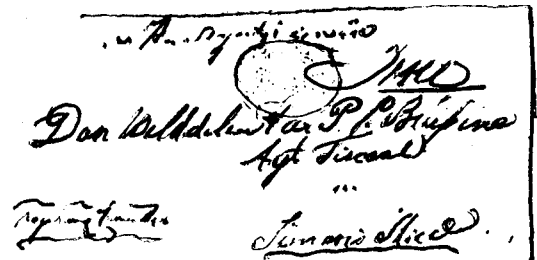
Shortly after the introduction of the First Dated Letter Stamp, the first official or 'Free' letter stamp was put in use at the post office in Cape Town (Fig. 11).

Figure 11. The first official or 'Free' letter stamp.



At this time, illiteracy was still the general rule and the bulk of the correspondence was official in nature. Previously, official mail showed the designation in manuscript either in Dutch or English in the upper left portion of the cover and the status sanctioned at Cape Town by 'Free' in manuscript in red ink being entered (Fig. 12). At times the Oval medallion Handstamp was combined with the 'Free' notation.

Figure 12. Example of 'Free' manuscript mark.



The following year, 1824, the second Official Dated Letter Stamp was placed in use (Fig. 13). It remained in use until 1834 when it was replaced by the third (Fig. 14).

Figures 13 & 14. Second (left) and third (right) Official Dated Letter Stamp.



Prior to 1827, prepayment of postage was mandatory but in that year, it was made optional. This required a stamp indicating the payment status of the item. A 'Post Paid: and two 'To Pay' handstamps, the latter without a hyphen, were placed in use in 1827 (Figs. 14 & 15). Later, two versions of the 'To Pay' stamp with a hyphen

were introduced. These were used in conjunction with the dated letter stamps. A few years after their introduction in Cape Town, a 'To Pay' stamp was issued to a few of the larger post offices in the colony. Except for these, all handstamps save the Post Office Letter Stamps and later, the Port Elizabeth dated letter stamps, were used exclusively at Cape Town.

Figures 15 (right) & 16 (left). Payment status handstamps.

TO PAY

POST PAID

The use of the 'Post Paid' handstamp was discontinued in 1846 and a 'Prepaid' handstamp replaced it (Fig. 17) As these handstamps were not in use at most of the district post offices, the district postmasters had to enter 'post paid' by hand.

Figure 17. 'Prepaid' handstamp of 1846.

PREPAID

1828 saw the replacement of the first Dated Letter Stamp with the second which was placed in use at the time of the 'Post Paid' and 'To Pay' handstamps (Fig. 18). This stamp is remarkably similar to the second Official Letter Stamp which first was used in 1824. The third and last of the dated letter stamps to be used at Cape Town was introduced in 1834. It too is very similar to the third Official Letter Stamp placed in use the same year (Fig. 19)

Figures 18 (left) & 19 (right). Second and third dated letter stamps.



The introduction of the last of the letter stamps to be used occurred at the Cape Town post office in 1847. This was the handsome undated stamp of which there were four distinctly different types. Used as a receiving stamp on inland mail and to stamp overseas mail, its use for the latter is more commonly seen. No reason is known for the failure to incorporate a date in this stamp. The stamp remained in use throughout the remainder of the pre-adhesive period (Fig. 20).

1846 was the demise of the Free Dated Letter Stamps.

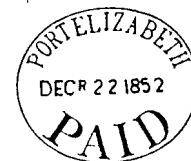
These had failed to correct abuses of the privilege and a cumbersome system, requiring approval of the Secretary to Government for all official correspondence, was instituted. Nevertheless, the problems persisted through the entire period.

Figure 20. Last of the Cape letter stamps (1847).



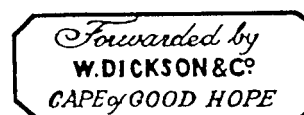
Two dated letter stamps were issued to the post office at Port Elizabeth in December 1852. Both a 'Paid' and 'To Pay' handstamp were used but the latter is rarely seen. The preference given to prepaid mail may explain this. Both stamps are known in red ink but these are rare (Figs. 21-22).

Figures 21 (left) & 22 (right). Port Elizabeth dated letter stamps of 1852.



The use of forwarding agents was common in the early colonial period of the empire. Private handstamps of these agents are often seen. Although illegal in a strict sense, these commercial firms frequently provided postal service to areas where no direct service was available. In other instances, they offered a more rapid transmission of correspondence as they were not limited to ships under contract as was the postal service. While not of official nature, covers bearing these handstamps are legitimate postal history. The agent is identified either by manuscript notation or by the agent's private stamp (Fig. 23).

Figure 23. Forwarding agent handstamp example.



In 1846, an ordinance was adopted setting a uniform rate of 4d throughout the colony for letters up to one half ounce. This rate also applied to delivery of arriving overseas letters and was added to any other applicable charges for the piece.

As stated before, the Crown-in-Circle handstamp had been in use at the district post offices for many years and

had become badly worn. In 1848, Postmaster-General Robert Crozier requested and was granted authority to replace them. This was done in 1849 at which time there were 60 post offices in the colony in addition to the General Post Office at Cape Town (Fig. 24).

Figure 24. Example of Octagonal Numeral Cancel.



Distribution of the stamp was random with the numeral having no relationship to the date the post office was established. A few of the stamps were used at more than one post office. Cancellations of triangular adhesives with the Octagonal Numeral Stamp are extremely rare but rectangulars so canceled, while not common, are known.

When introduced, the triangular stamps were valid only on inland mail. Overseas letters required payment either on posting or arrival and the Unlined Circular Datestamp of 1853 was used to backstamp these. It was used both as a dispatch and an arrival stamp (Fig. 25).

Figure 25. Example of Unlined Circular Datestamp.



One must remember that the period covered here was one of great difficulty. Initially there were no roads and transport was arduous. As roads came into being and routes were established, native runners gave way to horses and later coaches were introduced to carry the mail. It was a time of promise as well as hardship. One can only admire the vision and tenacity of the individuals who made it work.

Most of the illustrations and much of the text used here are from Robert Goldblatt's 'Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope'.

Cape of Good Hope Postal History - The Triangular Period... By Guy R. Dillaway, United States

This article focuses upon Cape Triangles used to and from foreign destinations. In 1980, I received a letter from Paul Wolf, PFSA, for information on triangular covers to and from foreign destinations. Paul had hoped to compile as complete a list as possible for a future article. Unfortunately, Paul died a few years later without ever writing the article. His notes were never found. Since his death, I have attempted to continue the original work and add the number of covers known and the rates in effect at

in effect at that time. The period covered is 1853 to 1865 which I consider the most usual time frame. Mixed issue frankings are not covered in the survey. This article is a tribute to the man who piqued my interest in triangular postal history, Paul Wolf.

I will begin with a simple list of destinations. Major country headings will be used throughout. States, provinces, etc., will be listed under the major heading. The numbers in parentheses () indicate the number of covers I have actually seen and recorded. No number means that there are too many covers to bother recording or that a cover has been reported but I have not seen it or a photocopy thereof. However, these rates will be counted in subsequent articles.

Austria (1)

Australia

New South Wales (1)

Victoria (1)

Western Australia (2)

British Kaffraria Batavia

(1)

Canada

New Brunswick (1)

Nova Scotia (1)

Ontario/Montreal (3) - 14 covers
from the Shanley correspon

dence reported - only 3 seen.

China

Amoy (1) Hong

Kong (1)

Denmark (2)

Finland/Russia (2)

France (5)

Germany

Baden (2) Bavaria (1)

Hamburg (1) Hanover (1)

Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1)

Prussia (3)

Saxony (1)

Great Britain

England

Guernsey (1)

Ireland

Scotland

Wales

Holland

Hungary (1) Another reported, not seen

India

Bengal (2)

Bombay

Calcutta (3)

Madras (1)

Poona (1)

Punjab (1)

Trincomalee (1)

Madeira (1)

Mauritius (2)

Namaqualand

Natal (7)

New Zealand (4)

Norway (1)

Orange Free State

Saint Helena (1)

Spain (1)

Sweden (3)

Switzerland (3)

Turkey (2) **United**

States (6)

COVERS FROM FOREIGN DESTINATIONS

Basutoland (3, only 1 with an adhesive)

British Kaffraria

Orange Free State (1)

Transvaal

There are many covers from British *Kaffraria*. A significant number are military mail. However, I only know of two from German military settlers. I have not seen a cover

from the Transvaal and only one from the Orange Free State. There must be others.

As you can see, the list is quite short - only 27 major headings. The sources used are Paul's original list, the three collections on display at London '90, the Maxwell Joseph sale, the Solomon sale (Kohler) and the Dale-Lichtenstein sale. Information has also been provided by anonymous collectors. Information from anyone will be greatly appreciated. Please, if possible, provide all postal information on the front and back of the cover and the provenance (address inside front cover page).
.to be continued.

Charles Bell: The Designer of the Triangular Cape Postage Stamp... By Athol H. Murray, England

Charles Davidson Bell (1813-1882), shown in Fig. 1, was born at Crail, Fifeshire in Scotland. He was taken out to the Cape of Good Hope at the age of 16 by his Uncle and Aunt, Sir John and Lady Catherine Bell (daughter of the Earl of Malmesbury), who acted 'in loco parentis' to Charles in his youth at the Cape.

Figure 1. Charles Bell, with monocle, designed the triangulars in 1852.



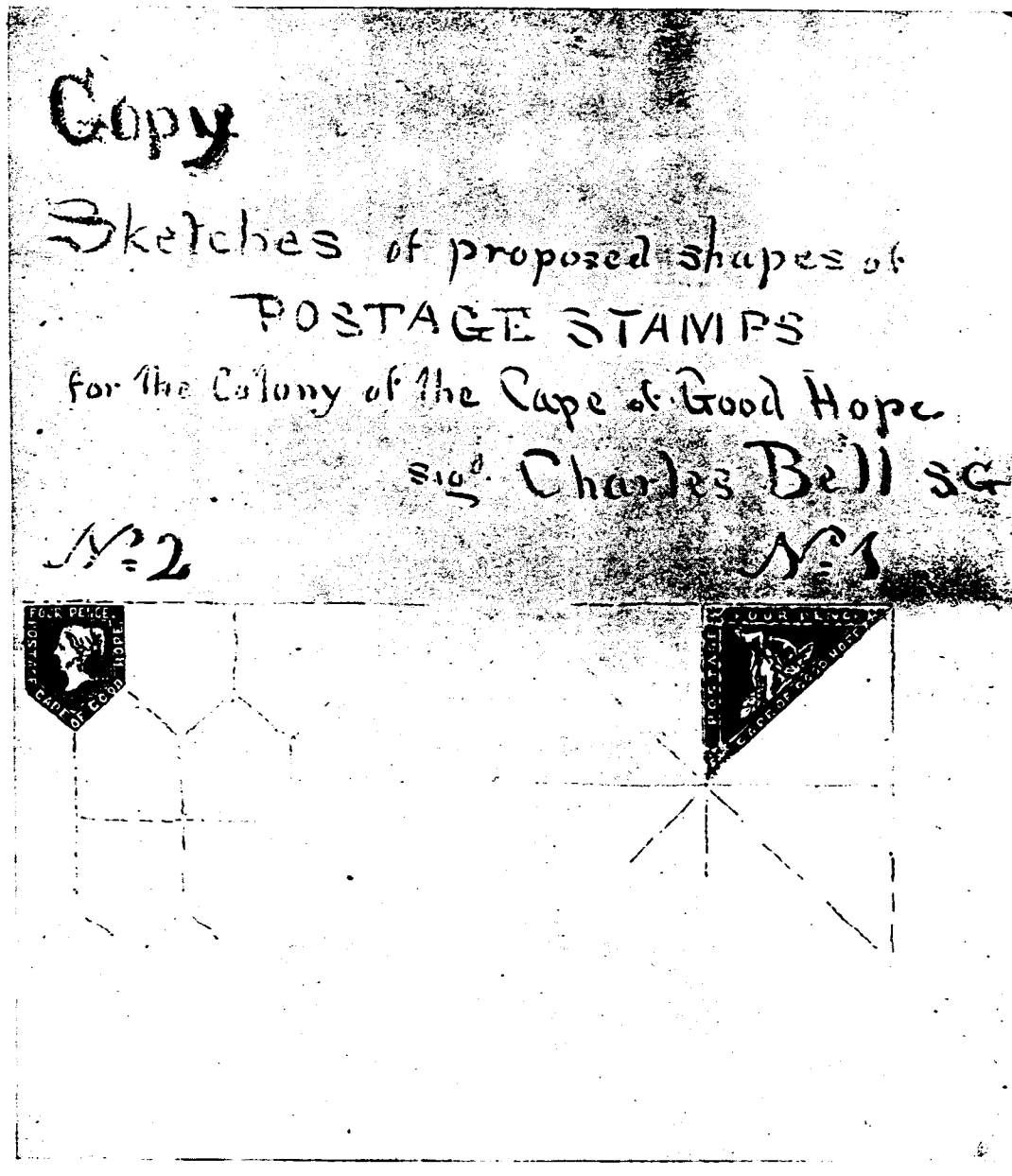
Charles Bell is one of the best known and best loved of the nineteenth century South African Artists. He was a man of many talents and served as Surveyor-General from 1848 to 1872. It was in his capacity that he assisted a Board of Enquiry in 1852 as to the desirability for the prepayment of postage by means of stamps. An extract from the report reads:

"In order to obviate errors in sorting letters or stamping, we would suggest the adoption of a device and shape so different from those of the English postage stamps as to

catch the eye at a glance, and we would propose that of a triangle with the figure of 'Hope' in the centre, with the words 'POSTAGE' 'FOUR PENCE' 'CAPE OF GOOD HOPE' on the surrounding border, all on an engine turned field, as represented in the accompanying sketch by the Surveyor General. Various other designs such as

that hereunto annexed marked No. 2, might be suggested but we are disposed to recommend the triangle as most convenient, economical and distinctive.'

Figure 2. Original designs by Mr. Charles Bell.



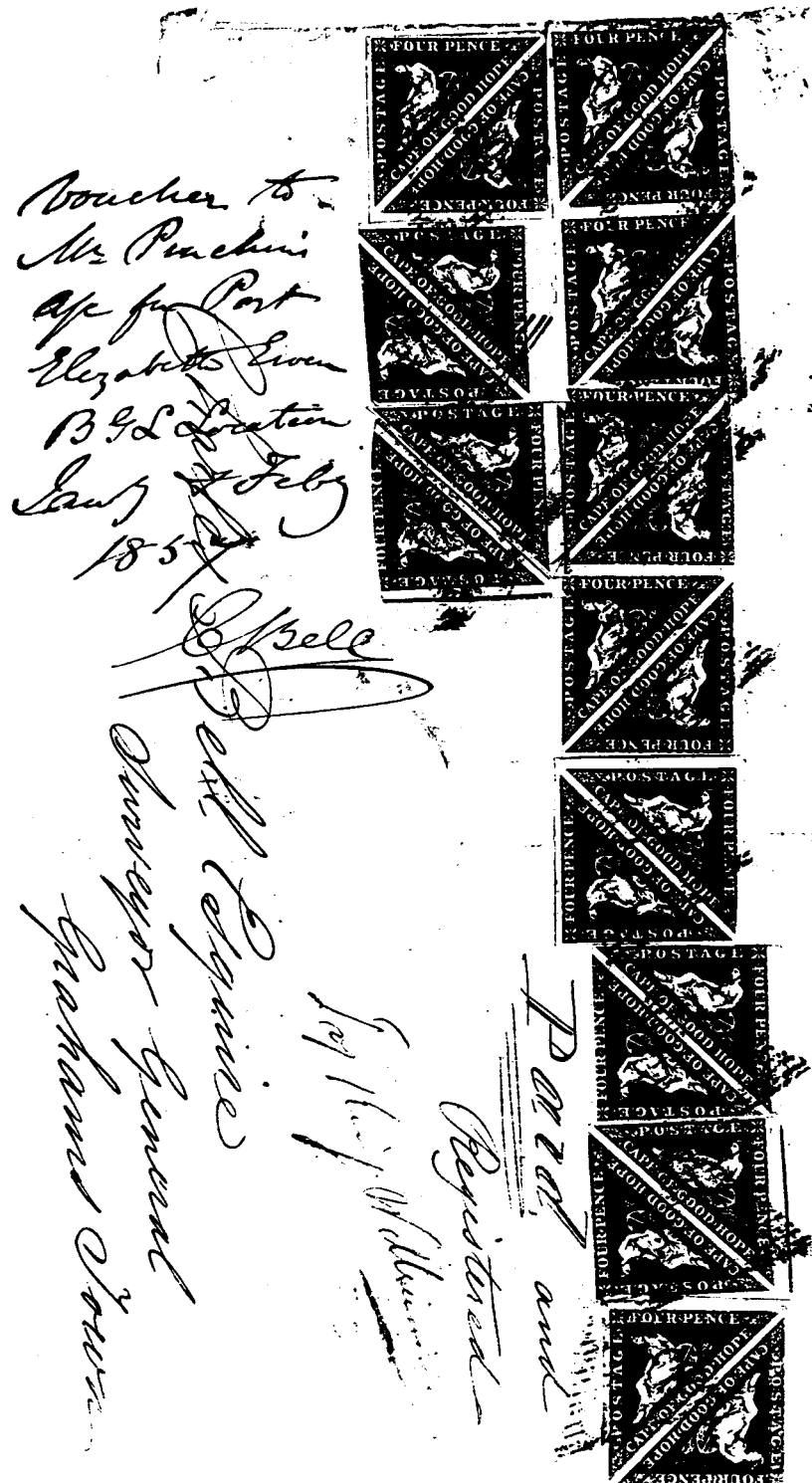
So the famous triangular stamp was born and printed by Messrs Perkins Bacon and Company of London, was introduced for the prepayment of internal postage on 1st September 1853. The 1 d stamp was provided specifically for newspaper postage and the 4d for the half-ounce

letter rate within the Colony. From the 1st August 1857 the prepayment of letters to the United Kingdom was introduced along with 6d and 1 s postage stamps, 6d to be the uniform rate of postage upon half-ounce letters.

The cover illustrated below (Fig. 3) may very well be unique in so much as it is addressed to Charles Bell Esquire, Surveyor General. It also has in his own

handwriting an annotation and his signature; and as if that were not enough, it is franked by twenty-two 4d triangular stamps. On the reverse in red is the Port Elizabeth FE 27 1857 oval handstamp showing the office of despatch.

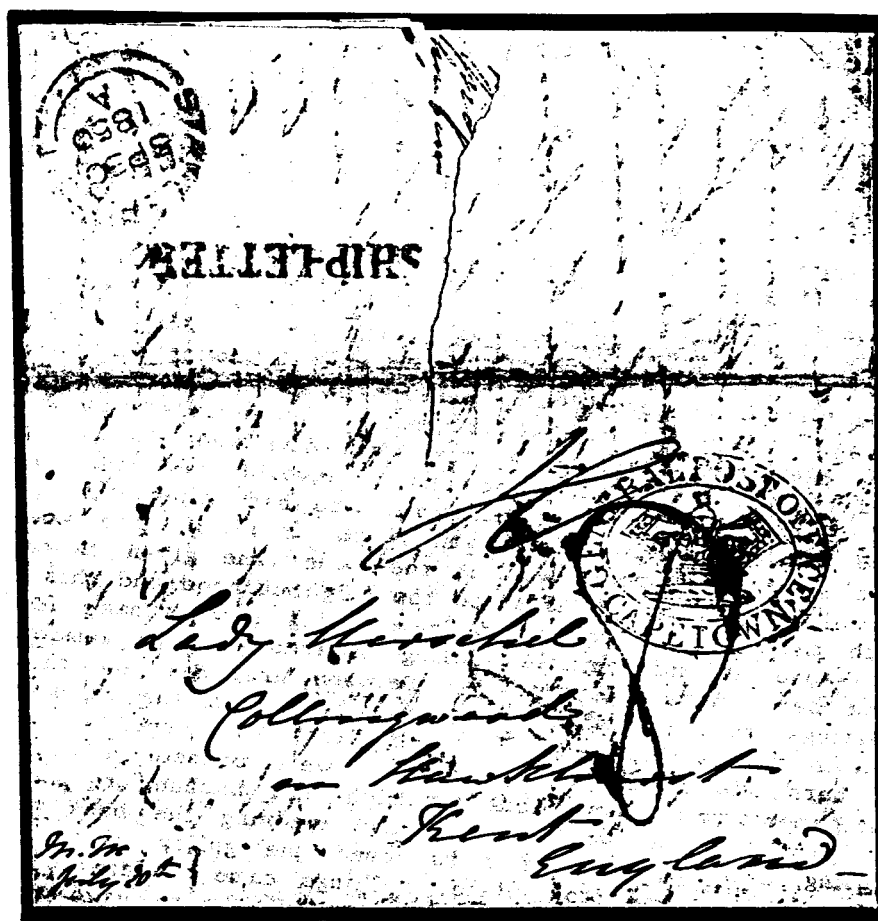
Figure 3. Cover addressed to Charles Bell Esquire, Surveyor General.



The cover dated July 1850 (Fig. 4) to Herschel in England was written by Mrs. M. Maclear, the wife of Sir Thomas Maclear, Her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape. This letter gives a descriptive commentary upon the divorce of Mr. Charles Bell. For years there was a misconception relating to the manner in which his marriage terminated, when it was stated his first wife, Martha Antionette, nee Ebden, 'went to Australia with the gardener' (a la Lady Chatterley. However, from letters such as this and

and research at the Cape Archives, Divorce proceedings were heard in Cape Town and a Doctor Steward, 'an assistant Surgeon in the Madras Army' already known to Mrs. Bell visited the Cape on sick leave from India, he was listed as co-respondent. After which Mr. C. Bell sued him for damages in the Supreme Court and was awarded 500 Pounds.

Figure 4. Maclear correspondence cover of letter alluding to the divorce of Mr. Charles Bell, designer of the Cape , triangular issue stamped with the undated oval letter stamp of 1847 (type USL4), manuscript 8 & 4 - the inland and ship letter (uniform) rate for a letter over a half and under one ounce.



Stamps of the New Republic: the January 1886 Emission. . . By Dr. G.H. Jonkers, FRPS,L, Holland

Introduction

At the end of 1885, there existed an absolute shortage in revenue stamp (=Staatszegels) in the 1, 5, 10 and 10 1/2 shilling values (see Table I). In 1884 and 1885, the New Republic did not have its own postage stamps. Therefore, stamps used for mail abroad were those of the Z.A.R. and Natal which were on sale at the Vryheid post office.

The consumption of the 10 and 10 1/2 shilling values appeared to be intense for the time, the volume being 40-50 copies per month. The deficit had to be eliminated on a very short notice.

Although all materials and equipment, e.g., cancellers, embossing machine, paper, etc., necessary for the manufacturing of the new, postal and revenue, uniform stamps were transported after the incorporation of the New Republic into the Z.A.R. (20 July 1888), there is no definitive record to be found. We depend, therefore, to a certain extent on incomplete information, comparisons

Table 1. Revenue stamps ordered and used during the period June-December 1885 (Types 1A and B, and 2A and B).

Duty	ORDERED	SOL D	IN STOCK 1.1.86
6d	326	243	83
9d	20	2	18
1s	275	273	2
1s 6d	158	145	13
2s 6d	123	98	25
5s	165	165	0
5s 6d	100	75	25
7s 6d	100	28	72
10s	340	340	0
10s 6d	250	243	7
13s	50	0	50
20s	70	32	38
30s	20	1	19

and assumptions in understanding what had exactly taken place in that period regarding the reorganization of the New Republic postal and revenue services.

It is allowed, in my opinion, to assume that the preparation to start a uniform issue for Post- and Staatszegels was initiated after the appointment of von Levetzow as landdrost on June 1, 1885. He had experience as a civil servant in a number of landdrost-fices in the Z.A.R., his last position being that of postmaster in Utrecht.

The manufacturing of cancels was, at that time, a flourishing branch of local industry, although paper had to be imported up until about 1920, preferable from the center of Germany.

Oval office cancels with mechanically interchangeable data were no exception. There were some of these machines left in Pretoria postmuseum. It is not known why in the New Republic that a cancel was chosen in which the information on values and data had to be altered manually. Although the first New Republic office-cancel had been ordered in 1884 from Dous at Maritzburg, it is likely that all the attributes for the uniform stamps were made and delivered by P. Davis & Son in Maritzburg (see Figs. 1 and 2). This firm had a good reputation and was also involved in the September 1884 emission of the Z.A.R. stamps. My assumption is that

Republic emission; although in the New Republic Archives there were a large number of invoices to be found from this firm to the government regarding deliveries of paper goods. However, the proof of this speculation is not to be found in these invoices.

Figures 1 (top) & 2 (lower). Ads for P. Davis & Sons placed in the *Natal Witness* on 8 July 1884 & 2 Feb 1885 respectively.

7132a

June 20th, 1884.

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Apparently the new system was ready in the first week of January 1886. The first order for the new stamps was dated 4 Jan 86 (Fig. 3) and covered the deficit of the four values of revenue stamps (Staatszegels). This number

was sufficient for a period of two months. A few days later the production of the same and additional values started.

Figure 3. Invoice No. 107, date 4 Jan. 1886, sealed by the Landdrost of Vryheid, showing the first order for the 1886 New Republic issue.

No 107

Landdrost: Vryheid
4 Jan. 1886

Weldd heer
Regelmester
N. R.

Weldd heer

Gekene zoo goed te zijn mijn
Kanton te laten voorzien met onderstaan-
de Staatszegels nize:

✓ 100 à	10/-	£ 62-10-0
✓ 100 à	10/-	50-0-0
✓ 100 à	5/-	25-0-0
✓ 100 à	1/-	5-0-0
		<u>£ 132-10-0</u>

✓ ~~Totaal~~ £ 132-10-0

✓ Ik heb de eer te zijn
Uw Hoogachtbare
A. van der Horst
Landdrost

Ontvangen
A. van der Horst
Landdrost

Regarding the Measurement of the Issue

Shown below in Figures 4 and 5, are enlarged, depicted values with dimensions for each denomination, recorded in mm. Stamps of this first emission, (the ones with the

date) present seven to eight different intervals. I chose only five and labeled them *a*, *b*, *c*, *h* and *k*. The items without date (the second emission) show only three intervals to measure. Although the position of the month can shift a little bit to the right or the left, this detail is, in my opinion, of little significance in the diagnosis of the setting.

Figure 4.

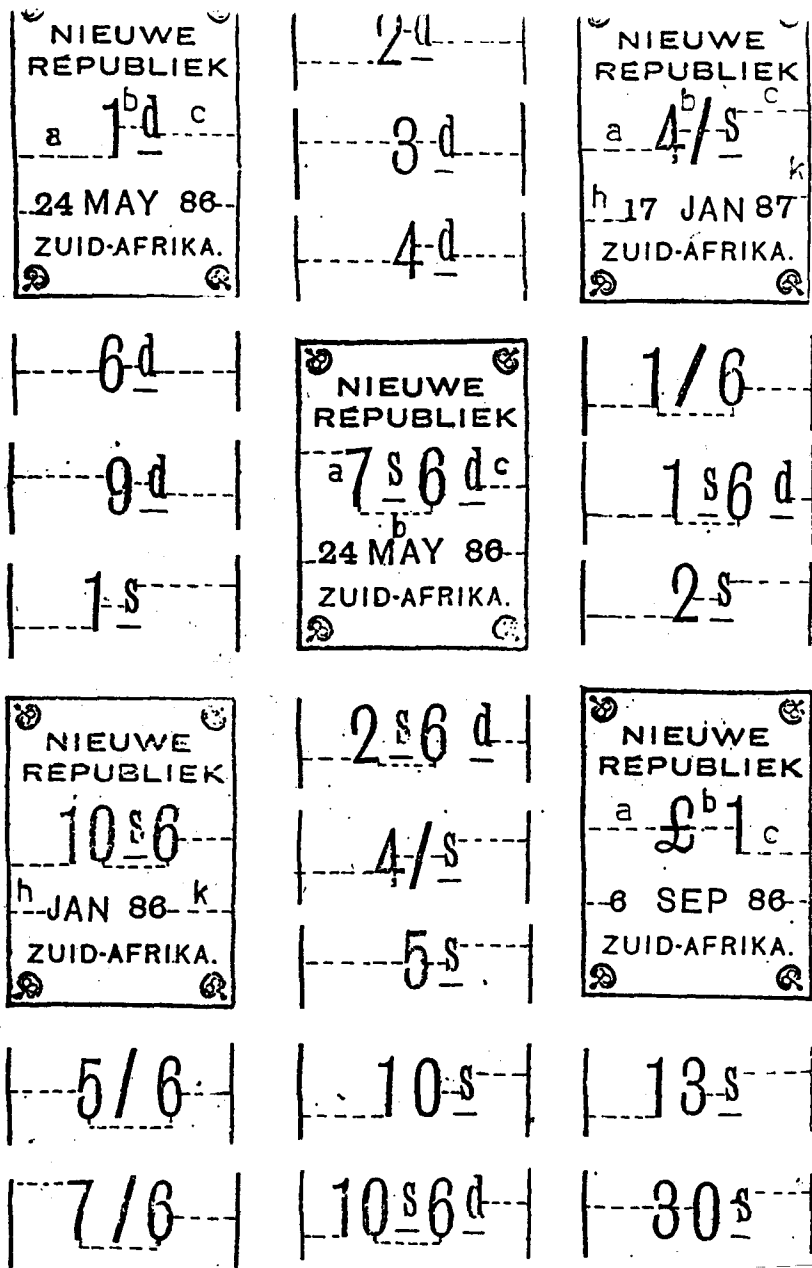


Figure 5.

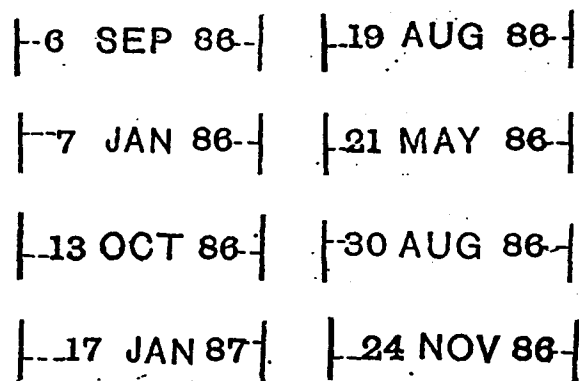


Figure 6.

Legenda

Z.	Z = setting
V.	V = value
D.	D = date
y. b. E	y = yellow paper
a =	b = blue paper
b =	E = indicate embos. (direction)
c =	a, b, c, h and k are measured distances.
h =	
k =	

delated y means: yellow paper

delated B means: blue paper

E 0 means : no embossing

E↑↓ indicates the direction of the embossed coat of arm

The criteria used in the diagnosis whether the printing of a value is performed with different settings, was the difference in measures of at least 0.5 mm per index a, b, c, h or k. The mentioned values in the vertical frames are, without exception, the average of a number of measurements (c.f. Fig. 6). This can lead to very small differences of greater or less than 0.1 mm in the description of identical settings.

A setting can be classified by a number according to my listed measures for each setting. In not every case will a setting exactly fit into these lists. Differences of approximately 0.2 or 0.3 mm in measures per index can be neglected. Mainly the thickness of the inking can cause a variance in the measurements of 0.2 to 0.3 mm per distance. (I am convinced that my diagnostic efforts are not exhaustive. New discoveries remain possible and are very welcomed.)

On the January 1886 Issue

Examples of these issues are shown below and on the next several pages. As noted, the very first were dated 'JAN 86' without a numbered date.

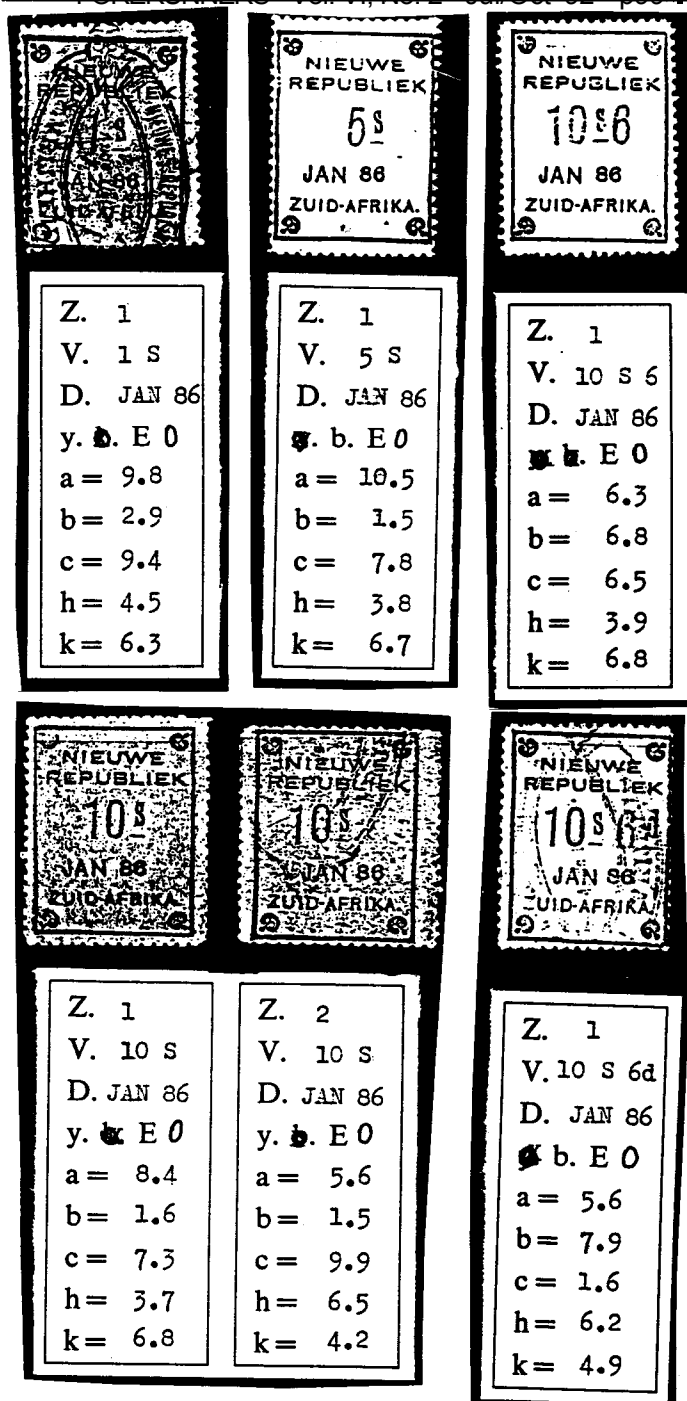
The values h and k (position of the date) of the 5s, the first of the 10s and 10s6d are identical (3.9 and 6.7 mm respectively) which leads one to the conclusion that they were made at the same time; the 1 s, second setting of the 10s and 10s6d, each with other h and k values, must therefore have been printed at other points in time.

The large number of still circulating 5s stamps give rise to the supposition that many more copies were made than the original order of 100. The 10s6 and 10s6d copies support the notion that the 'playing' with varieties (on behalf of collectors?) already commenced early on.

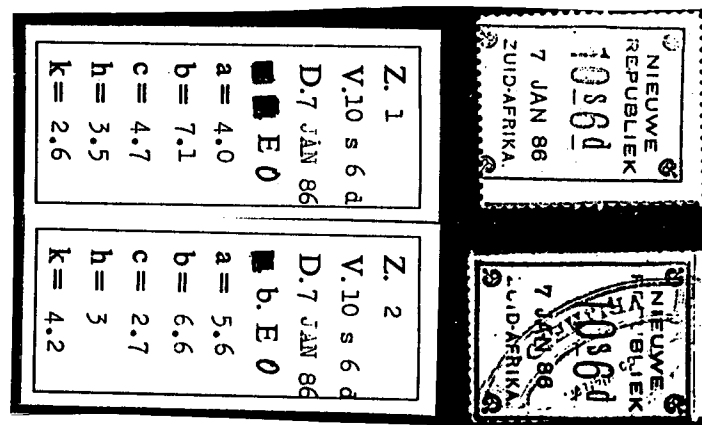
The distribution in the usage of paper shows a preference for the used of the yellow variety (1.7 times).

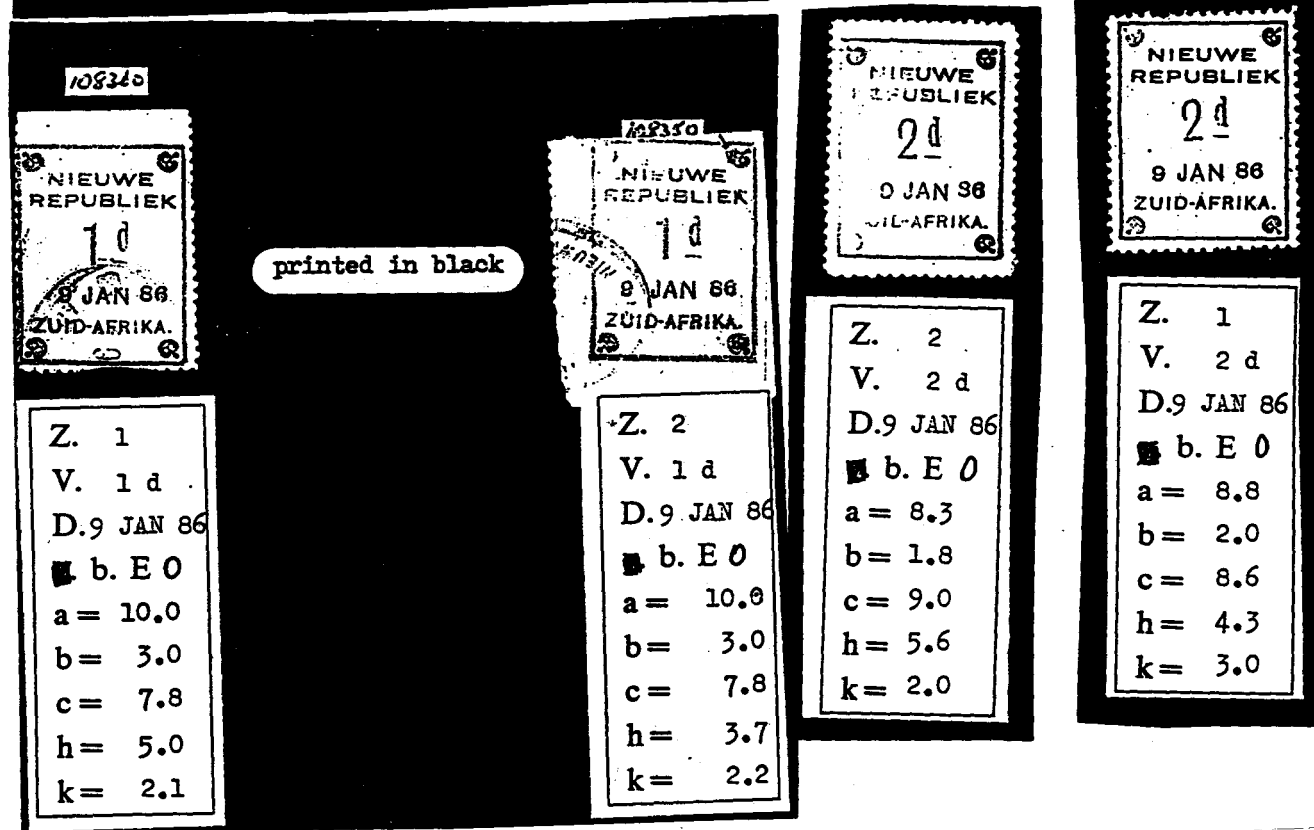
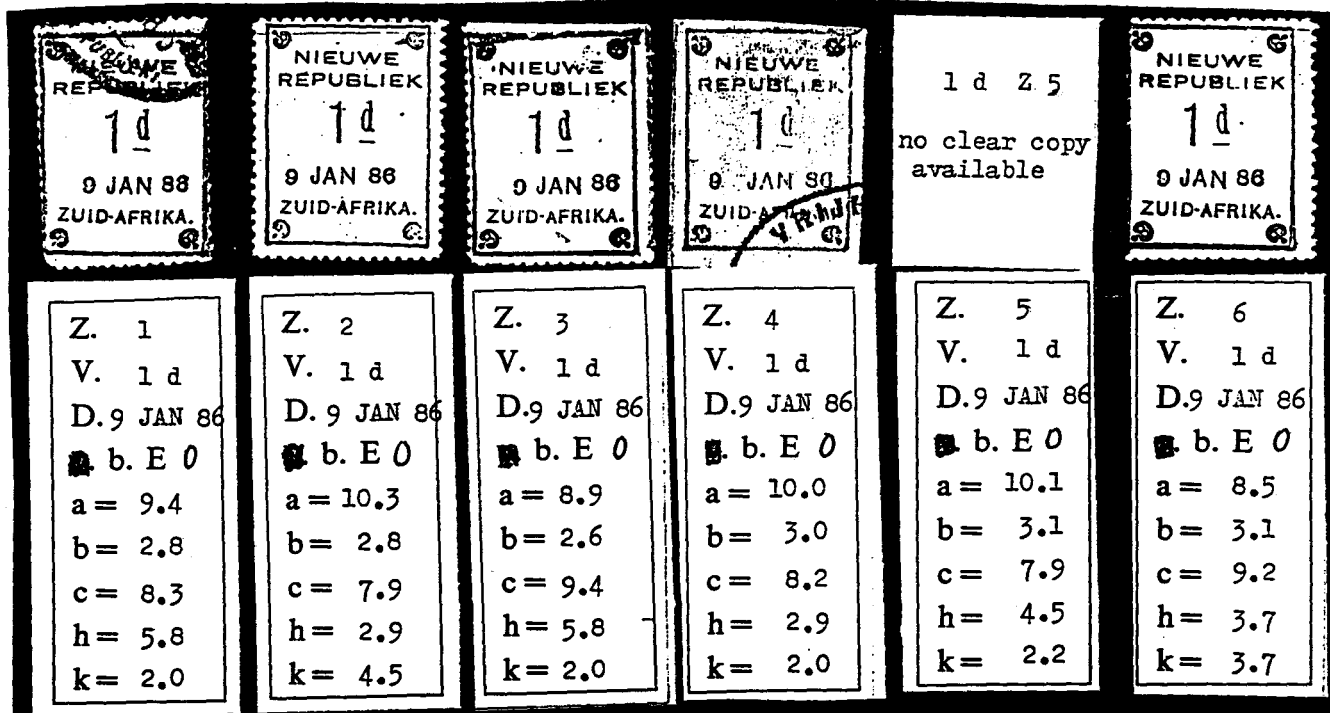
Used copies of the first printing show the De Vletter type 3 cancellation, as well as later used revenues (2), except for some 5s copies which show a circular office (which one?) cancellation.

The used postage stamps of the January '86 emission all show the oval date cancellation Type 1 (1); in some cases with part of a transit (Utrecht) circular date or number cancellation.



Z. 1
V. 10 s
D. 7 JAN 86
y. b. E 0
a = 8.4
b = 1.5
c = 6.4
h = 3.2
k = 3.5







Z. 1

V. 1 d

D.13 JAN 86

■ b. E 0

a = 9.9

b = 2.3

c = 9.0

h = 3.2

k = 2.5

Z. 2

V. 1 d

D.13 JAN 86

■ b. E 0

a = 9.3

b = 2.2

c = 9.1

h = 3.0

k = 2.3

Z. 3

V. 1 d

D.13 JAN 86

■ b. E 0

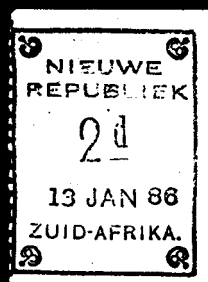
a = 10.0

b = 2.3

c = 8.4

h = 4.1

k = 1.9



Z. 1

V. 2 d

D.13 JAN 86

■ b. E 0

a = 10.2

b = 1.7

c = 7.3

h = 3.3

k = 2.3

Z. 2

V. 2 d

D.13 JAN 86

■ b. E 0

a = 8.5

b = 2.1

c = 8.6

h = 2.1

k = 3.6

Z. 3

V. 2 d

D.13 JAN 86

■ b. E 0

a = 8.2

b = 1.8

c = 9.0

h = 4.0

k = 1.8

Z. 4

V. 2 d

D.13 JAN 86

■ b. E 0

a = 10.2

b = 2.5

c = 6.4

h = 3.5

k = 1.9

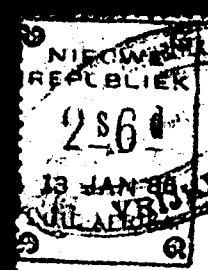
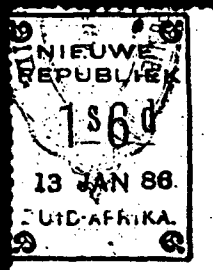
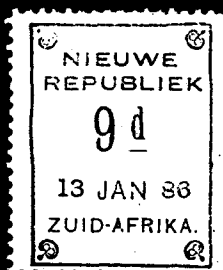


3 d Z 2

a clear copy
not available

Z. 1
V. 3 d
D.13 JAN 86
■ b. E 0
a = 9.2
b = 2.4
c = 9.2
h = 3.2
k = 2.5

Z. 2
V. 3 d
D.13 JAN 86
■ b. E 0
a = 8.7
b = 2.4
c = 9.6
h = 2.3
k = 2.1



Z. 1
V. 9 d
D.13 JAN 86
■ b. E 0
a = 8.2
b = 2.2
c = 8.7
h = 3.2
k = 2.5

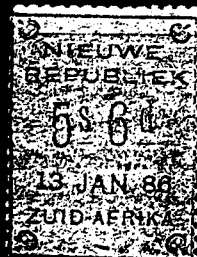
Z. 1
V. 1 s 6 d
D.13 JAN 86
■ b. E 0
a = 7.7
b = 5.8
c = 4.4
h = 3.2
k = 2.1

Z. 1
V. 2/6
D.13 JAN 86
■ b. E 0
a = 7.6
b = 6.5
c = 5.3
h = 3.2
k = 2.5

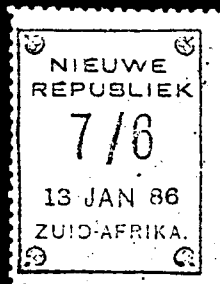
Z. 1
V. 2 s 6 d
D.13 JAN 86
■ b. E 0
a = 5.9
b = 6.1
c = 4.2
h = 2.7
k = 1.8



Z. 1
V. 5/6
D.13 JAN 86
y. ■ E 0
a = 7.2
b = 8.8
c = 5.2
h = 3.2
k = 2.4



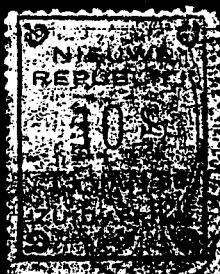
Z. 1
V.5 s 6 d
D.13 JAN 86
■ ■ E 0
a = 5.2
b = 7.5
c = 5.3
h = 2.9
k = 2.7



Z. 1
V. 7/6
D.13 JAN 86
■ ■ E 0
a = 7.2
b = 7.9
c = 6.3
h = 3.2
k = 2.5



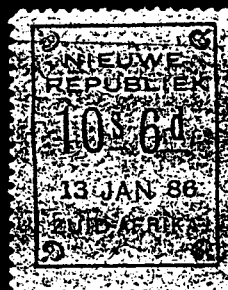
Z. 1
V.7 s 6 d
D.13 JAN 86
y. ■ E 0
a = 5.5
b = 7.1
c = 4.5
h = 3.7
k = 1.9



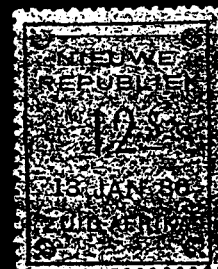
Z. 1
V. 10 s
D.13 JAN 86
y. ■ E 0
a = 7.8
b = 2.4
c = 7.0
h = 3.4
k = 2.1



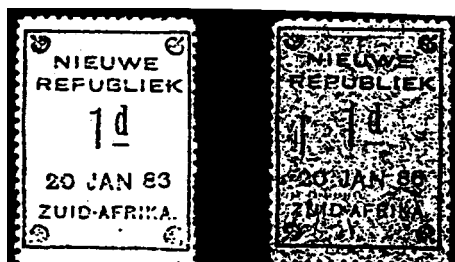
Z. 2
V. 10 s
D. 13 JAN 86
y. ■ E 0
a = 8.7
b = 2.7
c = 6.0
h = 3.1
k = 2.6



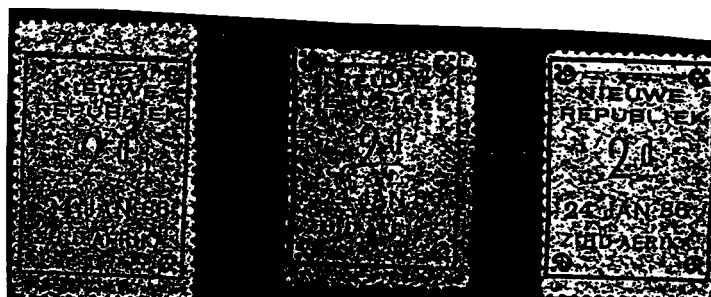
Z. 1
V.10 s 6 d
D.13 JAN 86
y. ■ E 0
a = 3.7
b = 7.3
c = 4.2
h = 3.1
k = 2.5



Z. 1
V. 12/
D.13 JAN 86
y. ■ E 0
a = 8.6
b = 2.2
c = 6.6
h = 3.2
k = 2.4



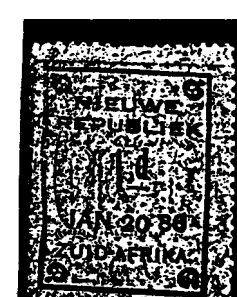
Z. 1
V. 1 d
D.20 JAN 86
y. E
a = 10.0
b = 2.2
c = 8.7
h = 2.9
k = 2.4



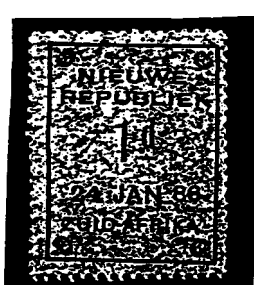
Z. 1
V. 2 d
D.24 JAN 86
y. E 0
a = 8.6
b = 2.4
c = 8.2
h = 3.1
k = 2.0

Z. 2
V. 2 d
D.24 JAN 86
y. E 0
a = 9.2
b = 1.9
c = 8.1
h = 3.6
k = 1.9

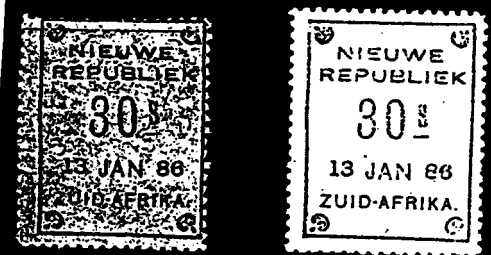
Z. 3
V. 2 d
D.24 JAN 86
y. E 0
a = 8.6
b = 2.3
c = 8.4
h = 2.2
k = 3.1



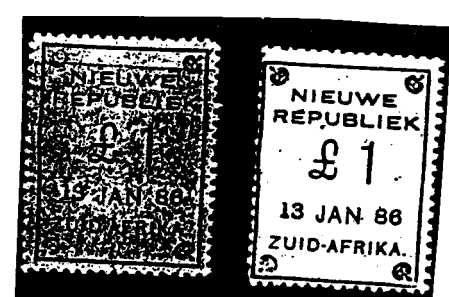
Z. 1
V. 1 d
D.20 JAN 86
y. b. E 0
a = 10.1
b = 2.2
c = 8.9
h = 2.6
k = 2.3



Z. 1
V. 1 d
D.24 JAN 86
y. E 0
a = 10.0
b = 2.2
c = 8.9
h = 3.1
k = 2.0



Z. 1
V. 30/
D.13 JAN 86
y. E 0
a = 7.9
b = 2.0
c = 6.5
h = 3.2
k = 2.4



Z. 1
V. 1 £
D.13 JAN 86
y. E 0
a = 7.8
b = 4.8
c = 7.4
h = 3.2
k = 2.4

Table 2. Measurement survey of the January 1886 Emission
 where: No = # of stamps ordered & Nm = # of stamps
 measured.

Value	Color	Date of Issue													
		JAN		7 JAN		9 JAN		13 JAN		20 JAN		JAN 20		24 JAN	
		No	Nm	No	Nm	No	Nm	No	Nm	No	Nm	No	Nm	No	Nm
1d	black					?	4								
	yellow					?	65	1200	16	?	8				
	blue									?	3	?	5	?	21
2d	yellow					?	18	1200	22						
	blue													?	9
3d	yellow							?	8						
6d	?							50	?						
9d	yellow							25	8						
1s	yellow														
	blue	100	9												
1s6d	yellow							50	1						
	blue														
2/6	yellow							50	11						
2s6d	yellow							50	2						
5s	yellow	100	47												
5/6	blue							50	12						
5s6d	blue							50	5						
	yellow							50	1						
7/6	blue							50	8						
	yellow							50	8						
7s6d	blue							50	2						
10s	yellow														
	blue	100	25	?	2			100	15						
10s6	yellow	100	7												
	blue	100	3												
10s6d	yellow	100	5	?	12										
	blue			?	12			100	9						
12/	blue							50	10						
1 Pnd.	yellow							50	7						
	blue							50	14						
30/	yellow							25	8						
	blue							25	12						
TOTAL*		1600	96	?	26	?	87	2650	179	?	11	?	5	?	30

* Total number of stamps ordered according to the archives: 3,400

Figure 7. Basic handstamp designs for the First & Second New Republic issues.



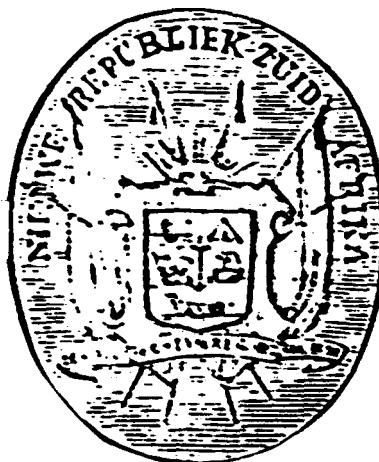
The empty frame



First emission Jan.1886-Feb.1887



Second emission Feb.1887-Jul.1



Coat of arms embossed

Table 2 on page 105, gives a summary of the stamp-emitting activity during January 1886 and an indication of the quantities left. I think remainders in the area of plus or minus 12.5% is a reasonable figure for a 100 year old stamp issue and is parallel to generally accepted percentages of classic stamps still in existence.

It is remarkable that so very few copies are left of the 1 and 2d values of the 13 January emission. The rule that of the lower values of a stamp, the fewest quantities are left and vice-versa is shown in the total January 1886 issue as well. The highest values show the most remainders vis-a-vis the 5s, 12/1 Pound and 30/ January values. It is such an unlikely high percentage that one can doubt whether the given quantities of stamps are correct!

Nevertheless, when we take the line that the manufacturing of the stamps in the month of January 1886 was distributed more or less evenly, then the total production would result in 3,400 copies. My list differs from the usual one in current catalogs. (Additions and corrections from the readers would be very welcomed!)

The Cancel, Cancellation Technique and Stamps

Figure 7 shows, in my opinion, the basic handstamp - a rubber rectangle, enfolding the words 'Nieuwe Republiek' and 'Zuid-Afrika', and each corner a small decoration. This rubber rectangle was fixed on a metal or wooden block with a grip. In this block were two slits in which the information on value and data could be fixed. It appears that the desired figures could be shoved from the right side into the slits. The average distance a and h (c.f. the earlier sub-section on measurement) is, as a rule, in all values greater than the distance c and A. This indicates that there must have been a stop in the canceller at the left side of the two slits.

Minor constant flaws prove that there had been only one frame in use (Fig. 7). Very distinct, small differences in the digits indicate that there were two series of similar ones which could be chosen. The names of the months were in fixed, abbreviated, small blocks of three characters. The manually changing of values and data gave rise to an endless variation in printing - in a small number on behalf of philatelists.

The color of the ink used was violet, sometimes a bit reddish except part of the '7 JAN 86' 1 d emission which was printed with black ink. As I have seen only used copies, I suppose that they were the very first charge of the 1 d emission; and perhaps only in the quantity of one sheet.

The next run was printed in violet which continued to be the standard. The aim of the embossing is not clear. As with the first emission (where it happens only in the minority of the issue), the purpose may have been decorative. In the second emission (without date), the embossing is present in the majority of the stamps. Here

it can be seen as a token of authenticity. Why the two kinds (yellow and blue-granite) of paper of inferior quality are used is not clear. It may very well be that cost played a role in the selection process.

The stamps were made at the home of the State Secretary by his clerk for which the government paid him house-rent.

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The Telegraph Stamps of the Orange Free State: Their History and Use Up to 1910...

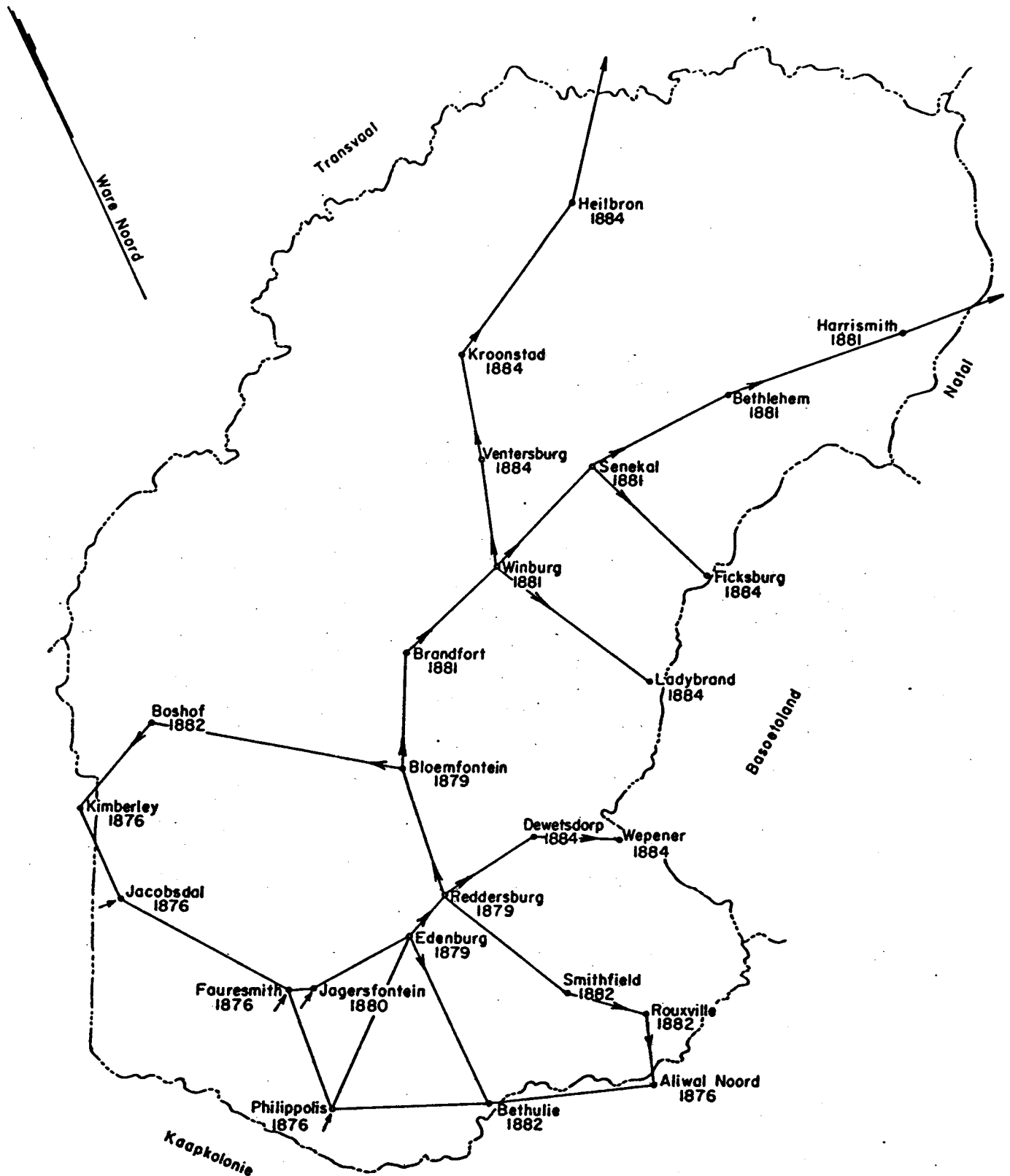
By R. Timothy Bartshe, United States

The following discussion is a brief introduction to the history of and a status report on the research of these interesting pieces of the Orange Free State's postal history. One will notice that I used the phrase 'Postal History'. Even though these issues were meant to satisfy accounting requirements for the telegraph offices, they were most certainly used in the normal course of sending regular mail during the Second Anglo-boer War. The purpose of this research is to identify as many different postal cancellation markings on telegraph stamps as possible to understand more clearly the interrelationships between the postal and telegraph offices.

Telegraph service first reached the Orange Free State from the south and southwest in 1876, extending from the Cape Colony at Kimberley and Aliwal North. The first towns serviced by this extension were Jacobsdal, Fauresmith and Philippolis and reached Edenburg, Reddersburg and Bloemfontein in 1879. By 1884, telegraph service had spread to the borders of the South African Republic and Natal, via Heilbron and Harrismith, respectively. Figure 1 shows the telegraph lines in place by 1886 (Gericke, 1968).

Telegrams were prepaid by the use of stamps placed upon the telegram itself, an excellent example being illustrated by Batten (1973, p.65). Buckley and Marriott (1966) state that regular postage stamps were affixed and canceled by manuscript. It is quite probable that many of the early printings of the postage issues that display manuscript cancels are not revenue in nature, but from

Figure 1. Telegraph lines in place by 1886 in the Orange Free State.



telegraphic use. The first stamps issued by the Republic, specifically for use on telegraphs, were postage stamps overprinted with the hyphenated word 'TELE-GRAAF.' in two lines, September (?), 1885 (Philatelic Society of London, 1906). Subsequent issues were overprinted on revenue stamps in April 1886. The revenue stamps were further put to use by surcharging the little-used values of 7, 8 and 9 shillings in 1888. By May of 1888, printing font forms were used to surcharge entire panes of 60 postage stamps at a time with the letters 'TF'. This format continued throughout the remainder of the Republic's history; no stamps specifically being designed and printed for telegraph usage. Details on each printing and setting of these stamps are found both in Volume 1 of *The Stamps of the Orange Free State* and Hiscocks' *Telegraph & Telephone Stamps of the World*

Geldhof (1938) states that these stamps were not used for postage; however, both Laurence (1954) and Batten (1973) state that such postal usage exists, although very scarce. One such example submitted to the Orange Free State Study Circle (OFSSC) shows the 6d blue overprinted with the small TF (7th setting of the 4th printing) on a registered cover to Johannesburg from Kroonstad dated '24 MR 00'. Almost all telegraphic stamps are found, not with a special telegraph cancel, although they do exist, but with the same cancels found used on postage stamps. Most of the telegraph offices were contained within the same building as the postal office, as the former was a branch of the latter (Batten, 1973). Figure 2 is a black and white photograph of the Kroonstad 'POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE' circa 1905. In other views published by numerous postcard printers (I have three different) contemporary with this, the telegraph line is visible entering the building on the left.

In cataloging my personal collection of telegraph stamps, over 275 stamps have been identified with legible postmarks and dates of usage. These examples represent over 90 different types of Batten-identified postmarks from some 45 different municipalities. What has so far been established, is that each mark falls into one of five different categories as follows:

TYPE A: Cancels known only be be seen on telegraph stamps (exclusive cancellor).

TYPE B: Cancels from office known only to be. a rail and telegraph office (RTO of Putzel). **TYPE C:** Cancels mostly used on postage stamps.

TYPE D: Cancels formerly used on postage and inactive, later found on telegraphs (obsolete).

A detailed discussion and listing of each cancel and variety is beyond the scope of this brief article; however, it is appropriate to mention a few examples of each type. Type A, the exclusive cancellor, is known only on telegraph issues, even though the canceling office was used for postal purposes. This type is commonly found without a year, most notably from Kroonstad (Batten #467), Philippolis (Batten #565) and Reddersburg (Batten #570). The most frequently encountered cancel is, not

surprisingly, from Bloemfontein (Batten #65) shown in Figure 3. This cancellor was in used from 1891 until mid-1899.

e 3.

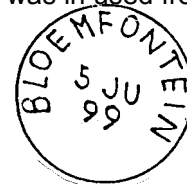
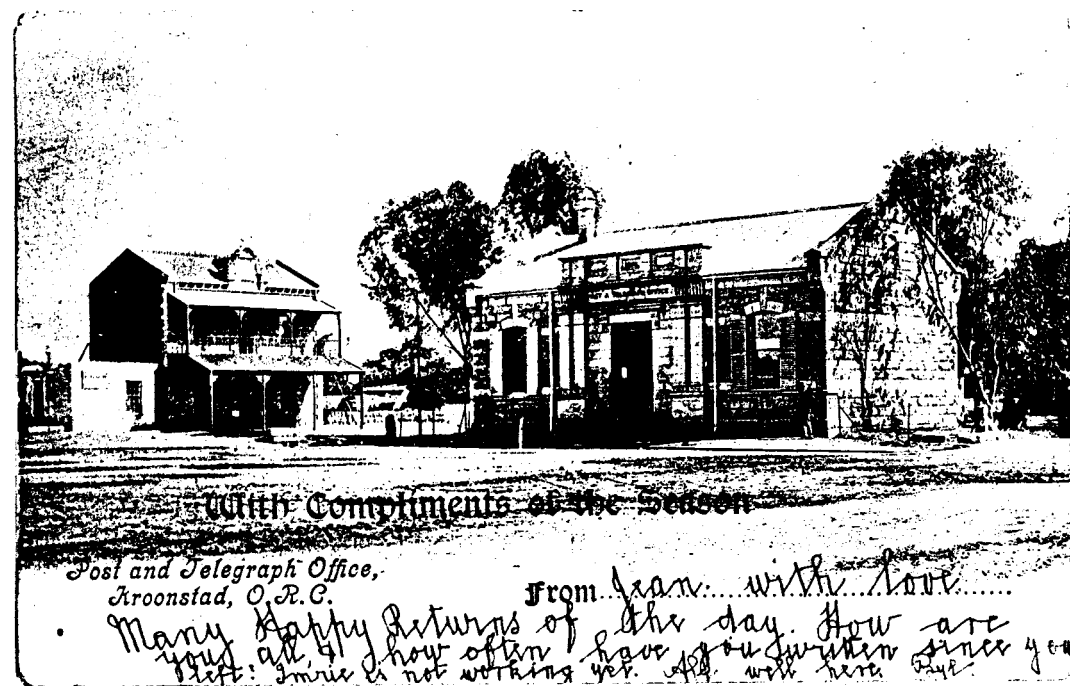


Figure 2. Picture postcard of the Kroonstad Post & Telegraph Office, circa 1905.



Type B cancels are also 'exclusive' cancels, but from an office which only had rail and telegraph capacities at the time. One such office was Kroonstad Station RO shown in Figure 4 (Batten #483). This cancel was in use from 1897 until the British occupation in May of 1900. The examples used in 1900 have no year.

Figure 4. Kroonstad Station cancel



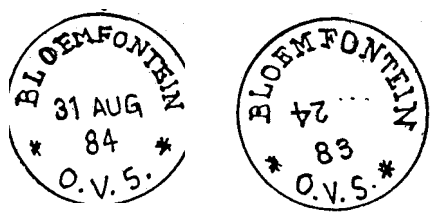
Type C has two types known to me: one without year and the other, with year displayed. Both are known to exist on telegraph and postal stamps. An example of the later variety shown in Figure 5 is found only in purple and only on the higher values of postage stamps. This may indicate some form of exclusivity, with the higher postal values being used to pay for telegraph services when the telegraph stamps were not available.

Figure 5. Type C cancel, date displayed variety.



Type D is a very curious and rare cancel, with only two examples known to me at this time. Both are found used on the serifed variety of the fourth setting 6d carmine. This telegraph stamp was issued in May of 1891, and yet the cancels are dated 1893 and 1894. I am not sure whether this represents the use of two obsolete cancellors found by an employee or whether there is some fraud afoot. Both are shown in Figure 6 and have serifed letters for 'BLOEMFONTEIN' but not OVS. The words are separated by eight-ray asterisks.

Figure 6. Two examples of the rare Type D cancel.



The last, Type E, is included here to catch a group of cancels used on postal stamps from offices that had no reported postal services during the period of usage. One such example is Springfontein RO which according to Putzel (1989), was only a telegraph office from 1896-98, and yet on the numerous examples canceled at this office, all are on the 1 d purple postage stamps with not a single 'TF' to be found. Obviously, more research needs to be done to solve this discrepancy.

One final note focuses on the usage of postal cancellors on telegraph stamps in Jagersfontein. The clerks not only used Batten #412 (O.V.STAAT type) cancellor on postal and telegraph issues, but also on revenue issues. The common type of 'revenue issues used postally' as listed in Stanley Gibbons, is the 11-bar letter cancel '0' from Jagersfontein, further indicating that any discrimination of usage was nonexistent, at least in this office.

As I mentioned in the introduction, this article is only a short synopsis of the work done to date and by no means represents the final word on this subject. There are certainly hundreds, if not thousands, of other examples residing in the collections of members and readers. Any input, either as examples or as critical comments or additions, is not only welcome but actively solicited. I look forward to your replies (address inside front cover).

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The Z.A.R. 3d Tete-A-Tete Variety - A New Interpretation... By Alan R. Drysdall, England

A recent discovery, or rather re-discovery, of three significant items in the Curie Collection, which is lodged with the Africana Museum, Johannesburg, has necessitated a revision of previously held ideas concerning the origin of the 3d tete-a-tete variety issued during the existence of the First South African Republic.

Tamsen (1) records that in 1869, when the first of Otto's stamps were received in the Zuid Afrikaansche republiek (Z.A.R.), the Postmaster-General, Frederick Jeppe, objected to the eagle in the coats-of-arms, 'which looked more like a lame duck', and that when ordering the first 3d stamps he asked for the bird to be changed so that it bore a closer resemblance to an eagle. Otto complied, hence the so-called 'improved eagle' - Gibbons type 2 (2) - design of the ZAR's stamps, which was used not only for the 3d duty but also, with appropriate modifications, for Otto's final printing of the 6d duty in 1874.

The order for 3d stamps was placed in August-September 1869. Luff (3) suggests that Otto probably made a small experimental plate in October in order to check the alterations he had made to the master die. These included not only alterations to the eagle, but also to the ribbon carrying the motto and of course the frame tablets bearing the value in figures and words. The other parts of the arms, and the frame tablets carrying the words 'POSTZEGEL' and 'Z. AFR. REPUBLIEK' were left untouched. Luff further suggests that impressions from this small plate - his Plate L - were made as alternately reversed rows on thicker paper than Otto had used previously for the 1 d, 6d and 1 s stamps, and were left imperforate. Vertical pairs cut from such 'sheets' would comprise *tete-a-tete* impressions. The stamps themselves differ from those printed from the plates for the 3d duty subsequently sent to Potchefstroom in that the latter invariably show a spur-like projections on the left leg of the eagle. Moreover, there is no unequivocal evidence that any issued stamps were not rouletted 151/2 to 16.

Impressions from Plate L are described by Luff, who was an expert plater, as 'perfect' and lacking distinctive features. He speculated that the plate possibly comprised only four electrotypes - a number favored by Otto - which must of course have been disposed horizontally*. There are shades, ranging from pale lilac to pale mauve, but these variations are at least in part due to aging. No

color trials, that is impressions in other colors as distinct from variations of shade, are known. The paper is of medium thickness and opaque, and the gum brownish.

A feature of these *tete a-tete* pairs is the irregularity of the spacing. For example, the pairs in the Tapling (3 pairs) and Royal (2 pairs) Collections show variations in spacing between the two impressions comprising a pair, and also variations in the orientation of the images with respect to one another. Some pairs show the two images markedly offset and at an angle to one another. Such varieties, as has been pointed out by Yardley (5), are far more likely to result from careless printing of alternately reversed rows of impressions than irregularities in spacing of electrotypes within a large plate.

The Curie Collection includes a block of six impressions from Luff's Plate L, the top three images being inverted with respect to the lower [three](#). It thus comprises three horizontally disposed vertical tete-&--fete pairs. However, the gap between the images comprising each vertical pair is different, and the alignment of the vertical pair shows the two impressions at an angle with respect to one another and separated by a much wider gap than is normal. Finally, a horizontal pair shows the two impressions slightly overlapping. All three items are illustrated at the top of the next page (Fig. 1). It can only be concluded that they were printed from a single electrotype.

It is surprising that, as far as the author is aware, the existence of this remarkable block of six is nowhere mentioned in the literature. Yardley and Luff, for example, must have been unaware of its existence as they are unlikely to have propounded the theories they did if they had seen such a vital piece of evidence. It is even more surprising that the block is not mentioned by Curie and Baden (6) in their account of the stamps of Transvaal, which is of course based to a considerable extent on the Curie (and Baden) Collections.

Luff states that 3d stamps printed from Plate L are scarce, 'they might almost be called rare'. He quotes the reports of earlier researchers which suggest that they were proofs, and speculates that a few copies were probably sent to Potchefstroom to obtain approval for the improved design. He also recorded that he had never seen or even heard of a cancelled copy, and concluded that it was unlikely that any copies sent to Jeppe were placed on sale or used for postage. Finally, he suggests that Otto destroyed Plate L at the time he made the larger pair of plates (Plate N) which were sent to Potchefstroom, as

* Meisel (4) identifies eight (rather than four) positions on the basis of minor flaws, but the present author has not found these varieties to be constant.

Figure 1. *Tat''-tote* impressions and a horizontal pair printed from Luff's Plate L (illustrated courtesy of the Africana Museum, Johannesburg).



Otto's later surreptitious printings were made from new small plates.

Luff also records one other surprising fact. The pair of plates sent to Potchefstroom comprised electrotypes which were all characterized by the 'spur' on the left leg of the eagle, but the 'matrix die' which accompanied them showed no such flaw and in this respect resembled 'Plate' L, or a duplicate of it. (It was this 'die' which was modified by Davis and used to print the 6d postal stationery envelopes which were delivered in December 1873.)

Tete-a tete pairs of the 3d duty are commoner than any of the *tate-beche* pairs of the First Republic or First British Occupation periods. However, the actual number which exists can only be estimated. It is possibly on the order of 30 to 35 - including at least nine in museum collections - but a number are in poor condition. The stamps from 'Plate' L are described by Gibbons in a footnote to their listing of the issued 3d stamp (SG 24 and 24a) as, 'previously supplied by the printer, probably as essays'; the *'tete-beche (tete-a-tete)* variety is priced a 3,250 pounds Sterling for an unused pair.

Acknowledgements: I am indebted to the Africana Museum, Johannesburg, for permission to illustrate the items from the Curie Collection, and to Stan Naylor who kindly obtained the photographs.

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The Diamond News

AND VAAL ADVERTISER.

NO. 39

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

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A Collector's Introduction to Griqualand West...

By Ron Carlson & Hugh McMackin, USA

The history of postal communication and stamps of the area known as 'Griqualand West' has a varied history which for the philatelist peaks during its period as a Crown Colony. Its origins begin in 1803 with the settlement of the Griquas, advanced under the influence of the London Missionary Society and the discovery of diamonds in the area in 1866, and finally gains its visibility to the general collector when colonized in 1873. The colonization brought government and mail services to the many opportunists seeking their fortunes from diamonds. The colony was short-lived, though, and on October 15, 1880 it was annexed to the Cape of Good Hope whereupon its philatelic history melds with the

Cape's, though the development of the Diamond Fields continued to grow. Only July 19, 1881 all of the remaining stocks of postage stamps were sent to Cape Town for redistribution as ordinary postage.

Mail from the Missions in the area in the early days was carried along routes by missionaries, native runners or traders with those letters requiring further routing carried to Cape Town for delivery to the Reverend John Philip. As the London Missionary Society's representative, he forwarded them on through the Cape Post Office. Local Missionary covers usually lack markings as shown by Illustration 1, an example sent to the Rev. John Philip (he played a role in the development of the Griquas, renamed the Griquas, through the Missionaries) in the 1830m

Illustration 1. Example of early missionary mail cover.

To the Rev. Mr. John Philip

Cape Town
South Africa

As 'diggers' arrived in the area, initially concentrating at
 • river' diggings on the Vaal River, they spread out into the territory of the Griquas and to various 'dry' diggings, the areas being called the 'Diamond Fields'. Illustration 2 shows an early cover from May 11, 1871 showing the
 • Diamond Fields' dated canceller and use of the Cape Triangular Canceller.

The excitement of new diamond finds drew thousands of prospectors to each new site called a 'rush', many times rushing from their last claim to a new one. And so the 'Diamond Rush' began and spread to adjoining areas in northern Cape (Hopetown), Orange Free State (Boshof, Jacobsdal) and Transvaal (Bloemhof, Christiana). Claims were registered (III, 3 & 4) and diggers permits issued (III, 5); the 'digs' that prospered drew more diggers generating boom-towns which attracted diamond brokers (III, 6)

Illustration 2. An early 'Diamond Fields' cover.

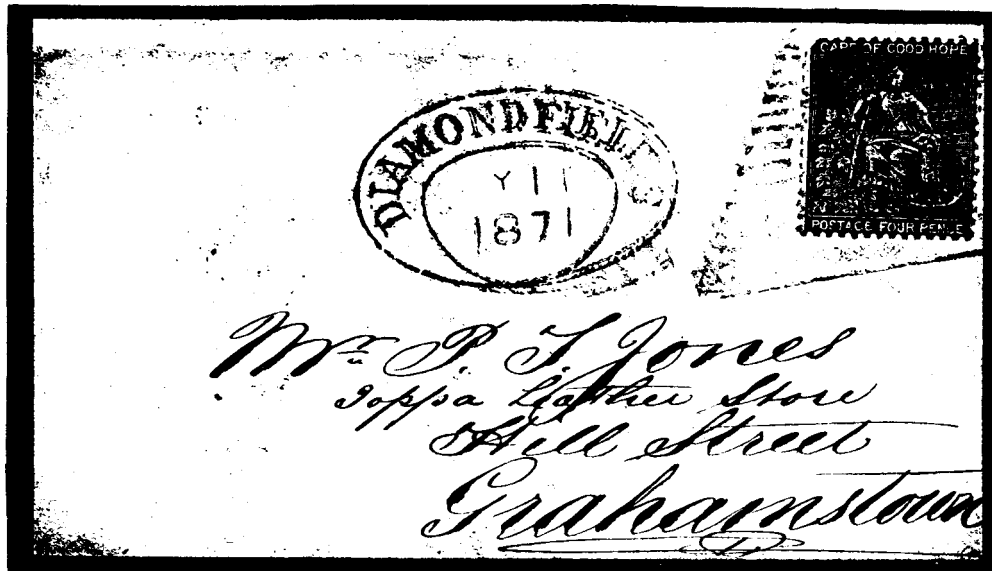
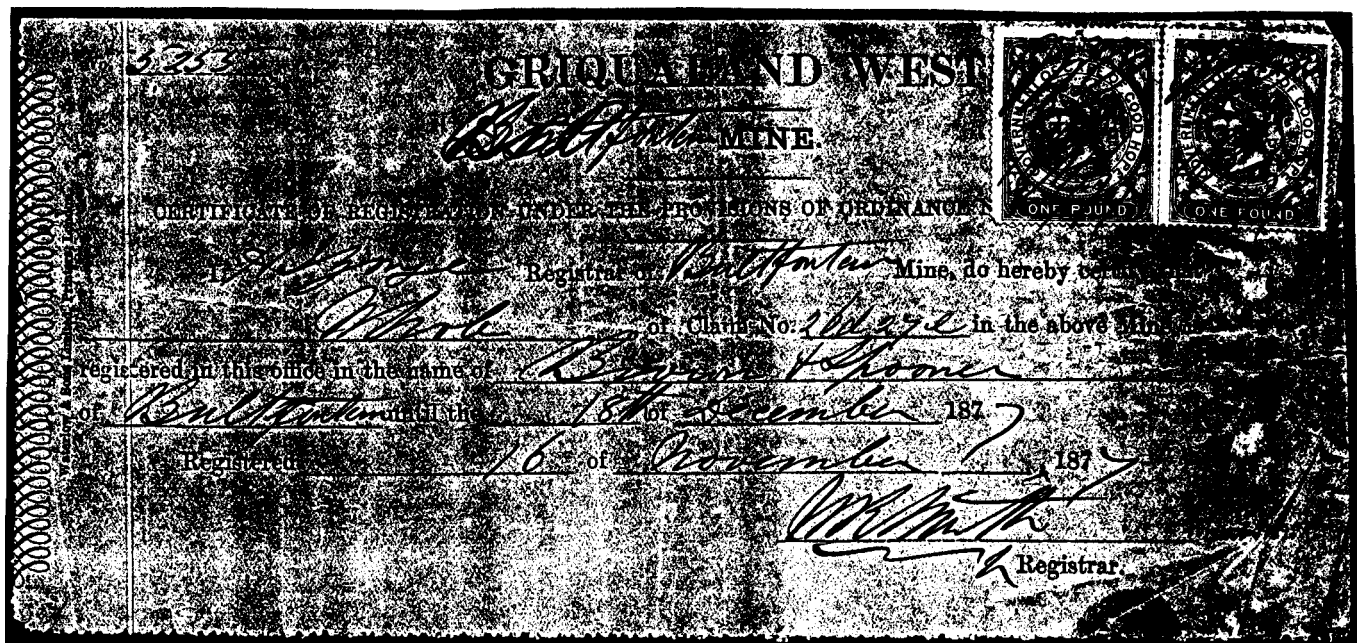
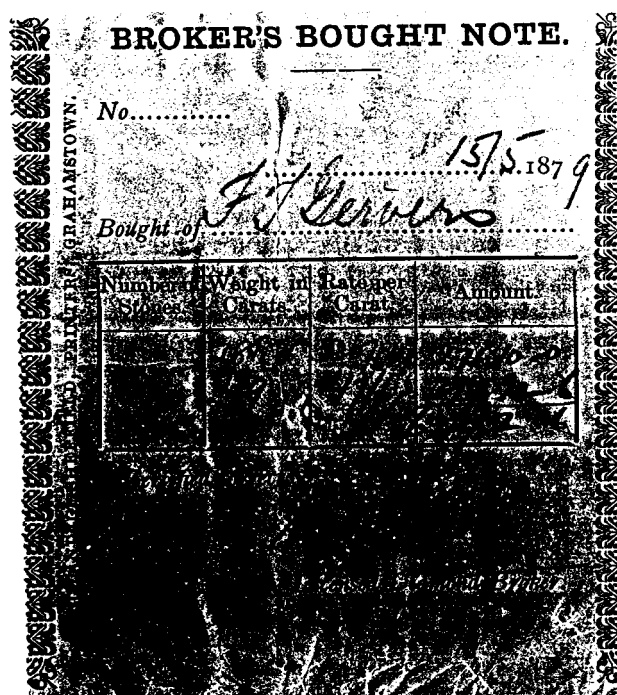


Illustration 3. A Claim Registration.



23 Oct 1987 NY

Illustration 6. Front/back of a diamond broker's receipt



provisions and dry-goods stores, freight carriers, lawyers, settlements usually did not have a post office, instead banks (III. 7 & 8), and occasionally post offices which freight carriers or the post office in a more developed appeared in the tent settlements. The early tent - nearby town would advertise in the local newspaper the date and times of pickup of the post.

Illustration 7. Sample bank cheque transaction dated January 25, 1879, Diamond Fields Branch, The Cape of Good Hope Bank with 1 p Grigaland West revenue stamp affixed.

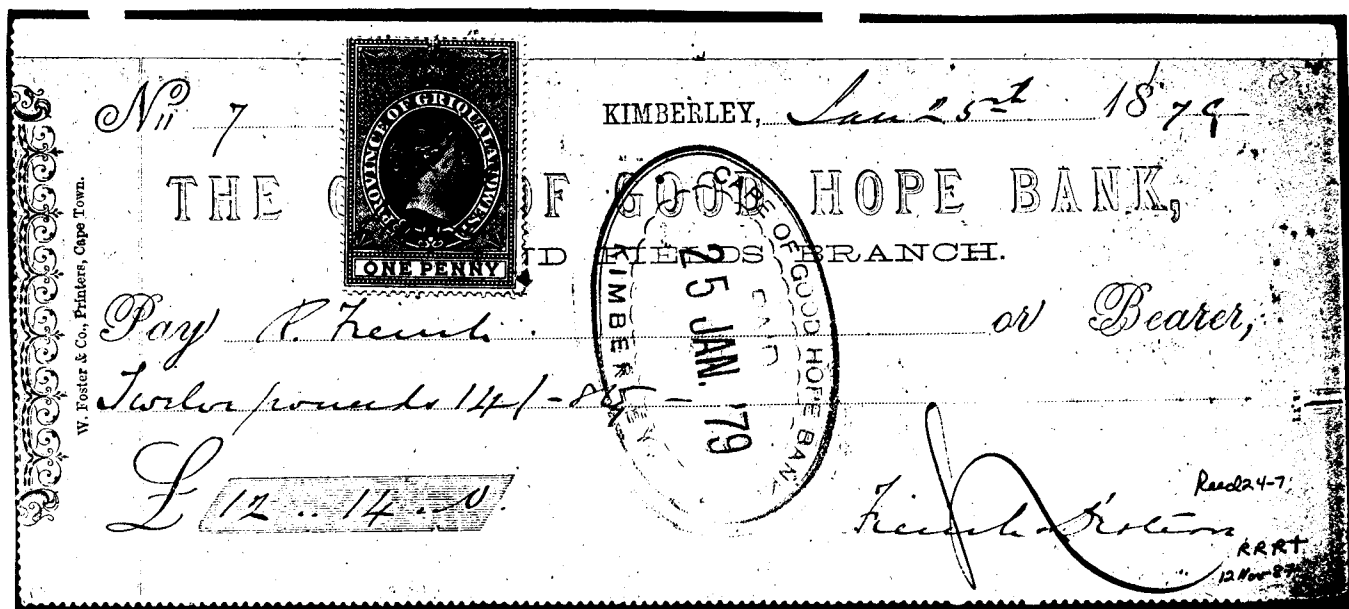


Illustration 8. Example of bank cheque transaction, dated May 27, 1874, Kimberley, Diamond Fields branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation



Shown below (Ill. 9) is a cover - ex-Bowlby - believed to be from a post office that lacked regular cancellers and so was cancelled in manuscript on January 31, 1877. Illustrations 10-17 on the next page show scenes of development from early river diggings evolving to permanent buildings and streets in Kimberley.

The demand for mail services expanded with each new settlement, to which Cape of Good Hope stamps were initially used, while in the adjoining areas of the Diamond Fields the stamps of that colony were used (examples being rare).

Illustration 9. Ex-Bowlby cover pen-cancelled 'P.O.//31-1-7T due to lack of regular canceller in Griqualand West town where originally posted.

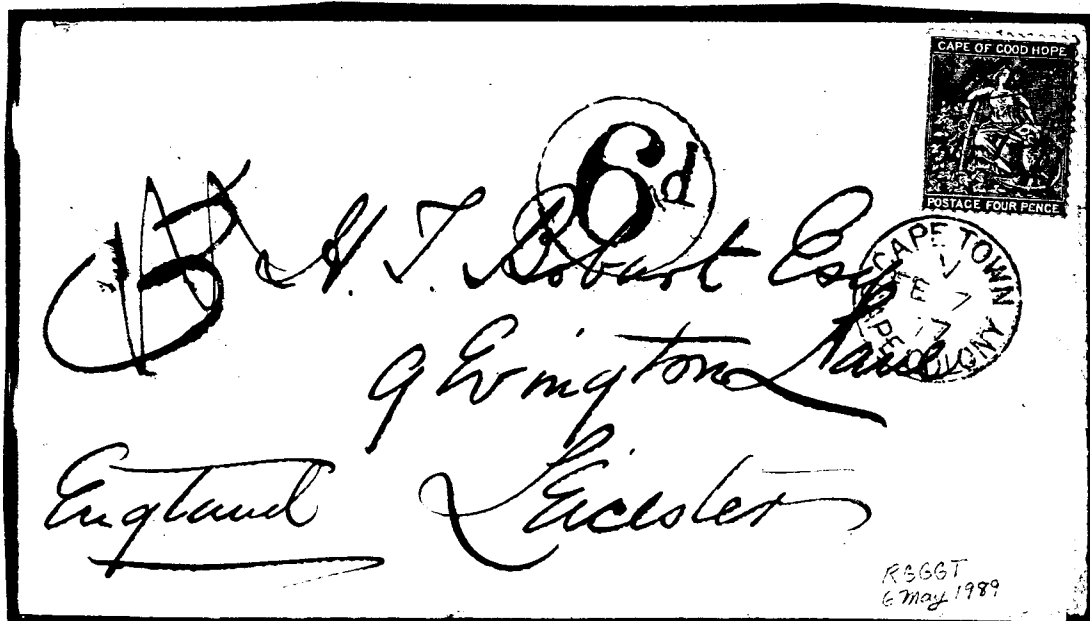
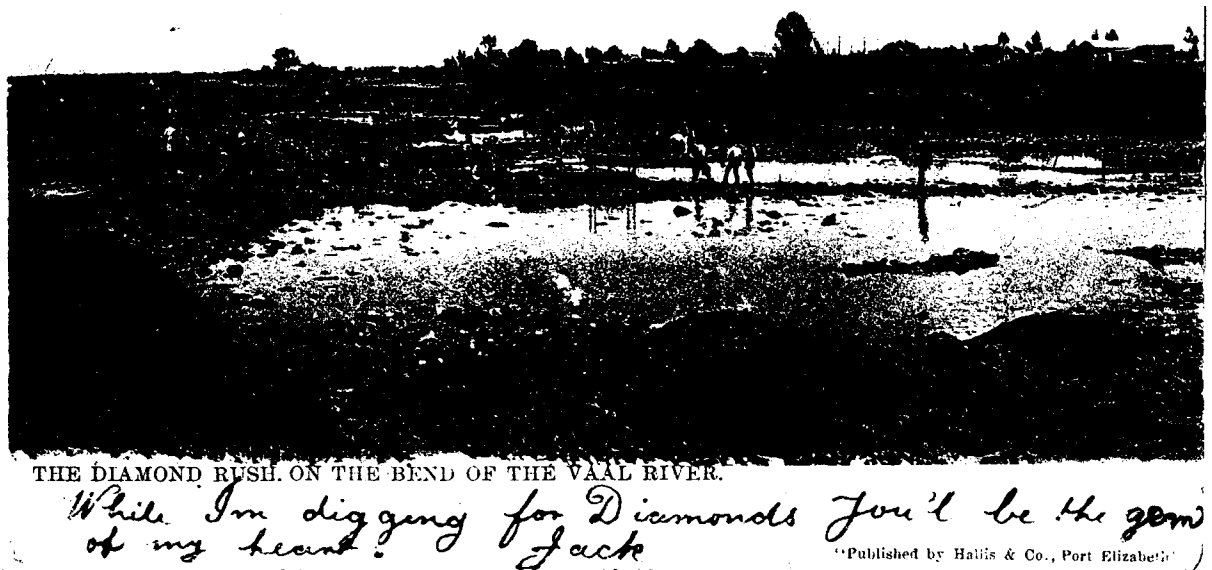


Illustration 10. Picture postcard showing isolated early River Diggings; reverse side showing postmark of 'MY 27 07'. Note short handwritten message at bottom which reads: 'While I'm digging for Diamonds You'll be the gem of my heart. Jack'



left reads: 'Bebie in work in the Sydney Breakwater'.

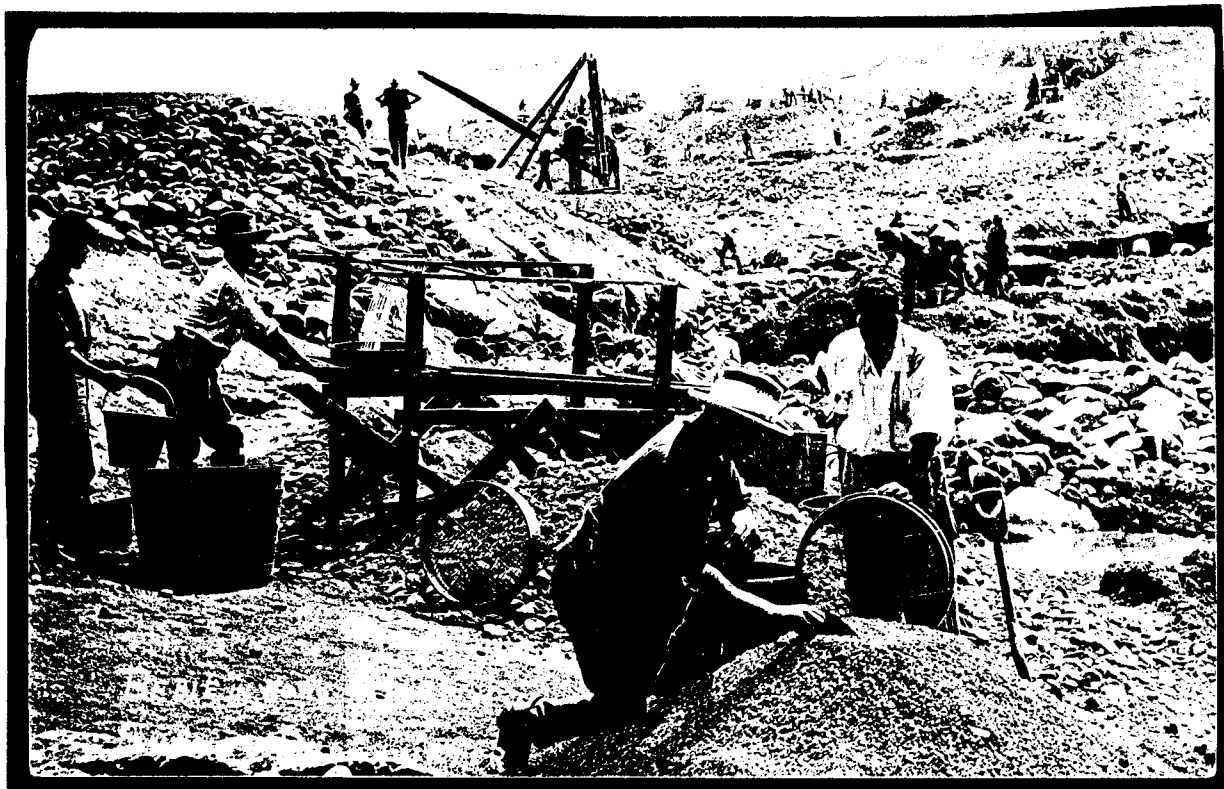


Illustration 12. Early postcard showing the first cut" at a dry diggings claim.

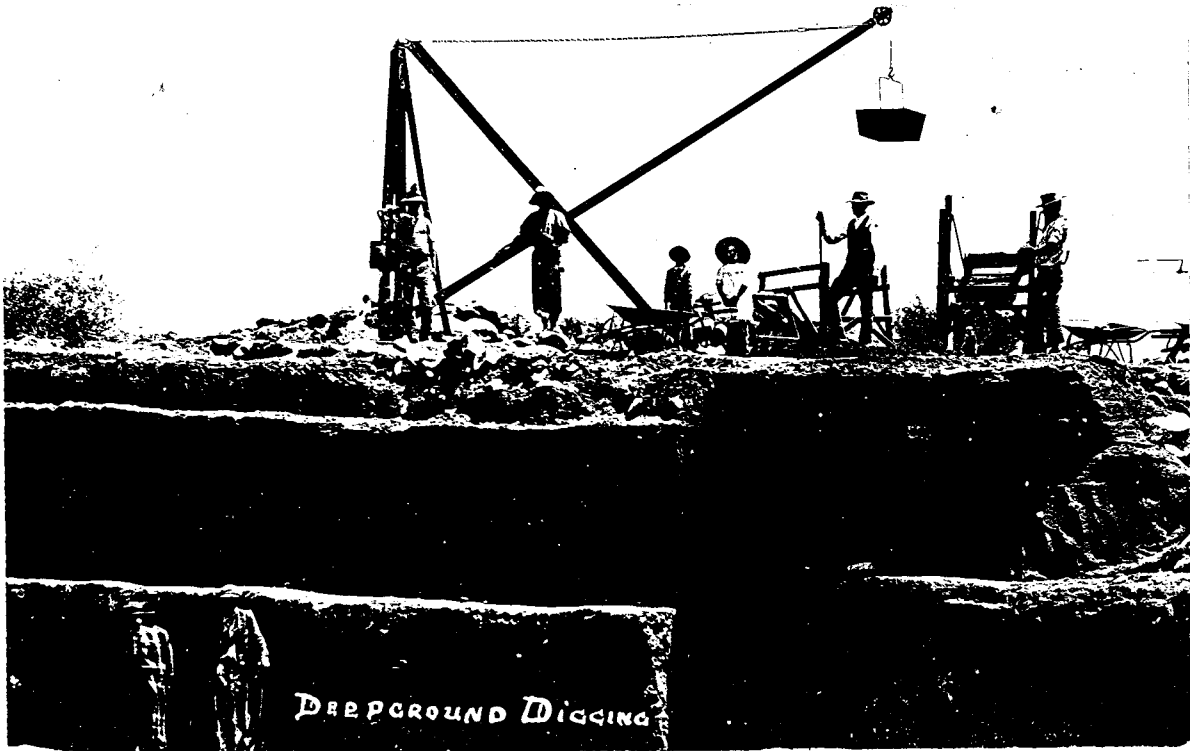


Illustration 13. Picture postcard showing buyers viewing a dry digging sorting area.



Illustration 14. Picture postcard of Kimberley Mine 1872, Inscription on reverse reads: 'The Kimberley Mine in 1872 when the roadways between every double row of claims were still in operation. These roadways, 15ft. wide, allowed easy access to all parts of the mines. Each digger, however, only having a claim 30ft. square, soon began to undermine these roadways, zealous to work every inch of their claims. The roadways collapsed and the ropeways were then put into operation!

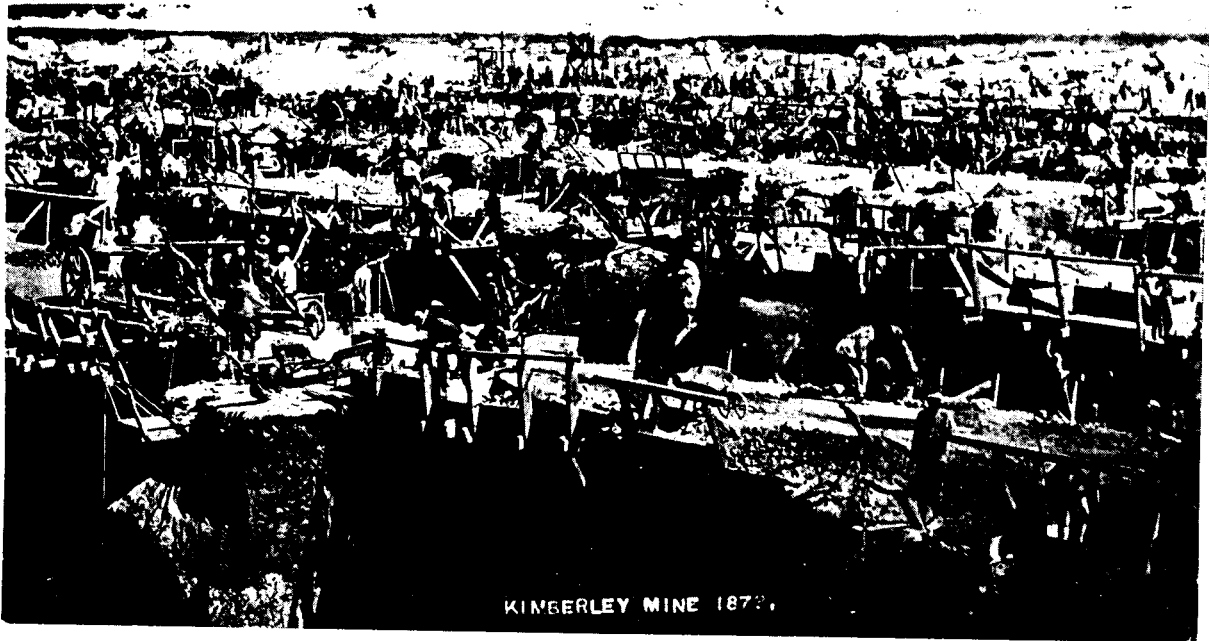


Illustration 15. Early picture postcard mailed on "OC 31 04" showing the melee of claims digging at Kimberley (1872) - upper left inscription reads "Street Debris Washing, Kimberley." Handwritten message on right edge reads: "Dearest I. Only a card this week; we are expecting Miss Eaton on Wednesday and are very busy indeed. Lily will be married on W. also. Love from Me always."

Street Debris Washing, Kimberley



Dearest I. Only a card this week, we are expecting Miss Eaton on Wednesday and are very busy indeed. Lily will be married on W. also. Love from Me always.

Illustration 16. Picture postcard of Kimberley in 1874 as the 'Big Hole' descends by the perspiration of miners; inscription on reverse reads: 'The Kimberley in 1874, showing the ropeways connecting each claim to the edge of the mine. These ropes came into operation after the roadways had collapsed so that the diamondiferous ground could be hauled from the claims to the mine edge, where the diamonds were recovered.'

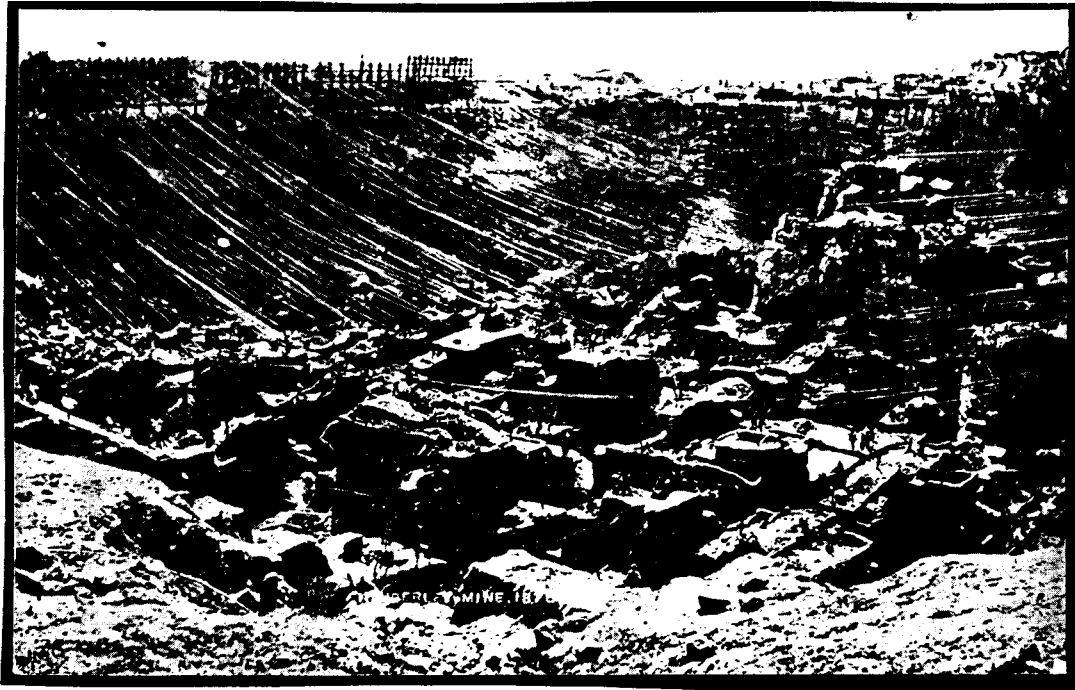
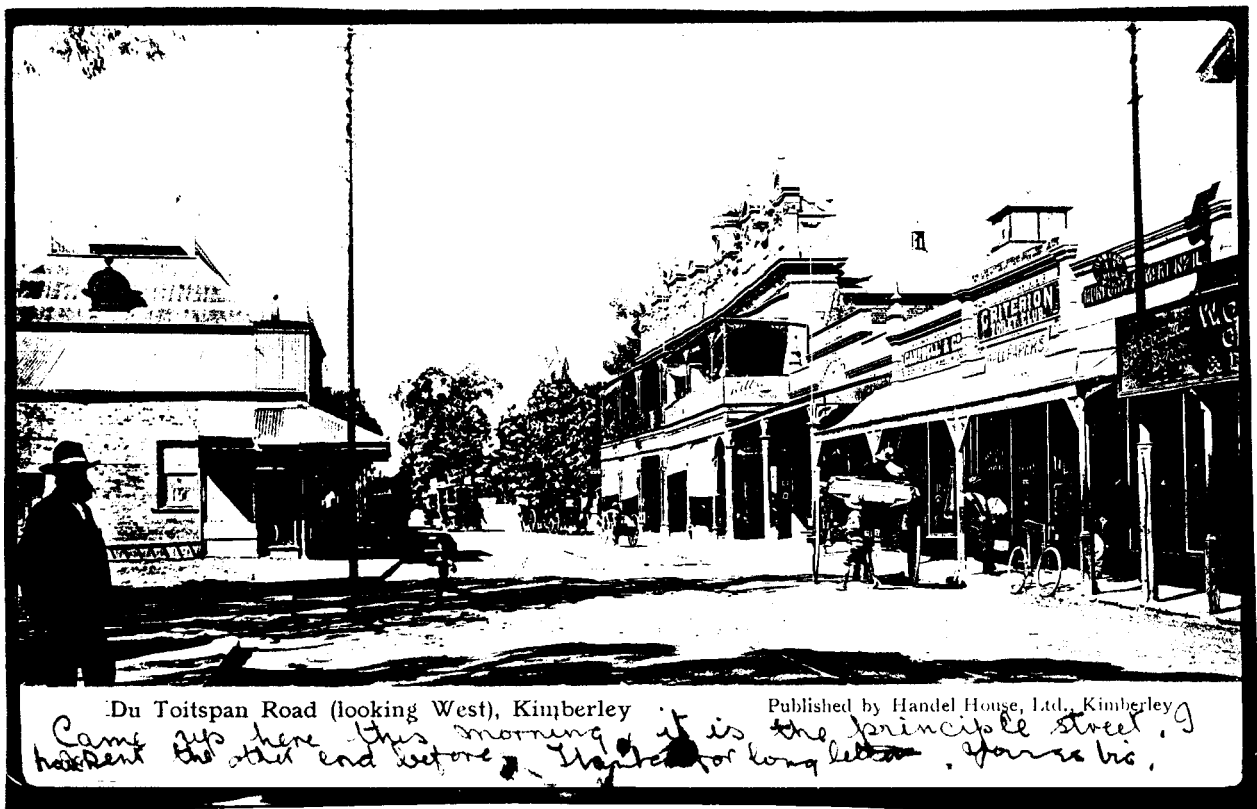


Illustration 17. Picture postcard with a reverse cancel dated 'JU 24 07', showing Kimberley a decade later with written message at bottom reading: 'Came up here this morning, it is the principle street. I have rent the other end before. Thanks for long letter, Yours...'



The earliest postage and revenue stamps were brought from the Cape and recognized by that colony for usage; the first unique issue to Griqualand was the 1 d manuscript local provisional when supplies apparently ran short in Kimberley in 1874 (III. 18) and the only issue showing the name of the colony was the last revenue issue designed by DeLaRue (III. 4, 6 & 7 previous).

Illustration 18. The Kimberley 1 d manuscript provisional.



At the diggings across the Vaal River and on the north shore, which was in the Orange Free State, OFS issues were used for a few years. The OFS also provided the earliest postal routes and transport across the Vaal River. Though Griqualand revenue stamps are difficult to obtain the quantity printed was large. It is believed that the scarce 1 d manuscript local provisional revenue (III. 19) is related to the 1874 shortage in Kimberley.

Illustration 19. The Kimberley 1 d manuscript revenue.

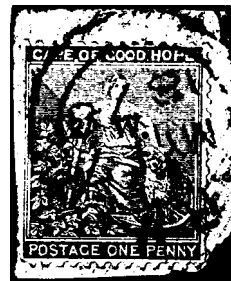


Cape postage stamps, watermarked "Crown C C", were overprinted with 'G. W.' on 1 d and 4d issues in March 1877 (III. 20 & 21) and were shortly followed by a complete range of denominations (1/2d, 1d, 4d, 6d, 1/and 5/-), commonly referred to as the "first setting" overprinted with a large 'G' in seven different fonts, printed in thick red ink, except on the 1 d, where black ink was used to provide better contrast.

A 'second setting' of moderately large 'G' overprints employing nine different fonts was issued in 1878 in black ink only and limited to the 1d, 4d and 6d denominations. A third printing also issued in 1878 employed smaller sized 'G' overprints including denominations (1/2d, 1d, 4d and 6d) with variations added, principally additional overprints to enhance the visibility of these two smaller fonts. Variations included mixtures of font styles, red and

and black overprint colors, inverted and double overprints. It should be noted that inverted overprints, in this setting, were frequent due to how the folded sheets were inserted in the press and should not be considered errors. The fourth and last printing was again a full range of denominations (1/2d, 1d, 4d, 6d, 1/- and 5/-) with a small 'G' overprint in black. This last printing produced relatively few double, triple and inverted overprints several of which are rare.

Illustrations 20 (right) & 21 (left) showing the 1877 'G.W.' overprints on the 1 d and 4d CGH issues respectively.



There are further variations to several overprint types in the first, second and last settings which are somewhat uncommon and are described for more advanced collectors in the reprints from the *London Philatelist* by H.R. Holmes, pages 174-177, 200-205, 1-6, 47-48, Volumes 71-2 [note that the pages were printed as Vol 73 in error], #839, 840, 841, 843, Nov, Dec 1962, Jan, Mar 1963 and the preceding founding work by F.H. Napier 'Notes on the Stamps of Griqualand West' reprinted from the *Philatelic Record Vol 24*, pages 223-230, 248-254, plus five plates, 1902 (good photocopies will provide most of the information, as these reprinted editions are scarce.) The 1/- value in the first setting occurs inverted as an error. Holmes records an 1877 'G.W.' 1d, with double overprint, only used examples being known. The 1877 'G. W.' setting has a minor variety which was described in *Gibbons Stamp M=1741* Paraphrasing the December 1970 issue, 'The illustrated cover addressed to England demonstrates two distinct types of 'G.W.' found se-tenant as a pair. One stamp has the lightly seriffed 'G' normally found, while the other has heavy serifs, is narrower, condensed, with the stops slightly larger.'

The number of issues, overprint types and their variations has been a persistent problem for many collectors since they were issued and has allowed a sizeable number of forgeries to circulate and further confound identification. The primary resource a new collector requires is an overprint key and catalog. The authors recommend Stanley Gibbons for valuation and cataloging, while the overprint types are best represented in 'The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, 1806 - 1948, Volume II, The Empire in Africa' by Robson Lowe, which includes cross references to the 1949 S.G. numbers. A reprint of

of this was published by Billig, both are frequently available from philatelic literature dealers. The overprints in this recommended work are illustrated on mint stamps at actual size (except that illustrations #14, 15 and 16 are slightly enlarged by 1.5%). Illustrations in Scott's 'Standard Postage Stamp Catalog' exhibit variations from year to year and within print runs such that we cannot recommend this popular catalog to a new collector. Stanley Gibbons illustrations are consistent, but have significant variations from the actual overprints as checked by the authors on complete panes. Both catalogs do show the overprints actual size such that a stamp with a matching font but of a different size should be suspect.

Part of the complexity of the Griqualand overprint types are the many constant overprint flaws (broken type) and individual printing variations. The overprints of Griqualand were clearly provisional in nature and purpose. The focus was on the Diamond Rush, not on design; no specimens or proofs are known from the period. The first setting shows, from inspection of complete panes, that the lead type was set beginning in the upper left corner, proceeded left to right across the top two panes, and continues down through successive rows. The second setting upon a similar examination, though, suggests that the type was set beginning in the upper left corner of the left pane, across the six positions of the pane and then down successive rows to complete the pane and continues at the first position of the upper right pane and across in an identical manner. The style of the type fonts chosen is typical of the fonts in use in local printing and newspapers; several of the types were located in a typical edition of *The Diamond News and Vaal Advertiser* dated July 8th, 1871 (see first page of this article). One might speculate that the type setter chose fonts for the first and second settings that were in plentiful supply, choosing several but not all of the G's, thus allowing that style to be useful for other jobs, and moved through subsequent type trays until all 120 positions were filled. In a complete sheet of four panes, the upper two were corresponding bottom two panes.

Another resource every collector needs is knowledge of the postal rates, towns and cancellations, and some acquired experience to separate out forgeries. The items illustrated herein have been selected to provide a sampling of typical and common towns, usages, markings and condition encountered by the new and advanced collector. Usually items are selected that photograph and show well, but the majority of Griqualand items are in poor to average condition, with poor to fine centering. Covers are generally soiled, creased, torn, or scruffy - very fine items are scarce and expensive. Thus these illustrated should provide some sense of what to expect. Very few cancelled-to-order or philatelic items exist. Illustration 22 illustrates a CTO postal fiscal showing clearly the Double Arc Datestamp, this example being

from Langford. One recommended way to collect Griqualand is to seek used issues with the overprint tied to the stamp by a known cancel. Illustrations 23 through 43 provide a range of cancels, town names, usages and periods of use. Some study of the illustrations will provide the reader with examples of pre-colonial, colonial and remainder usage; also a range of typical cancellations such as the Triangular Obliterator, Lined Circular Dumb Defacer (Ill. 37), Double Arc Datestamps (Kimberley, Barkly, De Beers New Rush, Langford), Dated Town Oval Handstamps, Barred Oval Diamond Numeral Defacers, Circular Datestamps for Barkly, Griquatown (postcolonial), Kimberley [also known as Belmont, Douglas, Klipdam, Beaconsfield, Modder river, Prieska, etc.], Registered Letter Datestamp, Barred Oval Numerical Datestamp, the Too Late handstamp and a Transvaal Numerical Target Canceller occasionally found on transit letters.

To assist the aspiring Griqualand West collector, the following two listings are provided as additional aids.

Table 1. Barred Oval Numerical Datestamp Listing

227 - Kimberley	232 - Barkly West & Rawsonville
252 & 1136 - Modder River	260 - Belmont
366 & 381 - Prieska	404 - Warrenton
412 - Waldecks Plant	428 - Campbell
518 - Delports Hope (also named Gong Gong and DeBeers N.R. on early maps by Orpen in 1872 demonstrating some of the general confusion of the time as to locations.)	
521 - Beaconsfield	529 - Griquatown 799 - Klipdam

Table 2 Barred Oval Diamond Numeral Defacers Listing 1 -

- DeBeers N.R., (re-named Kimberley) 2 - Not used in G.W., [Port Elizabeth?] 3 - Junction Riet & Modder River
- 4 - Barkly
- 5 - Not used in G.W., [Somerset West?]
- 6 - Du Tort's Pan, (re-named Beaconsfield) 7 - Used in G.W., location not identified 8 - Langford, then moved to Douglas 9 - Du Tort's Pan, (re-named Beaconsfield) 10 - Thornhill
- 11 - Not used in G.W., Hoedjes Bay

Illustrations 22 - 43. Beginning at the upper left with and example of a CTO (Double Arc Datestamp) postal fiscal, shown below provide a range of cancels, town names, usages and periods of use for Griqualand West stamps.



The illustrations on this and the next two pages consist of
of other representative postal history examples which
include covers with a range of transits.

Illustration 44. A registered cover from the Du Toit's Pan outbound to Bombay or Aden.

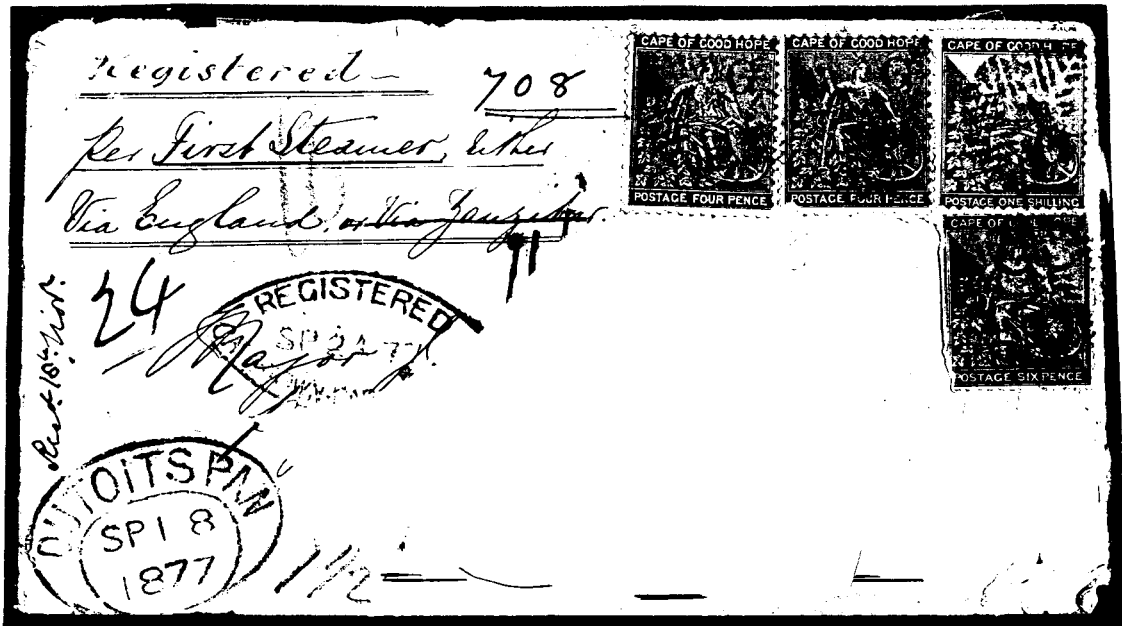


Illustration 45. A regular rate cover to England from Kimberley dated March 1879.

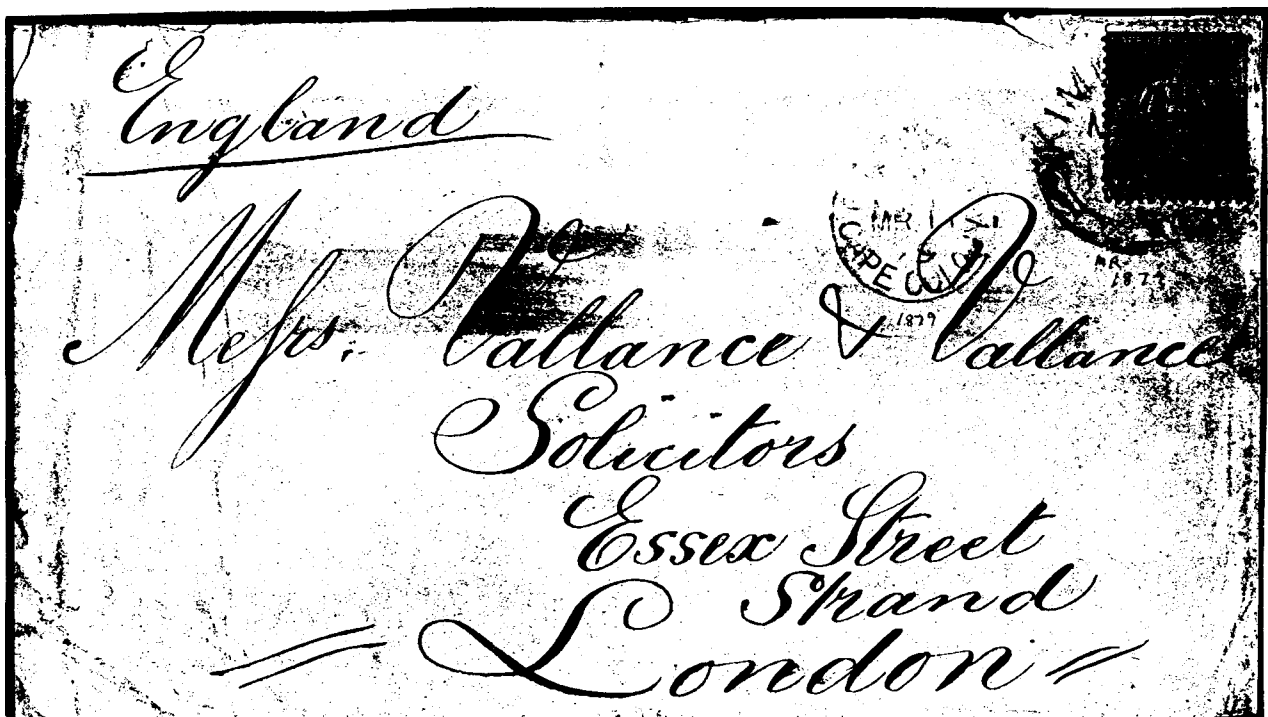


Illustration 46. Front and reverse of a cover demonstrating Cape stamps added, per regulations, in the Diamond Fields originating from Potchefestroom, The Transvaal traveling to Liverpool.

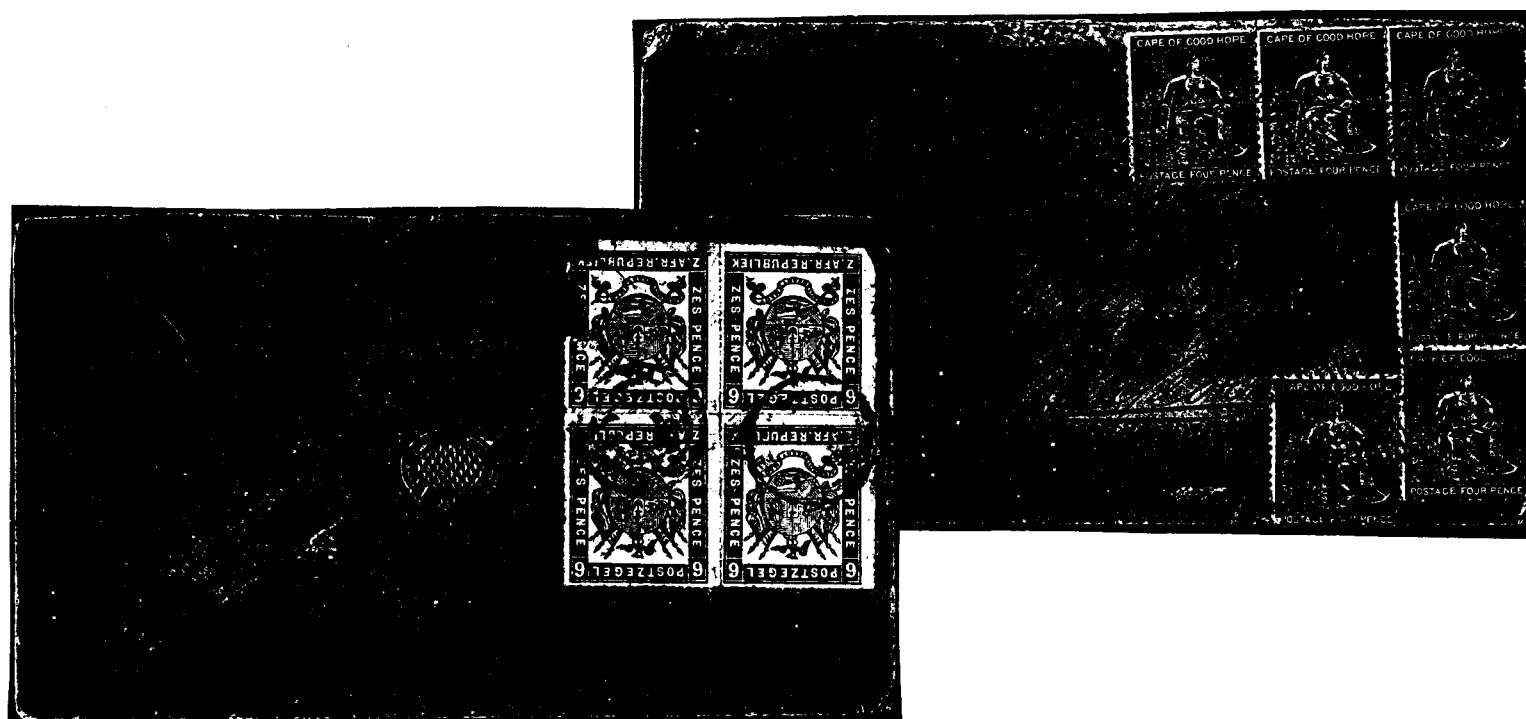


Illustration 47. Example of a scarcer cover originating in the Orange Free State with additional Cape postage added before posting at Bultfontein in 1871 with a Diamond Fields postmark (both Bultfontein and Vooruitzicht are reported as using this marking).

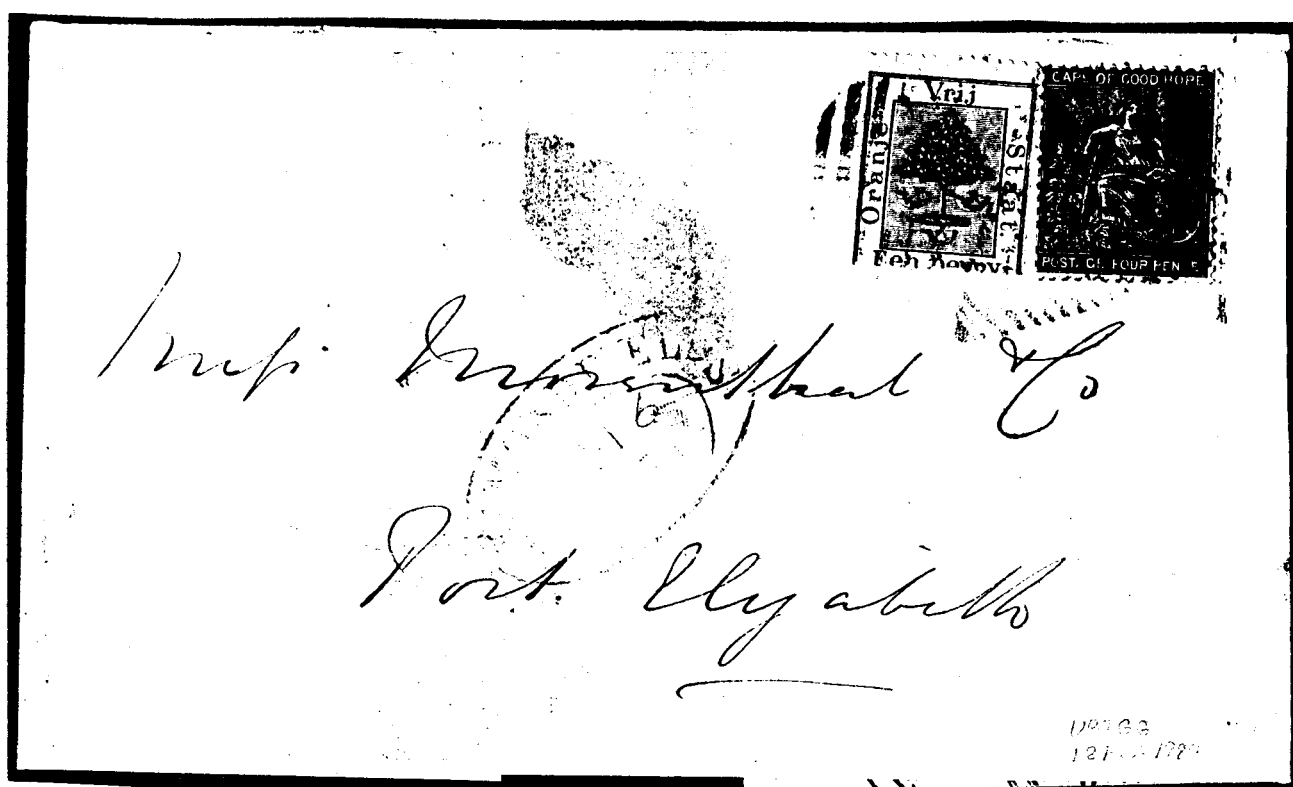


Illustration 48. Cover showing a typical remainder usage from Kimberley in 1882.

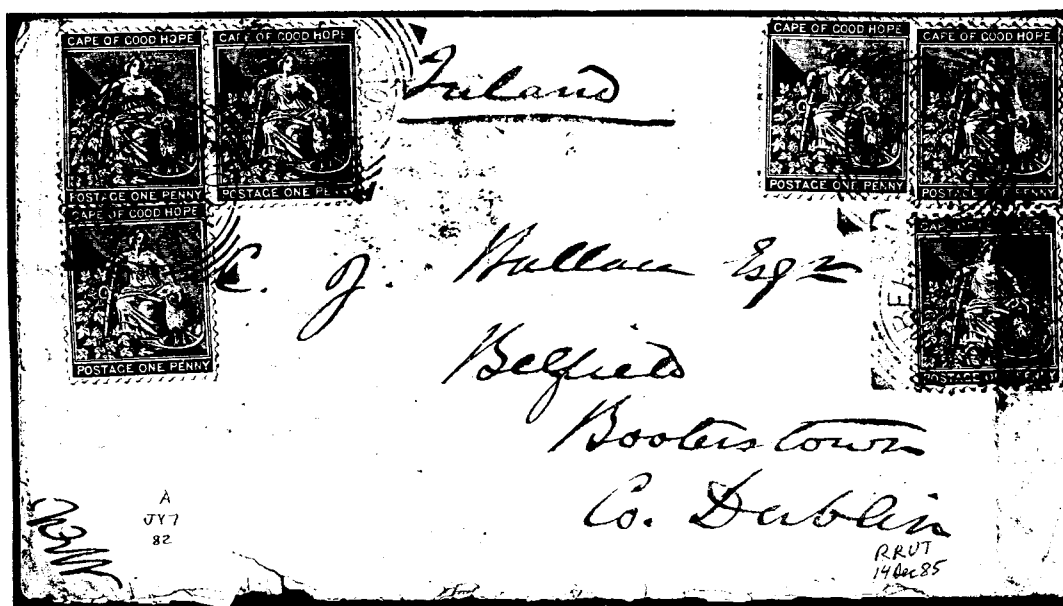
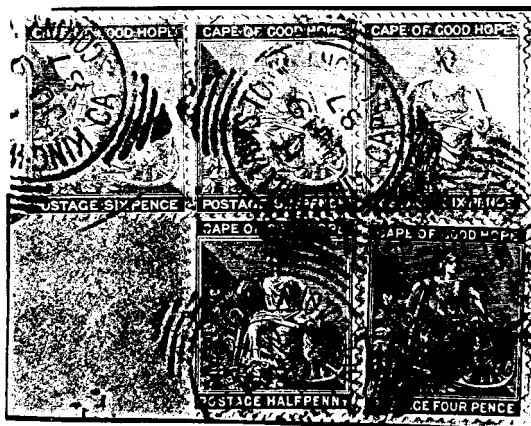
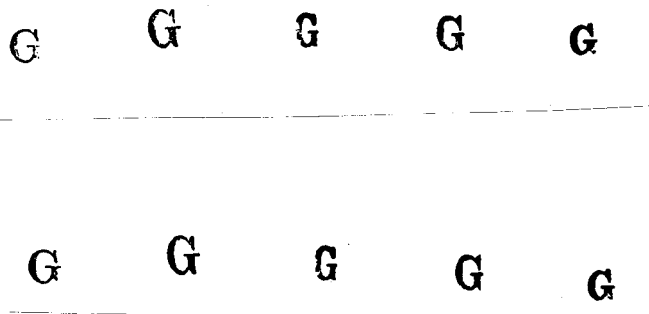


Illustration 49. Remainers mixed with normal Cape stamps on piece from King William's Town in 1887.



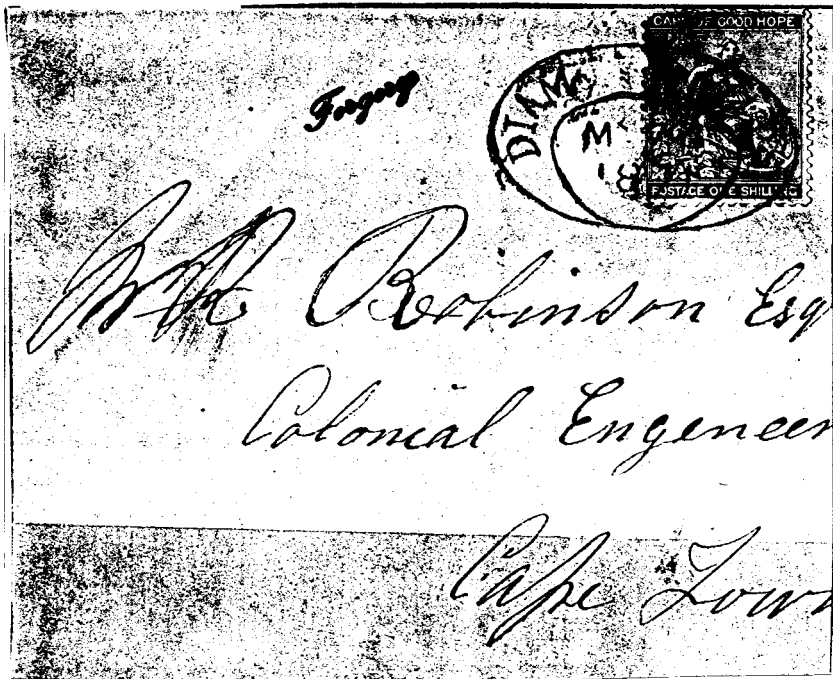
Finally, the enthusiast of Griqualand is cautioned about forgeries, which are particularly numerous within the scarce manuscript provisional and the relatively common fourth printing. Illustrations 50 and 51 show the Fournier forged overprints as proofs. Two examples are shown from the same proof, setting showing some of the variability seen in overprints even in reasonably controller printing. Variations in inking might appear trivial; they sometimes are minor, but can determine the plating position for a genuine stamps or confirm a forgery. The red ink of the first setting was particularly thick and as the overprinted sheets were stacked reversed, overprint images are occasionally transferred back as another transfer - these are termed 'kisses', and are not uncommon and should not be confused as double overprints. An example is shown in Illustration 28.

Illustrations 50 (top) & 51(bottom). Two examples of the Fournier forged overprint proofs



Postal history is known forged, though uncommon in the authors' experience. Illustration 52 shows a partial front with forged overprint on a 1/- Cape tied by a forged Dated Town Oval for May 23, 1871.

Illustration 52. Forged overprint on Cape 1/-.



Illustrations 53 and 54 demonstrate forgeries on Cape 1885 1d, watermarked 'anchor', with a suspiciously distant BONC for Cape Town and a second example of the same Cape issue used legitimately in Kimberley (#227) but having an unknown 'G' applied over the cancel. Determining if a cancel is over or under an overprint can be difficult, though a binocular microscope capable of magnifications of 5X through 200X can frequently provide an answer when used with reflective illumination from above the stamp.

Illustrations 53 (top) & 54 (below). Examples of two forgeries on the 1885 Cape 1 d rectangular issue.



The authors have noted that in the second setting there appears to be a distribution of broken typefaces and nicks in the type fonts that are not random. Nine of the twelve positions in the first row have flaws, three in the second row, none in the third and fourth rows. It is speculated that some wear or damage occurred to these rows as it would seem unlikely that damaged type would be chosen to start a setting. Further, the second setting was probably set left to right, top to bottom, left pane then right pane - the damaged type in row one run in an orthogonal direction - suggesting an external cause to the damage. Tables 3 and 4 on the next page clearly delineate the damaged type by left and right panes for the first and second settings.

If the damage was the result of external causes, then the key may not be constant varieties; and expertisation by plating would mistakenly reject early issues in the print run. It would be useful to collect information about stamps known to come from these positions, rows, or columns as confirmed by the watermark perimeter line that circumscribes each pane and the wing margin from the interpaneau columns in order to resolve this question.

Collecting Griqualand West stamps is a challenge, as material is uncommon and presents several problems. This brief monograph has attempted to show by example some of the events and common documents that fashioned Griqualand West's postal and revenue issues, and present a range of material representative of what to expect when viewing collections or candidate philatelic material. Additionally, a question has been presented which might prove interesting when expertising certain types from the second setting. The readership is encouraged to respond with their views and information about Griqualand West via the Editor of the PSGSA Journal.

A Closing Note

On behalf of the Board, as your Editor, I wish to express sincere appreciation to the new and returning authors for each of their contributions to this Fifth Anniversary Special Edition of the Journal.

After reviewing the articles contained herein, there should be no doubt in any reader's mind that this issue is as grand a sampling of matters philatelic, in the area of greater southern Africa, as has been seen in the literature in quite some time. More than this, the contents herein clearly demonstrate the wide range and depth of the knowledge and interests of dedicated collectors in a field that we all pursue with loving interest and care. It is the written expression of these labors of love which has made Forerunners what it is today. For this we thank you!

Table 3. First Setting damaged type positions - "The Reds"

Left Panes							Right Panes							
Column							Column							# of
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	damaged type	
Row 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	2	
Row 2	7	8	9	10	11	12	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
Row 3	13	14	15	16	17	18	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	
Row 4	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	-	
Row 5	25	26	27	28	29	30	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	
Row 6	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36	-	
Row 7	37	38	39	40	41	42	37	38	39	40	41	42	1	
Row 8	43	44	45	46	47	48	43	44	45	46	47	48	1	
Row 9	49	50	51	52	53	54	49	50	51	52	53	54	-	
Row 10	55	56	57	58	59	60	55	56	57	58	59	60	1	
# of	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	9	Total
damaged type														

Table 4. Second Setting damaged type positions - "The Blacks"

Left Panes							Right Panes								
	Column							Column						# of	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		damaged type
Row 1	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		9
Row 2	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12		3
Row 3	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18		-
Row 4	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24		-
Row 5	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30		2
Row 6	31	32	33	34	35	36		31	32	33	34	35	36		1
Row 7	37	38	39	40	41	42		37	38	39	40	41	42		2
Row 8	43	44	45	46	47	48		43	44	45	46	47	48		1
Row 9	49	50	51	52	53	54		49	50	51	52	53	54		1
Row 10	55	56	57	58	59	60		55	56	57	58	59	60		3
# of	1	1	1	-	1	1		1	5	1	5	3	2		22
damaged type															Total

Society Affairs

'A Celebration of Greater Southern Africa Philately' - As you will remember, this is the Society's theme for its Fifth Anniversary Convention at STaMpsHOW 92. If you have not yet decided to attend, there is still time. Contact our Director/Programs, Louise (address inside front cover). Confirmed attendance is approaching the half-century mark at the time of this writing, and includes PSGSA'ers from Canada, the UK Germany and New Zealand. In addition, formal invitations have been sent to ten other specialty groups, e.g., Rhodesian and Transvaal Study Circles, Orange Free State Study Group, etc., to 'join in the celebration'.

The convention venue includes a banquet and awards ceremony on Thursday, 27 August, Society meeting and program (most likely a Rhodesian related topic) on Friday, 28 August from 10:00 a.m. to noon and a seminar/slide show open to the general public titled 'Welcome to the Fascinating & Challenging World of Greater Southern Africa Philately', moderated by Tim Bartshe and Bill Brooks. For this last event, we would like to have as many members present as possible to answer questions at the end of the presentation. The Society will also have a hospitality room available during the show for informal meetings, discussions and general philatelic camaraderie. The Society's one frame exhibit from World Columbian Stamp Expo will be on display in the hospitality room also.

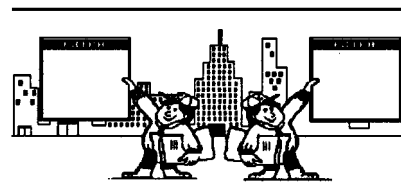
- Members, please remember to let the Treasurer and/or your dear old Editor about any mailing address change.
- PSGSA now has FAX capability, thanks to the Editor's wife, Leila, via her business. The number is 714882-3946.
- Our RSA International Representative, Dr. H.U. 'Ulli' Bantz writes that PSGSA will be participating in a joint meeting/program with the South West Africa Study Group
- Pretoria '92. Members who will be in the area are encouraged to contact Ulli for details (address on front cover). This will be the first Society regional meeting outside of North America. The journal will also be entered in the literature competition held during the show.
- Other Society regional meetings/programs are scheduled for: (1) SESCAL, October '92, Los Angeles - contact our Director/Programs, Louise Christian (address inside front cover); (2) WESTPEX, May '93, San Francisco, contact member John McChesney-Young at 2120 8th St., Berkeley, CA 94710; and (3) PHILATELIC SHOW, May '93,

Roxborough, Massachusetts, contact our President Guy Dillaway at P.O. Box 181, Weston, MA 02193. All of these events are APS World Series of Philately exhibition shows. Members are encouraged to enter competitive exhibits which will be eligible for the Society's 'Best Exhibit' Award. Also, any member interested in presenting a program at a future Society regional, please contact Louise.

Forerunners received Silver awards at the recent PHILATELIC SHOW & SPRINGPEX events this past Spring. Your journal will be entered in competitive literature venues during the remainder of 1992, at STaMpsHOW, PRETORIA, SESCAL, COLOPEX and CHICAGOPEX. Wish us luck as we go for the gold.

* The Reciprocal Listings Exchange has been enriched by the addition of two more specialty organizations which will be discussed in detail in the Nov/Feb issue next. They are the Postmark & Postal History Society of South Africa and the Mauritius Philatelic Society.

- Enclosed with this issue is the 1992 Mail Bid Auction Catalog. Auction Manager, Tim Bartshe, is to be



THE CLASSIFIEDS

Revenues derived from classified ads are used to defray publication costs and improve the quality of *Forerunners*. Submission deadlines are the 15th of January, May and September. Ad placement guidelines are as follows:

- Brief ads are free to non-dealer members and are run indefinitely.
- the Editor when they wish their entry to be withdrawn. N more than one ad per member per issue, please.
- Ads may be run by individuals not belonging to the Society. The commercial ad rates apply in such cases.
- The rates for non-members and commercials ads are

(PLEASE NOTE THE REVISED SCHEDULE OF CHARGES):

Ad Size	Single Issue	Annual
1/8 page	\$10	\$25
1/4 page	\$15	\$40
1/3 page	\$20	\$50
1/2 page	\$30	\$75
full page	\$45	\$110

Small ads per column line (45 characters) is a flat rate of \$1 per line.

• Individuals or firms wishing to place commercials ads receive a 25% discount.

• The annual ad rates apply to ad placements in the Society's Annual Mail Bid Auction Catalog. Submission deadline for the catalog is June 1st each year.

Ad payment options:

#1 - US dollar denominated instruments payable to 'PSGSA'.

#2 - Pound sterling cheques at current exchange rates as per published bank rates at your local international bank, e.g., Barclays, payable to: 'Ron Carlson, PSGSA'. Add a 15% premium with this option to cover bank servicing fees.

#3 - Rand notes in folded paper with additional 15% premium and exchange procedure as in option #2 above.

• Payment must accompany ad and be mailed directly to the Editor at PSGSA, P.O.Box 2698, San Bernardino, CA 92406-2698.

• FAX transmission of ads is acceptable at (714) 882-3946. However, actual placement of an ad will only occur after payment has been received.

• All display ads must be submitted on a camera ready basis simply because the dear old Editor is no artist.

• READERS, WHEN YOU PATRONIZE ONE OF OUR ADVERTISERS, PLEASE LET THEM KNOW THAT YOU SAW THEIR AD IN FORERUNNERS - THEIR SUPPORT HELPS MAKE THE JOURNAL WHAT IT IS!!

Durban Stamps Auctions

We have Auctions every three months, strong in Southern African material. Durban Stamp Auctions, P.O. Box 461, Pinetown 3600, RSA.

HELP!!! Material needed: Need photocopies at 100% of V.O.C. handstamp. Will gladly reimburse copy and postal expenses. Bob Taylor, 674 Chelsea Dr., Sanford, NC 27330-8587 (V6N2)

Balloon Flight Covers Available: The Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa is raising funds by selling special covers flown by hot air balloon on 28 October 1991 - Centenary of the First Hot Air Balloon Ascent. Inquiries: Terry Devine, Pres., P.O. Box 10001, Aston Manor 1630, RSA. Also, Terry **Wants To Contact** - There are only a few Frama collectors in RSA. If there are any collectors in the United States, he would love to hear from you. (V6N1)

Want to purchase: Postal Orders/Postal Notes of all countries, all reigns, any condition, single items or

quantities. Also needed are sources of current postal order issues of Swaziland, Malawi and South Africa. If you have even a single item, please contact Jack Harwood, P.O. Box 32015 - Midtown Station, Sarasota, FL 34239 (V5N3).

Wanted: Embossed revenues from V.O.C. cut squares or documents and any other Dutch material from South Africa. Hans Paul Hager, 1251 Almaden Ave., San Jose, CA 95110 (V5N3).

Strongly Desired: Small triangular numeral postmarks of the Transvaal of 1904, but used far into the SA/Union period. Werner K Seeba, Einstein Strasse 54, D-7000 Stuttgart 50, Germany (V5N3).

Buying: Postage due covers to/from Bechuanaland. Dave Wessely, 125 Elma Dr., Elyria, OH 44035 (V4N3).

Wanted to Buy: Covers, from, to and/or through Mafeking, 1885 to present. Forming new exhibit. Frederick P. Lawrence, 1707 Terrapin Hills Dr., Mitchellville, MD 20721-2739 (V5N2).

Completing collection: Need as many clean postmarks as possible on various stamps and cover - primarily from different post offices. Have extensive want list available. Erland Hansen, Enighedsvej 13, 2920 Charlottenlund, Denmark (V5N3).

Wanted: Transvaal 1900 issue 'no stop' varieties, Sc#s 202-12 (SG#s 226-36a-e) fine/used. Peter Quenet, 20330 Martinsville Rd. Belleville, MI 4811 (V4N3).

Covers sought: WWII Military covers used in Africa from the following areas with various cancels, etc.: Indian FPOs, EA/APOs, APO-I-MPKs, Egypt, Sudan, British Somaliland (1938-40 censors), Italian Posta Militare, German Feldpost, Etc. Walter Bjork, 54 West 84th St. New York, NY 10024 (V5N2).

For sale: Breaking up extensive British Africa collection, mostly complete through KGVI. Send want list to Tim Bartshe, 8826 W. Custer Pl. Lakewood, CO 80226 (V4N3).

Call for Help: Are any members paying substantial discounts for fiscally and telegraphically used SA high values? And at what discounts? Jim Ryan, 4419 17 Ave. N.W., Calgary, AB Canada T3B 0N7 (V4N3).

Seeking: Would appreciate hearing from members with a listing of each post office for the pre-Union states, plus a list of recommended philatelic literature. Dan Brouillette, 1358 Hillcrest Dr. NE, Fridley, MN 55432 (V4N3).

FORERUNNERS IS IN NEED OF FEATURE ARTICLES (PLEASE)!!!

PSGSA Publication Services

Authors are invited to submit their written works for publication under Society sponsorship through its Publications Program/Committee. Technical assistance is also available covering all phases of publication development. Arrangement details available from Alec Page, FRPS,L, 138 Chastilian Rd. Dartford, Kent, DA1 3LG, England.

Also, the Society's Library/Archive service is

available to act as sales and distribution agent for overseas publications. In addition, the Society will sell major works submitted on a consignment basis (small commission going to support the Society's Library Acquisition Fund). Interested parties please contact Tim Bartshe, 8826 W. Custer Pl., Lakewood, CO 80226 USA.

Society Consignment Sales

One (1) copy each available:

'The Nyasaland-Rhodesia Field Force 1914-18, A Postal History' by Alan R. Drysdall & Kenneth Pennycuik, 1986, 65 illustrations, 136 pp., \$28 post paid.

'The Oates Correspondence: A Postal History of Frank Oates' Travels in Matabeleland and Zambesia 1873-75' by E. Kenneth Wright & Alan R. Drysdall, FRPS,L, 1988.

12 illustrations, 41 pp., \$12 post paid.

Two copies of 'The Comprehensive Handbook of German south West Africa/South West Africa/Namibia', by Ralph F. Putzel, RDPSA, 1991, 600 pages profusely illustrated. Available at a significant discount from retail which is currently Rand 225 + shipping. ONLY \$60 EACH POST PAID - FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BY POSTMARK! Order/ payment to Tim Bartshe, 8826 W. Custer Place, Lakewood, CO 80226 USA

The Trading Box

This feature is strictly reserved for members who: (1) HAVE greater southern Africa material they would like to trade for materials of any kind, e.g., 'Have Natal stamps/postal stationery to trade for British Caribbean'; (2) HAVE material of any kind that they would like to trade FOR greater southern Africa material, e.g., 'Have French Antarctica and classic Japan to trade for Griqualand West and/or interprovisional period items'; and (3) HAVE greater southern Africa material to trade for SAME, e.g., 'Would like to trade RSA mint for same of Botswana, Zimbabwe and/or Malawi.' In other words, an ad placed in The Trading Box must either include greater southern Africa material one is looking for, or greater southern Africa material one wishes to trade away. Ads run indefinitely until withdrawn by the member. THIS IS A MEMBERS ONLY ACTIVITY.

-----Interested in trading with members who collect current (1960s onward) Swaziland postmarks. Paul Raynor 1466 Hope Rd., N. Vancouver BC, V7P 1W8, Canada -----

Want to trade for postal orders/postal notes of all countries, reigns, any condition, single items/quantities. Also needed are sources for current postal order issues of Swaziland, Malawi and South Africa. Have philatelic material of all sorts for exchange. Jack Harwood, P.O. Box 32015-Midtown Stations, Sarasota, FL 34239.

---Want to trade for covers from/to/through Mafeking, 1885-present. Forming new exhibit. Frederick P. Lawrence, 1707 Terrapin Hills Dr., Mitchellville, MD 20711.



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- 7) Small Maps are included with many Offices to illustrate their geographical position.
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