

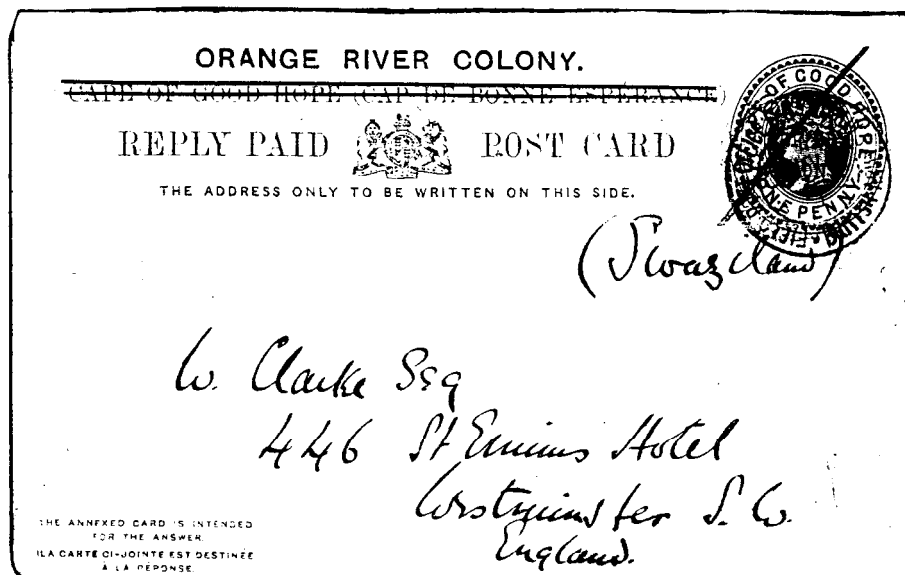


*****FORERUNNERS

Journal Of The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa

Volume VIII, Number 2, Whole #21

July/October
1994



Swaziland Postal Activities During The Boer War

Other Highlights of This Issue

- * The Peter Winter Reproductions * Half Penny Oveprints of Natal * An Historic Figure of Transvaal
- * Ship Penny Flaws * Postmarks of Zululand * Anglo-Boer War Lettercards
- * British Africa Convention Update * Rhodesian Stamp Currency Cards * Modern Issues
- * Literature Reviews * **The 1994 Society Mail Auction Catalog** * New Finds & Challenges

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FEATURE ARTICLES:

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Question & Answer Panel of Experts: The following panel members are available to answer written questions in their designated areas of expertise. This service is available to members and non-members alike. A more detailed description of the Panel and its function is printed in the "Question & Answer" section.

Basutoland, Swaziland and Transkei Forerunners - Steven Gardiner, 15 Barrydale Rd., P.O. Box 15294, Miramar, 6070 Republic of South Africa

Bechuanalands - David Wessely, 125 Elma Drive, Elyria, OH 44035 USA Cape of Good Hope pre-Adhesives - Robert F. Taylor, 674 Chelsea Drive Sanford, NC 27330 USA

Cape of Good Hope triangles & postal history - Athol H. Murray, Erlesdene Garden Cottage, Green Walk, Bowdon, Altrincham, Cheshire WA14 2SL, United Kingdom

Interprovisionals & Union of South Africa - Morgan T Farrell, Post Office Box 1064, Hamilton, MT 59840 USA

Mafeking Blue Prints & "Mafeking Beseiged" **Overprints** - Frederick P. Lawrence, 5016 South Kenneth Place, Tempe, Az 85282 USA

Military Postal History in Africa during WWII - Walter Bjork, 54 West 84th St. New York, NY 10024 USA Natal, forgeries, all other areas not listed - Syl C. Tully, Panel Chairman, RD #1 Box 3060 Hyde Park, VT 05655 USA New Republic and Stellaland - Dr. G. H. Jonkers,

Oogarts, B. Knappertlaan 90, 3117 BC Schiedam, Holland Orange Free State/River Colony - R. Timothy Bartshe, 3955 West 30th, Golden, CO 80401 USA Rhodesias - Bill Wallace, Post Office Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116 USA South West Africa/Namibia - Dr. H.U. Bantz, 47

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Zululand - Tony Davis, 41 Karen St., Thornhill, Ontario Canada L4J 5L5

All revenues/locals, Griqualand East/West - Ron Carlson, 2001 Coit Road, Suite 166-301, Plano, TX 75075 USA

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

FORERUNNERS is published three times per year. A sample copy of the journal is available for \$5US from the Editor. Commercial advertising rates and payment options are given at the beginning of the Classified Section.

The Society's annual basic membership is \$20US (surface class), \$25US 1st class US and \$30US air mail overseas. Sterling bank drafts and Rands currency are acceptable for payment (an additional 15% is required in these cases to cover bank servicing fees). PSGSA brochure and applications form are available from the Editor or any of the International Representatives listed opposite the inside cover page.

The Society is affiliated with the American Philatelic Society (#190), the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and the Southern California Federation. Membership is world-wide in scope.

Services and programs for members include an annual auction, library and archives, translations, publication development, awards, regional and annual meetings and seminars, a question and answer panel of experts, free classified ads for non-dealer members, and more.

EDITORIAL NOTES

At the time of this writing, all remaining pieces in the feature article bin have been used for this issue. There are now only reprints. It would be preferable not to print works in your journal which have previously been published elsewhere. Past, present and potential authors, let us not allow that to happen.

Readers who are not members of the Society are invited to submit written/illustrated articles for publication consideration. Your entry will be under the heading "Guest Article" in the journal's feature articles section. The only subject limitation is that it must fall within PSGSA's scope.

Potential authors should read the publication submission guidelines at the beginning of Feature Articles section. Additional information is available from the Editor. Please answer the "Call To Arms"!

And the winner is... read "Society Affairs" section to discover the winner of this year's "Lupo Memorial Award" for the best article to appear in FORERUNNERS in the last year of issues.

Wonderful progress is already being made as we work towards the "Celebration of British Africa Philately" to be held in conjunction with the FIP World Exhibition, PACIFIC 97. Read more about the "Celebration" and a planned 1500-lot British Africa specialty auction in "Society Affairs".

My Dutch counterpart, Jan Stolk of Rotterdam is starting an effort to have a get-together for editors of the two dozen or so groups and organizations invited to participate in the "Celebration".

In The International Scene feature we find that our West African bretheren group has decided to give the Reciprocal Listings Exchange a try.

You will note in this issue that we have a new feature focusing on matters aerophilatelic. Aerophilately now joins ranks with "The Rhodesias" and "Zulu Notes" as a specialty column. Our thanks to Terry Devine of RSA for his effort.

Perhaps readers have noted the small entries that have been appearing in the Journal giving information on philatelic libraries and museums. As a service to members, additional facilities will appear. When a reader is going to the area where one on the list is located, it could be an added to one's travel itinerary.

On the matter of a couple housekeeping chores ... your journal is still looking for its first back-of-the-book editor. Anyone interested, please contact the Editor. Finally, there is still the outstanding matter of an index for FORERUNNERS. Assistance is available.

Closing on a positive note, your Journal recently received a Silver Award at the COLOPEX 94 literature competition.

CORRESPONDENCE

I liked issue #20 just received and hope to be able to contribute a short article from time to time on varying topics - **Syl C. Tully**, Past President, Question and Answer Panel Chair, Vermont

Many thanks for the latest issue of "Forerunners", just received. The overall look and presentation is professional, and it is most pleasing to see the publication's growth with each issue, as well as critical acclaim - **Tony Davis**, Canada

FORERUNNERS just gets better and better with every issue. I think it easily ranks up in the first ten in this country. If it does not soon garner a Gold, I will express my disappointment appropriately - **Bob Taylor**, No. Carolina

I wish to thank the many members from near and far, Netherlands and South Africa, San Diego and Canada for their generous information about the 1937 Jipex sheets. All of it is now in the Society library as there is still continuing interest within and without - **Anita Beach**, Ohio

more Correspondence...

It becomes perhaps monotonous but I have to say it again (!), for the small group that we are, I think Forerunners is tops both in contents and appearance - even your illustrations have improved considerably - **George van den Hurl**, Switzerland

Must say I really do like the new presentation of "Forerunners". May be the illustrations could be improved, but is the extra cost worth it? - **John Campbell**, New Zealand

I would like to congratulate you on another excellent issue of "Forerunners" for March/June. It is well put together and always most interesting. Congratulations on a first class production - **Dudley Blascheck**, Canada

First of all I must compliment you on the presentation of my Kruger article which I found very pleasing. I will be interested to learn if this will spark-off any comments from the readers or whether other examples will be revealed - W.A. **'Alec' Page, FRPS,L** - England

I received "Forerunners" last week and think you have done an excellent job. I am surprised that you can make each issue of the journal look better than the previous issue - **Jan Stolk**, Netherlands

I must compliment you on "Forerunners". Out of all the publications I receive, there is not one I look forward to more than your publication. The professional way you approach your subjects knocks spots off anything I have come across - **Steven Gardiner**, RSA

FEATURE ARTICLES

Receipt of articles is accepted on an on-going basis. The individual issue deadlines are the 15th of January (Mar/Jun issue), May (Jul/Oct issue) and September (Nov/Feb issue). Articles should be submitted in double-spaced, typewritten form and have a maximum length of five pages, not including illustrations.

Whenever possible, black and white photographs of covers and/or stamps should be submitted for illustration purposes. If photocopies are submitted, they need to be

the clearest copy possible. Illustrations which copy poorly will not be excluded by the Editor. Originals of charts and graphs are preferable.

Short of photographing an original illustration, the following computer scanning configuration is recommended to assure the best possible appearance of your illustrations: HP2CX flatbed scanner, an HP4 laser printer with Winjet 1200 card and a 486 or Pentium driven personal computer.

Swaziland Postal Activities During the Boer War

Steven Gardiner, RSA

Introduction

The most appropriate manner in which to start this article is with a brief sketch of the postal services from the inception of an organized postal service to just after the Boer War. Included will also be a brief account of what sparked the Boer War and the the various forces in and around Swaziland during this period.

Early Postal Services

A regular weekly postal service was started sometime around 1887 at the request of the "White Committee". This body consisted of fifteen white mining concession holders and five members nominated by King Mbandine.

The Committee asked a certain Theophilis Shepstone to negotiate with the South African Republic concerning the matter of postal services. The result of the discussion was the introduction of services between Mbabane (Embabaan) and Embekelweni. From there the mail was sent

by runner to Steyndorp which was located on the northwestern boundary of Swaziland in the Transvaal. The postal route to Steynsdorp was from Middleburg via Ermelo and Lake Chrissie, as well as directly from Barberton. Letters cancelled in Steynsdorp were franked with Z.A.R stamps. The stamps were paid for from deposits kept at Steynsdorp. Private citizens were allowed to use the post bag, paying cash for the postage due at Embekelwini. Official envelopes were printed with "On The Swaz King's Service".

In 1889 a telegraph line was erected from Steynsdorp to Embekelwini. In 1890 the line was extended to Bremmer's Store (Bremmersdorp). During the Boer War, Steynsdorp was looted and burned by forces from both sides.

There exists some suspicion that there were irregular ma

mails operating as the case with the storekeeper at Mahabma. This was a mission station at which a postal agent office was opened in July 1889. The post bags prepared at the site were sent to Piet Retief where stamps were affixed. There has also been suspicion that a mail bag was made up in the Piggs Peak area and forwarded to Barberton.

In 1889, J. Duiven was appointed postmaster for the administrative capital of Bremmersdorp. During this period, postal agencies were opened at Darkton and Embekelwini. At the same time a post cart service was established between Bremersdorp and Steynsdorp via Embekelweni and Darkton and thereafter onto the Transvaal postal routes.

During 1897, telegraph offices were opened at Embabaa. Two years later the postal routes were extended to include northward from Bremmersdorp to Piggs Peak and southward from Bremersdorp to Mahamba.

It has been widely reported that there was no postal activity during the Boer War from 11 October 1899 until the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging on 31 May 1902. Harvey Pirie writes: "When the war broke out, the Z.A.R. administrative officials were withdrawn and during the period of hostilities there was practically no White control. . . There is evidence that a few Vrederechters (Justices of the Peace) were storekeepers and remained in the country. However, these individuals did not carry-out any of their official duties... Stage '4' of the Swaziland's postal history, a stage with NO postal services."

At the end of the Boer War, the administrative capital became Mbabane (name changed from Embabaa on 12 January 1904). It would have been at Bremersdorp had the town not been razed to the ground during hostilities.

The administration of the postal services in Swaziland was taken over by the Department of Posts in the Transvaal. Initially the post office consisted of a tent which was erected on 19 November 1902, with Fraser as the first postmaster. A weekly mail cart was introduced, operating between Carolina and Mbabane. The following year mail cart services started between Wondefrontein and Mbabane, then on to Bremersdorp. This was followed by mail cart services between Barberton and Piggs Peak and between Komatipoort and Nomahasha.

By 1904 there were two telegraph lines in the area, the first one being one from Steynsdorp to Darkton, Mbabane and Bremersdorp and the second from Mbabane to Forbes Reef and from Bremersdorp to Siteki.

The Boer War - The Beginning

With the discovery of gold in the Transvaal in 1886, there occurred a major influx of foreigners (mostly British) called "Uitlanders" by the Boers.

The South African government wanted to retain control of the Republic and was reluctant to extend the franchise to the Uitlanders.

Relations continued to deteriorate between the British and the South African Republic. By 1899 the Boer government had the option of either relinquishing control of the Republic or facing a military invasion by the British.

The British started reinforcing Natal with the arrival of Sir George White who landed in Durban on 7 October 1899. President Kruger issued an ultimatum two days later on 9 October giving the British forty-eight hours to disband all military preparations. The British refused. The Boers, who were organized into local mounted militia called Commando's, invaded Natal on 11 October 1899.

The British In Swaziland

The British raised a group of irregular soldiers named "Steinacker's Horse" whose base headquarters was located at Bremmersdorp. Their major objective was to make nuisance raids into the Eastern Transvaal. During one of the reprisal raids in 1901 by the Boers, Bremmersdorp was practically razed to the ground. This was truly a great tragedy as most of the postal records were destroyed. Because of this, it will be left to postal historians to try and piece together what the situation was in Swaziland before and during the Boer War.

Swaziland Commando During The Boer War

The Swaziland Commandos, consisting of some 300 men, fought from October 1899 to May 1900 in Natal. These incidents occurred mostly on the Tugela River against General Buller. During the second part of the war the Commandos fought in the southeastern Transvaal, mostly in the Piet Retief District. The Commandos were a part of Botha's force for his second invasion of Natal (via Zululand) in September 1901.

The Commandos suffered great losses during the storming of Fort Itala. The chief officers of the Commandos, in succession, were: Firstly, Christiaan Botha, 1864-1902. In April 1900, he became general of the Boer forces in southeastern Transvaal and he remained in the field until 31 May 1902. He was referred to as a "Bitterender" - a Boer who was still fighting to the bitter end when peace was concluded at Vereeniging. He was present at the peace conference. Secondly, the general for the districts near and above Piet Retief was Police Sergeant Jacobus Daniel Opperman whose service period lasted from 16 July 1861 into 1902. He was killed in action near Bankop in the Ermelo District on 1 April 1902. His successor in the

Swaziland Commandos was J.S.F. Blignaut who was killed in action at Itala on 26 September 1901. His successor was Jacobus Andries Diederik Kruger who was born in 1871. He was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant before becoming commandant of the Swaziland police. Kruger (also known as a "Bitterender") led his Commandos until the end of the war.

The necessities of the war, i.e., shortages of food and fodder, required that the Commandos be divided. This resulted in the creation of a second Commando group under Commandant Salomon Grobler operating out of the Vryheid District.

Correspondence During The Boer War:

An Early Boer Post Card: Illustration 1 shows a 1/2d Transvaal postal stationery card posted at Darkton on 16 October 1899, addressed to Ernst Bawling, P.K Pelgrims Rust, Distr. Lydenburg, Z.A.R. (first reported in the Journal of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society, 1986). Darkton was probably named after Mr. Grovesvenor Darke. A single store was located about one mile from the Z.A. R. border and probably served as the post office as well. The card in the illustration is regarded as an "OP DIENST" item. This is determined from the message in German on the reverse, namely:

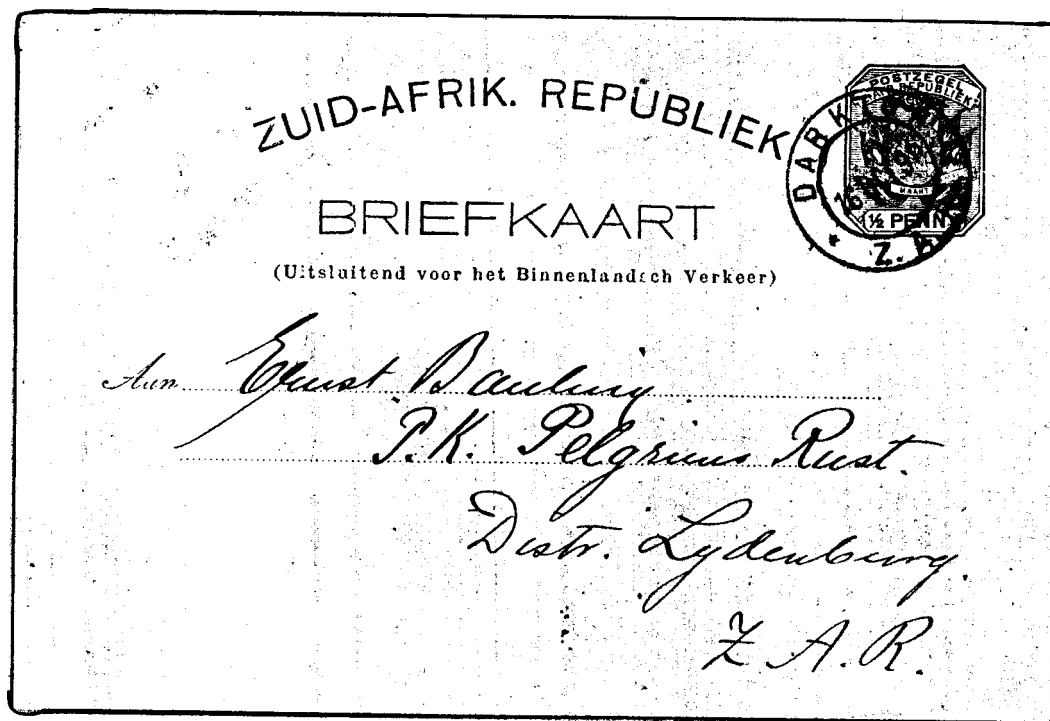
"Dear Ernst,

Just a short note by this post. Write soon if you have time. Otto and I and four men are still here in Darkton. We are guarding a store of Mr. Darke who has gone away. The first battle went well for our country. My address is.. "The address was later added as: "P.K. Oshoek/Lydenburg Commando/Onder V.C. Viljoen."

In the above address, V.C. stands for Veld Cornet. The handwriting is in high Dutch and could well be an early method of testing censorship of the mail. Oshoek is just over the northwestern Swaziland border in the Transvaal, rename from Steynsdorp in 1899. The Head Office itself was located in Embabaa while the main postal route from Darkton was via Oshoek and Lake Chrissie to the Transvaal.

The Lydenburg Commando's operating in this area consisted of 800-1000 Burgers under Vice President and General Schalk Burger. At this stage they were watching the frontier of Swaziland. In fact, where were the Swaziland Commandos? They had been ordered south and were later involved in the battles of Ladysmith and Colenso. The Lydenburg Commandos were on their way to Ladysmith on the 30th October 1899 when they were joined by Swaziland Commando

Illustration 1. Early Boer War period postal card postmarked "Darkton/16 Oct 99/Z.A.R." addressed to Lydenburg



forces on the northern reaches of Ladysmith. (Bear in mind that at the same time the Boers feared an uprising against them by the Swazis.)

At the outbreak of the Boer War, all Z.A.R. government officials were recalled from Swaziland. As Illustration 1 demonstrates, whites were still in Swaziland and the post office was still in operation. One reason for this may be that the Lydenburg Commandos were involved in recruiting in the area. This would explain why Veld Cornet Viljoen indicated the return address as the post office at Oshoek, which is just outside the borders of Swaziland. From this it can be inferred that shortly after recruitment efforts had been completed, all whites would have been withdrawn from Swaziland.

A Series of Boer Telegrams

Illustration 2 is the front side of a telegraphic message sent from H.T.D. (Hooflanger Telegraaf Dienst) to the telegraph head office at Piet Retief. Illustration 3 shows the entire message side of the telegram. As shown, the telegram has a blue double circle "Piet Retief" dated 15 December 1899. The Derby mark is from a village and railway station on the mail route between Johannesburg and Mafeking. During the Boer War this locality was the scene of a battle between the Transvaal Burgers and the Scottish Horse. According to Putzel, the post office was not in operation during the Boer War. However, the illustration proves otherwise. Translating the message

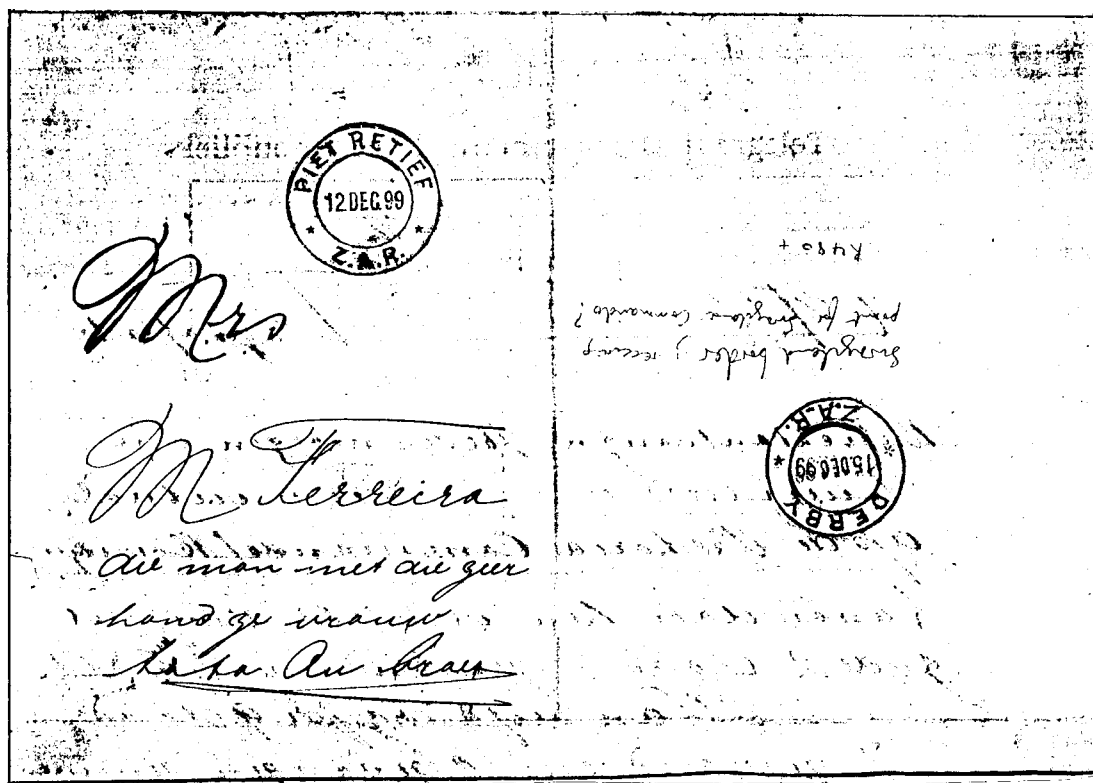
side of the telegram (Ill. 3) it reads as follows:

"This morning at 4 o'clock the enemy attacked the Pretoria Commandos (with the outbreak of the Boer War on 10th October 1899, the British attacked 'Surprise Hill' - a hill north of Ladysmith, that evening, while the Boers attacked 'Vaalkop'. The British attack was intended to destroy a Krupp 12cm howitzer, which they succeeded in accomplishing. The north side of Ladysmith was guarded by Pretoria Commandos. The Pretorians caused about 60 losses on the British as they were retreating from Surprise Hill.)

They destroyed the howitzer gun, we lost 2 killed, 3 wounded and four lightly wounded. From enemy side, 9 killed, 17 wounded and 10 taken prisoner. Received message from Modderivier, whilst sending this report, we can still hear firing. From enemy there are 41 prisoners taken. We are waiting for further messages.

More details about the telegram yesterday. At the fifth at Stormberg Junction we took 672 soldiers and officers prisoner. We also took three guns and two ammunition cases. Excuse me for sending this way because I have no more converts. Signed De Ridder, Piet Retief, 12 December 1899 to Mrs. M. Ferreira, wife of the man with no hand (could this be the Assistant General, J. Ferreira, lata Au Biait, Derby, 15 December 1899, Swaziland Border, receiving posts for Swaziland Commandos."

Illustration 2. Address side of Boer War period telegram.



A second telegram (Ill. 4), dated 21 May 1900, shows the first page of, two pages. It is marked by a blue squared circle cancel received at Piet Retief. The entire translation reads as follows:

"Accepted at Pretoria yesterday, 7.45 p.m. Received here (in Piet Retief) 8.40 p.m. Following latest telegram 60 mounted enemy soldiers yesterday afternoon half past 4 in collision with part of the Swaziland command, about 70 of our men under acting Commandant Blignault at Scheepersnek, only 20 men of the enemy escaped. We

took a maximum of 13 prisoners of war, including a Lieutenant and two officers. From the 20 escaped men some are wounded, a lot of enemy horses were killed and some horses were captured. On our own side, one Swaziland burger killed and one lightly wounded. The enemy is now in position further south away to the side of The Doornberg and have loosened some gun shots. The fight took about three-quarters of one hour. Our men stayed in their positions according to the latest information.."

Illustration 4. Copy of first page of a two-page telegram to Piet Retief from Pretoria

Co. Telegraaf-Departement, Z. A. Republiek Nr.	
Bij vermoeden van verminderingen, kan men van het twijfelachtige herhaling vragen. De kosten daarvan worden alleen dan in rekening gebracht, wanneer het blijkt dat de vermindering niet heeft plaats gehad door de schuld van den telegraafdienst. Het Departement is niet aansprakelijk voor verliezen ontstaan door vermindering, vertraging of niet aflevering van telegrammen. Dit blad vergezelt elke navraag omtrent dit telegram.	
Te betalen £.....	
Pretoria's tijd geldt voor alle binnenlandsche kantoren.	
Aangenomen te <i>Pretoria</i>	Hier <i>7/45</i> m. ontvangen ten <i>8/41</i>
Van <i>[Signature]</i>	Aan <i>Flg Pietretief</i>
<p> <i>O.B. 5 uur n/m Natal, Volgens telegram van Laddt Vrijheid waren ongeveer 60 paarden ruiters van den vijand gisteren middag half vijf in aanraking met gedeelte van Swazieland Commando van ongeveer 70 man onder W^e Comit Blignault op Scheepersnek met gevolg dat slechts ongeveer 20 van den vijand, ontsnapte en een hand maximum in onze handen viel. Dertien krijgsgevangenen, waar</i> </p>	

The next illustration (Ill. 5) is of a telegram received in Piet Retief with a blue squared circle cancel dated 14 July 1900. Its translation reads as follows:

"Accepted Amsterdam 8 afternoon, received here 8/10 afternoon from Special Commissioner for Swaziland to W. Emmett, Piet Retief 13 July. Please tell Gert Ferreira at the moment probably on his farm, to buy 25 sacks of

Illustration 5. Boer War period telegram dated 14 July 1900, received at Piet Retief.

mielies for 81 Pro Sac (81 Shillings for every bag), as agreed that he shall deliver sacs (bags), which I will later send back, otherwise he can buy bags on account of the government, and that he will send those bags and those with the mielies to here at Oshoek. The mielies should be delivered to C. Kroeger at Piet Retief, who is waiting for an opportunity to transport them to here."

Ca Telegraaf-Departement, Z. A. Republiek. Nr.

Bij vermoeden van verminkingen, kan men van het twijfelachtige herhaling vragen. De kosten daarvan worden alleen dan in rekening gebracht, wanneer het blijkt dat de verminking niet heeft plaats gehad door de schuld van den telegraafdienst.
Het Departement is niet aansprakelijk voor verliezen, ontstaan door verminking, vertraging of niet aflevering van telegrammen.
Dit blad vergezelle elke navraag omtrent dit telegram.

To betalen £

Pretoria's tijd geldt voor alle binnenlandsche kantoren.

Aangenomen te Amsterdam ten 8. m. Hier m. ontvangen ten 8. 10^m/m.

Van Spec Comrs voor Swaziland	Aan W. Emmett Pietretief
--	--------------------------------

13 Juli. Gelieve Gert Ferreira
thans waarschijnlijk op zijn plaats
te doen weten dat hij
25 zak mielies moet aankopen
à 8/- per zak zooals
overeengekomen dat hij zakken
moet leveren die ik de
later zal terug zenden of
anders dat hij zakken kan
kopen op rekening van het
Gouvernement die met die
van de mielies hierheen te
zenden er zijn geen zakken

In my possession is a letter (not illustrated) which reads as follows:

"Piet Retief. 4/7/00

Dear Sir and Friend. CAS will take a letter for you. Also one for the missionary Mercer. A 'Klaffir' named Harry had to go to the Landdrost for him. Further on I beg you politely to send to the front Lindique and Swaziland Burgers to arrest R. Golindslow? Take away his horse because he ran away here and is now wandering around. he must be arrested but his horse is more useful than he. Also I will that the General will give the power to get horses and to send Swaziland Burgers to the front. I hope to depart from here as soon as possible and I shall write to you later on. We received good news. Our people have thrown back the enemy here and there and destroyed the railway (broken up). There seems to be a war in China (Boxer Rebellion) but we don't know between which states (powers). Will you please send the letter to Mercer, because Cas has to return as soon as possible. With greetings to Missr. Ferreira and you. Your friend..."

ustration 6 is a telegram "From Telegraphist at Oshoek to Piet Retief. 5.2.01, 4 p.m. Everything is quiet here. The telegraphist at Ermelo reported at 2 p.m. today, enemy passed Lake Chrissie and then Ermelo, at 2.30 p.m., communication with

A Late British Post Card."

A final illustration (Ill. 7) shows a Cape of Good Hope reply paid post card with an "Orange River Colony" overprint (H & G #34), as well as, a manuscript marking cancelling the value tablet and "Swaziland" written beneath. The latter indicates that the card emanated from Swaziland. It was addressed to W. Clarke in Westminster, England.

The card is cancelled with a double "Field Post Office - British Army - S. Africa" with a large numeral "8" and dated "Jan 25, 1902". This particular cancel was used at Volksrust between 15.1.02 and 17.7.02. Volksrust is situated southwest of Piet Retief on the main railway line (the T.P. O. S.W. Line, presumably transporting mail to Durban and then on to England by ship). This particular card has a single circle London arrival marking dated

Illustration 6. Typewritten telegram from oshoek to Piet Retief, dated 5.2.01, 4 p.m.

February 22, 1902. The writer communicated the following:

"Just a line to tell you, a mail is in and got a pair of boots from the stores, which I believe you must have sent. I am now well set up in clothes and boots to last six months. Excuse P. C. (post card)but the mail is starting at once, an extra convoy. Ever your affectionate: Graham."

Based upon the above, this particular card proves the existence of informal mails used to supply British soldiers occupying Swaziland during the Boer War.

Conclusion

The illustrations appearing herein clearly indicate that there were effective and efficient lines of communication set up between both the British and the Burgers in and around Swaziland during the Boer War. It appears as if the official postal services in Swaziland dissolved as the war progressed. There was, however, an informal system still in operation through which letters were carried by fa vor. From the above illustrations and discussion it appears obvious the Piet Retief was established as the town through which Swaziland matters were handled from a telegraphic point of view. The communication was predominantly between military field operations and the Hooflager.

If anyone has additional data which may have a bearing on the information and conclusions presented above, I would appreciate hearing from you. Please write to me at: P. O. Box 15294, Miramar 6070, South Africa.

References

Goldblatt, R, Postmarks of the Cape of (Imd Hope, Cape Town, Reijer Publishers (PTY) Ltd., 1984; Higgins & Gage, World Postal Stationery Catalogue, California, Classic Philatelics, 1980; Matsebula, J.S.M., A History of Swaziland, Paarden Eiland, Cape Town, Longman Penguin, Southern Africa, 1980; Pakenham, Thomas, The Boer War, Bristol, Great Britain, Weidenfeld & Nicolson Ltd., 1982; Pine, Dr. J.H. Harvey, Stamps and Postal History of Swaziland and of the Nm Republic, Johannesburg, The Philatelic Federation of South Africa; Putzel, R.L., Ile Encyclopaedip of South African Post Offices Vols. 1-4, Cape Town, 1986 Rich, Stephen G., Philately of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 Chambers Publishing Co., 1943

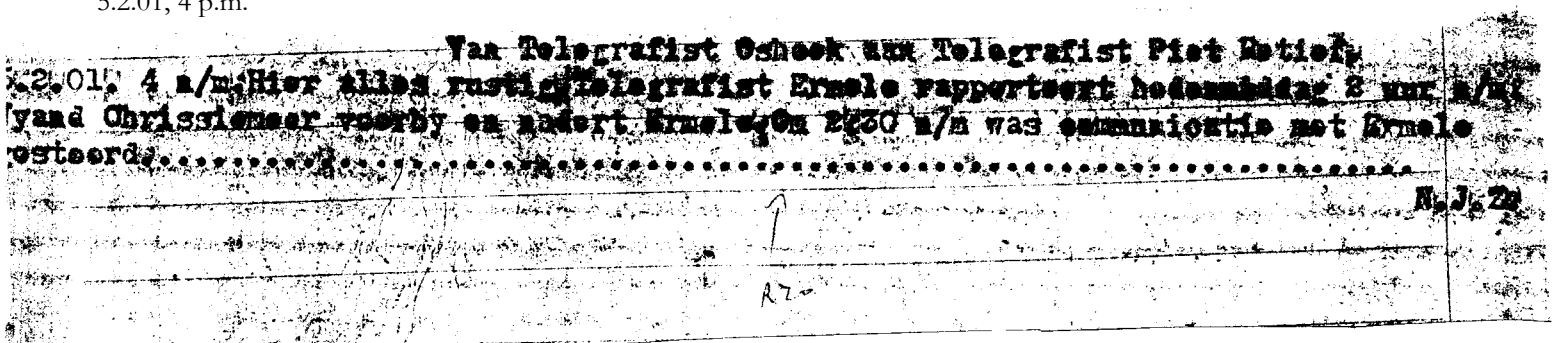
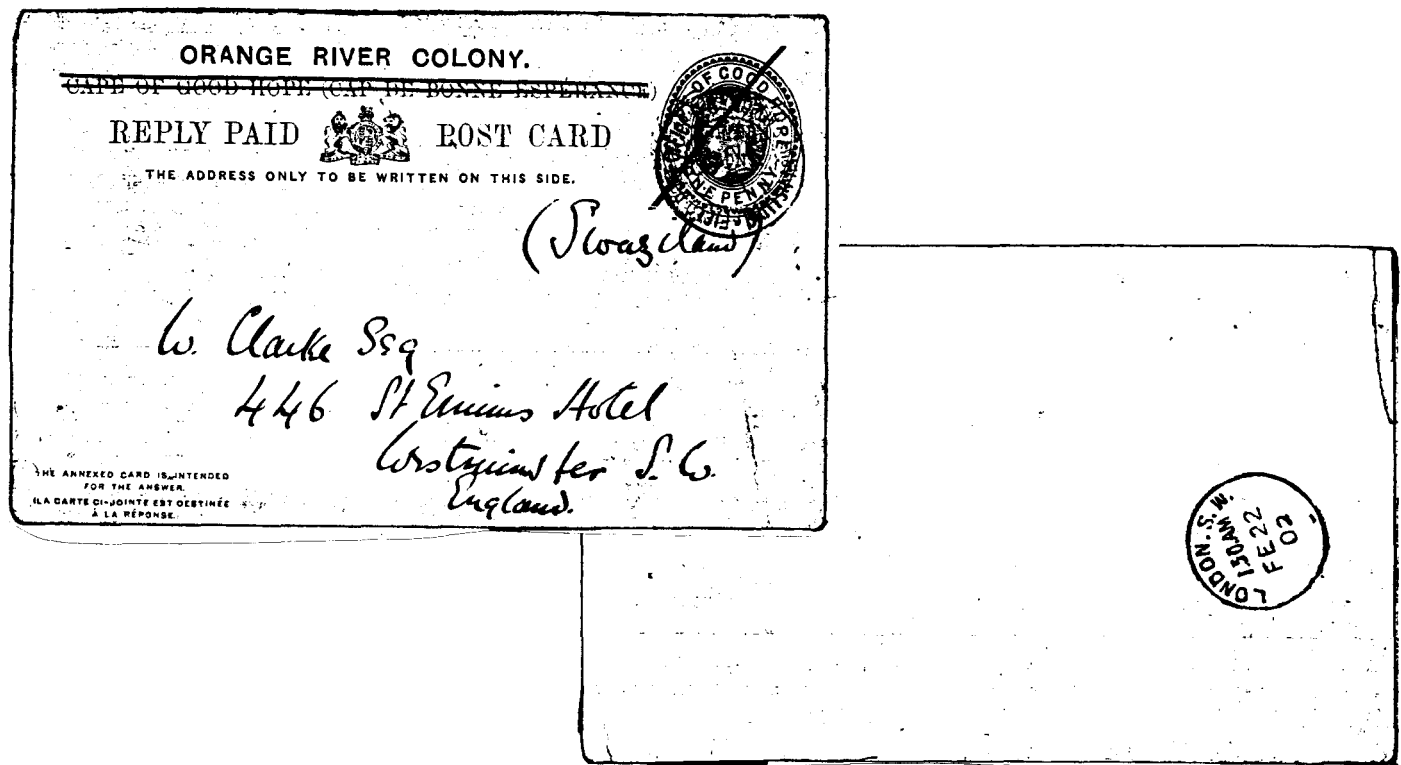


Illustration 7. A late British post card.



The Peter Winter Reproductions Robson Lowe, United Kingdom

The following discussion and illustrations focus upon the House of Stamps reproductions. People are inclined to call them forgeries, but the word "Replika" is imprinted on the back of most stamps in its product line.

Peter Winter started in Bremen about 1980 and later moved to Switzerland where he published an interesting catalog from the House of Stamps.

The British Library took legal action against him and certain stamps were withdrawn from the catalog. In the African area these were the 1848 Mauritius POST PAID 1d and 2d blue unused and used; the 2d PENOE error used, and used with the 1d on an 1848 cover from Souillac to Bordeaux. He also withdrew the 1859 Lapirot 2d blue unused, the 1859 Sherwin 2d deep blue unused, and the 1859 Dardenne 1d red and 2d blue retouched unused.

The only other African related stamps that were withdrawn were the Reunion 1851 15 centimes and 30 centimes blue.

Winters reproduced the Cape of Good Hope 1d and 4d woodblocks together with errors of color and two forged cancellations, one of which was the double oval for PAARL

In the Post Office Mauritius he produced a cover addressed to Bordeaux from Souillac with a 1d and 2d cancelled in Mauritius on the 8th September 1848.

Winters also reproduced imitations of the Mauritius 1d and 2d, used together on a piece cancelled POST PAID, used on a piece cancelled PENNY POST, both values on piece cancelled PAID and the 2d on a piece cancelled 2 in circle.

He also produced a number of other forged handstamps as well as the Lapirot 2d. Luckily a collector has now purchased of the the Winter stock which has subsequently been distributed to various expert committees.

The next four pages consist of photocopies of pages highlighting a sample of the Winter "Replikas".

Mauritius

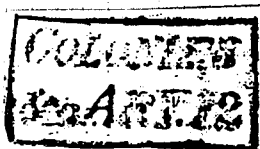
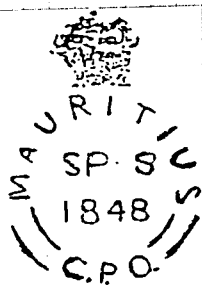
1859 engraved by Lafivrot.



Forged cancellations and handstamps



PAID



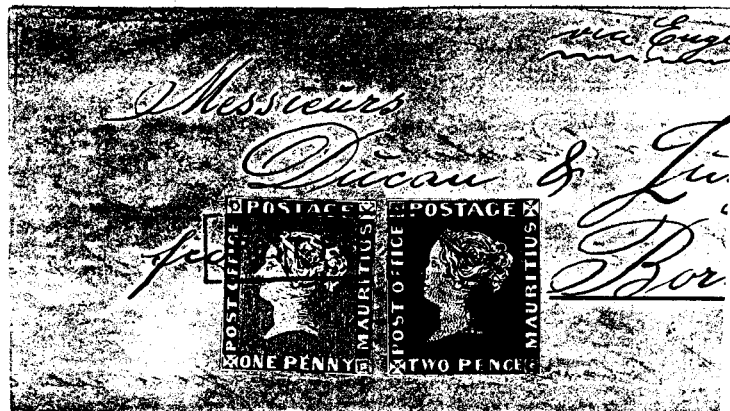
Pro Phil Forum Forgeries.

Mauritius.

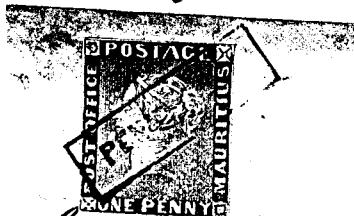
1847 POST OFFICE 1d. and 2d. The genuine engraved,
the forgeries photo-engraved.
Unused



Cancelled POST PAID.



Penny Post.



PAID



2



Pro Phil Forum Forgeries.

Cape of Good Hope.

1861 "Woodblock" provisionals on laid paper, the forgeries are on wove.



Forged cancellations.



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Two Curious Half-Penny Overprints of Natal

Syl C. Tully, Vermont

In February of 1877, a demand developed for a half-penny stamp in Natal, though the newspaper rate had been 112d inland for some time prior. To fill this need, two provisional overprints were authorized.

On February 13, 1877, the current 1 penny (carmine) rose issue, SG#66, was overprinted with a small numeral "1/2", then, presumably on a second pass through the presses, with the word "HALF" in serified Roman capitals.

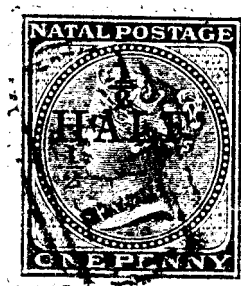
According to an article in *The London Philatelist* Volume XLIX, pages 64 and 65, by Eric W. Mann (1), it is probable that the numeral was printed first and not found satisfactorily legible, so the word was added to clarify the stamp's value.

The numeral "1/2" is recognized by Mann as existing in at least ten varieties and, due to poor printing practice, often the varieties are almost indistinguishable. No reference is made to other errors or varieties in Mann's article, but catalogs subsequently listed a double "1/2" which is #85a in *Stanley Gibbons*. This stamp has numeral "1/2", with a figure height of 4 1/2 mm, the most common measurement of the several varieties listed by Mann.

Gibbons also lists the various values for measurements in accordance with those identified by Mann (op. cit.). No record has been made of any double "1/2" variety showing a measurement other than 412 mm mentioned above.

Figure 1, enlarged 155%, illustrates a used copy of the 1877 overprint with surcharge "1/2" double and of two different vertical dimensions.

Figure 1. Example of the 1877 overprint with double "1/2" surcharge.



This stamp had been submitted to RPS(London) for expert committee review in 1983. The consensus at that time was that one of the two overprinted numerals was a forgery. However, the committee did not specify which one.

Since the larger numeral is quite distinct, almost of equal clarity with the word "HALF", and Mr. Mann's opinion is that the numeral were printed first and indistinctly, could the larger numeral be a forged overprint? Or, could the committee have erred on the side of conservatism?

Another curious overprint is shown in Figure 2. this is a rather obvious fantasy piece. As far as can be told, it purports to be the 1885 local surcharge (enlarged 155%) issued for the halfpenny rate prior to receipt in April of that year of the half-penny blue-green issue printed by De La Rue & Co. Catalogs print warnings of plentiful forgeries of the provisional and its varieties (most of which are dubious) but the stamp illustrated should fool no one!

Figure 2. Example of purported 1885 local surcharge.



Reference

T a Victorian Postage Stamps of Natal, Eric W. Mann, F.R.P.S.L.

Postal & Telecommunications Museum of Turkey

Located in Ankara at PTT Muzesi, PTT Meslek Gelistirme, Basmudurlugu Samsun yolu uzeri, Aydinlikevler/Ankara. This could prove to be an interesting stop while in the Asia area. Everything is in Turkish, so make certain to take along a dictionary.

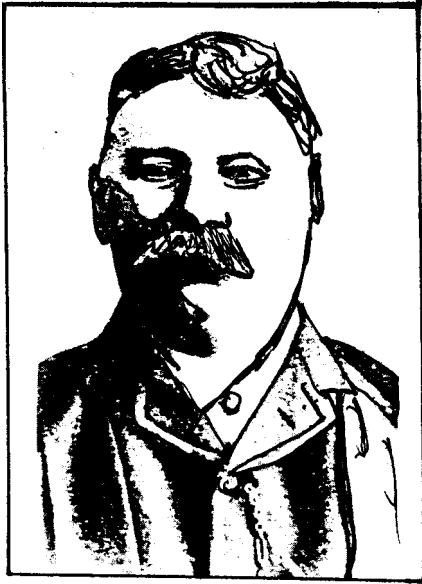
Greek Philatelic Museum A Must-see In Athens! It is found near Panathinaikos Square at the corner of 5 Stadiou and 2 Fokianou streets in the Pagrati area. Hours of operation subject to change. It would be best to have a native speaker call in advance to confirm time periods when the musuem is open. The local phone number is 7510942.

Transvaalia: Captain G. C. Oscar Dahl

Werner K. Seeba, Germany

Gunder Christian Oscar Dahl (Fig. A) was born in Kalundborg, Denmark in 1843, subsequently passing away in the Transvaal on May 5, 1909.

Figure A. Gunder Christian Oscar Dahl



Dahl came to the Cape Colony early in the 1870s after a short period of service in the Danish navy. He later served with distinction as an officer on the Cape's eastern border before settling in the Soutpansberg district as a trader.

When Dahl applied for a post in the police force, President T.F. Burgers was so impressed by his knowledge of the Bantu that he gave him an assignment to draw up a memorandum on the shortage of Bantu commissioners for the northern Transvaal. The 1873 memorandum recommended such appointments but opposition from the Volksraad proved decisive.

After the war with Sekhukhune, during which Dahl commanded the Zebediela Commandos, the proposal of Bantu administrators was reconsidered. As a result, in September 1876 three Bantu commissioners were appointed to the Sekhukhune area with Dahl as the senior commissioner for Soutpansberg. He occupied the position for fourteen years.

After the war against the Pedi, Dahl was sent by the authorities to Magato to warn him to stop murder and robbery occurring the area. This mission was dangerous as Magato threatened to cut Dahl to pieces and to throw

his flesh to the dogs.

Dahl remained the Bantu commissioner for Soutpansberg and helped to collect L19,000 in taxes from the Bantu tribes in the northern Transvaal. After the First Anglo-Boer War, Dahl feared that, with a new government, he would lose his authority among the Bantu. However, the triumvirate of S.J.P. Kruger, P.J. Joubert and M.W. Pretorius held him in very high regard and persuaded him to remain in his post.

During the 1880s, Dahl had a hundred thousand Bantu under his jurisdiction. Because he was renowned for his tact, it was never necessary to use force.

Klipdam Fort was built by Dahl during the Venda War in the 1880s in the Pietersburg district, 27km north of Pietersburg itself. It was also known locally as the "iron-clad dreadnought" or fortress intended to defend his home in Klipdam (Fig. B).

The Boer forces used these portable forts in some of their campaigns against rebellious tribes, notably in the "war" with Magoeba in the foothills of Drakensberg. These structures provided protection against surprise attacks. Such forts were made of iron plates that could be bolted together and rapidly erected.

In 1888 the Klipdam Fort was used as a storeroom or magazine. The neighborhood was also settled by a certain Mr. Jan Valentyn Botha after having been deserted by the Voortrekkers on their way to Schoemansdal. Botha erected a similar fortification on the Sand River and awaited reinforcements. To provide water, a stone dam was built across the river, hence the name.

Dahl opposed unnecessary squatting by Bantu on the farms in the Soutpansberg. He blamed this situation upon the Voortrekkers who initially had driven the Bantu off and then allowed them to return. He also opposed the intrusion of whites into recognized Bantu areas and advocated an early demarcation of reserves so as to ensure separation between whites and non-whites. In this regard, Dahl approved of the implementation of the Squatter's Law (Act 11 of 1887) which stipulated that not more than five Bantu families should live on one farm.

Dahl regarded the Bantu problem not only as a labor issue, but also an urgent matter for the whites in the northern Transvaal area. He blamed the government of the Transvaal Republic for not giving "equal" treatment to the Bantu tribes and leaving such recalcitrants as

Magato unpunished. During 1892, Dahl pointed out to the government that both the treasury and national prestige were suffering because this rebellious chief had not been dealt with "under the law".

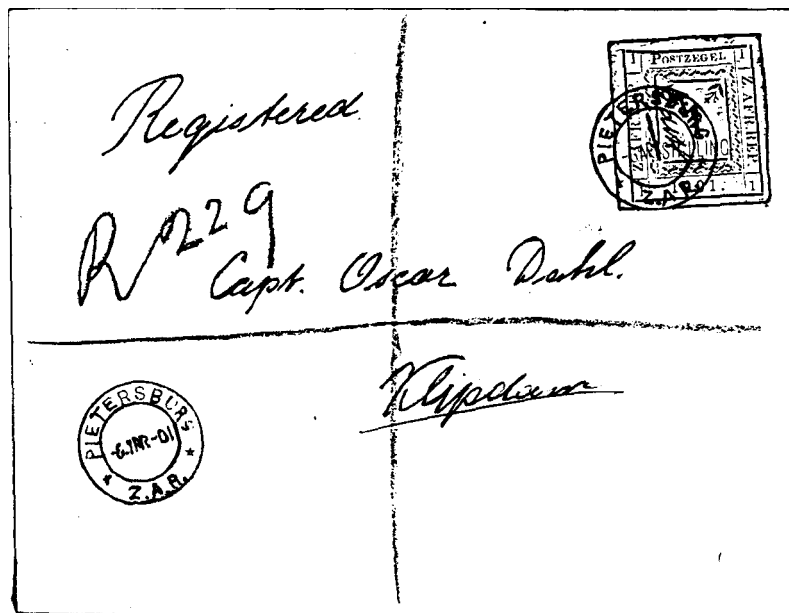
Jealousy in certain farming communities forced Dahl to resign in 1889. However, because of his knowledge and influence, he proved himself indispensable to the government. Dahl was, therefore, reappointed as a commissioner in 1895 and he remained in service until the fall of the Republik.

Over time the number of Bantu commissioners increased such that Dahl's geographical area of responsibility was reduced from the whole of Soutpansberg, to the smaller Rhenosterpoort area. This was near his farm, "Fort Klipdam". At the time the farm consisted of a two-storey home protected by walls with cannon on two corners.

Figure B. An old photograph showing an example of the portable steel construction forts.



Figure C. Registered cover to Dahl postmarked "6 APR 01" from Pietersburg to Klipdam.



During the Bantu unrest at the end of the 1880s and the beginning of the 1890s, Dahl had additional military and administrative duties. An example of a registered cover to Dahl during this period is shown in Figure C.

There was no doubt in those who knew him, that Gundar Christian Oscar Dahl had the most commanding knowledge about the Bantu; there was no doubt about his conscientiousness and he was very well liked locally because of his genial manner. He was married to Suzanne Catharina Fourie and had two sons and a daughter.

References

Dictionary of South African Biography, W.J. de Kock, SESA, 1972

Pietersburg 1886-1986, Louis Changuion



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Ship Penny Flaws: Second Installment

Louise van Ingen Christian, California

In the first installment (Vol. II, No. 3 - Sep/Dec '88) the discussion focused upon the flaws of Group A. We will now touch upon Group B, the Darmstadt Trials of 1929 (Ill. A) and illustrate some of the flaws in Group C in the accompanying photocopies (Ill. B through F).

When printing of stamps was transferred from London to Pretoria, it was also decided to change to the screenless rotogravure process, and to purchase a machine from Goebel A-G of Darmstadt. Cylinders had to be ordered from the Dutch firm, N S Nederlandsche RotogravureMaatschappij, who had the trade secret and the patents.

When all was in order trial sheets were prepared. Stamps from the trial sheets have been known used in the mail with a Johannesburg cancellation.

There were two printings of the trial sheets made from

Illustration A Margin block proof of 1929 Darmstad trial with original gum.

different cylinder sets. The first set of cylinders, which broke and was replaced, had the Afrikaans working first. The second set had English first. Illustrated below is a block of eight from the only trial sheet that was printed with the ship plate out of register.

Group C is the first roto issue of the ship penny stamp. Some of the multipositive flaws are illustrated and/or explained on the pages to follow. More another time.

Illustration A shows a margin block of eight of the 1929 Darmstad trial. It is on unwatermarked paper with original gum. Only one sheet was printed with the ships plate out of register. The stern of the ship is smudged on all stamps, some of the smudging portrudes into the rigging and front of the hull, in addition to some poorly printed frame lines.



The remainder of this discussion will heavily illustrate Group C varieties.

Shown in Illustration B is an example of the "broken mast" variety. The control letters and serial numbers appear twice on each sheet on the righthand margin - in the block shown, next to the English stamp, 5/12, the second next to an Afrikaans stamp, 16/12.

Illustration B. Broken mast variety bilingual block of eight.



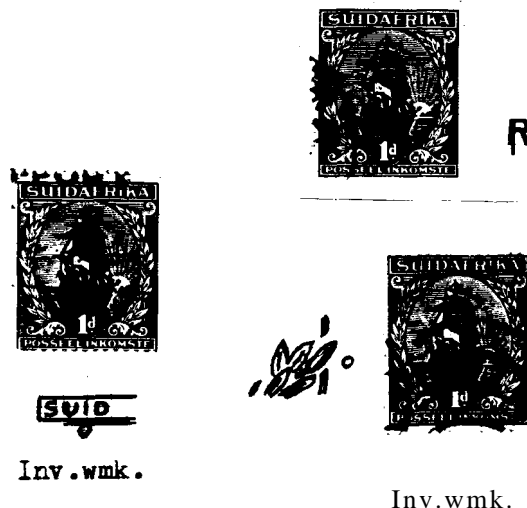
The "joined paper" variety is shown in Illustration C. Toward the end of this group the frame plates started to deteriorate, giving a smudged appearance. Several flaws are found, e.g., black dots in the ship centers, a red line connecting the two middle stamps.

Illustration C. Block of six
"joined paper" variety.



Multipositive flaws are numerous and an enjoyable pursuit for the specialist. Illustration D shows a grouping of three varieties: (1) the upper left item illustrates a white spot occurring on the horizontal lines of shading on the right bottom opposite two bottom leaves on all even numbered Afrikaans stamps; (2) extended vertical stroke of "R" in SUIDAFRIKA; and (3) white dot under "I" of Suid. 19/8.

Illustration D.



In the first rotogravure issue of the Penny Ship, the distance between "posseel" and "inkomste" is 1mm. Some examples of varieties are shown in Illustration E: (1) upper left - "spot in second sun ray" 412; (2) upper right - "red dot below left rear lantern" 15/4; (3) lower left - "red dot on and between yardarms" 4/5; (4) lower right - "white flaws in frame/misplaced centers"; and bottom - "no shading above top leaves".

Illustration E. Three examples of Penny Ship rotogravure issue varieties as discussed above.

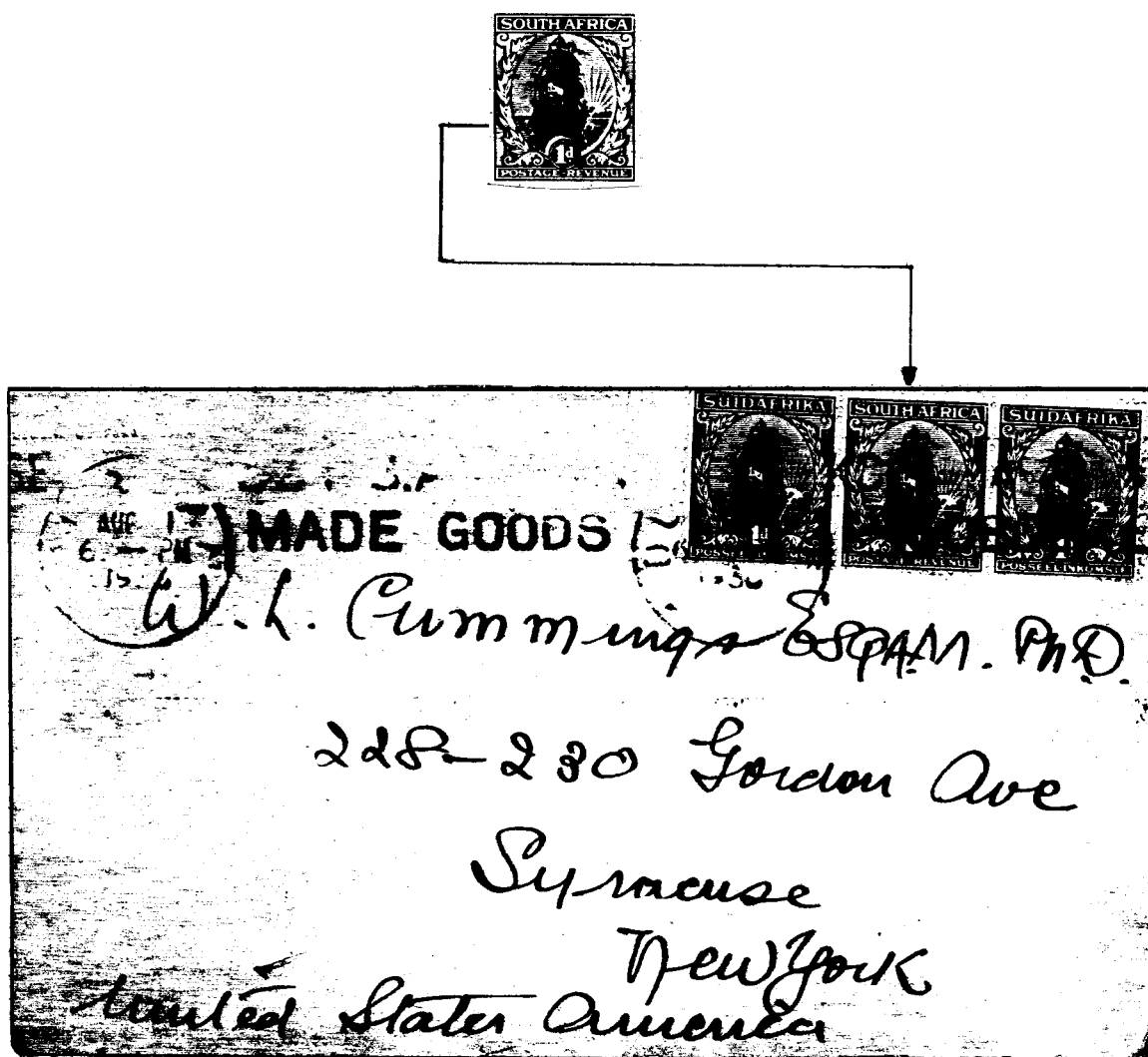


Examples of varieties on cover are well-worth pursuing. buckle" 17/9, "dragon" (booklet), "extended sunray", "red Illustration F shows a single and cover bearing the "white line, fore of ship running to top and bottom margins" nick at 8 o'clock at the edge of the oval" variety.

Additionally known Group "C" varieties include: "red dot in oval at 11 o'clock" 12/9, "deformed 1" 11/2, "imp on

7/12, "black by top main mast" 4/1, "black smear lines through both stamps", "red smear through top leaves and Afrika into top margin" and "red slash in sunrays".

Illustration F. Single and cover bearing "white nick at 8 o'clock at edge of oval" variety.



(Editor's Note: As stated earlier in this issue, this is the last of the feature articles in the Journal archives!!!)

Dialogues & Updates

This feature invites the reader to send in their reactions to articles appearing in the journal. Prior to publication, the Editor will provide the author with a copy of any comments received. The author's response will appear along with the reader's comments. Authors are also invited to submit updates to their previously published articles as they come upon new data.

No dialogues or updates have been received this publication cycle.

NEWS OF THE MEMBERSHIP Welcome

Aboard! !

Michael J. Wigmore - #9402, Montague, South Africa
Michael joined the Society after reading about us in the philatelic press. He specializes in Natal with secondary interests in Orange Free State and Transvaal. His specializations include Transvaal forgeries, forgeries in general and the Second Anglo-Boer War in Natal. Michael's other affiliations include the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, Royal Philatelic society of Cape Town, Transvaal Study Circle, Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society and the South African Philatelic Dealers Association. He is also a member of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa's Expert Committee.

Michael A. Jacobs - #9403, Washington, D.C. Our newest member from the U.S. Capitol learned about us from a column in *Global Stamp News*. Michael's primary collecting interests include Basutoland (an article in this area would be very much appreciated, hint, hint), Bechuanalands, Rhodesias and Swaziland. Secondary collecting areas are Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Zululand. His specializations include British Africa postal stationery and pre-1965 first day covers. He is also a member of the American Philatelic Society.

Lyman Fink - #9404, Owosso, Michigan. Lyman joined also as a result of the *Global Stamp News* column. He collects all British Empire before 1950. He is a member of APS. (The Editor noted that Lyman indicated he would be contributing articles in the future.)

Lee Straayer - #9405, Champaign, Illinois. Lee read about PSGSA in a philatelic journal. On her application Lee states that she primarily collects the present stamp-issuing entities of greater southern Africa. In addition to collecting Africa, Lee has just begun to deal in the area, i.e., topicals or thematics as our overseas colleagues would say. Her other affiliations include APS and the American Topical Association.

Judge T. M. 'Tom' Mullins - #9406, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Member Steve Gardiner referred Tom to the Society. His specializations include South African active service letter cards and airmail letter cards (1939 - 1945). His primary collecting area is South African military mail of World War II (1939-1945) and any South African postal history of that period. Tom's other collecting areas include Union/Republic of South Africa and Basutoland. His affiliations include the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society and the Postmark and Postal History Society (RSA). Tom researched and published, through the Postmark Society, a monograph on "The Mount Currie Express Stamp - The Stamp of East Griqualand."

Mark R. Harvey - #9407, Surrey, England. Mark was referred to us by our Director/Archives & Auction Manager, Tim Bartshe of Orange Free State "fame". He is a fulltime dealer with memberships in APS and the Philatelic Traders Society (UK).

(Society membership now stands at 163.)

The Honor Roll

This feature acknowledges Society members and publications for their notable achievements. Members are encouraged to notify the Editor when they "join the winner's circle" and/or have been selected for some other honor. The subject of a winning exhibit does not have to fall within the collecting scope of the Society.

Dan Brouillette/USA: Vermeil and Silver, Omaha Show 93 for "Postal History of the Indian Territory" and "The Triangle Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope" respectively. Also APS pre-1900 medal, U.S. Philatelic Classics Society and U.S. Cancellation Club Awards.

FORERUNNERS: Silvers, Hafnia 93 (Denmark) and Colopex 93.

Regis Hoffman/USA: Vermeil, Chicagopex 93 for "East African Revenue Stamps".

Wilson Wong/Hong Kong: Golds, Hong Kong 94 and Indopex 93 for "Bahawalpur State 1839-1889".

The Transvaal Study Circle Memoir No. 1
The Transvaal In 1906 - a map of post offices, postal agencies and postal routes, with a description and gazetteer by Dr. C. Board.
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The function of the Publications Program is to provide assistance in the development of occasional papers, monographs, books and multi-volume works. Society sponsored works receive valuable technical support in all phases of publication development.

If collaborators on a particular topic are desired, this feature provides an opportunity to "advertise" for assistance. Researchers are encouraged to list their present efforts and request reader assistance as needed.

Readers are encouraged to use this feature as much as possible - "to research in isolation with a view towards publishing is akin to reinventing the wheel." Listed below are a number of projects for which authors-to-be are seeking input.

Anyone wishing to access the services of the Publications Program should write to Alec Page, RPS,L, Committee Chair, 138 Chastilian Rd., Darford, Kent DA1 3LG, UK

Those having a listing in this feature are requested to inform the Editor when they wish to have it deleted.

A "call to arms" is the first entry in this issue. Can you help a philatelic colleague out with a very worthy effort.

Dr. John K. Courtis of the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, has forwarded the following request: "I am writing to ask for your help. Over the last few years I have been writing an encyclopedia of worldwide postage dues. To date 650 pages of text and statistical tables are in the computer. The project has listed approximately 11,500 different dues including varieties. Now that the basic data is organized under 236 postal entities, it is time to turn my attention to more comprehensive write-ups about the postage dues issues of as many of these entities as possible. There are very few books and monographs devoted to postage dues, and I suspect I have acquired most of these. However, I would very much appreciate your help in locating any materials dealing with postage dues which might have appeared in any publications of or connected with your Study Group. I would be willing to pay for any photocopying or other costs in obtaining anything which I could use in the encyclopedia. I hope it goes without saying that due credit would be given to the author and Study Group affiliation, as well as full citation in the bibliography. Assistance will be greatly appreciated by writing: City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, Hong Kong."

Member Biographies

Christopher F. Grippo - #9104. Christopher was born in New York City. His birthday is 10 October. He is a librarian who enjoys books, movies and music. Christopher has a BA in History & Anthropology, an MA in History and a Master of Library Science degree. His primary philatelic interest is colonial Africa, Austria, Hungary, France, Canada and Iran. He goes on to say: "While I have a variety of primary philatelic interests, I consider myself a worldwide collector. As such, I am interested in material from around the world. Also, I am always on the watch for material which illustrates great historical events, e.g., Sarajevo, Sinking of the Titanic, D-Day, etc. One of the great joys in stamp collecting, at least for me, is that you can be drawn closer to events of the last century-and-a-half through these little bits of paper."

Alan J. Hanks - #9105. Alan's birthplace was Woodford, England. His birthday is 7 December. He is married to Barbara. Two children, Christopher and Catherine, resulted from this union. Alan is a Civil Technologist presently residing in Canada. His primary philatelic interest is the Rhodesia area, mainly pre-1924. Other pastimes include entomology, photography and listening to classical music. He adds: "Barbara and I love to travel, particularly in the United States. An annual vacation generally revolves around the TOPEX show of the American Topical Association. It is held in a different city each year. I was President of the ATA for four years and am currently President of the North York Club in Toronto. I read constantly, anything from Aldous Huxley to Lawrence Sanders. A favorite author is Nevil Shute. Of course I read philatelic literature and enjoy each issue of the Rhodesia Study Circle Journal. I am certain I will continue to enjoy 'Forerunners' as well."

Charles 'Chuck' H. Clipper - #9106. Chuck was born on 7 February a few decades ago in Brooklyn, New York. He is married to Cecil Jean and is presently enjoying his retirement from the U.S. Marine Corps. Chuck's primary philatelic interests include the U.S., British Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, OFS, Transvaal and Zululand. In addition to philately he avidly pursues hunting, fishing, travel, military history, the history of South Africa and the U.S. Civil War. Chuck wrote: "I did a lot of traveling while in the Marine Corps (29 years). Since 1986 we have been on a traveling binge. Total countries visited so far is 93. In 1989 we spent five weeks on safari in East Africa-Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia. An additional two weeks were spent touring South Africa, a great country. In May of 1990 we attended Staqip World London 90 with an APS group. I visited the booth of Johnson Philatelics from Port Elizabeth and I purchased three covers from the Cape of Good Hope: 1855 CRADDOCK to GRAHAMS TOWN envelope bearing the 4d deep blue triangular (SG6); an

1856 cover from GRAAF-REINETT to Cape Town; and a 1857 PORT ELIZABETH to Cape Town entire franked with the 4d deep blue triangular (SG6). I am now interested in covers and postal history of the pre-Union states.

Edward Still - #9107. Edward's birthday is 22 February. He was born in Augusta, Georgia. Married to Elizabeth, they have two sons: Griffith and Martin. Edward is a lawyer by profession, having received his BA and JD degrees from the University of Alabama. His primary philatelic interests include the stamps and postal stationery of Australia, Canada and Great Britain. At the time of joining the Society, Edward was just starting his SWA/Namibia collection. He developed an interest in SWA because of his work as a civil rights lawyer and the companion relationship the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama had with the Anglican Diocese of Namibia.

Larry Pettinger - #9108. Larry was born on a past 3 April in California. He is married to Connie and works with the US Geological Survey. He received his BS and MS degrees from the University of California, Berkeley. Larry's primary philatelic interests include Cape of Good Hope triangles, 19th century US (especially Sc #s 10-11), California postal history and golf on stamps. His other pastimes include golf, folk and classical music, gardening and travel.

Member Honored By The Queen!

Our very own International Representative/UK, Athol Murray, was awarded the title of "A Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (MBE)." The ceremony took place on 22nd March last at Buckingham Palace. Athol received his MBE from Queen Elizabeth II for his forty years of service to the disabled community. He has been on the Board of the Barrowmore Village Settlement since 1953. For the past 15 years Athol has been chairman of the Chester Complex which specializes in caring for the disabled.

Athol is equally dedicated to matters philatelic. He recently completed his 202nd presentation while re-assuming the presidency of the Trafford Philatelic Society of which he is a founding member. In addition, Athol has proven to be an extremely effective Society member in his role as its IR/UK for which we thank him.

Stamps, covers, dues, revenues and fiscals from Southern Africa, old or new. Contact Transvaal Stamps, Box 5602, Johannesburg 2000, Republic of South Africa.

The Committee Chair, Alec Page has written that he has finally completed his in-depth study of the Darmstadt trial printings of the 1d ship and now has to work on the write-up. He has offered the work to the Royal since it is a follow-up on the only published study of this subject which appeared in The London Philatelist in 1950. The collection of material has grown to 85 sheets and is virtually complete with every known example.

Our "Zulu Notes" editor, Tony Davis, is contemplating eventual publication of a major work on Zululand. In preparation for that event, he would very much appreciate comments and updates regarding the information appearing in his column. Tony may be reached by writing him at 41 Karen St., Thornhill, Ontario, Canada L4J 515.

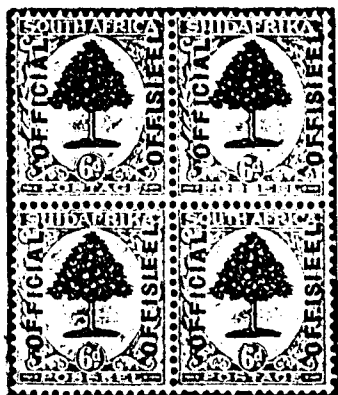
Members of the Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa are seeking assistance for a book they are planning to publish, the title to be A Postal History of Aviation In Southern Africa Since November 1959. Any reader with information about individual flights, Captain's name, flight numbers, aircraft types, number of covers flown, etc., are requested to please contact: Anton De Klerk, P.O. Box 2054, Boksburg 1460, RSA.

Will Ross needs assistance in his research in trying to pinpoint the first use of the reprinted issues of the first definitive series for Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda. Please write him at 6456 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91406.

Two PSGSA members have generously offered to assist in underwriting the production costs of two Society sponsored works in the 40-50 page range, including illustrations.

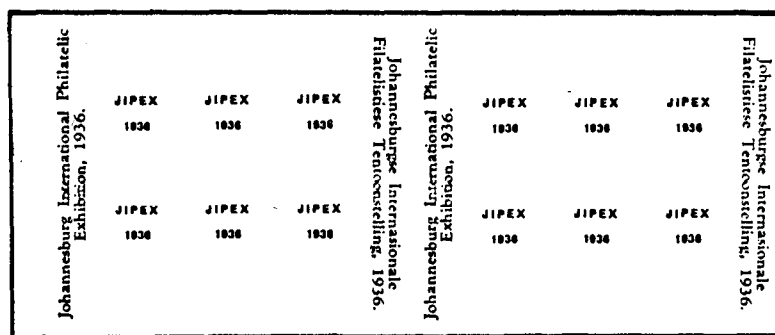
Works to be submitted to the Committee should be of a research/reference nature, aimed at being of lasting value to other collectors in a similar or related field; so as to provide a useful addition to their libraries and the philatelic literature field in general. Write to Alec Page for more information.

Guy Dillaway is continuing his work on a manuscript dealing with the postal rates and foreign destinations from the Cape during the 1853-65 triangular period, especially the 1/1d rates to Holland. Front and back photocopies of covers sought. Will buy also. Contact Guy by writing him at P.O. Box 181, Weston, MA 02193.



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Tim Bartshe's research is continuing regarding the "usage of Orange Free State telegraph stamps with postal cancellations." He wishes to compile data pertaining to these issues through the Republican Era for a publication he is planning. If you have any covers, cancelled stamps and the like, which fall within the scope of Tim's study, please contact him by writing: 13955 W. 30th, Golden, CO 80401.

Fellow member Hiram Slomowitz of RSA is heavily researching the subject of the issuing of stamps for Goshen or Goshenland. Scholars have suggested that none were ever issued. Hiram believes that he has acquired some actual stamps. Any reader who may be of assistance should write to Hiram at Advocates Chambers, 2000 Innes Chambers, Pritchard St., Johannesburg 2001.

In 1997 there will be a literature competition at the FIP sanctioned PACIFIC 97 World Philatelic Exhibition. PSGSA will be holding its tenth anniversary convention during PACIFIC 97.

PSGSA would like to sponsor written works by members as part of the PACIFIC 97 open literature competition. There is ample time for would-be authors to prepare their works for the event. The Publications Program is ready willing and able to assist in every way possible. Please write the Committee Chair, Alec Page 138 Chastillian Road, Darford, Kent DA1 3LG, England.

The Bookie Reports

Jim Ryan, Canada

Readers are invited to submit bibliographies, reviews of books and the like for inclusion in this feature. Any reviews should be submitted to me at 4419 17 Avenue NW, Calgary AB, Canada T3B ON7.

This issue's installment is a reprint from the July, 1928 issue of The South African Philatelist, pages 97-99. It is titled "The Philatelic Press in South Africa", the author being the legendary Emil Tamsen, and begins thus:

"It seems about time that a record of the different South African philatelic magazines was published. Modern collectors are well catered to in this journal, the 'South

African Philatelist,' and have no thoughts of what was published before and of the troubles the different previous editors had to issue a philatelic paper and keep it going.

My philatelic library consists of about 500 volumes, containing the best English, American and Continental journals and standard works. Amongst these the South African philatelic publications are only represented by some fifteen volumes, a very small show for such a large country as South Africa.

Of course one must remember that stamp collecting in South Africa is more or less of recent date, broadly speaking since 1900. Before then collectors were few and far between. I well remember in the early eighties being looked upon as a crank for collecting stamps and spending time and money on them. Well, times have changed since then and we are now called 'philatelists,' which seems to sound better than 'collectors.' Now even ordinary newspaper find space for cable news advising results of record prices realized at London auctions for rare stamps. Some more enterprising papers in Natal, the Cape and Johannesburg even give a special column on stamps. Who would have thought of that some thirty years ago?

My experience is that many collectors read no philatelic paper. Some read one, but mighty few read more than two or three. I own up to subscribing to some twenty from all parts of the world and I find that it pays me to keep up-to-date with what is going on in the philatelic world. I think also that societies might give a lead in this direction and take in more journals for the benefit of their members.

Now, as to South African philatelic literature. I find that the Transvaal leads in this field with seven journals, whereas the other states as Natal, Cape and Rhodesia have only one each to their credit. Therefore, I begin with the Transvaal.

(1) The first paper published was called "The South African Philatelist." It was issued in Johannesburg, No. 1 being published in November 1895. It ran to six issues, the last appearing in April 1896. It was edited by Messrs. Klagbrun and Epstein and was typewritten and sold at 6d per copy.

The contents are solely South African and there are some good articles, such as 'The Stamps and Forgeries of Swaziland', 'The Stamps of Natal', 'The Stamps of British Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate' and "The Stamps of the Orange Free State." In their final number the editors write that 'philatelists have not taken advantage of this medium of supplying them with local news.' The only advertizements were those of M.Z. Booleman & Co., of Johannesburg, which occupied the front and back pages.

(2) The next publication had no name, being practically issued and run by the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society. The first number was issued in May 1910, the last (No. 3) in August 1910. It was typewritten. The editor, Mr. T. Henderson, provided most of the writing, mainly of interest to the Johannesburg Society, but the article "A Story in Stamps - Vasco da Gama and Luis de Camoens" was unique in so far that the illustrations of the different stamps were the block cuts taken out of catalogs and pasted in between the reading matter. The journal had no advertisements.

(3) 'The South African Philatelist' was the first printed philatelic paper to appear in Johannesburg. No. 1 was issued in November 1910 and the final issue (No. 16) in February 1912. This paper was a continuation of (2) and was also edited by Mr. T. Henderson. It had four pages of advertisements and was evidently self-supporting until the editor removed to Natal and nobody could be found to take his place.

There are few original articles by contributors but it was quite up-to-date regarding current issues. The article 'Nights at the Round Table' is interesting. There is now a blank until 1920.

(4) 'The Union Philatelist,' edited by Mr. J. Robertson. No. 1 was published in February 1920 and the last issue (No. 8) in November - December 1920. Not much news, a good article on stamps of the Orange Free State and a review of the prices of South African stamps in Gibbons' catalogue are about the best.

(5) 'The Quarterly Review of Philately,' of Johannesburg, edited by Mr. J. Robertson. Its No. 1 appeared on 15th March 1921 and the final issue (No. 7) in October 1922. The last four numbers were edited by Mr. Harry Blom. There are some good articles in this journal, such as 'The Overprinted Issues of the Second British Occupation of the Transvaal,' 'The C.S.A.R. Stamps,' 'The Official Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope' and 'The Postage Dues of the Union of South Africa.' Besides these its local news was good.

(6) 'The South African Philatelist,' incorporating the 'Union Philatelist' and the 'Quarterly Review of Philately' was, as the title implies, a continuation of (4) and (5). The first number appeared on 1st February 1923 and the journal is still going strong! Mr. G. W. Reynolds edited the first 19 numbers, thereafter Mr. J. Robertson took the helm again and I hope that he will continue forever!

The contents are really good and it would be superfluous to say anything about the many original articles which have appeared in this magazine. I will only say that the contents of this paper are really good and a credit to the editor and printers.

(7) "The New Stamps Monthly," edited and published by S. Keene, in Johannesburg. Only one number, that for

July 1921, was published. This paper starts with a serial and a short story without philatelic interest. The editor calls his paper "a breakaway from the ordinary philatelic journal" and I must say he succeeded!

This finishes the Transvaal journals. I now come to Natal.

(8) 'The South African Philatelic Advertiser.' No. 1 was published in Durban in May 1911. I have all numbers up to No. 13 of May 1912. The name of the editor is not given. It called itself the only philatelic advertising medium and says that it does not intend to give its subscribers much reading matter and it really does not. From No. 9 it drops down to four small pages and expires three months later.

Now for the Cape.

(9) "The South African Stamp Collector," edited by Mr. C. M. Henderson in Kimberley. No. 1 appeared in July 1916. It reached nine numbers, the last being published in May-June 1917. From the first to the last number this journal is full of interesting matter and also advertisements, all the more remarkable because of the restrictions caused by the Great War then in full blast.

The last paper I have comes from Rhodesia.

(10) 'The Rhodesian Philatelist.' No. 1 is dated July 1912. Edited by Mr. C. C. Woollacott, of Bulawayo, it reached twelve numbers the last being published in June 1913. This paper was specially meant to record the work of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia. It also gives an exhaustive list of the stamps of that country and devoted much space to the value of fiscally used high values. It is now interesting to read the advice of the editor to collect used Rhodesians and not take mint ones, because these would not appreciate in value. The recent event of the Chartered Company in London defacing their stock of mint obsolete stamps in their possession has proved the editor to be a false prophet!

This ends the list of the South African periodicals in my library. If any reader has any others I would be very glad if he would send a list of them to the editor of this journal, so that we can get a final record to date and thereby save future generations of philatelists the trouble of hunting for what is now still obtainable."

As a side note, from page 96 of the same issue comes "The Doyen of South African Collectors" which reads as follows:

"Throughout his long sojourn in South Africa, Mr. Emil Tamsen has been an active follower of the great hobby of stamp collecting and has accumulated magnificent collection of South African and other stamps. Those who have had the good fortune to visit him at his farm in the Nylstroom district have marvelled at the wonderful array of stamps which Mr. Tamsen has got together

during his fifty years of residence in South Africa. He is always ready to pass his extensive knowledge on to others, either by word of mouth or through the press.

Mr. Tamsen conducts the Union Stamp Exchange, a club run on the principle of exchange by collectors for collectors. He is a firm believer in the value of philatelic publications and the fact that he subscribes to a score of journals and adds all important books on the hobby to his library shows that he is anxious to add still further to his great knowledge."

In closing this installment, readers are encouraged to submit their reviews of books, monographs, occasional papers and handbooks for "The Bookie Report".

Questions & Answers

As part of its services to the general collecting community, the Society makes its Panel of Experts available to answer questions submitted by readers. The Panel members are listed, along with Society officers, in the early pages of each issue.

Readers are to send their inquiry directly to the appropriate Panel member. Clear copies of cancels, covers (front/back) and a detailed description of the item(s) should be included. The Panel member will forward his answers, along with the question and any illustrations to the Editor for publication in this section. Panel members will also return a copy of their response directly to the questioner. Please bear in mind that a question may require an extended period for research, as well as consultation with others.

Questions falling outside the scope of the Society, i.e., that pertain to British East or West Africa, should be sent directly to the Editor. The inquiry will then be forwarded to the appropriate specialty group for response.


Membership on the Panel is open to Society members in

good standing who have experience and knowledge in a specific area not yet covered. Interested members should contact the Panel Chair, Syl C. Tully, RD#1, Box 3063, Hyde Park, VT 05655 USA.

Question #28. (This is the first of three questions from Martin Nicholson, the answer will follow after their listing.) Prior to writing up my OFS postmark collection I decided to tabulate the various 16 bar numeral cancellers sitting in my stockbook. I was struck by the wide range of different color strikes that were present as shown in the following table:

SIXTEEN BAR						
no.		purple	blu	black	orange	re
1	BLOEMFONTEIN	1	e 3	13	5	d
2	WINBURG	2	1	14		3
3	HARRISMITH			4		
4	FAURESMTIH			6		2
5	SMITHFIELD			14		
6	KROONSTAD		3	11		
7	BETHULIE			3		
8	BOSHOF		1	12	1	1
9	JACOBSDAL			3		
10	PHILIPPOLIS			9		
11	BETHLEHEM			14		
12	ROUXVILLE			3		
13	ZAND RIVER		1	1		
14	EDENBURG				8	
15	BETHANY				2	
16	WEPENER				5	
17	LADYBRAND			8		
18	FICKSBURG			10		
19	REDDERSBURG	1		6		

I notice that Batten mentions an even wider range of colors for Bloemfontein - namely black brown, purple, blue, red, magenta and blue black - than I have seen. Why did the staff have so many different ink pads? I have always associated red ink with registration, purple ink with fiscal use and blue ink with telegrams. Could it be that the failure to clean the canceller between using the black, red, blue and purple pads would result in some of the other colors recorded?



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Question #29. I recently purchased a small collection of OFS at auction. Included in the collection was a small piece bearing an unoverprinted OFS 1/2d stamp clearly postmarked "PRETORIA/Z.A.R./20 JUN 00". Now I seem to recall that Pretoria was occupied by the British on 6 June 1900 and that overprinted stamps came into use on 18 June 1900. Why was an OFS stamp accepted by the Transvaal Post Office? Having stated that only overprinted stamps would be accepted, I cannot understand how an unoverprinted stamp from another country escaped detection. What is your opinion of this item?

Question #30. In the same auction lot I found an example of SG 118a, the 4d V.R.I. value with mixed raised and level stops. My example is fine used but Gibbons only records this item in mint condition. Have I discovered something unusual? Why is it only known mint?

Response by Tim Bartshe: Thank you for your recent questions about the Orange Free State. Unfortunately, I have had time to only address one of your three questions, but will answer the others in due course. I am going to send question two, regarding the OVS stamp with Pretoria cancel to a few other people to verify my ideas and I need to inventory my 16-bar numerals to see about a trend of usage versus values and earliest dates of use. I know that all the telegraph stamps that I have with 16-bar numerals, especially of Wepener, are all black and not violet/purple, and in fact, of the 24 covers I have with 16-bar numerals, two are purple and are on postal cards from Bethanie and Reddersburg. The red for registration may be a reasonable assumption and will let you know what I come up with early in June.

With regards to your SG 118a used, statistically speaking, it is certainly more scarce than the unused stamp. In my small population of examples, only three out of twentytwo are used. This should not be too surprising as little common usage of the 4d would be called for under normal postal rates of letters, both domestic and overseas at this time. Why Gibbons does not list a value is not clear. They state in their General Philatelic Information section that "a blank, or dash, (means) that it exists, or may exist, but no market price is known." The assumption might be made that its value used is some multiple of the unused price. No premium exists for SG 118b, pair, one with level and one with raised stops, even though, out of the ten copies I own, only one is used and that a vertical example was used at Vredefort Road. The only other example of relatively inexpensive stamps priced only unused is the same variety on the 1/ or SG 121b. Again there should be a premium based upon my sample of three used out of twenty-two examples. Scott's, not pretending to be the Commonwealth expert, lists both at the same price. Although not rare, it is certainly much more scarce than its unused counterpart and should command at least a 2x premium.

As a little background to the 4d overprinted VRI, upon arrival of the British in Bloemfontein, they found only 310 sheets of this value. These were used up by the end of the second postage setting. It is this setting, that after a rearrangement of the type for overprinting the revenue and telegraph stamps, that contains the raised and level stops mixed. It is unknown what the allocation of the 310 sheets were between the first and second setting, but assuming a printing of 100 sheets during the first setting, that would leave 210 sheets available for the second setting. The raised and level stops occur three times each pane (four panes per sheet) and each is different from the other. If my assumptions and math are correct, there are probably only 840 of each type or a total of 2520 of level and raised stops mixed. At the ratio in my collection of 7 to 1, there are probably only 360 used copies around, rare by some collecting area standards.

Question #31. I have a Transvaal 6p blue (shown below) used with a black overprint of "1 Penny" from the 1893 issue (Sc#145, SG#197, variety A-1212mm between the horizontal bars.) As shown, the top portion of the "1" and "P" are shaved off in this surcharged item. Is this a known and constant variety? The Editor.



Response by Dr. Alan Drysdall: This is in fact a known and constant variety. It is position 4 in the setting (occurs once in each pane of 60). You are kindly referred to *The Transvaal Philatelisk v. 26*, no 4 (100), pages 78-89 for description and illustration of complete sheet.

Follow-up to Question #27. Shown below is an enlargement of the SWA 6d dues referred to in the previous issue. The illustration of it was inadvertently omitted in the previous issue.



Question #32. Our "Bookie Reports" editor, Jim Ryan submitted the following: On what part of a Swaziland telegraph form were stamps affixed? Who retained that portion? If these forms were in official custody, do we know anything about the leakages?

Response by Dr. Franko Frescura/RSA: In answering James Ryan's question, I have attempted to follow a consultative process involving a number of South African colleagues. These include Steven Gardiner of Port Elizabeth, Ken Joseph of Cape Town, Michael Wigmore of Montagu and Michael Nethersole of Johannesburg.

In our discussions we took cognizance of the fact that up to 1933 the Swazi Post Office was at first an adjunct of the ZAR Post Office, and later of the Union Post Office. It seems sensible, therefore, to presume that postal practices in Swaziland closely matched parallel events in South Africa.

A small number of telegraph forms from Swaziland have been recorded. Michael Wigmore has seen some dating from the 1890s, and Steven has four in his collection documenting important events during the Angl-Boer War. None bears a postal adhesive. None of us have seen a Union telegraph form bearing a postal adhesive. The same applies to the Cape Colony and the ZAR.

We must also differentiate between telegraph forms filled in by the sender at the Post Office of despatch, and those filled in by the Post Office for delivery to the recipient. If any postal adhesives were used, they would have been applied at source and, for accountancy purposes, would have remained the property of the Post Office. It is not clear what provisions the Post Office made for their filing and eventual destruction, but if any leaks of adhesives took place, it must have taken place at this point.

It is evident that leaks did take place. Holmes asserts that some of the Cape stamps overprinted "Military Telegraphs" used by the Warren Expedition in 1885 were affixed to telegraph forms (The Postage Stamps ... of the Bechuanaland, p 35). Similarly in 1961 four sheets of the Swaziland 50c Type III Provisional Decimal Overprint were used on "postal matter and telegrams" before the new printing was discovered (SA Philatelist, July 1961, p 143). I have also seen a number of Geo V and Geo VI definitives on flimsy pieces of paper which may, or may not, have been portions of a telegraph form.

To the best of my knowledge, however, no Swaziland telegraph forms from this group survive in their entirety, and I would be very surprised to learn that any have been allowed to survive anywhere else in Southern Africa. This would have constituted a most serious breach of personal privacy which the Post Office went to great lengths to guarantee. This, of course, was before the onset of Apartheid which gave the South African Security Police the right to tamper, among other things, with the mails of

our citizens.

The second group is comprised of those telegraph forms which were filled in by the Post Office upon receipt and forwarded to the recipient. These bore the datestamp of the Post Office of arrival only, and it seems probable that most, if not all, surviving forms belong to the category.

We also discussed the possibility that postal adhesives could have been applied to some form of telegraph receipt. Michael Nethersole mentioned the case of colonial India where the Post Office issued a receipt which bore a postal adhesive cut into two. The portion bearing the top half was retained by the Post Office, the other was issued to the sender. However, no such item has ever been recorded in the case of Swaziland.

Question #33. What Swaziland Post Office records exist and where are they? Is such information available upon application? (Jim Ryan)

Response by Dr. Franco Frescura/RSA: During the mid-1970s the Swazi Post Office records were in the holding of the Director of Posts in Mbabane. These were not properly archived, being contained in a variety of files and boxes, nor were they located in one specific place. At some stage the Reverend Forester and his son attempted to have them cataloged and placed in a central archive, but these efforts do not appear to have been sustained. I am not aware that their status has changed substantially in the intervening years.

Question #34. Swaziland revenue stamps were affixed to documents, but upon whose copies? (Jim Ryan)

Response by Dr. Franco Frescura/RSA: The usual procedure was to affix Revenue stamps upon original documents, such as Title Deeds and Payment Penalty forms, which were then retained by their owner. However, in many instances, people were wary of retaining such valuable documents and archived them with their lawyers. As a result little has been recorded still affixed to the original papers, and most surviving adhesives have been plundered from old legal archives which have since been destroyed. A couple of examples have survived on old bank cheques, one such example being in my collection.

Question #35. Are any used KGV, KGVI and QEII high value stamps suspected of having been cancelled by favor or with non-postal cancellers? Do we know of philatelic cancels on Swaziland forerunners? (Jim Ryan)

Response by Dr. Franco Frescura: I do not know any large-scale cancellation of Swaziland post adhesives to order, although it is unavoidable that some did take place. This would have been most probable in the case of the KGV definitive issue, and any of the three top values on cover must be considered to have been of

philatelic origin. I have also seen covers bearing the complete set of KGV and KGV1 definitives, obviously cancelled by favor. However I do not know of the wholesale cancellation of remainder stock, such as happened in North Borneo and Rhodesia.

An exception which collectors are particularly advised against is the Provisional Decimal Overprint issue of Type II (small typeface) Postage Dues in all values including the 2d, 1c, 2c, and 54c. These were all sold after Decimalization Day, 14 February 1961, when the new decimal postage dues were also brought into service. They were prepared, blatantly and cynically, to meet the philatelic market and never saw official usage. It must be assumed that all used copies in existence were cancelled to order at Mbabane.

The question of Swazi forerunners is an entirely different matter. There is no doubt that a number of early covers bearing Transvaal stamps overprinted SWAZIELAND were prepared with the philatelic market in mind. This is especially true of envelopes bearing a combination of inverted, misplaced and abridged overprints. They are pretty, they record an important period in Swazi postal history, but they are philatelic and over expensive.

A second wave of philatelic activity took place towards the end of 1932, when dealers like Robertson and Charles Hand took whole collections of Union and pre-Union postal adhesives to Swaziland where they were affixed on piece and cancelled to order. This included numerous issues which were valid tender in Swaziland but which could never have been sold there, such as the Airmail and all OFFICIAL FREE overprinted stamps. Dates recorded include:

22 November 1932 at Bremersdorp 22

November 1932 at Mbabane 29

November 1932 at Ezulwini 3

December 1932 at Mooihoek 3

December 1932 at Sandhlan 22

December 1932 at Mbabane 28

December 1932 at Mbabane 3

January 1933 at Bremersdorp 10

January 1933 at Mbabane

In addition there exist a number of First Day, Sunset and combination covers, all of which must be assumed to be of philatelic origin although most them appear to have been registered and properly processed through the mails.

Unanswered Challenges

This feature includes either questions which have gone unanswered by the Question & Answer Panel, or items within our scope for which there is no coverage on the Panel. The "challenges" are listed beginning with the latest one received. Responses to listed challenges are to be forwarded to the Editor directly.

Challenge #6: Jeff Woolgar, Hon. Secretary, Transvaal Study Circle sent the following photocopy of Natal SG#125. The item is in his collection and shows damaged type. He would appreciate any speculations from readers regarding the overprint's damaged type.

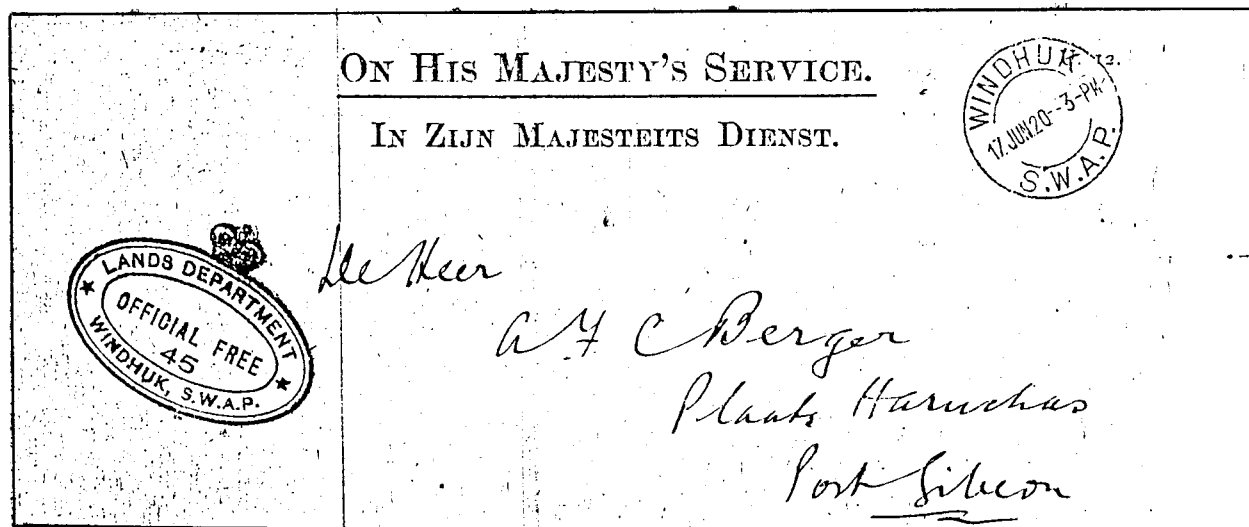
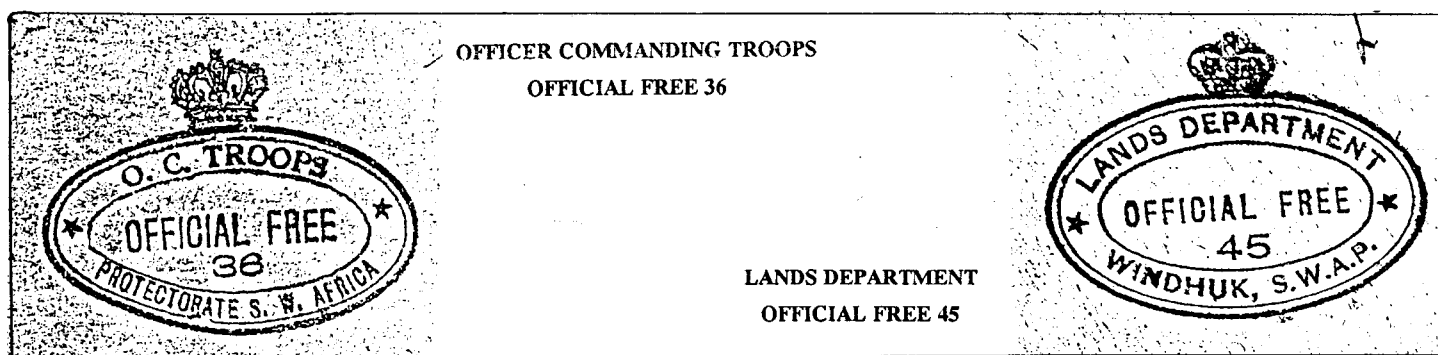
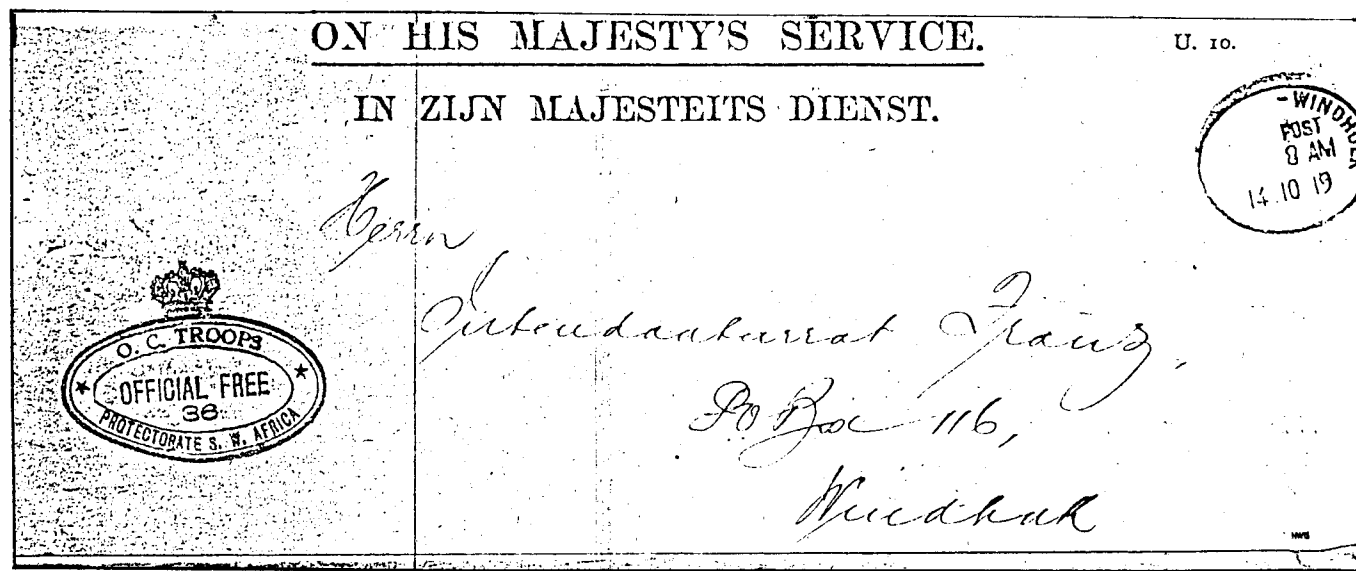


Challenge #5: Our International Representative for RSA, Dr. H.U. Bantz offers members a question concerning the illustration on the next page. It goes as follows: "Does any of our members know of a tabulation of the "OFFICIAL FREE" cachets? (It would be worthwhile to start a study on these strikes.) This item appeared on page 8 of the SWA Stamp Study Group's newsletter number 200.

The British Philatelic Library

When in England visit the British Library and its philatelic collections which are estimated to contain over eight million items. Included are postage and revenue stamps, postal stationery, artwork, essays, proofs, covers and entires, "cinderella" material, specimen issues, airmails, some postal history materials, official and private posts, etc., for almost all countries and periods. Recently, the Philatelic Collection of Commonwealth stamps and postal stationery, formed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been transferred to the Library. Additional information: Philatelic Collections, Great Russell St., London WC1B

Challenge # Illustration. Two examples of "OFFICIAL FREE" cachets.



Challenge #4: Zululand philatelist, Peter Whitmore of RSA states that the first series of stamps of Zululand consisted of 11 overprinted values of Great Britain issued between July 1888 and March 1893. Of the eleven values, ten can be found handstamped "SPECIMEN" in violet (all but the 1d value). Why was the 1d value not included in the handstamped specimen set?

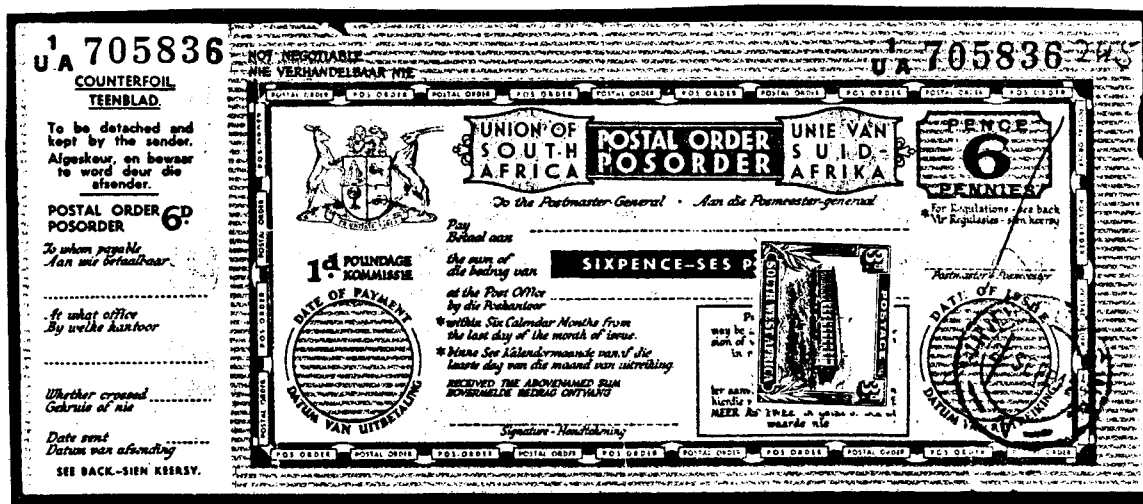
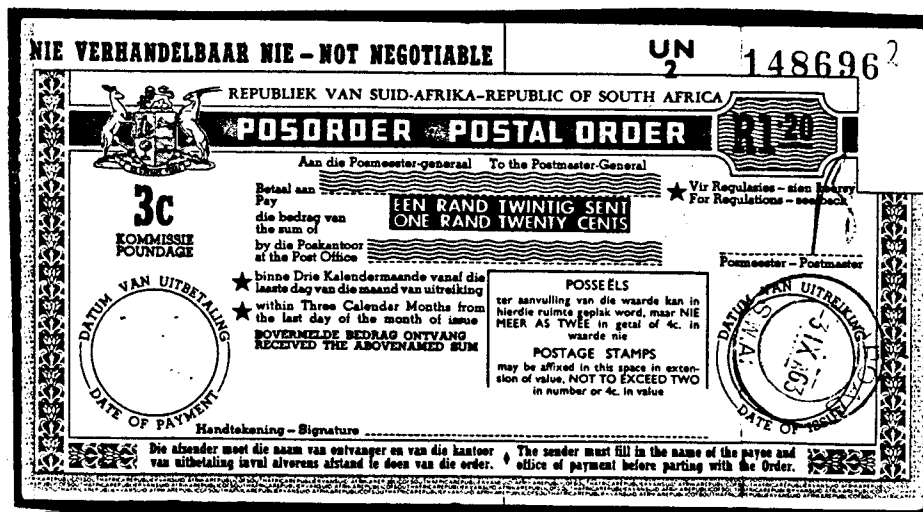
Challenge #3: I enclose photocopies (see below) of two South African postal orders, one of 6d uprated to 9d by affixing a 3d stamp and the second of R1.20. Both of these were used in South West Africa. The first in Windhoek (22/9/42), the second in Aroab (3/9/63). Do readers know of any others? When did the first SWA postal orders get issued?

Challenge #2: I have a 1/2p Swaziland overprint of the first issue (Scott #2). The 'SW' is omitted on it, but Robson Lowe only shows it missing on the 2p. Mine is cancelled 'EMBEKELWENT' (numeral cancel #718). Anyone have knowledge of this item? Syl Tully, Director, Past President.

Response by Dr. Franco Frescura/RSA: I also have in my collection a mint copy of the 2d ZAR postal adhesive overprinted SWAZIELAND (SG 5) with SW omitted. The typeface is uneven and rather broken up, and there are signs of a doubling of the overprint. To the best of my knowledge this is not a constant variety and probably owed to a loosening of the type during the printing process, leading to unequal pressure over the face of the overprint. Both the adhesive and the overprint look genuine, and they have been certificated as such by the Federation of SA Philatelists Expertising Committee (Cert. No. 7181 - I hope I am right on this last point because I have momentarily mislaid the Certificate!).

Challenge #1: Does anyone have definitive information about the De Waal Forwarding Agents, Durban and Delagoa Bay? In the only list I have seen of the pre-Union forwarding agents, De Waal is not listed. I have two of their labels, both canceled at Point/Natal in the 1890s. One is on piece with a 1d postage stamp, canceled October 10. Syl Tully.

Illustration. Two examples of South African postal orders.



BITS & PIECES AND OTHER STORIES...

Beginning with this issue, "Bits & Pieces" has been expanded in concept. Every now and then a reader has sent in a short written piece which does not quite fit the feature article mold; yet it is more than an interesting cover or cancel. These we will call the "other stories". The first delightful entry follows the normal array of "Bits". Look for it. I think you will enjoy it.

This feature will continue to provide readers with the opportunity to share interesting little tidbits in a short order format, e.g., cancels, covers, rare items. All "bits" are to be sent to the Editor.

The first item this time around is entitled "How much news can be put on a LETTER CARD?" It comes by way of John Campbell, New Zealand.

The letter card shown on the next page was written in indelible pencil. It was sent from a soldier in Orange River, Cape Colony, to his mother in Rugby, England. It was sent March 31, 1900 and arrived in Rugby four weeks

later on April 28, 1900. Hopefully his mother can 'lay her hands' on a magnifying glass at home before attempting to read it!

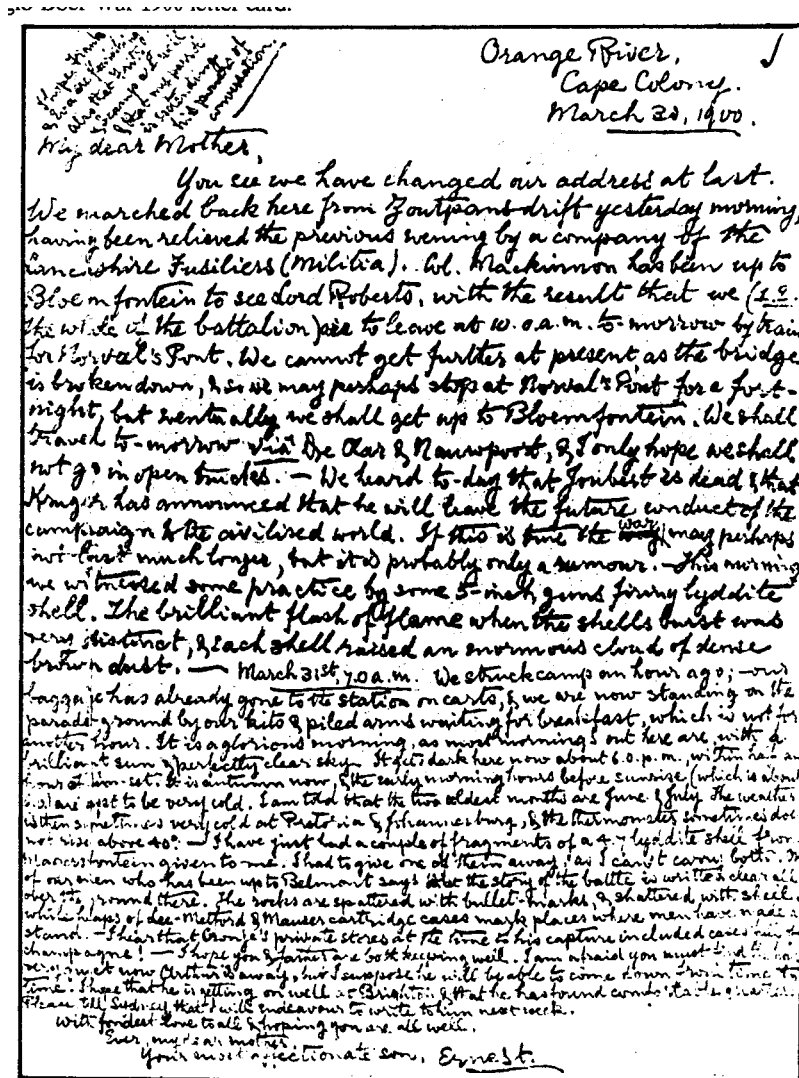
The letter makes for some very interesting reading as he tells of scenes at the battle front:

"The sacks are spattered with bullet-marks and shattered with shell, while heaps of Lee-Metford & Mauser cartridge cases mark places where men have made a stand. I hear that Cronje's stores at the time of his capture included cases full of champagne!

We were relieved the previous evening by a company of the Lancashire Fusiliers. Col. McKinnon has been up to see Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein, with the result that we are to leave at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow by train for Norval's Point. (His concern is for his pets at home too!) I hope Frank and Eva are flourishing, also that Fritz and Scamp are well. That my parrot is extending his powers of conversation.

Your most affectionate son, Ernest."

Illustration. Message side of AnpIn_R: r war 1000 Wt- r1



The 21 February, 1994 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, had the following headline on page 13 : "**Bought for 15c, rarity sells for \$30,250.** The item was one of but two known examples of Rhodesia's perf 15 1913 8-penny Admiral with head die type 1. It is a variety of Scott 128a. The stamp sold in a Colonial Stamp Co. auction on January 27 last. On this item, the rare head variety, the ear on the right is unshaded and not outlined, and neither is the top of the hat. In addition, the shank of the

anchor in the cap badge is complete. The used stamp, with a partial "GATOOMA" cancellation, has a Royal Philatelic Society certificate of authenticity. (George Holschauer is a Society member and the proprietor of Colonial.)

Shown below are two Boer War cover illustrations kindly sent in by Reg Foster of Pinetown, RSA.

Illustration. Boer War POW Diyatalawa Camp reply paid card of the Cape, overprinted for O.R.C., posted and censored at Ladybrand, by rail to Durban, received "NPR" censor mark.

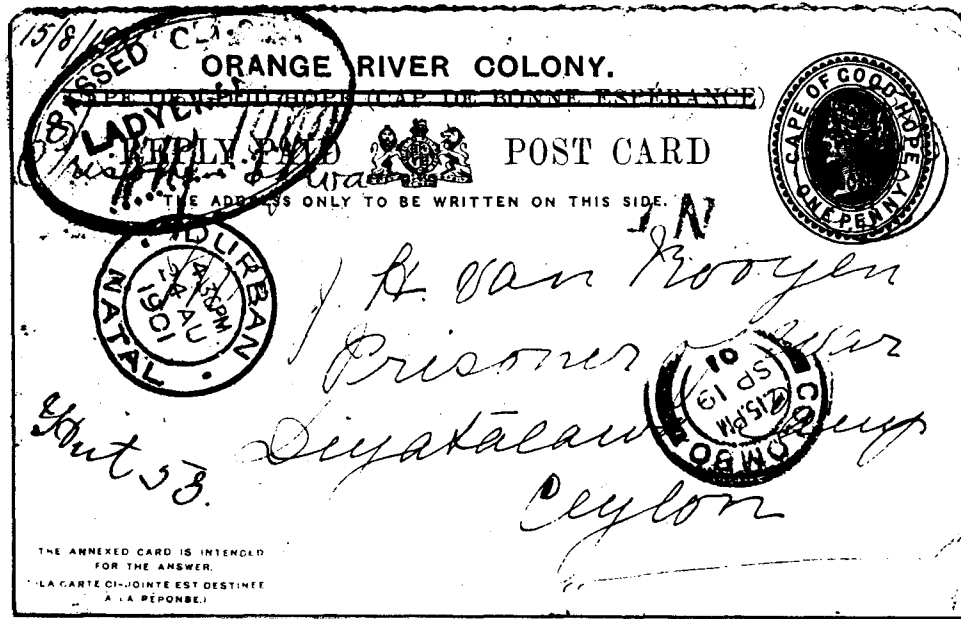
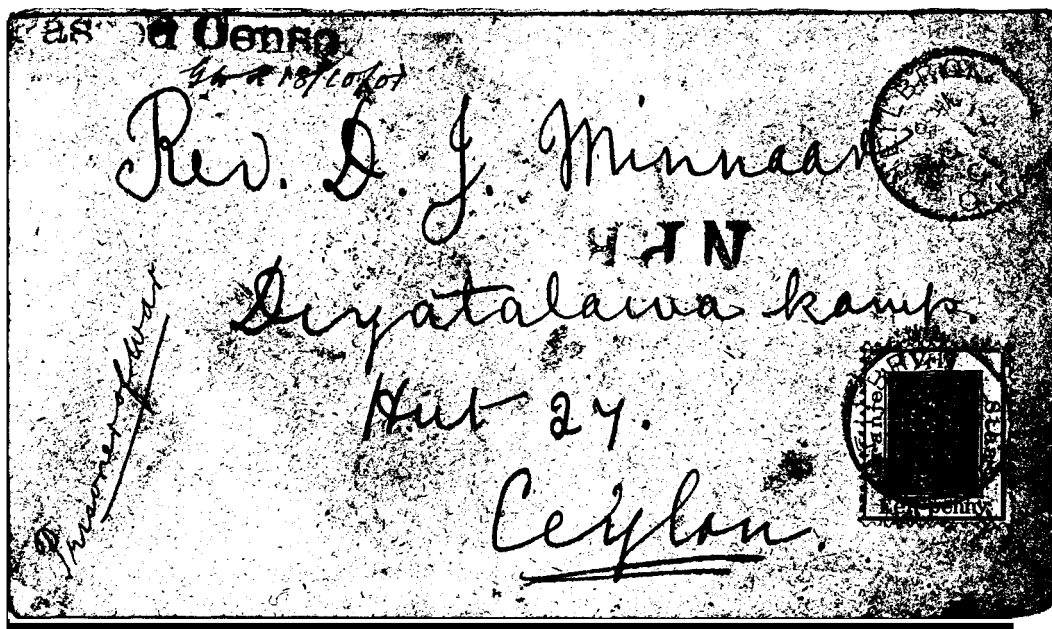


Illustration. Boer War P.O.W. Diyatalawa Camp letter, censored at Heilbron, manuscript date and signature by rail to Durban, received the "NPR" railway censor mark.



George Guzz4 of Brooklyn, New York, sent in three illustrations from his award-winning exhibit concerning the Royal Tour of 1925. The three examples shown below are one each for Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Cape Province, South Africa.

South African postage was permitted on the envelope posted on the Southern Rhodesia segment since the T.P. O. was South African.

Stops in the Bechuanaland Protectorate included Mahalapye and Gaberones which actually only amounted to "whistle stops." Edward visited Serowe earlier during the northbound run. He met with the Bechuanana warriors and received Chief Sekgoma.

The Cape Province route included five brief stops at De Aar, Meriman, Hutchinson, Nelspoort and Beaufort West on the illustrated cover's date of 25 July 1925.

Illustration. Southern Rhodesia cover dated 17 July 1925, departure from Bulawayo, Rhodesia and site of unveiling of War Memorial.

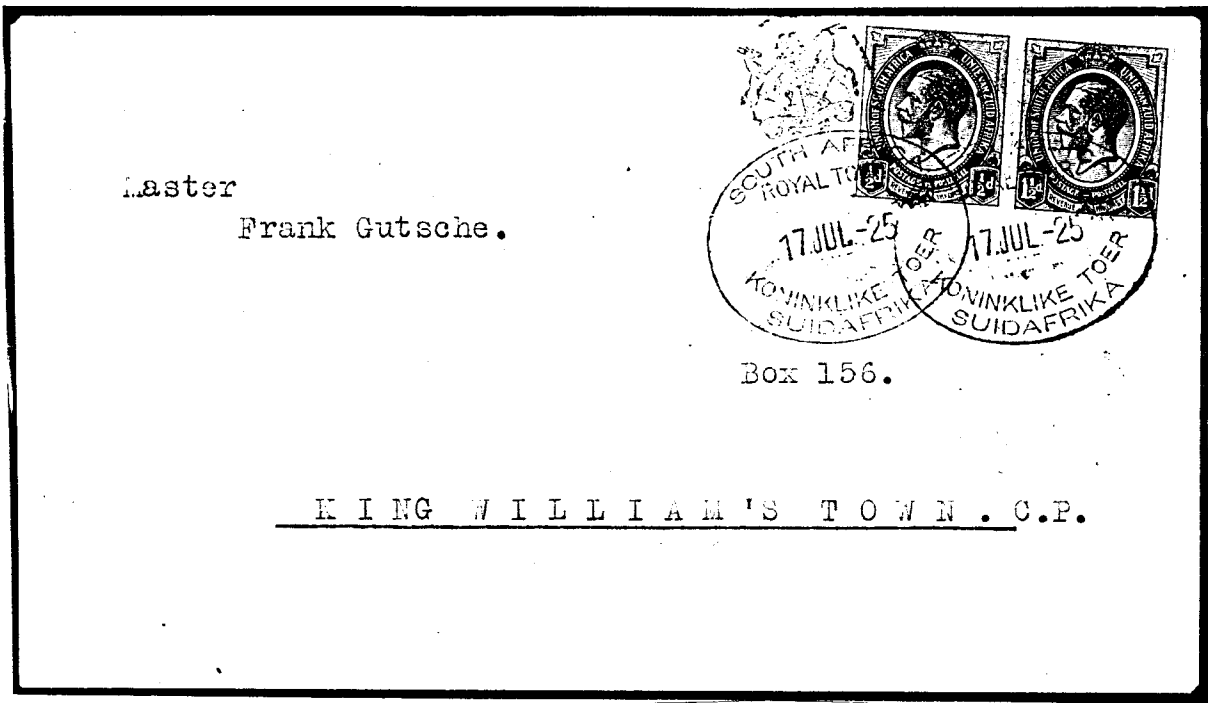


Illustration. Royal Tour postal card, 18 July 1925, Bechuanaland Protectorate segment.

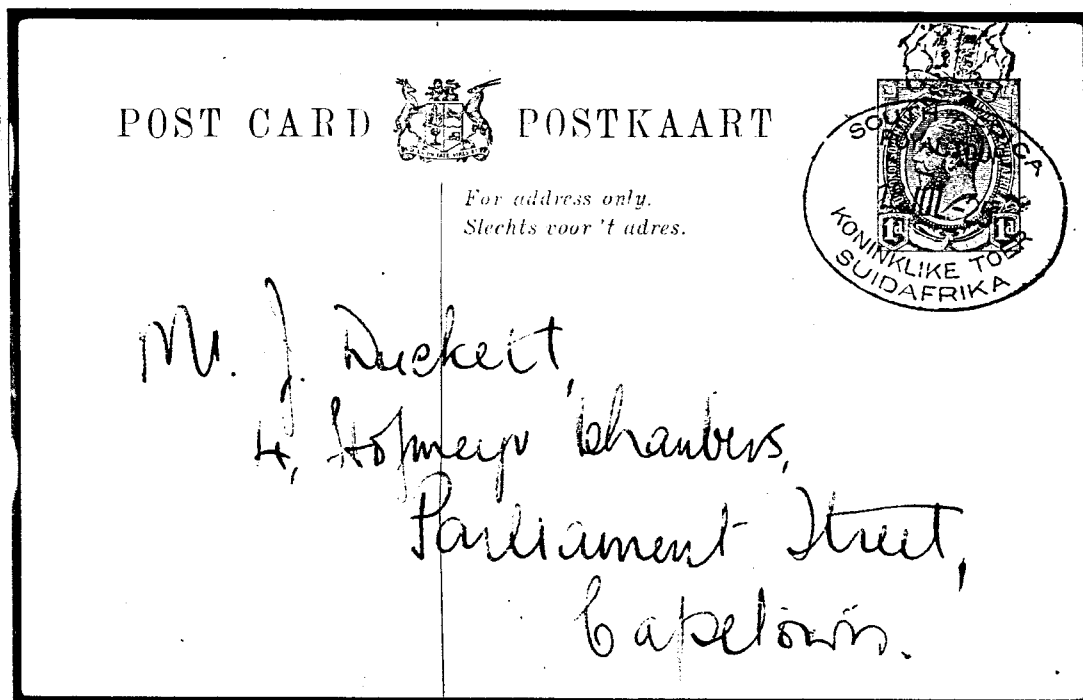
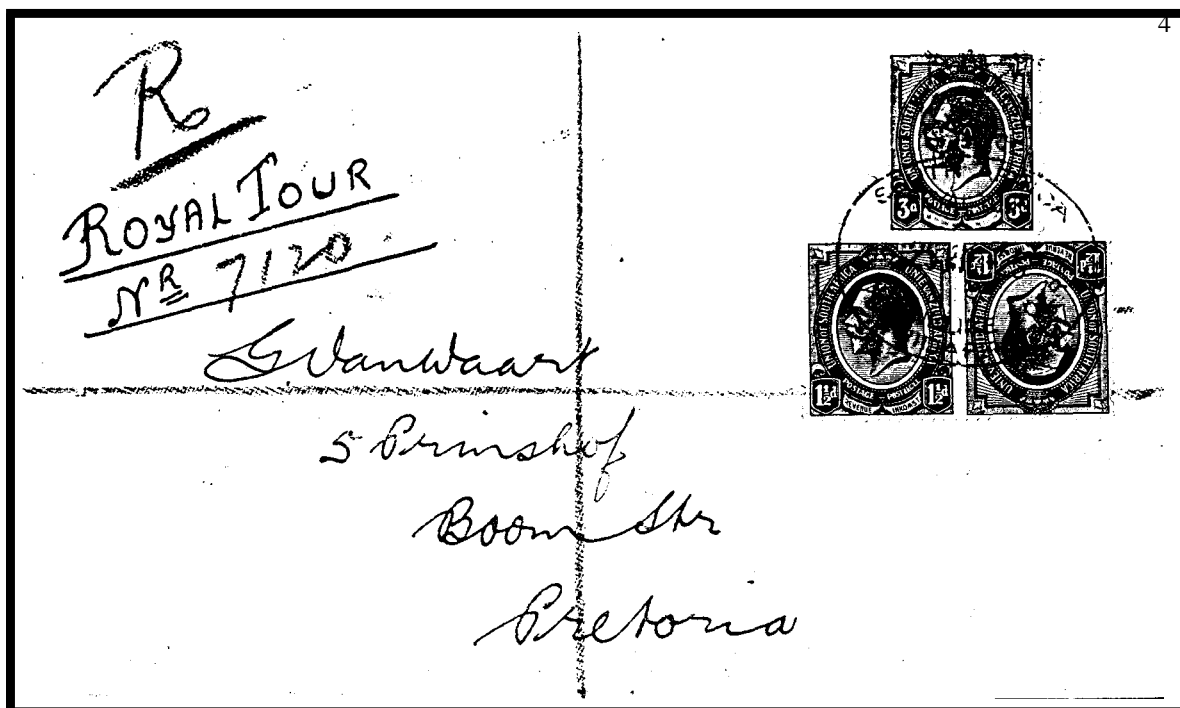


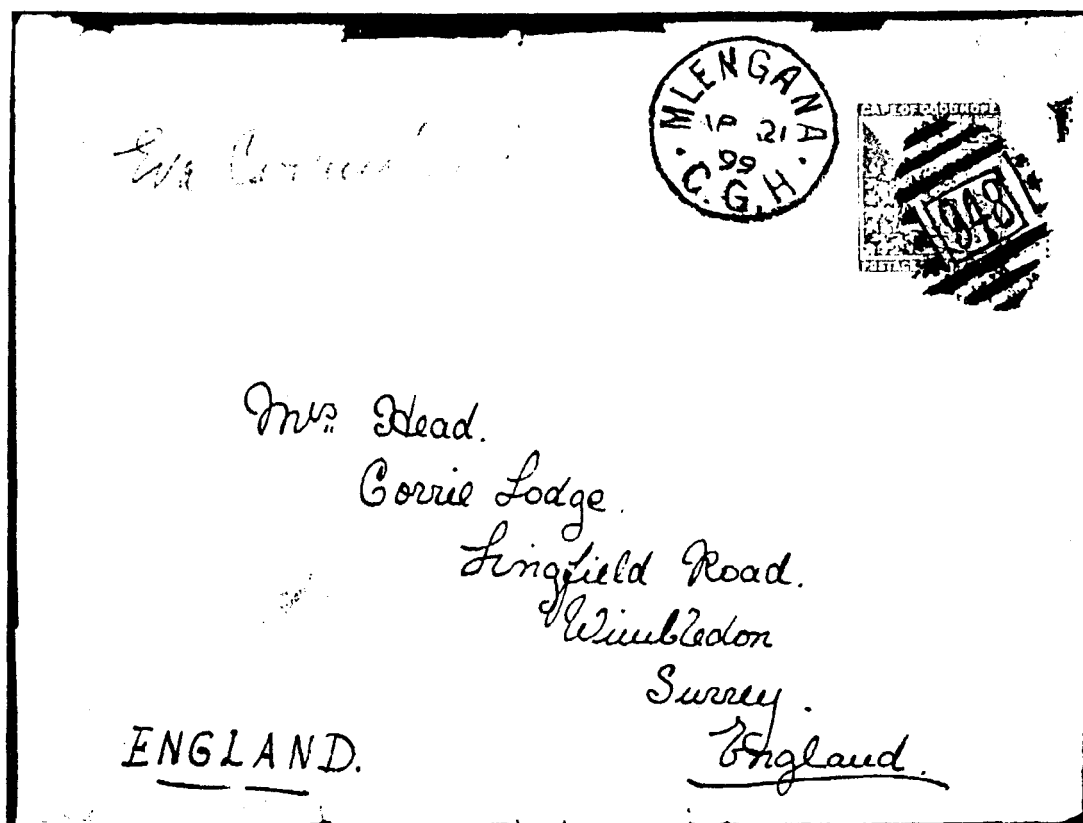
Illustration. Royal tour cover, Cape Province, dated 25 July 1925.



The last entry for this issue comes from our ever productive International Representative for Germany, Werner K. Seeba. Illustrated below is a proving cover

showing the use of numeral cancel "948" for MLENGANA. This runs counter to the published research and findings by Frescura and Nethersole.

Illustration. Cover showing the use of "948" at MLENGANA AP 21 99 to Wimbledon, Surrey, with very fine, full, clear strikes.



... *And Other Stories*

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD: Sir Tory Towbridge demystifies the "Big Train Zulu" cancel and other philatelic impedimenta... Lyman Fink, Michigan

My transient knowledge of Africa began in October, 1944, with a sweep over Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt in a B-24 enroute to the 7th Bomb Group in Assam, India.

Room service in Marrakech, Oran, Tunis, Tripoli and Benghazi was atrocious, in keeping with the gutted, metal carcasses of German, Italian, British and American armor strewn across the Sahara dunes. Mercifully, Cairo had escaped most of the carnage during the Desert War and, like Lawrence of Arabia, in 1915, the crew stocked up with vast reserves of lemonade at the renowned Shephard Hotel before plotting our course to Abadan, Iran.

The modest foreign stamp collection I had assembled from age eleven to sixteen could not be found when I returned to my home in Owosso, Michigan in 1946. On reflection, it was no great loss. Many of the stamps came from a mail-order dealer in Steubenville, Ohio, who offered a two-pound "Golden Galleon" mixture for \$2.50. I earned my stamp money caddying at the country club. That was in 1938.

The urge to collect remained dormant throughout my university and working years, during which I dabbled in journalism, duplicate bridge, law, casualty insurance claims, teaching, wine, women and song.

It was not until early retirement, 1987, that visions of long, lonely winter nights and entire weeks of profound melancholy roused me to action. I could find comfort in Oscar Wilde's premise that "Work is the refuge of people who have nothing better to do" by renewing my old hobby.

There had not been a stamp club in Owosso since 1942, I learned, with some nostalgia. One of its members, in 1939, had shown me how to detect watermarks with benzine and how to perf the questionable definitives in my album. He also sold me a "Blackjack" (Scott 73) that only a moth could love, for a quarter.

So, what harm could come in organizing a new stamp club? I would investigate the local scene for signs of philatelic unrest. Who knows, there may be hundreds of closet collectors in the county who would love to swap stamps and stories of petty swindles - Jimmy Hoffa types who need only a porch light to guide them home. And I would be there to adjudicate disputes over senior discounts. Better yet, the public library offered a meeting room, free of charge, on alternate Tuesday evenings.

In the interim, I happened upon a book that inevitably would redirect my random interests in collecting. It is Thomas Pakenham's The Boer War (Random House, 1979). Here is history to delight everyone from Attila

the Hun to Margaret Thatcher. It is about two contingents of freebooters that butcher each other in a dispute over (of all things) GRAZING RIGHTS IN SOUTH AFRICA! Some of the tribesmen who actually owned the land also were involved.

And for the specialist, there is more. You see, whenever the mercenaries broke for kippers, they built a post office so the officers could write home for fresh linens and cigars. At some time, during the debilitating siege of a village called Mafeking, auditors report there were more post offices than officers in the area. This fluke in logistics enabled wanton collectors to trace Her Majesty and the Prince to the far reaches of imperial bankruptcy. You know, the cancels were on the order of modern graffiti: "Kilroy was here!"

In 1921 Sir Tory Towbridge, who had retired from the army to direct the Royal Mail Society, wrote about the situation in a memoir titled "From the Playing Fields of Sandhurst to the Killer Cancels of Mafeking." Recently, the book has become required reading for USPS administrators.

Though before his enlistment, Towbridge could not resist musing over "the most spectacular military cancel in the annals of African Empire." The date is 22 January 1879, when Lord Chelmsford's lads were encircled and slaughtered in their camp at Isandlwana by a force of 20,000 Zulu Impi - before the hostler had time to devise a striker for the out-going mail! Permit me to quote Sir Tory:

"In the vortex of the massacre, gravely wounded, a young Irish fusillier from Dancer's company, named Tate, struggled to address the letter he had written to his mother in County Cork that morning. One can only surmise that he used a straw nib, daubed in his own blood, to accomplish the feat.

"The folded paper was discovered beneath his body by a relief troop from Natal. In the upper left corner of the cover had had printed BIG TRAIN ZULU. The letter was carried to Helpmekaar, where it was datestamped over Tate's enigmatic words and forwarded to Cape Town, where it received official franking to its destination."

So how does the story end? "What became of the cover" some fastidious postal historians will ask. Be patient.

It appears that Lt. General Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford had survived the disaster at Isandlwana by virtue of not being there when it happened, and was quick to recognize the political repercussions of the Tate correspondence should it become public. Accordingly, he dispatched a confidential message to Prime Minister Disraeli suggesting that the Tate letter be withdrawn from the mails when it reached London, in order that it be delivered personally to Mary Tate by her son's

commanding officers. The General further recommended that Tate be considered for a posthumous decoration "appropriate and fitting the circumstances."

Five months later, Chelmsford's heavily reinforced army "crushed Cetshwayo's warriors at the battle of Ulundi," and Zululand became another British colony, smarting for independence.

Then, in 1884, during the 2nd Great Potato Famine in Ireland, an item in the Times caught the attention of Sir Tory. It was about an Irish woman who had attempted to sell a Victoria Cross to a pawn broker in Dungarvan.

Local authorities were summoned and determined that the medal was genuine. The woman explained "it was given me for my son, killed in the war." She said she needed money to pay her taxes. "They took my Tim, now they are threatening to take the land."

The Times identified the woman as Mary Tate, 64, a widow whose only son Timothy had been killed "in the Zulu uprising in Natal," in 1879.

"No cross can make up for what my boy went through," she said, though 'twas nice of his lordship to bring it in person, with Tim's letter. They just broomed all me husband's personals in the Crimea." Mrs. Tate could not recall the name of the "gentleman" who brought her the Victoria Cross.

"Professional soldiers are nothing more than taxpayers with a death wish," Sir Tory lamented. "Their medals speak of taxes deferred or assigned to someone else by a government rapt in the ceremony of empire. Those who would covet Mary Tate's 'Big Train Zulu' cover are without conscience."

DENNIS THE MENACE/Hank Ketcham



"BOY! YOU'D THINK I SNEEZED ON YOU INSTEAD OF YOUR DUMB OLD STAMP COLLECTION!"

Zulu Notes

Tony Davis, Canada

After a brief hiatus, the column is returning to a review of the postmarks of Zululand, this time looking at Nkandhla, Nondweni, Nongoma and Nqutu. Two more columns will appear at a later stage on the subject of postmarks - more regular strikes and official frankings. As always, the writer welcomes reader feedback in terms of new dates and other related information. I plan to run all the reader data together in another column, with due creditation. Please write to me at 41 Karen St., Thornhill, Ontario, Canada L4J 5L5.

Nkandhla

Nkandhla is located to the northwest of Eshowe and has two distinct cancellations - one a large violet strike, the other a black double circle.

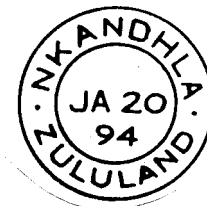
The first type (Fig. 1) is a 37mm, 35mm and 25mm diameter violet triple circle postmark with the words "Nkandhla" and "Zululand" within the circles and the day-month-year in the center of the circle on one line. There are two Maltese crosses which are found in the center of the circles on either side of the dates. The earliest recorded usage of this postmark is 15 October 1890, and the latest recorded usage is 28 December 1892. There are no reported varieties.

Figure 1. Large violet Nkandhla postmark, dated 15 OCT 90.



The second Nkandhla postmark is a 25mm and 15.5mm diameter black double circle postmark (Fig. 2) with "Nkandhla" and "Zululand" within the circles, separated by two 'dots', and the month-day-year located in the center of two lines.

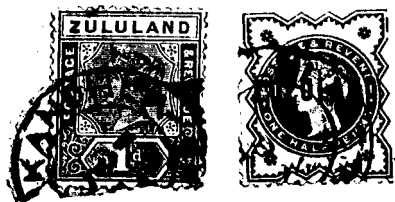
Figure 2. Black double circle Nkandhla postmark, dated JA 20 94.



The earliest recorded usage of the just previously discussed strike is 20 January 1894, and the latest usage is into the period of the Natal annexation.

The postmark is also known in violet ink. Some cancellations are found with a fugitive ink type (Fig. 3).

Figure 3. Nkandhla postmarks on piece with fugitive ink.



Nondweni

Nondweni is located to the northeast of Nqutu and also boasts two distinct postmarks.

The earliest cancellation is a triple oval postmark in violet ink with "Nondweni" and "Zululand" within the ovals and the day-month-year situated in the center of the postmark on one line. There are two six-pointed stars placed on either side as well as two stylized lines framing the date in the middle of the postmark (Fig.4).

The earliest recorded usage of the violet Nondweni strike is 8 August 1891 and the latest usage is 7 December 1894. A part cancellation with a (18) "95" is recorded.

The format of this fancy postmark is also found with an official cancellation for the Resident Magistrate at Entonjaneni.

As far as varieties are concerned, a single bar "-" is recorded before the date in some cases.

Figure 4. Large violet Nondweni postmark, dated 8 AUG 91.

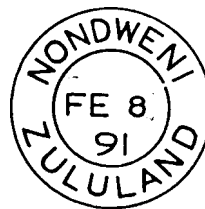


The second and later usage of the Nondweni postmark is a 26mm and 15mm diameter black double circle with "Nondweni" and "Zululand" within the circles and the month-day-year in the center of the postmark on two lines (Fig. 5).

Aside from the black double circle Eshowe postmark, this cancellation is the most commonly found strike. The

earliest recorded usage is 8 February 1891 and the postmark is used into the Natal annexation.

Figure 5. Black double circle Nondweni postmark, dated FE 8 91.



There are two types of recorded varieties for this postmark: day-month-year date slugs (Fig. 6) and inverted year slugs (Fig. 7)

Figure 6. Nondweni postmark variety - day-month-year.

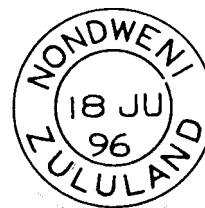
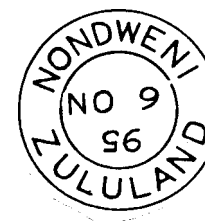


Figure 7. Nondweni postmark variety - inverted year.



Nongoma

The postmarks of this Zululand community provide the greatest number of varieties to the collector. Located in the northern part of the territory, Nongoma has one postmark, a 25mm violet single circle strike (Fig. 8).

The words "Nongoma" and "Zululand" are located within the circle on three lines. The earliest recorded usage of the Nongoma postmark is February 5, 1895 and the latest usage is into the Natal annexation.

There are numerous transposed, missing and inverted date slugs associated with this postmark. There is always an outsized "7" date slug for the 1897 year and there is no second "8" date slug for 1898 - thus 1898 always reads "189 " and examples have been found with the second "8" written in (Figs. 9 & 10). Figure 11 illustrates a Nongoma postmark with date inverted.

Figure 8. Nongoma postmark, dated JUL 29 1897 (inverted month).

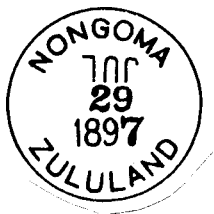


Figure 9. Nongoma postmark - note outsized "7".

~0 XAGO AUG'9

~, 189 0

Figure 10. Nongoma postmark - missing "8" of 1898.

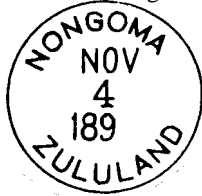


Figure 11. Nongoma postmark - inverted date.

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~ .L681 1
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P
GULP"

Two "clean" specimens of the postmark - one franking a one penny second definitive, the other a Zululand telegraph form, are shown below as Figures 12 and 13.

Figure 12. Nongoma postmark dated 6 APR 1897.

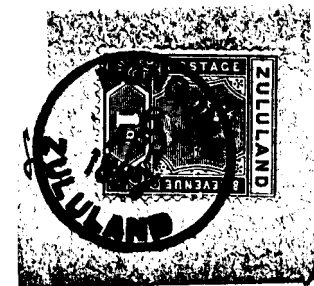
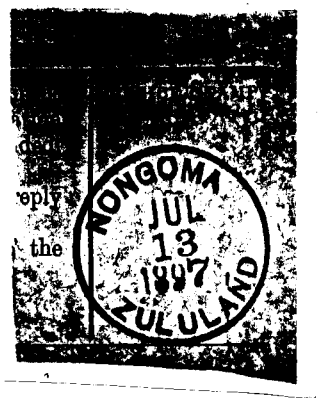


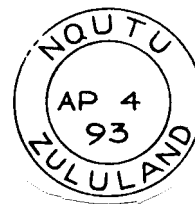
Figure 13. Nongoma postmark on telegraph form, JUL 13 1897.



Nqutu

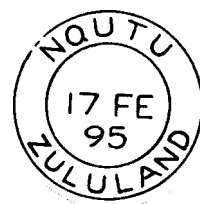
There is only one postmark for this western Zululand post office. The strike is a 24.5mm and 16mtn black double circle postmark with "Nqutu" and "Zululand" within the two circles and the month-day-year in the center on two lines (Fig 14).

Figure 14. Black double circle Nqutu postmark, dated AP 4 93.



There are constant breaks in the outer circle located above the "N" of "Nqutu". The earliest recorded usage of this postmark is April 4, 1893 and the latest usage runs into the Natal annexation. The only reported variety is transposed day-month-year date slugs (Fig. 15)

Figure 15. Nqutu postmark variety - day-month-year.



The Nqutu, Zululand postmark is also found just outside the 1888-1898 period on Orange Free State definitive values during the Anglo-Boer War. Many are dated in 1900 and have a cancelled-for-favor appearance. However, the closest that Boer forces came to invading Zululand was in late 1901 when Louis Botha

and several hundred commandos unsuccessfully attempted an invasion across the Buffalo River (Fig. 16).

Figure 16. Nqutu postmark on Free State Stamp, dated 31 MR 00.



The Rhodesias

This feature is edited by Bill Wallace. Hopefully, entries in this feature will result in guest contributors. Readers are encouraged to send their comments, etc., to Bill at P.O. Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116 USA.

Rhodesian Stamp Currency Cards

William R. Wallace, USA

In 1899 the Anglo-Boer War broke out. The Boer forces not only threatened the Cape Colony, they also seized the railway line in Bechuanaland for 100 miles. The main lines of transport and communication to the south was thus cut off. Soon coinage disappeared, especially silver and gold coins. No doubt it was being hoarded during those unsettling times.

The Government Secretary for Matabeleland, Marshal Hole, had the idea to circulate postage stamps affixed to cards to relieve the shortage. I doubt he was aware of the parallel that the USA had encased postage stamps during its civil war (1861-1865) for much the same reasons.

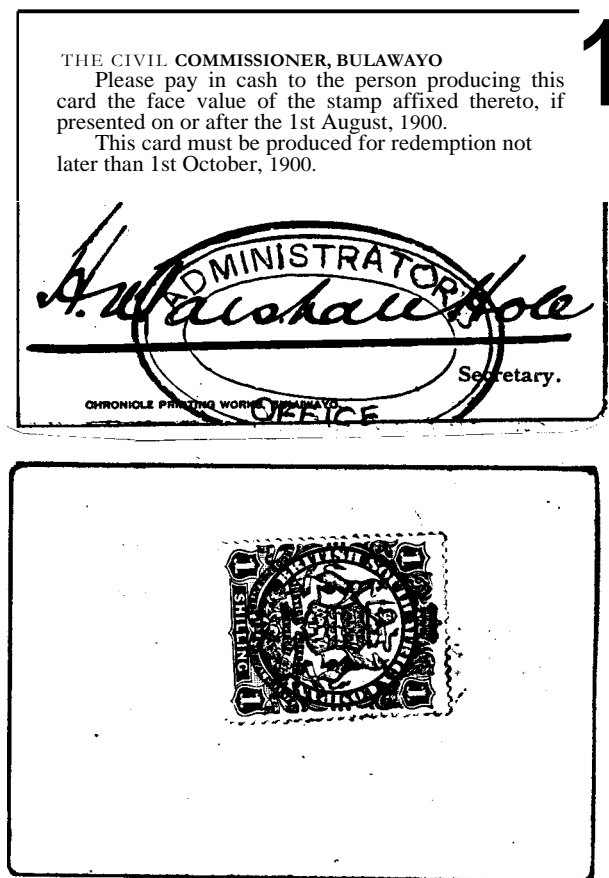
The British South Africa Company (BSAC) Administrator, Alfred Lawley, agreed to Hole's plan. Cards were printed by the Chronicle Printing Works in Bulawayo and a brass die stamp was produced for Marshall Hole's signature. BSAC officials then affixed stamps, of which they had a large supply, to correspond with the coins that were normally in circulation. These were three pence, sixpence, shilling, two shillings (Florin), two shillings six pence (Half Crown) and ten shillings (half Sovereign). The stamps used for this purpose were the 1896-97 large arms for all values. Additionally, 1898 small arms stamps were used as well for the sixpence and shilling values.

There are thus eight different varieties to look for. As far as I have been able to determine, no records have ever been published stating how many of each value were produced. A total face value of L20,000 were produced. Officials felt that the crisis would certainly be resolved by

October 1, 1900 and redemption was promised by that date.

With the relief of Mafeking in May 1900 things began to return to normal. Most of the currency cards were redeemed in August 1900. By October 1, all but L1000 worth had been so redeemed. Of this L1000 worth outstanding, no doubt many were lost or destroyed. I would imagine some even had the stamps soaked off. They are not easily found today. Due to their nature, a pristine copy is the exception, rather than the rule. Shown below is the front and reverse side of a stamp currency card during the period discussed above.

Illustration. Front and reverse side of BSAC issued currency card.



Bibliography

H.D. Dann, London Philatelist, 1935

R.C. Smith, Rhodesia, A Postal History, 1967

Back-of-the-Book Editor Sought

FORERUNNERS is seeking a B-O-B editor for a 1-2 page feature each issue. Editorial assistance available. Contact Editor if interested (please).

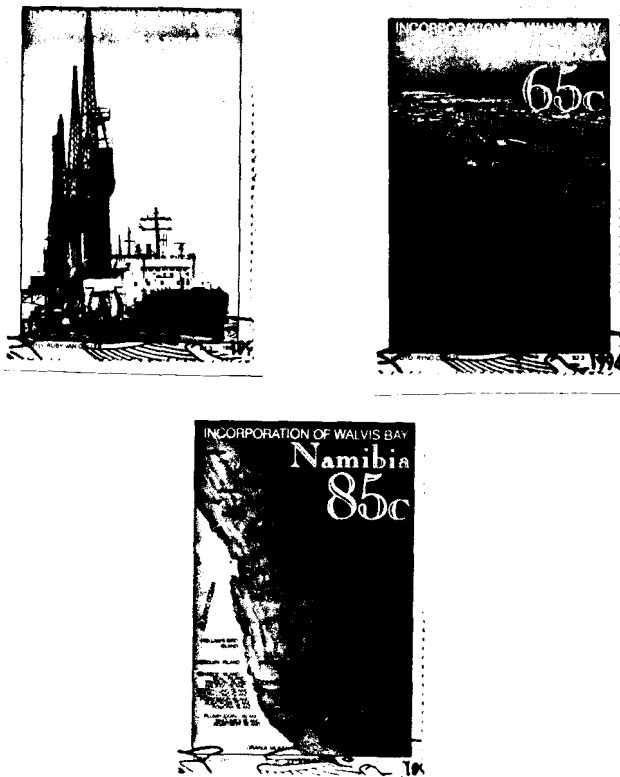
Modern Issues

Gerard York, USA

Editor's Note: It would be greatly appreciated if readers would provide feedback to me regarding this column and its contents. It is my desire to "hit the mark" so please let me hear from you. I may be reached by writing to me at Box 151512, Altamonte Springs, FL 32715-1512 USA.

Namibia, on February 28, 1994 honored the incorporation of the Walvis Bay enclave and offshore islands into the Republic of Namibia on the same date (Fig. 1)

Figure 1. The Walvis Bay issue of Namibia.



The 30c value depicts a tanker and crane unloading cargo. The first wooden wharf erected in 1898 was equipped with one manually operated crane. Today, the harbor's complete quay is 1400 metres long and has eight berths and a tanker berth. Cargo is handled by means of 33 electrically operated cranes.

The 65c value depicts an aerial view of Walvis Bay. The Bay, which is mainly dependent on its harbor and fishing for its employment, is destined to remain the gateway to Namibia, as it is the only deep sea harbor for the country's principal trade route for eastbound imports and exports. It has the potential to become a major transit harbor for southern Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zaire, once the construction of the Trans-Dalahari and Trans-Caporivi highways have been completed.

The 85c value provides a map of the enclave and offshore islands. The first ship recorded to have entered Walvis Bay was the Sao Christavao, flagship of Bartholomeu Dias (see Scott #s 492, 494, 594-97, South West Africa; #s 706-09, South Africa). Three hundred years later, the presence of American and British whalers in the bay prompted the Dutch authorities at the Cape of Good Hope to dispatch the Meermin under the command of Captain Francois Duminy to annex the area. On February 26, 1793, he took possession of the enclave in the name of Holland. When the British occupied the Cape in 1795, Captain Alexander sailed up the western coast in the HMS Star and took possession of Walvis Bay on behalf of the British Crown. On July 16, 1866, the governor of the Cape colony confirmed the off-shore islands annexation. On March 12, 1879, Commander Richard Dyer of the HMS Industry officially annexed the Walvis Bay enclave in the name of Great Britain.

NAMIBIA PHILATELIC BUREAU

Since October 1, 1993, the well-known Namibian collector and philatelic judge Gunter Von Schumann has assumed the post of Manager of the Namibia Philatelic Bureau, in preparation for the country managing its own philatelic program. The last issue planned for production and distribution by INTERSAPA (Private Bag X505, Pretoria 0001, South Africa) is the set of four Trains, due out August 5, 1994. The address of Namibia's new philatelic Bureau is P.O. Box 287, Windhoek, Namibia.

HOMELANDS STAMPS

According to Philatelic Services in Pretoria, the Homelands stamps of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei will be valid in each area until December 1994, at which time the stamps will be demonetized. It is unclear whether the program set forth in the last column for 1994 will proceed, since the Homelands ceased to exist with the April election in South Africa. Figures 2-5 highlight the 1994 issues for each of the Homelands.

Figure 2. The 1994 Easter issue of Bophuthatswana.

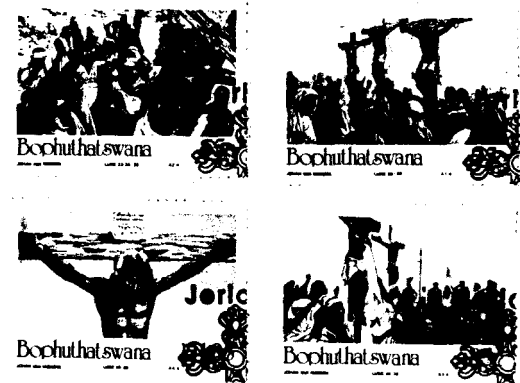


Figure 3. Ciskei issued sets (2) for 1994 - ships and flowers.

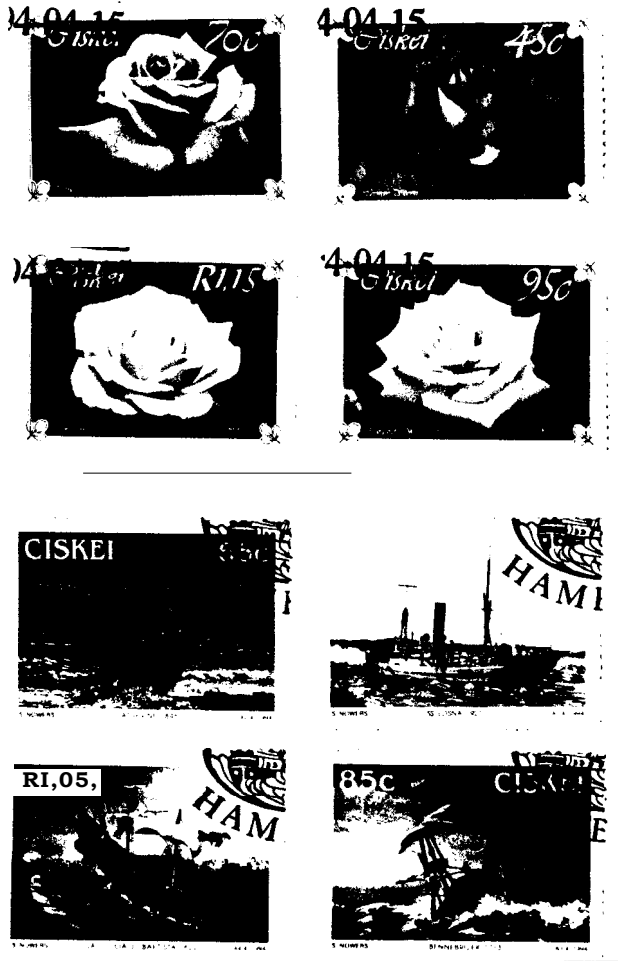


Figure 4. Transkei's 1994 issue showing shipwrecks.

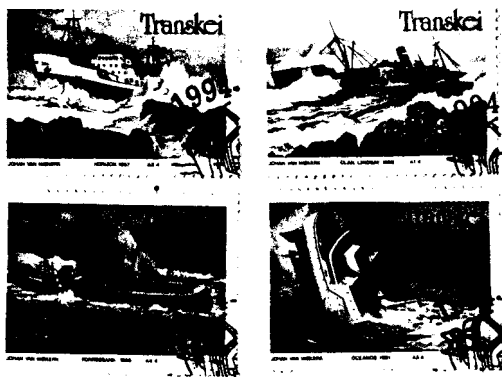


Figure 5 shows that Venda was the most prolific issuer of the Homelands group. The only 1994 issues missing in the illustrations for the Homelands are the Philatelic Foundation souvenir sheets for Venda and Ciskei.

Figure 5. The 1994 issues of Venda consisting of two sets less souvenir sheet for the monkey issue.



Swaziland

Swaziland represents another conservative philatelic paradise for PSGSA collectors, just like Botswana and Zimbabwe. Almost all issues depict traditional tribal life, fauna and historical events having some bearing on Swaziland itself.

Swaziland is bordered on three sides by the Republic of South Africa (Natal and Transvaal) and also a 70 mile border with Mozambique. According to tradition, the people of the present Swazi nation migrated south before the 16th Century to what is now Mozambique. After a series of conflicts with people living in the area of modern Maputo, the Swazis settled in northern Zululand in about 1750. Unable to match the growing Zulu strength there, the Swazis moved gradually northward in the early 1800s, and established themselves in the area of modern Swaziland.

The first Swazi contact with the British came early in the reign of Mswati, from whom the Swazis derive their name. In the 1840s, Mswati asked the British agent general in South Africa for assistance against Zulu raids into Swaziland. Agreements between the British and

Index needed for your Journal. Please contact the Editor.

Transvaal (ZAR) governments in 1881 and 1884 provided that Swaziland should be independent. One set of ZAR (South African Republic) stamps appeared in 1889-1892, overprinted "Swazieland" (Scott 1-9).

In 1894, under a convention between the British and South African governments, the latter assumed the powers of protection and administration. Swaziland continued under this form of government until the conquest of the Transvaal during the Boer War, when the rights and powers assumed by the South African Republic in the country passed to the British. In 1903, the British formally took over the administration of Swaziland.

After twenty years of rule by a regent, Queen Mother Labotsibeni, Sobhuze II became "Ngwenyama" (The Lion) or head of the Swazi nation in 1921, e.g., Scott #s 187-90 [Fig. 6], 211-13).

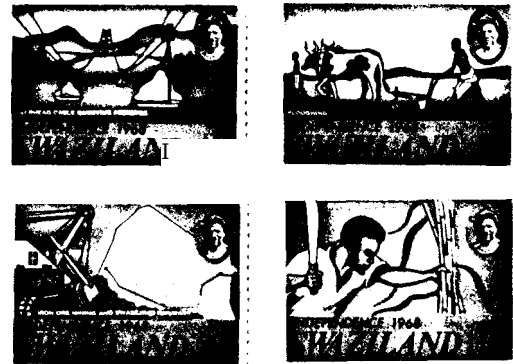
Figure 6. Swaziland Golden Jubilee issue honoring King Sobhuze II.



In the early years of colonial rule, the British expected that Swaziland would eventually be incorporated into South Africa. After World War II, however, South Africa's intensification of apartheid prompted the United Kingdom to prepare Swaziland for independence. Political activity intensified in the early 1960s, and Sobhuze, along with other traditional Swazi leaders, formed the Imbokodvo National Movement, a political group that capitalized on its identification with the traditional Swazi way of life. Beginning with the 1956 Definitive Issue, many Swazi stamps depict customs and traditions of the Swazi people.

In 1967, a constitutional committee agreed on a constitutional monarchy for Swaziland, with self-government to follow parliamentary elections in 1967 (Scott # 126-27). Swaziland became independent in 1968 (Scott 139-42 [Fig. 7]).

Figure 7. The 1968 Independence issue.



King Sobhuze died in August 1982. Queen Regent Dzeliwe assumed the duties as head of state. In 1983, an internal dispute resulted in the replacement of the prime minister and the eventual replacement of the Queen Regent Dzeliwe by Queen Regent Ntombi. During the same period, Ntombi's son, Prince Makhosetive, was named heir to the Swazi throne. The crown prince was enthroned as Mswati III (Fig. 7) in April 1986 (Scott 495-500).

Figure 8. Issue honoring Coronation of Crown Prince Mswati III.



Swaziland ranks among the more prosperous countries in Africa. Most of the high-level economic activity is in the hands of non-Africans, but ethnic Swazis are becoming more active small entrepreneurs and are moving into mid-management positions.

Cattle are the main evidence of Swazi wealth. Beef, hides and skins are important export items. Dairy farming is increasingly important.

In connection with the development of an iron ore mine at Ngwenya, the Swazi railway was constructed from east to west across the country. The railway made it possible to export bulk goods from Swaziland through Maputo, Mozambique (Scott 461-64a [Fig. 9]).

Figure 9. Issue of 1984 honoring the 20th Anniversary of the Swazi Railroad.



The sugar industry (Scott 410-13) based solely on irrigated cane, is handled in three mills, and is Swaziland's leading export earner. Soft-drink concentrate is the kingdom's second largest export earner, followed by wood pulp and lumber from cultivated pine forests. Pineapple, citrus fruit and cotton are together important agricultural exports.

A 1977 set (Fig. 10) and souvenir sheet illustrates Swaziland's four distinct regions: the mountainous highveld, which has a humid, near temperate climate with 100-230 centimeters (40-90 inches mean rainfall); the middleveld and Lubombo plateau, the central and extreme eastern sections, respectively, are sub-tropical and somewhat drier; and the lowveld, a broad area running from north to south, sub-tropical and drier still with 50-90 centimeters mean annual rainfall (Scott 289-93).

Some 80 United States Peace Corps Volunteers work in Swaziland in a wide range of activities. Swaziland's most recent stamp issue, on February 22, 1994, celebrates 25 years of Peace Corps service in the Kingdom of Swaziland.

I have enjoyed collecting Swaziland stamps for the past 25

years. Linn's Stamp Trends notes that the movement in the Swaziland market seems wholly positive. Let me urge PSGSA members to take a close look at the sadly overlooked philately of this beautiful little enclave.

Figure 10. Issue of 1977 showing Swaziland's four distinct regions.



NEW ISSUES

South Africa added an additional set to its 1994 program, a four value set (.45, .70, .95, R1.15) on the theme of Peace (Fig. 11).

Figure 11. Peace Issue of South Africa (1994).



The November 12, 1993 Tourism set also exists in booklets of 10, i.e., two strips of five (Fig. 12). There are five different booklet covers.

Lesotho on February 4, 1994 honored the USA World Soccer Cup (taking place right here in my home area, Central Florida!) with a set of seven and two souvenir sheets (20s, 30s, 40s, 50s, 70s, 1.20M, 2M; 2 X 6M)

Malawi depicted endemic fish on a set of six issued March 1994: 20t, 75t, 95t, 1 kwacha, 2K, 4K.

Figure 12. One of two se-tenant strips of five for the RSA Tourism issue of 1993.



Namibia added a non-denominated, "standardized mail" value to its 1993 Butterflies definitive set.

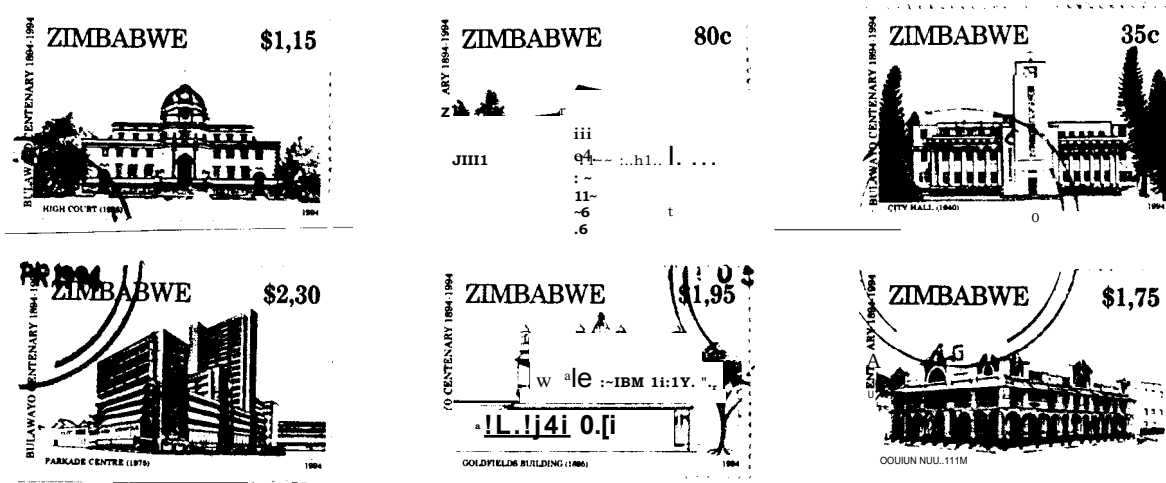
Zimbabwe issued a very handsome set of six (Fig. 13)

on

April 5, 1994, honoring the Centenary of Bulawayo: .35, .80, \$1.15, \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.30.

Until next time, please let me hear from you, Gerry.

Figure 13. Centenary of Bulawayo issue of Zimbabwe, 1994.



Society Affairs

Facts, Figures & Other Matters

William C. Brooks VI, Secretary

It has been some time since I have reported on Society members profile data. As of this writing, the following statistics indicate the number of dealers belonging to PSGSA (Table 1) and Society membership by country.

Table 1. Society Membership who are dealers by Country.

Country	Dealer Members	Per Cent
RSA	16	55.2%
USA	7	24.1%
UK	4	13.8%
Switzerland	1	3.4%
Canada	1	3.4%
TOTAL	29	

Table 2. Society members distribution by Country of residence.

Country	No. of Members	Per cent
USA	97	59.6%
RSA	25	15.4%
UK	14	8.6%
Canada	12	7.4%
Germany, Switzerland	6 (3 each)	3.6%
Botswana, Holland	4 (2 each)	2.4%
China, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Zimbabwe	5 (1 each)	3.0%
TOTAL	163	

In summary: PSGSA has 163 members in 13 countries, 59.6% (USA) & 40.4% (all other countries).

Closed Album - Tom Yazman, #9206

Founding member Bill Wallace wrote: "Tom died on May 14 after a brief illness. He was co-editor of 'The Rhodesias' feature in FORERUNNERS and authored an article on surcharging of Rhodesian mail which appeared in issue #19. He attended each and every PSGSA/RSC joint meeting in California. Tom was active in the Rhodesian Study Circle. He had especially looked forward to 'The Celebration' at PACIFIC 97. Tom will be missed by all those who knew him."

From The Archives

Tim Bartshe, Director

By now, all members should have a pretty complete and up-to-date account of the archive contents as listed in the last few issues of *Forerunners*. It has been some time since I have described the way members can avail themselves of this material, so I will outline it here. Most items can be borrowed directly by members, simply by requesting the item and paying for postage and insurance, if necessary. Specific requests for copies of material can be obtained for a charge of 10 cents per page, postpaid. Special requests for topics within my library can also be handled by the above copy method, but may take a little time to research and gather the material.

We have had some responses to the requests for copies of members collections in The Collections Archive. The two so far in hand include a lovely write-up of Swaziland from the first provisional overprinted on the Transvaal Enschede issues through the provisional decimal surcharges of the QEII definitives of 1961. Also included is a study of postal markings and postal stationery. This is a lovely 70-page collection of this generally poorly published area of Southern Africa and can serve as a monograph for anyone interested in Swaziland.

The second collection is a stunning collection of prestamp postal history of the Cape of Good Hope. Included in the world-class display are lithographs of scenes of the Cape, maps and photographs which aid in telling the story of the postal history of this area. This 250-page collection represents a life-long labor of love and is probably the finest grouping of this material in existence. Included are hundreds of covers with examples of all of the major types of handstamps including the crown post office, "TO PAY", octagonal numeral and official post handstamps.

Also available are copies of our exhibit from Ameripex which displayed all aspects of our Society's collecting interests organized by Frederick Lawrence.

The COGH collection can be obtained for \$30US and the Swaziland for \$9US, both postpaid. Any profits from sales will go to the Archive Fund which is used to acquire books and other publications for membership use. Thanks to the members who have sent in their material. I have not mentioned their name on purpose.

Members are strongly urged to submit copies of their collections and exhibits for the Collections Archive. These become extremely valuable as visual references for research purposes. Thank you, Tim.

From The Program Chair

Bob Taylor, Director

Things are moving for "The Celebration of British Africa Philately" planned for PACIFIC 97. Eager responses from societies and individuals both at home and abroad, are building the excitement. As the plans become more concrete, we will periodically update you in this column.

I will attend STaMpsHOW '94 in Pittsburgh August 18-21. I have asked for an affiliates table and plan to present a program. If any members plan to attend, please drop me a note. I would like to see old friends and meet new ones. Help at the table would be a plus. Please contact me at 674 Chelsea Dr., Sanford, NC 27330-8587.

The Votes Are In!

The winner of the "Charles Lupo Memorial Award" for Volume VII is **Ralph Meyerson** of Pennsylvania for "General Sir Redvers Buller", which appeared in issue #17 (Mar/Jun '93). Close runner-ups were "The History & Postal History of Bremersdorp Swaziland" by Werner Seeba, "Collecting Bophuthatswana" by Wilford H. Ross and "Ntingwe - A Mystery Solved" by Tony Davis. Receiving a number of votes also were "Hoofdlager - Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek" by George van den Hurk, "Selected Postmarks of Zululand" by Tony Davis and "The Julius Weil & Company, Mafeking Frankings, 1899-1912." by Frederick P. Lawrence, "Pre-Union States Fakes & Forgeries" by Robson Lowe, "New Earliest Usage of Mafeking Siege Cancel Discovered" by Frederick P. Lawrence, "Mauritius Reprints, Fakes & Forgeries" by Robson Lowe, "Mafeking Forgeries: A Rejoinder" by Frederick P. Lawrence, "Natal Barred Oval Numeral Cancels" by Werner K Seeba, "Algorithm 1: Differentiating the First Mardon Definitive Issue" by Larry Goldberg, "Bophuthatswana Forerunners" by Roy Setterfield. Thank you for voting.

Scott Standard Catalog Input

Society members provide valuation and listings technical assistance to the catalog valuation editor. This occurs in the Fall of each year in preparation of the publication of Volume I.

The areas for which we are still seeking members to provide input are: Botswana, Malawi, Natal, Nyasaland, Swaziland, Transvaal, Zambia and Zimbabwe. If you would be interested in providing input, please send the Editor a note.

PACIFIC 97 Exhibits

As part of "THE Celebration of British Africa Philately", the Organizing Committee has set a goal of a minimum of 100 frames of British Africa philatelic material to be exhibited by members of the participating societies. On behalf of "THE Celebration..." convention, the Committee has requested that PACIFIC 97 reserve at least that number of frames for exhibits by members of participating societies and that the British Africa exhibits be contiguously located in the exhibits area. At press time, the Organizing Committee was anxiously awaiting a response from PACIFIC 97.

It is not too early for exhibitors and potential exhibitors from "THE Celebration..." participating societies, who desire to show at PACIFIC 97, to start their preparations. The Federation Internationale de Philatelie (F.I.P.), which sponsors World and International Exhibitions and specifies the rules of international-level exhibiting, places two principal requirements on exhibitors who apply to exhibit at an "international." (PACIFIC 97 is an F.I.P. sponsored World Exhibition. This is the highest level of F.I.P. patronage, one level above F.I.P. sponsored International Exhibition. In current philatelic jargon, however, both F.I.P. World and International Exhibitions are usually referred to as "internationals.") First, the exhibitor must have earned a Vermeil or higher medal with the proposed exhibit at a national-level exhibition in his/her country; second, the commissioner from the exhibitor's country for the "international" must certify that the proposed exhibit meets all F.I.P. requirements and is of sufficiently high quality for exhibition at the international or world level. The Organizing Committee of the "international" then selects exhibits for competition from among all the applications received from and certified by national-level country commissioners. Until recently, it was difficult for an exhibit which had not previously been exhibited at an "international" to be accepted for first-time exhibition. However, the F.I.P. now requires that organizing committees of "internationals" reserve at least 25% of their frames for first-time exhibits. When an exhibit is first accepted for exhibition at an "international", the exhibit is allocated

to be allocated five frames at subsequent "internationals" until it wins a Large Vermeil medal. After winning its first such medal, it is allocated eight frames for all further "internationals" until it is retired from competition. Hence, all exhibits at "internationals" are either five or eight frames, unless there is not enough philatelic material in existence to fill eight frames on a specific exhibit subject. In these cases an exception for six or seven frames, instead of eight, may be granted.

Applications to exhibit at PACIFIC 97, when they become available, may be obtained from the country commissioners for the exhibition, who have not yet been named. Country commissioners to an "international" are appointed by the national level philatelic organizations which represent their countries to the F.I.P. In the US, the American Philatelic Society (A.P.S.) chooses and trains US commissioners for "internationals." Appointments are currently made by the well-known thematic exhibitor, Ms. Mary Ann Owens of Brooklyn, New York, who is Chairperson of the A.P.S. Commissioners Committee. Look for announcements of the selection of the country commissioners for PACIFIC 97 in the national philatelic press of "THE Celebration..." participating societies in the near future. In the meantime, exhibitors and potential exhibitors should direct their attention to satisfying the first of the F.I.P. requirements, winning national level Vermeil medals with their exhibits. Once an exhibit has won a national level Vermeil medal, recommendation by the country commissioner is essentially automatic. (No national level commissioner wants to "take the heat" for disqualifying an exhibit by withholding the commissioner's recommendation, unless there is exception cause. Commissioners let the "international" organizing committees appear to be the bad guys by forcing them to reject exhibits, since the number of frames requested by "recommended" exhibits is usually several times the number of frames available at the exhibitions. PACIFIC 97 should be no exception to this situation.)

Exhibits Coordinator for "THE Celebration..." is Frederick P. Lawrence, 5016 So. Kenneth Pl., Tempe, AZ 85282-7265 USA. Frederick will work with the participating societies to identify potential exhibitors or British Africa philatelic material and assist in obtaining PACIFIC 97 acceptance of their exhibits. Competition at the "international" level is extremely keen, so exhibitors should be realistic in their expectations, especially if exhibiting for the first time at that level. Several members of "THE Celebration..." participating societies have experience exhibiting at the international level and are willing to advise potential exhibitors on exhibit development and preparation. If you are interested in being placed in touch with an experienced international level exhibitor, please contact the Exhibits Coordinator.

The PACIFIC 97 organizing committee publishes an informative newsletter which covers the on-going efforts to prepare for the exhibition; it is free to anyone who requests to be added to their mailing list. Write to *PACIFIC97News*, World Philatelic Exhibition Pacific 97, Inc., Quinby Bldg., Top Floor, 650 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90017-3809. Please mention that you read about PACIFIC 97 in *Forerunners* and are planning to participate in "THE Celebration..." at the exhibition.

RSC Joins "THE Celebration..."

Bill Wallace wrote that the Rhodesia Study Circle Council has agreed to participate in "THE Celebration". The vote occurred at the RSC Conference in the UK during April last. Financial and publicity support for the event was included in their deliberations. We welcome them as full partners in this Society-sponsored event.

"THE Celebration..." Grows

Participation inquiries have recently been received from the following specialty groups: West Africa Study Circle, the Egypt Study Group and the Sudan Study Circle. This brings to twenty the number of groups and organizations that have been invited to become involved partners in "THE Celebration..."

In addition to groups and organizations, words of encouragement and support have been received from a number of individual dealers, as well as the South African Philatelic Dealers Association.

In the very near future, *THE Celebration Newsletter* first issue will appear. Each member will receive it along with their regular journal issue. Non-members desiring to be on the mailing list should be directed to write the Editor to that effect: *THE Celebration Newsletter*, P.O. Box 2698, San Bernardino, CA 92406-2698 USA.

Your Society To Sponsor "The Celebration" Specialty Auction

It has been confirmed that PSGSA will be holding a 1500-lot British Africa specialty auction at PACIFIC 97 during "THE Celebration." Member George Holschauer has kindly volunteered to be the Official Auctioneer. (George is proprietor of the respected North American firm, Colonial Stamp Co.) Lots will be required to have a minimum current catalog value of \$100US. Individuals and firms will be encouraged to submit valuable properties. Tim Bartshe will be the auction manager. Write to Tim at 13955 West 30th, Golden, CO 80401 USA.

Society Meetings

Northern California Joint Sessions with the Rhodesian Study Circle - Each January and July, or thereabouts, in the greater San Francisco area. Contact Bill Wallace, P. O. Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116.

STaMpsHOW 94 - August 18-21 - Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. PSGSA annual meeting and program. Society "Best Exhibit" Award. Presentation of "Lupo Memorial Award" for best article to appear in the Journal. Those planning to attend please contact Bob Taylor, Director of Programs, 674 Chelsea Dr., Sanford, NC 27330.

SESCAL 94 - September 30-October 2 - Los Angeles. PSGSA Fall Regional meeting and program. Society "Best Exhibit" award available. Potential presentors and exhibitors please contact Bob Taylor, Director of Programs..

PACIFIC 97 - May 29-June 8, 1997 - San Francisco. FIP World Exhibition. PSGSA Tenth Anniversary meeting; Society sponsored mini-convention - "THE Celebration of British Africa Philately"; PSGSA sponsored 1500-lot British Africa Specialty Auction; 20 specialty groups and organizations to participate. Contact Bob Taylor, Director of Programs.

Study Group Updates

Members are encouraged to establish communications with others having similar interests. This feature is available in each issue for that purpose.

Any member wishing to form a study group should send a short entry for "...Updates" to the Editor. Once formed, a group can use this feature for information releases and the like.

Larry Goldberg/US desires to form a group focusing upon anything to do with **Rhodesia UDI** and beyond, short of Zimbabwe. His address is 100 Lexington Dr., Suite 210, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089.

Society Translation Service

The following members have volunteered to provide translations on a time available basis:

* Afrikaans & German to English - **Bob Hisey**, 7337 Sparta Rd., Sebring, FL 33872

* Afrikaans & German to English - **Dr. H.U. Bantz**, 47 Van Santen Dr., Horizon View 1724, RSA

Any member wishing to be a volunteer translator, please contact the Editor and indicate languages.

The International Scene

The Reciprocal Listings Exchange

Any specialty group whose philatelic focus is British African philately is invited to participate in this information and publication exchange.

General information about a fellow specialty group, its activities, auctions and other special events, is welcomed for publication in this feature. All that is required is that PSGSA be provided the same courtesy on a reciprocal basis. Exchange of publications between participants is encouraged.

Participating groups wishing to publish information releases in the journal should take note of the submission deadlines of the 15th of January, May and September. All releases and inquiries are to be sent to the Editor, P.O. Box 2698, San Bernardino, CA 92406-2698 USA

In this installment the Listings Exchange welcomes two new participants. Read about them below.

Aerophilatelic Society of South Africa - Contact Terry Devine, P.O. Box 10001, Aston Manor 1630, RSA

Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society - Contact Peter M. Prime, Secretary, 56 Mount Way, Waverton, Cheshire CH3 7QF, England

Bechuanaland & Botswana Society - Contact Mike George, Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 108, St. Albans AS1 3AD, England

Dutch Philatelic Society of Southern Africa - Contact Secretary FVZA, Jan Stolk, P.O. Box 33223, 3005 EE Rotterdam, Holland

East Africa Study Circle - Contact Roy Dunstan, Chantry Ct., Warminster, Wilts BA12 9AL, England

Greater Basutoland/Lesotho Philatelic Study Circle - Contact Roy W. Simcox, P.O. Box 1212, Cape Town, RSA

Orange Free State Study Circle - Contact J.R. Stroud, 28 Oxford St., Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset TA8 1LQ, UK

Postmark & Postal History Society of Southern Africa - Contact Mrs. Marge Viljoen, P.O. Box 36473, Menlo Park 0102, RSA

Rhodesian Study Circle - Contact person has been changed: Keith Harrop, Membership Secy., 817 Wilmslow Road, Didsbury, Manchester M20 8RT, England

NEW: St. Helena, Ascension & Tristan Da Cunha Philatelic Society - This Society was formed in the early 1970s and has remained active ever since. There are currently over 200 members scattered around the world. Members collect almost anything and everything related to

the three islands - postal history, post cards, mint and used stamps, etc. Published quarterly is the St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan Da Cunha *Chronical* which has won several awards over the years. The quarterly provides information on many subjects of interest to the Society's members. This group is affiliated with APS, the St. Helena Heritage Society, Tristan Da Cunha Association and the Council of Philatelic Organizations. Contact J.L. Havill, Secy., 205 N. Murray Blvd., #221, Colorado Springs, CO 80916 USA

South African Collectors Society of Great Britain Contact A.R. Chilton, 56 Framfield Rd., Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2AL, England

South West Africa Stamp Study Group - Contact Hon. Secy., Mrs. Marge Viljoen, P.O. Box 36473, Menlo Park 0102, RSA

Transvaal Study Circle - Contact Secy/Treasurer, Jeff Woolgar, 132 Dale St., Chatham, Kent ME4 6QH, UK

NEW: West Africa Study Circle - Founded in 1951, WASC has 209 members scattered throughout North America, UK, Europe, Scandinavia, Japan, China, Nigeria and South Africa. The group's focus is the study of the stamps, postal stationery and postal history of the geographical area formerly known as British West Africa - St. Helena, Ascension, British occupation of Togoland and Cameroons, and the British postal agencies on Maderia, Tenerife, St. Vincent and Fernando Po. WASC holds two auctions per year; has three meetings annually; and holds a conference every other year in the UK. The group has a library and has published books and monographs. Its mainstay publication is *Cameo* which comes out twice each year. Contact Robert Nelson, President, The Garth, 6 Greenhill Road, Farnham, Surrey GU9 8JN, UK

Any reader contacting one of the above groups, please let them know you read about them in *Forerunners*

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Possible RLE Editors Meeting

Jan Stolk, Editor of the Dutch group's journal has suggested possibility of a gathering of fellow editors from the Listings Exchange participating organizations. He proposes that the get-together be part of "THE Celebration" venue at PACIFIC 97.

Individual editors are encouraged to contact Jan about such a meeting by writing to him at P.O. Box 33223, 3005 EE Rotterdam, Holland.

* * * *

The International Scene

The Reciprocal Listings Exchange

Any specialty group whose philatelic focus is British African philately is invited to participate in this information and publication exchange.

General information about a fellow specialty group, its activities, auctions and other special events, is welcomed for publication in this feature. All that is required is that PSGSA be provided the same courtesy on a reciprocal basis. Exchange of publications between participants is encouraged.

Participating groups wishing to publish information releases in the journal should take note of the submission deadlines of the 15th of January, May and September. All releases and inquiries are to be sent to the Editor, P.O. Box 2698, San Bernardino, CA 92406-2698 USA

In this installment the Listings Exchange welcomes two new participants. Read about them below.

Aerophilatelic Society of South Africa - Contact Terry Devine, P.O. Box 10001, Aston Manor 1630, RSA

Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society - Contact Peter M. Prime, Secretary, 56 Mount Way, Waverton, Cheshire CH3 7QF, England

Bechuanaland & Botswana Society - Contact Mike George, Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 108, St. Albans AS1 3AD, England

Dutch Philatelic Society of Southern Africa - Contact Secretary FVZA, Jan Stolk, P.O. Box 33223, 3005 EE Rotterdam, Holland

East Africa Study Circle - Contact Roy Dunstan, Chantry Ct., Warminster, Wilts BA12 9AL, England

Greater Basutoland/Lesotho Philatelic Study Circle - Contact Roy W. Simcox, P.O. Box 1212, Cape Town, RSA

Orange Free State Study Circle - Contact J.R. Stroud, 28 Oxford St., Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset TA8 1LQ, UK

Postmark & Postal History Society of Southern Africa - Contact Mrs. Marge Viljoen, P.O. Box 36473, Menlo Park 0102, RSA

Rhodesian Study Circle - Contact person has been changed: Keith Harrop, Membership Secy., 817 Wilmslow Road, Didsbury, Manchester M20 8RT, England

NEW: St. Helena, Ascension & Tristan Da Cunha Philatelic Society - This Society was formed in the early 1970s and has remained active ever since. There are currently over 200 members scattered around the world. Members collect almost anything and everything related to

the three islands - postal history, post cards, mint and used stamps, etc. Published quarterly is the St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan Da Cunha *Chronical* which has won several awards over the years. The quarterly provides information on many subjects of interest to the Society's members. This group is affiliated with APS, the St. Helena Heritage Society, Tristan Da Cunha Association and the Council of Philatelic Organizations. Contact J.L. Havill, Secy., 205 N. Murray Blvd., #221, Colorado Springs, CO 80916 USA

South African Collectors Society of Great Britain Contact A.R. Chilton, 56 Framfield Rd., Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2AL, England

South West Africa Stamp Study Group - Contact Hon. Secy., Mrs. Marge Viljoen, P.O. Box 36473, Menlo Park 0102, RSA

Transvaal Study Circle - Contact Secy/Treasurer, Jeff Woolgar, 132 Dale St., Chatham, Kent ME4 6QH, UK

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* * *

Events of Note

Listed below are known international events. No address or contact person is known for some of the events. Anyone who can provide such, please send to the Editor. The same holds true in the case of other events that should be listed. Also, if any reader attends one of the listed events, please consider reporting upon the experience for the Journal.

Philakorea 1994 - August 16-25 - Seoul, Korea. FIP/21st UPU Congress. Contact US Commissioner, Karol Weyna, 6122 W. 85th Place, Los Angeles, CA 90045

Bernoni 94 - October 20-22 - Benoni City Hall. Further information: Organizing Committee, Benoni 94, P.O. Box 25431, Saxonwold 2132, RSA

Aeropex 94 - November 18-20 - Adelaide, Australia. Aerophilately and Astrophilately. Contact by writing: Aeropex 94, GPO Box 954, Adelaide, Australia

Finlandia 95 - May 10-15 - Helsinki, Finland. World Exhibition. Information available from: US Commissioner, Roger Quinby, 5 Oak Tree Lane, Schenectady, NY 12309

Singapore 95 - September 1-10 - Singapore. For information: US Commissioner, Peter Iber, 9379 W. Escuda Dr., Peoria, AZ 84382

Indonesia 96 - March 21-26 - location/contact address unknown at this time.

Capex 96 - June 8-16 - Toronto, Ontario, Canada. World Exhibition. Contact: Capex '96, P.O. Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4T 2M1

Expophilex 96 - World Exhibition. Location and contact address unknown at this time.

Istanbul 96 - September 27-October 6 - Location and contact address unknown at this time. World Exhibition

Athina 96 - Location and contact address unknown at this time. World Exhibition

Norwex 97 - April 10-20 - Location and contact address unknown at this time. World Exhibition

PACIFIC 97 - May 29-June 8 - San Francisco. World Exhibition. PSGSA sponsored mini-convention "THE Celebration of British Africa Philately". 1500-lot British Africa specialty auction. Society Tenth Anniversary celebration. Contact: PACIFIC 97, Inc., Quinby Bldg., Top Floor, 650 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90017.

Moscow 97 - September - Moscow, Russia. World Exhibition. Location and contact address unknown at this time.

Israel 98 - Further details unknown at this time.

Praga 98 - Czechoslovakia. Contact address unknown. Location and contact address unknown at this time. World Exhibition

Show Reports

Wilson Wong sent in the following comments on **Hong Kong 94**: As you know, Hong Kong had a successful Regional Stamp Exhibition, Hong Kong '94, recently. There were about 150 stands of dealers and postal administration, almost as many as some of the international exhibitions. (Wilson was a member of the Organizing Committee.)

The US Commissioner, Charles J. Peterson, sent in the following report concerning **Hafnia '94**, Copenhagen, Denmark which took place January 27-30. Hafnia was the third specialized international literature exhibition held under the auspices of the FIP.

One of the more innovative aspects of the event was the fact that it was held in conjunction with "Vacation 94", this year's edition of Denmark's annual winter showcase for tourism, travel and vacation activities. It featured everything from foreign tourist board booths to artist's supplies, and included such crowd pleasers as strolling entertainers, a display of glass blowing and samples of French food.

The philatelic section occupied a relatively small corner of the exhibition hall, with the literature entries, 54 Mophil ("modern philately") exhibits of 3-5 frames each, 25 one-frame non-competitive entries from top collectors and five Court of Honor one-framers, plus an "open class" of 30 entries devoted in some manner to the theme of vacations and/or travel. Add to this a number of dealers' booths, 12 postal administration offices, several philatelic society tables and a reading room that included several hundred selected literature items from the library of the Copenhagen Philatelic Club in addition to copies of the literature class entries. The Danish PTT furnished several static displays, and there was also a Junior Corner (including a large plastic wading pool about eight inches deep in stamps, in which toddlers could play!)

Even though the Bella Center exhibition hall was almost a half-hour bus trip from the center of Copenhagen, and there was an entry fee for the show, the place was packed each day. I would estimate at least 50,000 visitors, and I am being very conservative.

Even on Friday morning (early on a work day), there was a continual stream of visitors to the frames and the reading room. (And since the exhibition hall is well-supplied with places to sit and rest, over and above the tables adjacent to the food and drink vendors, the reading room crowd was intent on checking out the

literature, not merely in taking the load off their feet.)

Of course, one of the impulses that drew non-philatelists, as well as seasoned collectors, to the frames was to mark their ballots for the Mophila entries (the winner of this class being decided by popular vote). The Danish PTT gave the voting a special incentive, by holding a drawing from the ballots in which the prize was a two-week vacation in Paris. No wonder that there were well over 20,000 votes to count, based on the final day's estimate.

This type of combined event cannot help but be good for philatelic literature, and for philately in general. It made the exhibition financially possible, and attracted and involved an enormous number of potential new collectors.

Joint Meeting Held

Members of the Rhodesian Study Circle and PSGSA met in a joint session on January 29 last. Member Bill Wallace provides the following report on the meeting: A somewhat fewer than normal number of members made the 100 mile trek from the San Francisco area to the suburban Sacramento home of Hank and Trudy Ibsen.

Attending were Paul and Joan Buechner, Graham Stott, Bill and Janice Wallace and Tom Yazman. Regrets were sent by John McChesney-Young and three RSC members.

Leading off was a discussion of plans for local participation at the PSGSA-sponsored "The Celebration of British Africa Philately" to be held at PACIFIC 97 in San Francisco, May 29-June 8, 1997. Some 15 plus philatelic organizations dedicated to British Africa have been asked to join this project.

With this mention of stamps, the ladies quickly departed for a visit to historic Folsom, a town basically unchanged from the late 19th Century (except for addition of a large State Prison.).

Graham and Bill each brought various philatelic books which were passed about. Finally the stamps were loosed upon the group. Paul showed a large collection of Rhodesia recently purchased from an east coast PSGSA member. Tom brought out portions of his Rhodesia Admirals and KGV Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. . Bill displayed a collection of Northern Rhodesia postmarks recently purchased and Hank showed parts of his extensive Africa collection. Graham had his arm twisted to show his SWA.

Paul spoke on his efforts to distinguish Rhodesia Double Head colors using UV light and Hank once again challenged the group to dispute his small Rhodesia 1/2d double head. This stamp will be taken to the RSC Conference in the UK in April for an opinion.

When the ladies returned, the eight of us set out for a

"nearby" restaurant for the now traditional Thai dinner. Ten miles later we arrived at the restaurant that will forever live in infamy. The quantity of food, service and price will not soon be forgotten (nor forgiven) by those who attended.

Graham has volunteered to host the next meeting in Dublin, California in six months time. For further information on Northern California joint meetings, please contact Bill Wallace, P.O. Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116 USA.

When Visiting Denmark

The museum of the Danish Postal Administration contains many historical and philatelic archives. Exhibits include uniforms, philately, an old postmark machine to name just a few things to be seen. The museum is located at Valkendorfsgade 9 in downtown Copenhagen.

Philatelic Library Being Established

Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, Florida, is establishing a philatelic library with a donation from philatelic author Herman "Pat" Herst.

The gift will provide space for donations of books that may be used by library visitors. David G. Phillips Publishing Co. is donating copies of the books presently available from his company.

Collectors interested in donating better-grade books or cash bequests to help the library may contact the University Librarian, William Miller, by writing him at the Florida Atlantic University Library, Box 3092, Boca Raton, FL 33431.

The Auction Corner

As space permits, the Journal will highlight selections from the auctions of its advertizers.

Colonial Stamp Company's June 23rd auction contained the following selected items [SC (SG)] of interest to the collector of greater southern Africa material: CGH 3 var (5b), Natal 2 (5), New Republic 20 (27), Northern Rhodesia 1948 Silver Wedding lower right plate number blocks, Nyasaland Protectorate 1-10 (72-81), ORC 52j (121a), Rhodesia 19 (13) & 74 (92), South Africa 16a (17a), Swaziland 8 (9), Transvaal 63e (103a) and Zululand Yvert 7 & 8. Information concerning future auctions: Colonial Stamp Co., 5757 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90036-5816 USA. Phone (213) 933-9435, FAX (213) 939-9930. Let them know you read about them in *Forerunners*.

The Classifieds

The ad submission deadlines to the Editor 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. Members placing ads are requested to notify the Editor when they wish their entry to be withdrawn.**
- Ads may be run by individuals not belonging to the Society. The commercial ad rates apply in these cases.
- The rate schedule for commercial ads (exclusive of the inside cover page and the inside and back cover pages) are as follows:

<u>Ad Size</u>	<u>Single Issue Rate</u>	<u>Annual Rate</u>
1/8 page	\$10	\$25
1/4 page	\$15	\$40
1/3 page	\$20	\$50
1/2 page	\$30	\$75
full page	\$45	\$120

- Rates for the inside front cover and inside/outside back cover pages are as follows:

<u>Ad Size</u>	<u>Single Issue Rate</u>	<u>Annual Rate</u>
1/2 page	\$45	\$120
full page	\$75	\$200

- The rate for small word ads per column line (45 characters) is a flat amount of \$1US per line.
- The annual ad rates in the first rate schedule apply to placements in the Society's Mail Bid Auction Catalog. The submission deadline for the catalog is 1 June each year.

Ad payment options:

#1 - US\$ denominated instruments payable to "PSGSA", drawn on a US Bank.

#2 - Pound Sterling cheques at current exchange rates, as per published by banks in local area, e.g., Barclay's. **PLEASE LEAVE PAYEE BLANK** if choosing this payment option. Add a 15% premium with this option to cover bank service fees.

- Payment must accompany ad copy and be mailed directly to the Editor, P.O. Box 2698, San Bernardino, CA 92406-2698 USA. Phone/FAX (909) 882-3946.

WANTED. 1/ GNUS (Scott #43/SG #48). I am studying issue I and issue II. I am interested in acquiring material, borrowing material, or any information or photocopies that may be available - especially issue II. Please contact me if you can help. Morgan T. Farrell, P.O. Box 1064, Hamilton, MT 59840 (V8N2)

PRIVATE TREATY SALE: Swaziland 1933 KGV definitive issue (SG 11-20) unmounted mint - \$230. Also, **Swaziland Forerunners Wanted.** Franco Frescura, P.O. Box 5604, Walmer, 6065 RSA (V8N2)

WANTED: British Central Africa/Nyasaland - specifically the Internal Postage Issue of 1898 and 1899 USED, both imperforate and perforate, Setting II with control numbers (Scott #s 58 & 59/SG #s 55B, 56, 57 & 57A). Attempting to reconstruct Setting II of the Internal Postage issue. Other BCA and Nyasaland material also needed. Ralph Johnstone, addresses: mid-October to mid-April, Box 1624, Apache Junction, AZ 85217-1624 USA, phone 602-983-0446 or from mid-April to midOctober at, 3240-38 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6T 1J3, phone 403-440-3180 (V7N3)

Looking for: Swaziland, Basutoland & Transkei Postal History prior to 1930. Offers may be sent to: Steven Gardiner, 16 Barrydale Road, P.O. Box 15294, Miramar 6070, RSA (V8N1)

Seeking: The fruitful culmination of my Jipex study has progressed down to "ROBERTSON" as in Robertson Stamp Co. If anyone has or knows of an old but not to valuable cover with a Robertson cancel (CGH province), a more modern one as well, write Anita Beach, P.O. Box 15481, Cincinnati, OH 45215 (V8N1)

South African Charity Kiloware on or off paper, modern covers and stationery, postmarks and other items available. Write to Peter Whitmore, P.O. Box 47118, Greyville 4023, RSA (V8N1)

Back-of-the Book Editor(s) needed for FORERUNNERS. Those interested please send proposal, including name for the feature to the Editor. Maximum space available 2-3 pages per issue. Can be a "Team Effort". Editorial assistance always available.

South African Philatelist Loan Needed. Need SAP issues April 1983 through December 1991. will photocopy select information and return quickly. I will happily reimburse postage. Larry Standridge, PSGSA # 9203. Call (409) 564-3584 evenings and (409) 560-1441 days. (V7N2)

Journal Index Needed. Contact the Editor.

Rhodesian 'Independence' Overprints Sought: Overprint varieties, stamp constant varieties, printer's errors, etc., strongly desired. Also covers franked with this issue. Buy or trade. Larry Goldberg, 100 Lexington Dr., Suite 210, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089 (V7N2)

For Sale: Continuing to break-up a very extensive British Africa collection that is mostly complete through KGV. Send your want list to Tim Bartshe, 13955 West 30th St., Golden, CO 80401 USA (V4N3)

For Sale: BAKKERS EXPRESS locals of 1887, unused. Pretoria id, Te Betalen 112d, \$10 each. Blocks available. Dr. Victor Berkovich, 3644 Suite D, Chamblee-Tucker Road, Chamblee, GA 30341 (V7N2)

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

Join the American Philatelic Society. Membership information, benefits and application available by writing APS, P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803 USA

South African Air Force Museum Commemorative Covers. To raise funds, the Museum has issued a series of covers commemorating SAAF events in both world wars and about current squadrons and units of the Air Force. The cacheted covers are very attractive. Price list and order form available by writing SAAF Museum, AFB Swartkop, P.O. Valhalla 1037, RSA

Postal Orders/Postal Notes Sought. Want to purchase all countries, all reigns, any condition, single items or quantities. Jack Harwood, P.O. Box 32015-Midtown Station, Sarasota, FL 34239 USA (V7N2)

Town Postmarks Desired. Wanted for Rhodesia 1890-1980. Also any "back-of-the-book" items. Contact William R. Wallace, P.O. Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116 USA

Join PFSA (Philatelic Federation for Southern Africa). Society members are allowed to enter South African national exhibitions. Use of Stamp Expertising Committee. Reduced subscription rate for the SA Philatelist. Additional information from PFSA, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg 2000, RSA

Specimen Close-out! I am disposing of my "SPECIMEN" collection of the Commonwealth. It contains quite a bit of British Africa material; also Seychelles, Solomon Is., etc. Syl Cl Tully, RD 1, Box 3060, Hyde Park, VT 05655 (V7N3)

PSGSA Membership Recruitment Drive for 1994. Applications available from the Editor or any International Representative.

The Trading Box

This service is reserved for members who: (1) have greater southern Africa items they would like to trade for material of any kind; (2) have material of any kind they would like to trade for greater southern Africa material; and (3) have greater southern Africa material they would like to trade for same. In other words, an ad placed in The Trading Box must either include greater southern African material one is looking for, or greater southern Africa material one wishes to trade away for something else. Ads herein run indefinitely until withdrawn by the member. -----

-----Want to trade for **Bophuthatswana used**, on or off cover, including revenues and postal stationery. Have all Homelands used, some mint and older general world-wide. Will Ross, 6456 Woodley Ave., Van Nuys, CA 91406 USA -----

----Want to trade for **covers from/to/through Mafeking**, 1885-present. Frederick P. Lawrence, 5016 South Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282 USA -----

-----Want to trade for **postal orders and postal notes** of all countries, reigns, any condition, single or quantities. Have philatelic material of all sorts for exchange. Jack Harwood, P.O. 32015-Midtown Station, Sarasota, FL 34239 USA -----

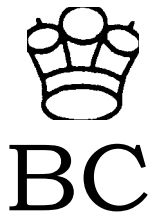
-----Wish to trade for **Rhodesian 'Independence' Overprints**, including overprint varieties, stamp constant varieties, printer's errors, etc., strongly desired. Also covers franked with this issue. Larry Goldberg, 100 Lexington Dr., Suite 210, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089 USA

Bophuthatswana Used Wanted. On or off cover, including revenues and postal stationery. Will Ross, 6456 Woodley Ave., Van Nuys, CA 91406 (V7N2)

Wanting to Buy: Covers to/from or through Mafeking, 1885-present. Frederick P. Lawrence, 5016 So. Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282 USA (V6N1)

Wanted: Postal stationery of SWA pre-1961. Send offers to J. Stolk, P.O. Box 33223, 3005 EE Rotterdam, Holland (V7N2)

Royal Tour Material Wanted: Covers and cards with special cancel "1925 ROYAL TOUR/KONINKLIKE TOER" (visit of Edward, Prince of Wales). Send photocopy with price to: George T. Guzzio, 134 Berkely P1., Brooklyn, NY 11217 (V7N3)



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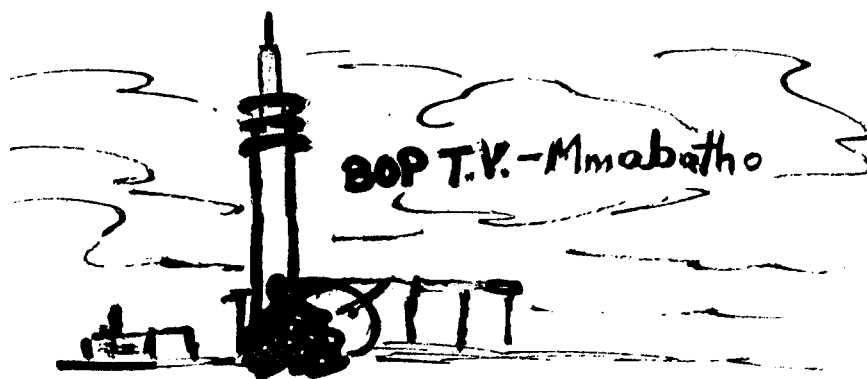
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383	S	9(10a)	**, 4d org-yel & sage gm, top marg copy cen BL, f.	12.75(7.5)	\$4.00
384	S	11(12)	U, vert strip of 3 on piece w/ partial Thabanchu dcds used in 1918, late useage for this ORC cancel, vf.		\$3.00
385	S	17var(18va)	U, Yd KGV coil pf 14 hor w/join, SACC states " Paper joins exist on all coil stamps and are very much sought after by specialists.(+150%)", unpriced used, f-vf.		\$10.00

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