



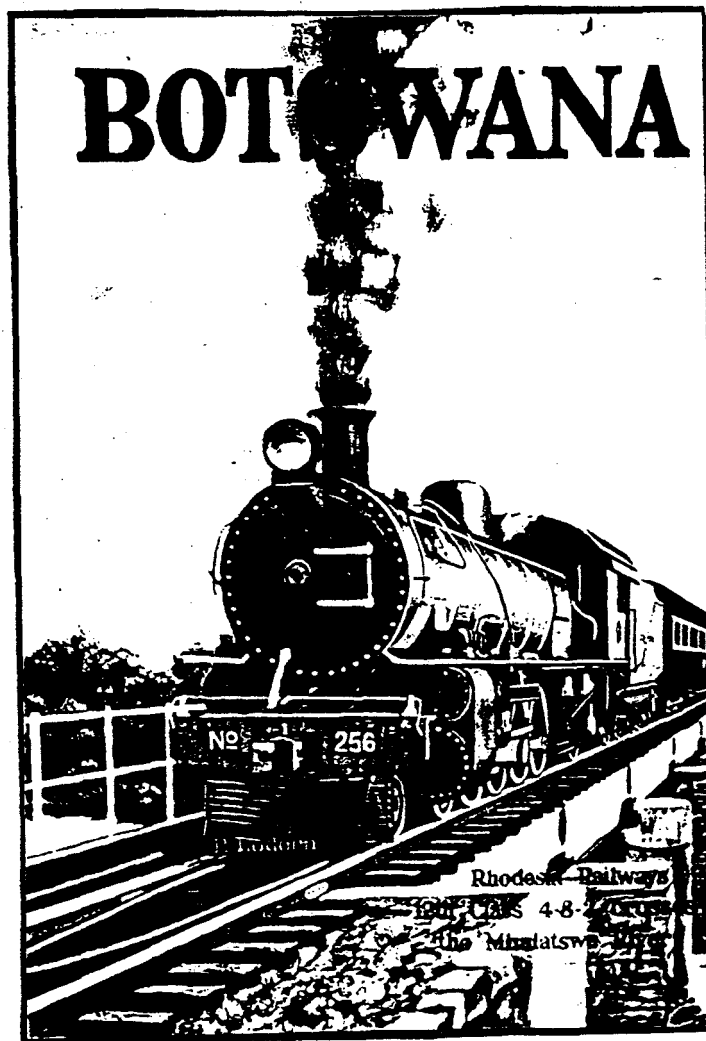
# \*\*\*\*\****FORERUNNERS***

Journal Of The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa

*Affiliated with The American Philatelic Society & Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa*

Volume XII, Number 2, Whole #33

Nov 1998/Feb 1999

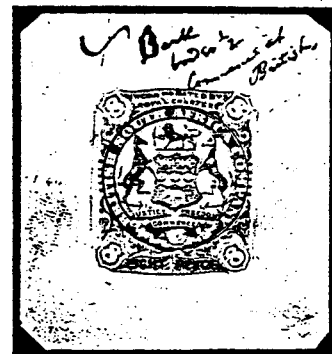
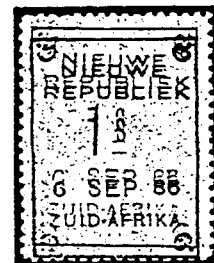
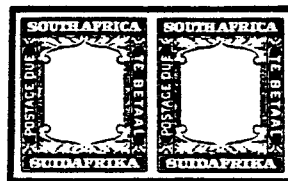
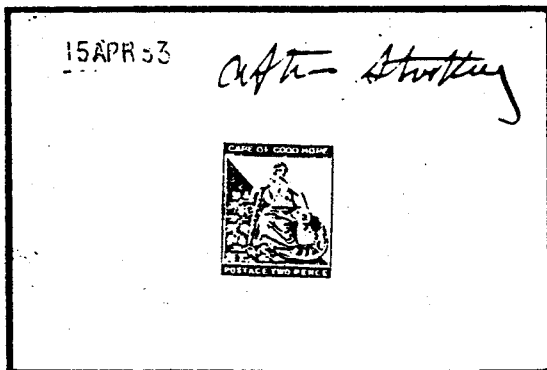


## 25 Years of Railways in Botswana, 1991

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- \* Mail Addressed To Stellaland/Bechuanaland
- \* The Barred Circle Numeral Cancellor of 1873
- \* News of the Membership
- \* Works in Progress
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- \* The Boer Republics
- \* **Modern Times** (New Feature)
- \* Postage Dues
- \* The Rhodesias
- \* **SWA/Namibia** (New Feature)
- \* Zulu Notes
- \* Cover With A Story
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- \* Back of YOUR Book
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The following 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 how it operates is printed in the "Question & Answer" section. Members desiring to serve on the Panel are to contact the Editor. *For areas not listed below, forward inquiries to Journal Editor.*

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**\*\*\*FORERUNNERS** ISSN 1076-2612 Vol. XII, No. 2, Whole #33, Nov 98/Feb 99  
 Silver-Bronze at ILSAPEX 98 & PACIFIC 97, Vermeil/Certificate of Merit at OKPEX 96 and CHICAGOPEX 96, Large Silver at New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition, Silver awards at STaMpsHOW 96, CAPEX 96 [Canada], WAPEX 93 [Australia], HAFNIA 94 [Denmark], and Silver Bronze at ESPAMER 96 [Spain], SINGAPORE 95 and PHILAKOREA.

## FEATURE ARTICLES

**25 Years of Railways in Botswana, 1991 Peter Lodoen, Botswana.** For the train enthusiast, this will be an enjoyable read by the designer of the 1991 train series issued the postal authorities of Botswana. Detail is provided on various locomotive types used by the railway of Botswana... **49**

**An Example of Mail addressed to Stellaland/Bechuanaland Dr. Alan Drysdall, FRPSL, England.** This article first appeared in *The London Philatelist*. Our President brings it to our attention in that it provides definitive rate information of special importance to postal historians. The article's focus is a particularly attractive cover addressed to a trooper in the Bechuanaland Border Police in Stellaland, posted from Ireland. Great detail is provided regarding the rates, their revisions, route and method of transportation as per markings appearing on the illustrated cover. . . **50**

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Membership in the Society *is* available at the following rates: *surface worldwide* - \$25US, *1st Class North America* - \$30US *Europe air mail* - \$38US and *Pacific/Africa air mail* - \$40US. Payment options: (1) draft **drawn on a US bank**, payable to "PSGSA"; (2) Sterling bank drafts at current exchange equivalent **with "payee" left blank**, or (3) \$US, Rands, Sterling, Dmark currency, **sent via registered mail**, using current exchange rates at a local major bank. Membership fees are to mailed directly to the Society Treasurer, Mr. Robert W. Hisey, 7227 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872 USA.

Information concerning the Society, its services and benefits, is available from any of the PSGSA International Representatives listed on the previous page.

PSGSA holds an **annual mail auction**, open to members and non-members alike, both as vendors and bidders. Catalogs normally become available during July-August each year. For further information, contact R. Timothy Bartshe, Auction Manager, 13955 West 30th Ave., Golden, CO 80401 USA, FAX: 303-987-8671 or [E-mail: timbartshe@aol.com](mailto:timbartshe@aol.com).

(ALL ADDRESS CHANGES TO BE SENT TO THE TREASURER as above.)

## Editorial Notes

Bill Brooks, Editor & Founder

With this issue we see the inauguration of **two more specialty columns**. The first one focuses on the philately of **South West Africa/Namibia**, ably edited by our International Representative for Africa, Dr. H.U. "Ulli Bantz." The second column, **"Modern Times"**, is the handiwork of long time member, Will Ross, who is an administrative law judge by profession with a penchant for writing in a conversational style. Will is presently serving as our Elections Chair. On behalf of myself, coeditor Peter Thy, and the readership, we welcome the wonderful work of these two new regular contributors to each issue of the Journal. And, speaking of readers, both Ulli and Will, are asking for your reactions and comments, as well as entries for future installments. Please read their lead-in comments.

\*\*\*

Your journal was recently honored at **ILSAPEX 98** where it received a **Silver-Bronze** in the international literature competition held during this FIP sponsored event.

\*\*\*

Response has been good thus far in the receipt of lists for the **British Africa Bibliography Project**. Sources and types of listings include library holdings lists from our sister societies, as well as individual members, significant British Africa auction catalogs, books encyclopedias, occasional papers and monographs. I wish to encourage readers to send in listings of their literature holdings. Your assistance will support the Society in achieving its goal of providing the general collecting community with a comprehensive reference reading list for the British Africa area.

For the sake of economy, we will only reference the publications of sister society journals and cumulative indices as single line entries in the bibliography. The user of the bibliography will be asked to contact individual specialty groups to obtain detailed content information contained in their regular publications. The exception to

this general rule involves what are considered to be the periodic seminal article which appears, every now and then, in a specialty group journal' and, which is considered "a must read" for those getting into a particular area. Lists of these seminal pieces are also requested. Send your entries for the bibliography to yours truly.

The Society's one area of deficit in the publication area is the production of a **journal cumulative index** for *Forerunners*. Are there one or more readers who would be interested in taking this worthy effort on? Assistance and guidance will be available from the Publications Program Committee. This can be a team effort if two or more of you step forward with an interest. Let me hear from you.

\*\*\*

In the previous issue we saw the inaugural installment of "A **Favorite Philatelic Item**". As I wrote at that time, each one of us must have at least one or two items we call "philatelic favorites" in our individual collections. Further, it occurred to me that it would be an enjoyable experience to share these favorites with one another. Now, as of this writing, no "favorites" from the collections of readers have yet been received. I have only one more "favorite" in my own collection which appears in this issue's installment; then the archives for this column will be empty. Whether we see the continuance of this feature now depends upon readers answering the clarion call - **HOW ABOUT YOU**!

**Reporters needed for "The International Scene"**. Every now and then I run across an item in the philatelic press here in the United States that would be of interest to our readers. A recent example was an entry in *The American Philatelist* titled "Namibian Issues Blacklisted". To capture more of these important newsworthy items for members, I am asking readers to send in clippings appearing in the

philatelic press and magazines that they receive. In North America we have source examples such as the *American Philatelist (AP)*, *Canadian Stamp News*, *Lynns*, *Stamp Collector*, *Scott's Stamp Monthly*, *Stamps Magazine*, *Mekeel's* and *Global Stamp News*.

In other geographic areas where we have members, there are similar publications which, I am sure, contain releases that would be of interest to North American readers' examples include: *The South*

*African Philatelist*, *Gibbons Monthly* and *The London Philatelist*.

Then there is the non-English language philatelic press in countries where we have members, e.g., the Netherlands, Germany, Norway, Japan, Thailand. Readers in these countries are encouraged to send the translated text to me in order to publish in the Journal.

Since I only receive AP, I am certain that relevant items of import have appeared in the others from time-to-time that would have been of interest to our international readership. Therefore, I am asking each of you to keep an eye out for newsworthy items appearing elsewhere for publication in "The International Scene". Make certain to include the source, date of issue and page number(s) so that proper credit may be given.

• \* \*

This issue's "The Market Place" contains a one-time request from a South African gentleman to **exchange southern Africa issues for USA stamps** - US members do us proud and help the man out. A second new entry comes from a non-member regarding the issues of the Homelands. Readers should keep in mind the productive value of using "The Market Place" for buying, selling or trading. Your free member adlet will run for three consecutive issues - why not take advantage of this free membership service.

• \* \*

Elsewhere in this issue we see the **first time appearance** of an advertisement from the Werner Zielniewicz firm of Germany dealing in stamps and catalogs. Advertising dollars underwrite journal production costs. When patronizing any of our advertisers, please mention that you saw their ad in *Forerunners*.

• \* \*

Over the years, the **Transvaal Study Circle (TSC)** has been very supportive of the Society and its activities. In this issue we reciprocate by publishing their announcement of **available TSC publications**. For those of you new to British Africa philately, these are some of the most scholarly works in the pre-Union States field.

• \* \*

In the "**News of the Membership**" arena, I need for members to send in information for the *Honor Roll* feature - exhibiting and other awards received, significant achievements such judging assignments and/or assuming a position in organized philately, i.e., election to Board of Officers. On a more sorrowful note, we regret the passing of long time member and acknowledged New Republic scholar, Dr. Jonkers - see detailed announcement under the heading *Closed Album*.

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# FEATURE ARTICLES

Receipt of articles is accepted on an ongoing basis. The individual issue submission deadlines are the 15<sup>th</sup> of January (Mar/Jun issue), May 15<sup>th</sup> (Jul/Oct issue) and September 15<sup>th</sup> (Nov/Feb issue). Articles are to be submitted in double-spaced, typewritten form. Maximum length should be held to five pages, not including illustrations. Lengthier works should be submitted in serialized form. Each illustration must be titled and properly referenced in the text. Authors are encouraged to include references, footnotes and a list of suggested readings for readers who are interested in pursuing the subject of the article further.

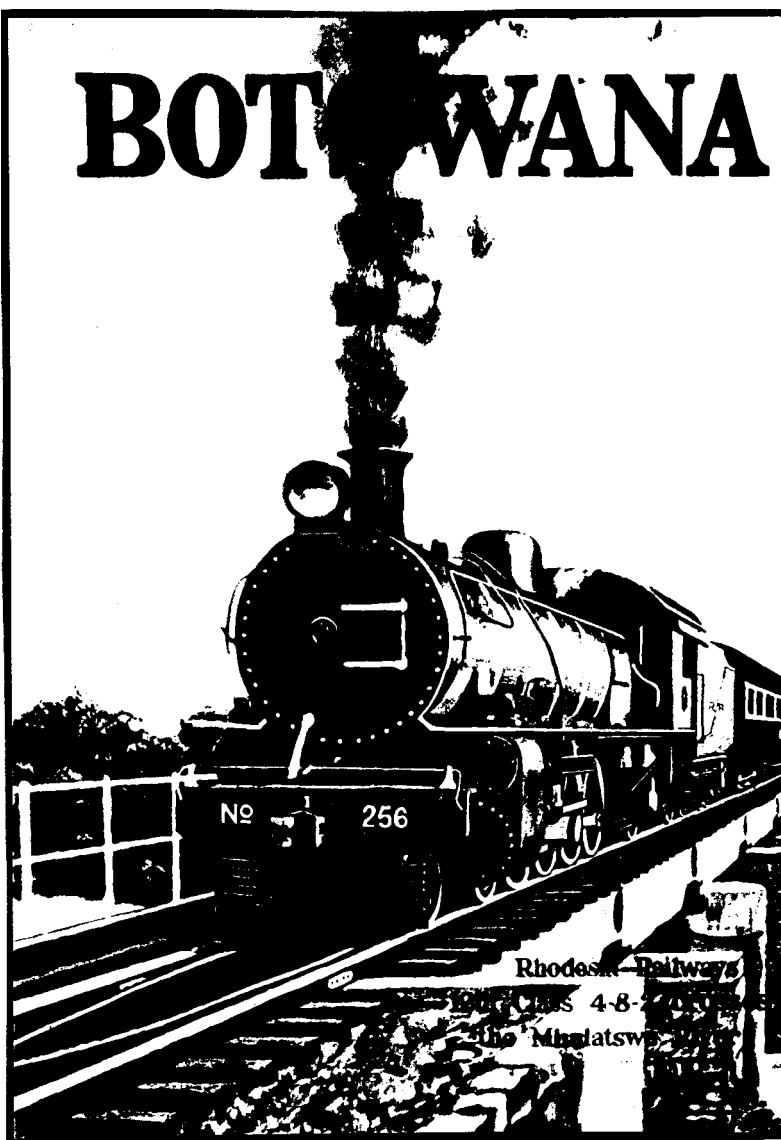
Whenever possible, black/white photographs of covers and/or stamps are recommended for illustration purposes. In the case of photocopies, they need to be the clearest copy possible. Photocopied illustrations should show a black border around covers and individual stamps. Illustrations which copy poorly will be excluded by the Editor. Originals of charts, graphs and tables are preferred.

## 25 Years of Railways in Botswana, 1991

Peter Lodoen, Botswana

For many years a steam locomotive numbered 256 stood at Gaborone Station. Though it was never fired up, No. 256 was well cared for and eventually fenced-in by the Botswana Railways authorities. A bronze-and-red plaque toward the forward end of the locomotive's great boiler identified it as belonging to the motive stock of the former Rhodesia Railways. A bit of research turned up the information that No. 256 was a 12th-class 4-8-2, which, along with its "sister ship" No 255, worked from 1940 to 1964 along the so-called southern line that ran through the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Old No. 256, proud and ageless in its retirement, and highly visible to the public, seemed an obvious choice to be portrayed on a Botswana postage stamp. But the locomotive turned out to be the sticking point in the proposed issue of a 1991 trains series.



worked in Bechuanaland. The museum itself by far surpassed my expectations (through the Waverly Hotel, where I stayed, fell considerably short).

The real excitement of the trip was my early morning visit to the locomotive sheds, where an impressive row of steam-and-smoke breathing Garratts were being stoked up for the day's work. One of them, a 15th class 4-6-4 + 4-6-4 numbered 421, was to haul the mid-day passenger train from Bulawayo to the Botswana border. This information I gathered from the station master, who suggested I ask the driver for a lift. I did, and was warmly welcomed aboard by the driver and fireman, who took me for a ride on the footplate that would surpass the greatest dream of any rail enthusiast. An identical 15th class, No. 352, still stands on a display at the Francistown Station.

Approached by postal authorities to design a four stamp railway set, I began research, consultation and consideration. The Botswana Postal Services kindly sent me to the Raylton Museum in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, there to view the various locomotive types that had

Another type of old Rhodesia locomotive continues to work in Botswana. It is a 19th-class that hauls ore for the Bamangwato concessions Ltd. mines. I took a further trip to Selebi-Phikwe to photograph the 4-8-2 steam engines, still painted in red-and-black



livery with BCL in white on their long torpedo tenders.

Three choices for an upcoming stamp issue thus seemed set: a 12th-class, a 15th-class and a 19th-class from the Rhodesia Railways days. In more recent times, two additional locomotive types were seen on Botswana rails. Diesels of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, in green-and-yellow livery, worked from 1980 to 1987, and were replaced by Botswanan Railways' own blue, black and white diesel-electric engine. The stamp issue designs were thus decided, with the mile-long Garratt being headed for the first day cover.

I worked hard pointing piston valves and drive wheel spokes with fine brushes and finally I submitted the designs to the stamp selection committee. I added, by request, a miniature sheet worked out to the smallest detail, placing two stamps to the northwest of the long Mafeking to Bulawayo line, and two stamps to the southeast. I was pleased with my first full set of stamp designs.

The stamp selection committee was also pleased, except for one important detail. Longtime Francistown resident, the Honorable Jimmy Haskins, then a committee member, was so enamored of the Rhodesia Railways 10th-class 4-8-2, for five decades the workhorse of the Bechuanaland rails, that he insisted it be included in the stamp set. The issue was thus delayed, and before the matter could be resolved, Mr. Haskins had to undergo a serious operation in Johannesburg. As 1991 moved on towards 1992 his health continued to deteriorate until, at last, the great rail fan and philatelist, and provider of hardware and building materials to the nation, passed on.

The train issue was never to be printed as I had designed it, though the designs did not definitively die away. Four of the designs would eventually be resurrected, but those are stories for another time.

## An Example Of Mail Addressed To Stellaland/Bechuanaland

Dr. Alan Drysdall, FRPSL, England

*Editorial Note: This article by long-time Society member, Dr. Drysdall, first appeared in the December 1998 issue of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, 107:347. It was referred to FORERUNNERS by our President, Frederick Lawrence, Ph.D., in that it provides definitive rate information of special importance to postal historians. Readers are encouraged to send copies of articles appearing elsewhere which would be of interest to our readers. Full credit will be given to both author and publication in these cases.*

Illustrated below is a particularly attractive cover addressed to a trooper in the Bechuanaland Border Police in Stellaland. The letter was posted in Ballymena, Ireland, where the franking was cancelled with a duplex-type datestamp in combination with a barred-diamond canceller coded "55". The date, unfortunately, is unreadable, but the backstamps record that the letter reached Cape

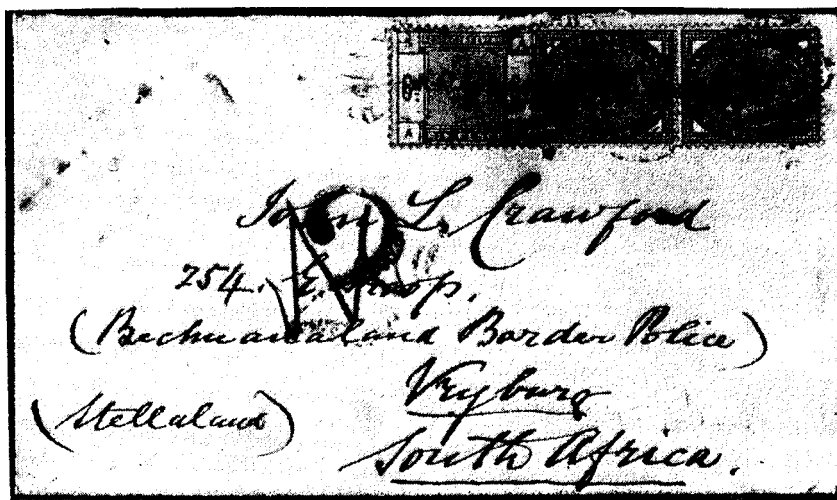
Town on "MR 31/86" and

therefore have been carried aboard the Union Liner *Tartar*, which sailed on 11 March 1886, called at Madiera on the 16th and reached Cape Town on the 31st. It was therefore posted on 9 or 10 March 1886.

British Bechuanaland, which incorporated Stellaland, came into existence - following the Warren Expedition - on 30 September 1885. The Bechuanaland Border Police, under the command of Colonel Carrington, were the successors of Warren's force.

Cape stamps overprinted for use in British Bechuanaland were placed

**Illustration.** Cover addressed to a trooper in the Bechuanaland Border Police, to sail on 1 December



1885, and a postal convention with Cape Colony resulted in the introduction of revised postal charges with effect from the same date. The table of rates reproduced by Jurgens\* shows that they were based on those of Cape Colony plus an additional amount that was credited to British Bechuanaland. Thus, a letter addressed to the UK had to be prepaid at

the 8d per half-ounce rate, of which 6d was credited to Cape Colony. A letter from the UK could only be prepaid to Cape Colony - 6d per half ounce - and the addressee in Bechuanaland was required to pay 2d on receipt. The reciprocal rate was introduced in the UK with effect from 1 January 1886, from which date the sender could prepay a letter addressed to British Bechuanaland at the 8d per half-ounce rate. (The charges on unpaid and insufficiently paid mail from the UK were distributed in a similar manner, the Cape GPO receiving the amount of the deficiency on the basis of a charge of 6d per half ounce plus a fine of 6d, and Bechuanaland 2d per half ounce.)

Bearing in mind that this letter was posted in early March 1886, little more than two months after the reciprocal rate had been introduced in the UK, the "2d" accountancy mark (in red) must have been struck in Cape Town to record the amount due to the Bechuanaland. It was subsequently crossed out - possibly at Vryburg - presumably in order to ensure that the addressee was not charged, as of course he would have been in the case of a letter prepaid only to Cape Colony. (The

last such letters posted before the introduction of the reciprocal rate would have reached Vryburg only in late January or early February 1886.)

\* A.A. Jurgens. *The Bechuanaland: A Brief History of the Countries and Their Postal Services 1836-1895*, RPSL, London, 1945.

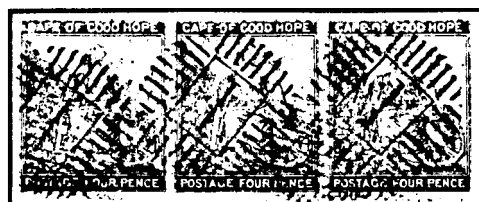
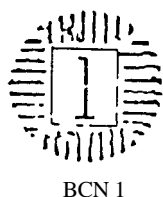
## The Barred Circle Numeral Cancellor of 1873

. Werner K. Seeba, Germany

In the early 1870s, diamonds were found in the northeastern Cape ( Griqualand West) and Orange Free State. At the same time, gold was discovered in the eastern and northern Transvaal. These discoveries obviously had an impact upon the general South African economy including the influx of a great number of fortune hunters who came from around the world to try their luck. They travelled many dusty roads to work on and below the ground of South Africa.

Mail/passenger coaches started running regularly from the coast to the inland. In 1873 the little barred circle numeral (BCN) canceller [Goldblatt BCN 1] (Fig. A) came into use in the Cape Town GPO to cancel mail received from the inland, Orange Free State (OFS) and Transvaal/ZAR.

Figure A. Barred circle numeral canceller used at the Cape Town GPO, 1873.



The first recorded use of July 10, 1873 is illustrated by the cover in Figure B. (Jurgens and Goldblatt recorded use from 1874 on.)

Figure B. Cover showing first recorded use of the 1873 BCN canceller.

The design consists of a numeral about 8mm high, enclosed in a square rectangular box measuring about 9 x 10mm. The square is surrounded by two groups of parallel lines set at right angles to one another and emanating from the four sides. These lines form a distinctive circular pattern.

The letters from the inland areas were franked with additional Cape stamps, to pay the postage fee to the Cape, to Europe and other places in the world. The greater post offices in the OFS and in the ZAR/Transvaal kept a little stock of Cape stamps.

In the early years, there was a mail contract between the OFS, ZAR and the Cape. Through this arrangement, an annual payment was due to both countries for certain privileges in connection with the conveyance of mail through these areas. This was paid in mint Cape stamps, mostly the 4d value. From 1874 on, the 5/- value was used for parcels and the like.

Based upon available data, it appears that the numeral "1" was in use for a five year period, the latest recorded usage being 12 December 1878 in Swellendam.

The numeral "2" cancel was used in Rosebank, Cape Town (Fig. C).

Figure C. BCN numeral "2" cancel used at Rosebank.

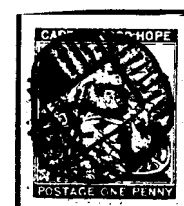
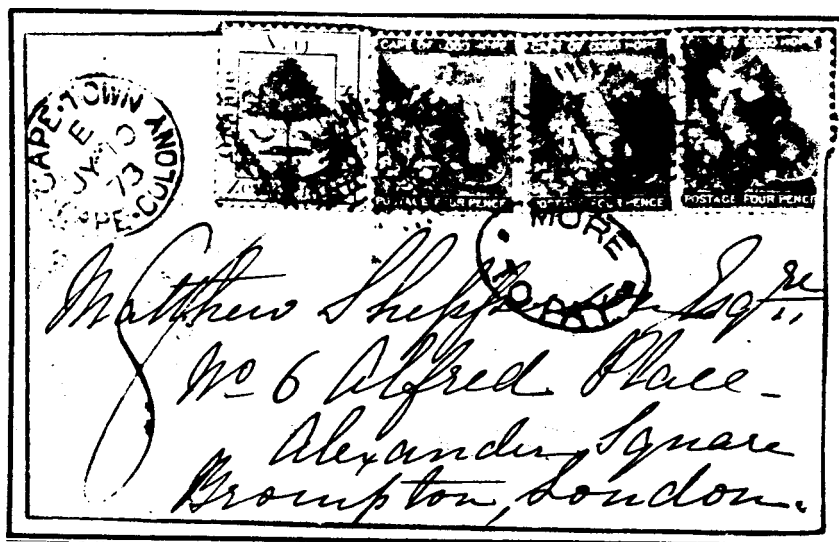
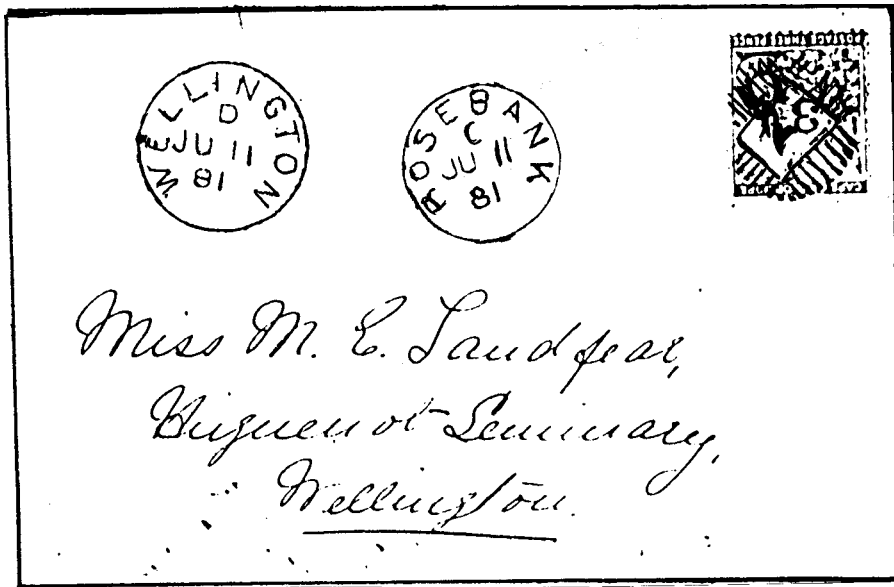


Figure D illustrates a proving cover showing the BCN numeral "2" cancel, dated "JU 11 1881", from Rosebank to Wellington, Cape.

Rosebank is now a residential suburb of Cape Town, situated between Mowbray and Rondebosch. From early settlement times up to 1913, Rosebank belonged to the magisterial district of Wynberg and was part of the municipality of Rondebosch.

The first Deputy Postmaster for Rosebank was appointed on May 1, 1877 and opened a sub-post at that time. It is possible that the BCN "2" canceller



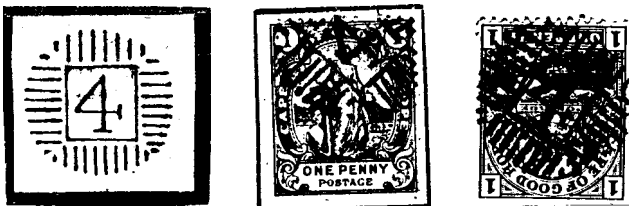
**Figure D.** Proving cover showing use of BCN "2" cancel.

Riebeeck West is a small village in the district of Malmesbury, situated at the foot of the Riebeeck-Kastell Mountain. The community was founded in 1858 by the church and named after Jan van Riebeeck. The nearby farm of Ongegund at Boplass was the birthplace of Gen. J.C. Smuts (Fig. F). Close by at the Allesverloren Farm, Dr. D.F. Malan was born. Both men are former prime ministers of South Africa. The Riebeeck West postal agency was opened during 1862, possibly in a store. A postmaster was appointed in 1880. It has been speculated that "4" was used during the 1897-1905 period. However, covers from 1897 on show the same office used the common triangular defacer to cancel the stamps. In addition, the old double arc place-date mark was also applied. The question of the hour concerns where the BCN "4" used

was used at that time. However, there is a question as to where this cancel was used during the 1873-1877 period.

BCN "3" has never been seen or recorded and it is therefore unidentified as to use. One speculation is that "3" was used at a very small country postal agency or internal at Grahams Town or the Cape Town GPO.

It is in Reibeek West, Cape, that we see the use of BCN "4" (Fig. E).

**Figure E.** BCN "4" used at Riebeeck West.

during the 1873-1897 period.

#### References

*The South African Philatelist*, April, 1964

SESA, 1973

*Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope*, Robert Goldblatt, 1983

Various auction catalogues and collections

**Figure F.** Boplaas - General Smuts' birthplace at Riebeeck West (1949)



## ALLAN RAW PHILATELICS

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### *Dialogues & Updates*

*Dialogues*. .. provides readers with the opportunity to share their reactions to feature articles appearing in this journal. Updates to published information are encouraged. Comments and updates are to be sent directly to the Editor. A copy will be sent to the original author for a response before publication herein. Corrections from authors also appear in this feature.

Norman Kilpatrick, wrote in some time ago regarding Will Ross's "Boph Around The Clock" which appeared in Whole Number 20 (Mar/Jun '94), pages 32-36: The article in question illustrated properly posted covers from Bophuthatswana on pages 29, 33, 34 and 35. However, pages 32 and 33 contained illustrations of covers using South African stamps with Bop stamps that are not both postally valid at the place cancelled

The Bop postcard with a Rustenburg cancel also is not a valid use of the card, since that town, which I visited in 1984, was never part of Bophuthatswana! Note the cancel does not touch the imprinted "stamp".

This is exactly how Bophuthatswana authorities handled a card I sent to my South African address in 1984, using a revenue to frank the card, which I purchased at the main post office in Mmabatho.

Obviously, the Bop (and South African) authorities try to be helpful, and let things through the mails that technically should not be allowed to go. In America we have examples of mistakes such as TB stamps or Christmas seals being used for postage and going through without detection, as most collectors know.

I have been told by all concerned that mixed frankings are NOT postally valid in either the (former) Homelands or in the Republic of South Africa, at least not until 1994. The fact that some Homelands stamps got a cancel in the RSA does not change that fact, and I would

suspects those who mailed them well knew that fact, as I did when I mailed by revenue stamp card in 1984.

The legalization of mixed frankings within the Homeland borders does not validate the mixed frankings on the covers I saw in the March issue. It appears that some was too lazy to make it to the Homeland areas to frank letters and cards using Homeland stamps and/or they knew they could put something "over" on us poor foreign collectors,

in my opinion.



# NEWS OF THE MEMBERSHIP

## Welcome to the Fold

**Philip N. Pritchard, #9802 - New York, New York.** (Awaiting receipt of completed membership application.)

## Member Biographies

**Michael A. Jacobs/USA.** Michael's birthplace is Atlantic City, New Jersey. His birthday is March 9th. He is married to Susan. Michael is an attorney by profession who also enjoys collecting jazz records. Michael received his bachelor's degree from Yale and his law degree from Harvard. He has been collecting for 25 years with a primary interest in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, the Bechuanalands, Swaziland and Basutoland.

**Lyman L. Fink/USA.** Lyman has been collecting for 15 years with a general interest in British Commonwealth. His other interests include tennis, bridge and membership in the Audubon Society. His profession is that of a professor of English. He received his degrees from Michigan State University and Southern Methodist University.

**Lee Straayer/USA.** Lee was born in Iowa, her birthday falling on November 30th. She is married to Russ, the union resulting in two children - Valerie and Nathaniel. Her profession is that of accounting, plus selling stamps on a part-time basis. She received her bachelor's degree in English Literature. Lee has been collecting for seven years with a focus on topicals, FDCs and autographs on stamps. In addition to philately, Lee's other pastimes include reading, travelling, boating and cooking. She reads historical biographies and the classics - English, Russian and some French. Lee has travelled throughout the US, most of Europe, Japan, Israel, Mexico, Canada and Morocco.

Tom Mullins/South Africa. Tom's birthday is the 10<sup>th</sup> of April. He was born in Pietermaritzburg. Tom is a Supreme Court Judge who has been collecting for over 65 years. His primary philatelic interest is southern African postal history of World War II. In addition to stamps, Tom enjoys, writing, reading, bridge and travelling - Africa and Europe. His wife is Pat. They have seven children - Allan, Judy, David, Nicholas, Matthew, William and Lucy.

**Bernard J. Doherty/Australia.** Bernard's birthplace is Newcastle, New South Wales. His birthday is June 26th. He is married to Janet and they have three children - Leon, Martin and Adrienne. Bernard's profession is that of Technical Officer/Administration. He has received certificates in Mechanical and Structural Engineering. Bernard has been collecting for 21 years with a focus on Australia and South Africa postage dues and postal history associated with taxed mail. His other pastimes include computers and writing. He has travelled to most national stamp exhibitions in Australia and is actively involved in judging, setting-up and dismantling exhibits. He visited NEW ZEALAND 90. His exhibits have included Postage Dues of Australia (AUSIPEX 84 - Large Silver), South African

Postage Dues in the 1991 and 1994 Australia Nationals, NEW ZEALAND 92 and INDONESIA 93 (Large Silver). In addition to editing two magazines, Bernard has written and published (1980) "A History of Newcastle Post Office" covers locations and "Postmarks from 1828". He also published a history of the Newcastle Philatelic Society - 75 Years in 1994.

\*\*\*

## The Honor Roll

This feature acknowledges Society members and publications for notable achievements such as exhibits, philatelic judging and publishing. Members are encouraged to notify the Editor of their achievements. The subject of a winning exhibit or published literature need not fall within the Society's scope.

**Forerunners** - Silver-Bronze at ILSAPEX 98.

**Kenneth Goss** - Vermeil at APS STAMPSHOW 98 for single frame "Cape of Good Hope: The Rectangular Issues, 1864-98".

**Jeffery K. Weiss** - Large Gold at APS STAMPSHOW 98 for "Postal Affairs of the Seychelles to 1902".

\*\*\*

## Closed Album

### Dr. Gerrit H. Jonkers, 1915-1998

It is with great sadness and regret that I make note of the passing of long-time member Dr. Gerrit Jonkers. Gerrit, 83-years young at the time of his death, was a truly great collector and researcher of one of those little-collected and arcane areas of southern Africa philately - the New Republic. As a member of the Question & Answer Panel, he aided in unraveling some puzzles for our Society along with finishing his life-long research work relating to the New Republic. The original publication, in Dutch, was published in 1989 and titled *Die New Republiek 1884-88*. However, he must have realized the importance of his work and began serializing new material in *The Transvaal Philatelist* publication of the Transvaal Study Circle. His crowning achievement was the compilation of all of his research in English titled *The New Republic in South Africa 1884-88*. I reviewed this 250-page publication when it first came out in January of 1997. Gerrit sent me a signed copy for my library. I have used utilized it extensively in furthering my knowledge in this part of my collecting interests. As I previously mentioned before, Gerrit had a marvelous collection of this material and was honored to view it in Johannesburg in 1986. I also had the privilege of corresponding with him and adding what little data I could for his tabulations regarding the emissions of the Republic. Another album is closed for us in southern Africa circles, but his work will remain as his legacy for the many collectors to come in the future that want to delve into this small, yet intriguing area of history. Good bye Gerrit, the hobby is lessened by your absence - Tim

On 31 August Dr. Gerrit Hendrik Jonkers passed away after his health deteriorated in recent months. With his death, the Dutch, as well as southern Africa philately lost one of its great philatelists.

Henk Jonkers, as he was called by his friends, was a very dedicated philatelist with a passion for The New Republic and Stellaland. He had great knowledge of Griqualand West, Transvaal and the Anglo-Boer War philately and history and was always doing research in these areas.

After he had finished his life's work *The New Republic*, published in January, 1997 focusing upon the history and postal history of this short-lived country, he went on with research and supporting other publications. For the *Postal Stationery of South Africa, Part I*, he contributed the chapter "The New Republic" as well as part of the chapter covering Transvaal. Due to his extensive collection of privately illustrated Transvaal postal stationery cards, it was possible to add this subject to the publication.

In the latter years of his life he started to research the Enschede remainders and reprints of Transvaal together with W.J. Quik.

Although he saw this research completed he was not able to see it published due to his passing on.

Henk Jonkers was invited to sign the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa's Roll of Honor of Southern African Philatelists in 1993. Except for international and national exhibition in South Africa, England and The Netherlands, his collections were be viewed in local exhibition in The Netherlands. On the annual Stamp Day in Rotterdam he always showed one of his collections which included Stellaland, The New Republic, privately illustrated Transvaal postal stationery cards and the history of the Transvaal "Staatsdrukkerij ter velde" during the Anglo-Boer War.

When his health did permit him to, Henk Jonkers visited the meetings of the Dutch Philatelic Society for Southern Africa (FVZA) of which he was an honorary member. He gave lectures on Stellaland and The New Republic postal history during these meetings and was known for his interest in other members and their collections. It was an honor to have known Henk Jonkers - Jan Stolk

# THE FORERUNNERS FORUM

## The Society Publications Program

Through this activity, PSGSA sponsors and provides assistance in the development of publication of occasional papers, monographs, books and multi-volume works. Authors submitting written drafts receive valuable technical support in all phases of publication development. This is accomplished through the Publications program Committee mechanism. Submission of drafts or inquires regarding the Publications Program are to be submitted to the Editor.

### *Works In Progress*

"To research in isolation with a view towards publication is akin to reinventing the wheel" - the late Alec Page, FRPSL

Researchers/authors are encouraged to "advertise" for collaborators through this feature. If you are researching an area and have yet to use "Works...", please consider doing so. You will be pleasantly surprised at the response you will receive. Entries run for three consecutive issues. Submit yours to the Editor. The alpha-numeric following the entry indicates the last issue in which the entry will appear unless renewed. The three projects entries listed below expire with this issue.

**Postal History of Bophuthatswana.** A monograph focusing on postal activities through dissolution of the Homelands. Coverage will include the postal history period from pre-independence to reincorporation., official mail user agencies, a listing of postmasters, post offices and their dates of incorporation, revenues and last of use of Bophuthatswana postal strikes. If you can help out, write Will Ross, 4120 Schuylkill Dr., Calabasas, CA 91302 USA. (Vol. XII, No. 2)

**Postcards and the Postal Historian: A collaborative effort.** The south African Postcard Research Group is seeking assistance to compile and publish a multi-volume catalog listing of South African produced postcards by firms prior to 1939: Volume 1 - Sallo Epstein, Volume II - Braune & Levy, Rittenberg and P.S. & Co. Updates and copies of material for both volumes sought. If you can assist with examples, please contact martin Nicholson, 3 Grovelands, Daventry, Northants NN11 4DH, England. (Vol. XII, No. 2)

**Postal routes and rates of the Bechuanalands and Botswana.** Seeking, printed information on postal tariffs, government notices and regulations, telephone directories prior to 1980, annual postal reports and information on covers with unusual frankings, e.g., express letter, telegrams, parcels, bulk mailings, etc. Especially needed is information on rail transport, travelling post offices, airmail routes and rail timetables. If you can help, contact Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 USA. ( Vol XII, No. 2)

## Questions & Answers

As a service to the general collecting community, the Society makes its Panel of Experts available to answer questions submitted by members and non-members alike. To access this service send your question(s) to the Panel member covering the area of interest (see listing opposite inside front cover page).

Clear copies of cancels, covers (front/back) and a detailed written description of the items, should be included. The panel member will forward his response, the question and an illustrations to the Editor for publication in this feature. The Panel member will also return a copy of their response directly to the questioner. Some questions may

require an extended period for research and/or collaboration with other scholars.

Membership on the Panel is open to members in good standing. We are presently seeking someone to cover the New Republic with the passing of Dr. Jonkers. Those who have experience and knowledge in any area not presently covered by the Panel are encouraged to offer their services by writing the Editor.

British Africa questions pertaining to areas outside PSGSA's scope, e.g., British East Africa, are to be sent directly to the Editor. The question will then be forwarded to the appropriate specialty group for response.

*No questions and answers were received this publication period.*

## Unanswered Challenges

This question lists: (1) question for which the Panel has indicated it has no definitive response' or (2) questions for which there is no coverage on the Panel. The listed "Challenges" begin with the latest received and remain until solved. Responses to a "Challenge" are to be sent directly to the Editor.

**Challenge #1.** Illustrated on page 17 of the previous issue is a photocopy of a taxed postcard from South Africa to Germany from my collection. The card is dated 7 December 1921. This is the correct postage at that time. My questions are as follows: (1) Why was the card taxed? (2) Is the "PORTO" cancel known as a South African taxed mark or was it added in Germany? (The manuscript 80pf in blue crayon is a typical German postage due marking.) - Jan Stolk/Netherlands.

**Response.** I believe your questions regarding the postcard from Pretoria to Greiz, Germany, can be answered as follows: 1d as the correct postage at the time of posting on December 7, 1921 for a card sent from South Africa to a foreign country. The rate had become effective June 1, 1921 and was increased to 1½d on January 1, 1922. The card arrived in Germany most probably after the 1st of January 1922. Not only South African but German postcard rates rose on that date as well. On this date rates for cards to foreign countries had been increased from 80pf (set on April 1, 1921) to 240pf (reflecting the approaching 1922-1923 German high inflation period).

The post office decided that the card was underpaid by ½d=40pf (half of the German postcard rate of 80pf valid at the time of posting on December 7, 1921) and taxed it double the amount of the considered deficiency on arrival at Greiz.

I have never seen "PORTO" as a South African tax mark. The office of despatch, Pretoria, would not have taxed the card as it had the correct postage when it was processed. "PORTO" was most probably applied on arrival in Germany where "postage due" is commonly known as "Nachporto" - Ulli Bantz/South Africa.

**Challenge #2.** Does anyone have a non-philatelic use of the Bophuthatswana inland and overseas aerogrammes that were issued in

in 1977? - Will Ross/USA

**Challenge #3.** Do any of our members know of a tabulation of the "OFFICIAL FREE" cachets appearing on "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE" official SWA envelopes (see page 102, #21)? - Dr. H.U. Bantz/South Africa

**Challenge #4.** I have two South African postal order one of 6d uprated to 9d by affixing a 3d stamps and the second in the amount of R120. Both were used in South West Africa, the first in Windhoek (22/1/42), the second in Aroab (3/9/43). Do readers know of any others? When did the SWA postal orders get issued? (No record of submitter - please identify yourself.)'

## Bits & Pieces

"Bits..." provides readers with the opportunity to present information in a short order format. If you have an interesting cancel, rarity, cover, cachet, etc., then this is the place to share with your fellow members. Please provide some detailed information when sending your entry to the Editor.

Werner Seeba/Germany brings the "Deutsche Seepost" cancel to our attention. The Cape of Good Hope rectangular stamps with Hope seated are found defaced by a dated handstamp illustrated below.



This was not a date stamp of the Cape post office. Rather, it was a ship's defacer carried aboard vessels of the "WOERMANN LINE" and used for defacing mail posted on board the vessels which carried the

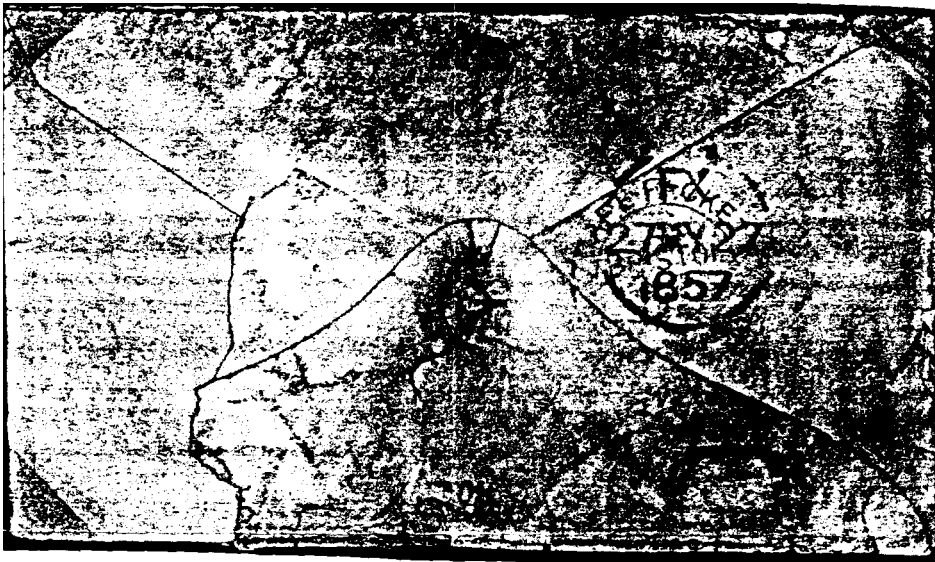
mail between Cape Town and German South West Africa.

The three varieties of the dated handstamp are: (1) As illustrated without Roman figures - in use from early 1898 to about April 1906' (2) with Roman figure I from about April 1906 to early August 1914' and (3) with Roman figure II from the beginning of August 1914.

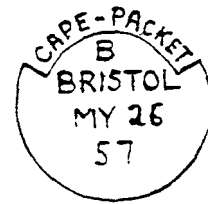
The Edwardian stamps of the Cape of Good Hope are also known defaced with similar handstamps, but inscribed by "DEUTSCHE SEEPOST LIME HAMBURG, WESTAFRIKA" and also by circular handstamps inscribed "DEUTSCHE SEEPOST, OST-AFRIKA LIME".

The Cape stamps were sold on German vessels while in the proximity of the Cape' and likewise, mail posted aboard was defaced with these cancellations. These handstamps were not issued by the Cape post office.

From the collection of the late Athol Murray comes the front and back of an 1857 cover (next page) showing the very rare "Cape Packet Bristol" circular handstamp. The example shown on the illustration was applied in blue ink to mail landed from the Cape of Good Hope only for seven months, from February to September 4th 1857. It was usually accompanied by a 1/- charge mark in black ink, the amount to



**Illustration.** Front/reverse of cover showing the very rare Cape Packet Bristol circular date stamp.



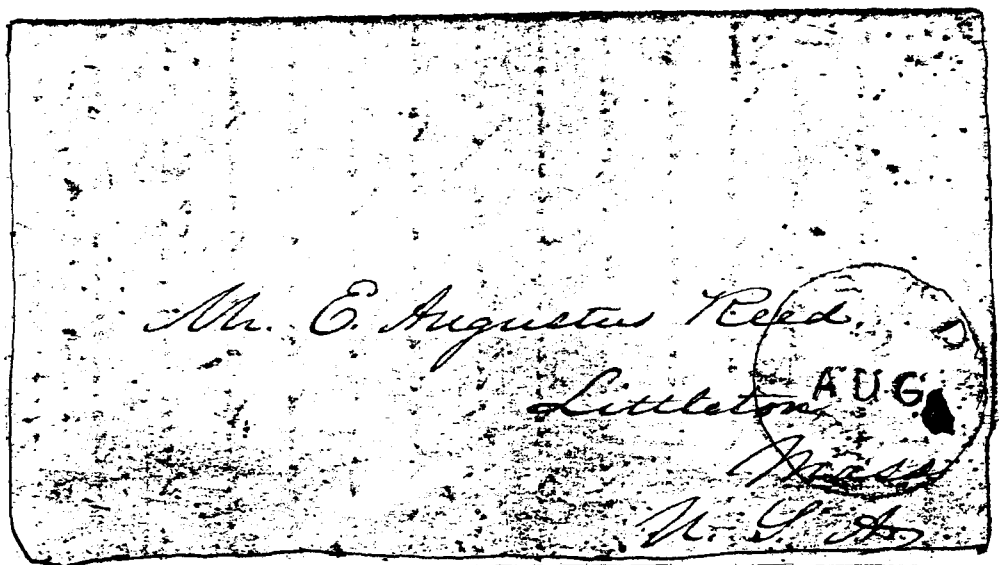
be collected from the addressee on delivery. On the obverse one observes the circular date stamp of Natal 7 March in blue and the Bristol 1/- charge in black.

The final entry in this issue concerns the first US missionary to die in South Africa - James Churchill Bryant (b. April 8, 1812 in Easton, Massachusetts - d. December 12, 1850 in Inanda, Natal)

Bryant was sent out as a missionary by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and landed at Port Natal on August 15, 1846 to do missionary work among the Zulus. He started at Imfume where he established a church on July 24, 1849 with seven men and a woman as converts. Because of continued poor health, he was relieved as much as possible of onerous duties. This gave him the opportunity to study the Zulu language which he soon mastered, thus becoming an authority on the language. He was given the task of translating certain sections of the Bible into Zulu and also composed hymns in that language. He wrote the first linguistic discussion on Zulu, "The Zulu Language", which appeared in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* (Vol. I, pp. 383-396) His early death put an end to a plan to issue a Zulu grammar in collaboration with other missionaries.



**Illustration.** The 1848 stampless letter written by missionary J.C. Bryant.





## And Other Stories

"... Stories" presents short entries which do not fit the feature article mold but are more than "Bits ..." Items of an anecdotal nature are especially invited.

### Roessing and the State Railway in German South West

#### Africa: The Rest of the Story...

In the previous issue - on page 19 - I mentioned that the remaining part of this piece was missing from the archives and requested readers to come to my editorial aid and complete the story. Well dear reader, lo and behold, I came across the missing pieces of this incomplete puzzle. For your enjoyment, here is the rest of the story...

An African labor force of about 800 men was recruited which were later supplemented with a number of Italians from their home country.

From Richthoven the following 78km to Jakalswater took more than a year to complete because of immense construction difficulties encountered. Moreover, twenty-four Europeans and Africans died of typhoid fever during January 1898. Bad weather and stormy seas often caused cargo ships to lay at anchor for weeks before being able to unload their building material for the railway. Another big obstacle to overcome was the brackish water found between Richthoven and Jakalswater.

On the 17th April 1898, the third station at km 39 was opened. This station was christened ROESSING by the building supervisor, Mr. Schultze in honor of the commander of the Railway Brigade in Berlin. Gradually the name was adopted for the Hanoas Mountains situated nearby. The Rio Tinto Mining Company thus also chose this name for its uranium mine in the vicinity.

The next station to be reached at km 58 (on the 10th of August 1898) was known as the Khan station on the Khan River. The word Khan is also derived from the Nama tribe but its exact meaning seems to be undefinable today. The following 4km caused the building supervisor major headaches. Besides the rainy season when major floods washed the railtracks away, a 4.5% gradient had to be overcome. Inland bound trains had to be uncoupled and the trucks hauled up one by one over an escalation of 200 meters.

At km 63 the station Khanrivier was opened on the 5th of August, 1898/ Due to the fact that the names Khan and Khanrivier often caused confusion, the station Khanrivier was renamed Welwitsch in May of 1900. This name was derived from the welwitschia mirabilis plant which is only found between the 14th and 15th longitude in the Namib desert and up to southern Angola.

The building of the railway line from Welwitsch through Pforte station at km 85, to Jakalswater - km 98, was completed at a quicker pace as an extra 300 workers were added to the construction team. Pforte was also unofficially known as Marmorpforte, due to the marble quarry nearby.

On the 11th April 1898, Jakalswater was opened to traffic. A daily train was then introduced between Swakopmund and Jakalswater. This stretch was covered in approximately 10 hours, whereas the ox wagon journey took eight days! As there were no passenger coaches available, passengers had to seat themselves as comfortably as possible among the freight on the open goods trucks.

A telegraph line was also erected alongside the railway track, thereby enabling all the stations to be in continuous contact. In later years this telegraph line was opened between Swakopmund and Windhoek for private transmission of telegrams as well. It is also stated that due to the many workers from Europe, a considerable amount of mails was regularly forwarded by the various rail offices.

The next station to be reached was Sphinx at km 121. The name was derived from a mountain nearby. After this station followed Dorstrivier at km 133. The name meant "where one could suffer great thirst" and Kuba at km 147. Kuba was a Nama name meaning a stone embankment containing rainwater for long periods. This last station was opened to traffic on the 28th of February, 1900. It was first known as Hasis but renamed Kubas on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1901.

Next in line came Abbabis at km 165. It is Nama for "The red place". Abbabis became well-known in later years for its "Genesungsheim" (convalescent home), mainly used by members of the Schutztruppe. Two superb "turned covers" from Abbabis, dating from that period, were found recently in a large Windhoek collection.

At km 179 the station Habis was erected - Nama for "mountain gorge", and finally Karibib at km 194 - Nama for one of the little wild growing plants in the area which was finally reached on the 30th of May, 1900. This station was only officially opened to traffic on the following 2nd of July. Large locomotive repair workshops were erected here under the supervision of the well-known work foreman Kirchoff.

Between Karibib and Windhoek, all the railway stations are of interest mainly to the railpost collector and therefore only the most important dates are listed.

The last two stations erected were as follows: (1) Km 209 - Okatjimukuju which in Herero meant "big fig tree". It was renamed Friedrichsfelde in 1903 in honor of the then Chancellor of the German government' and (2) Km 219 - Otjimbingoka which is Herero for a furrow caused by dragging an object through the sand. This station was renamed Johann Albrechtshöhe on the 15th June, 1903, in honor of the President of the German "Kolonial Gesellschaft", Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg. During the first world war, officers of the Schutzgruppe were kept here as POWs.

\* \* \*

#### Question & Answer Panel Opening

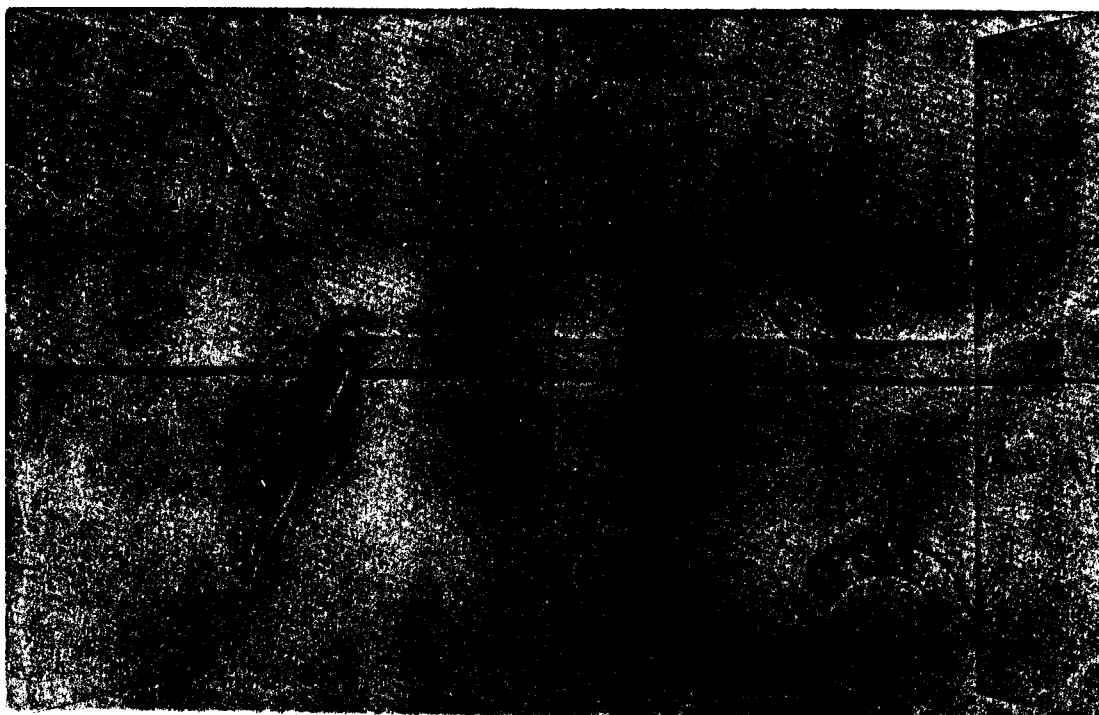
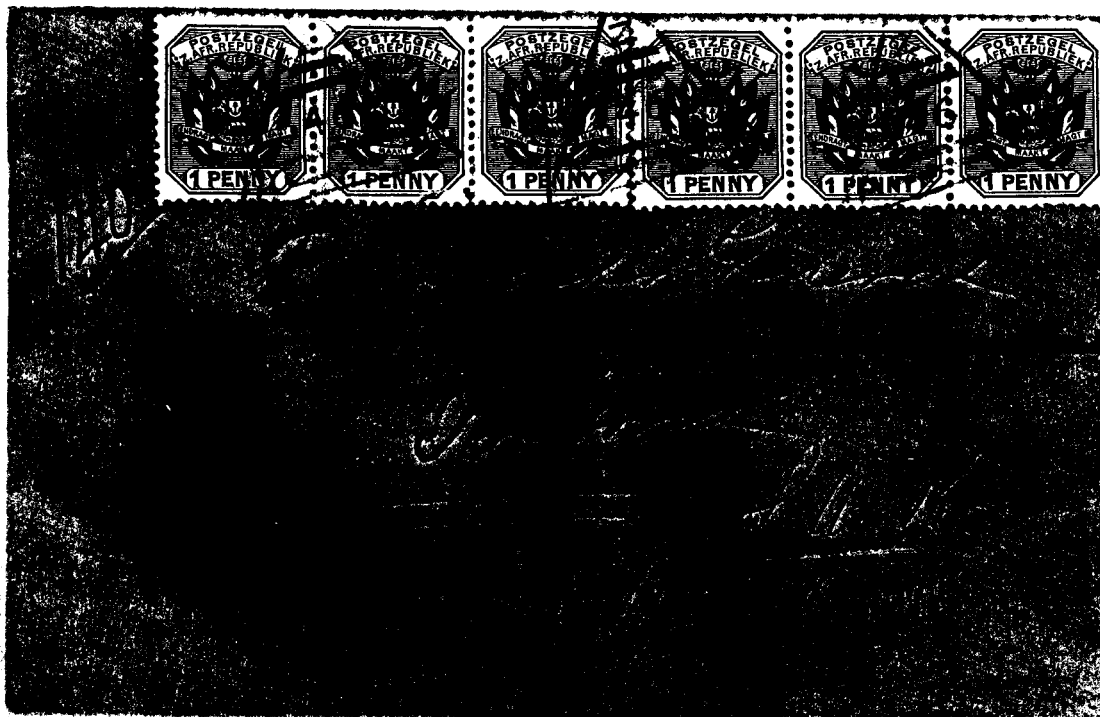
Due to the recent passing of Dr. Jonkers, we now have a need for a volunteer to cover the New Republic. How about you"

## My Favorite Philatelic Item

In the previous issue we saw the first installment of this feature. As I pointed out then, each of us has one or more "favorites" in our collections. For you it may be a cover, ephemeral material, a document, back-of-the-book, a particular stamp, cancel, instructional marking and so on. Sharing of our individual "favorites" can be an enjoyable experience for all of us.

This installment consists of a "favorite" from the collection of our

Director/International Affairs, Jan Stolk of The Netherlands. It is my hope that Jan's contribution will now spur the rest of you to send in "favorites" from your personal collection. His description is as follows: "The illustration below consists of the front and reverse of a cover with 6 x 1d ZAR stamp cancelled with the numeral triangle obliterator No. 46. According to Kantey and Tinsley this office is HEKPOORT. The cover was sent to the postmaster general in Pretoria and has been cancelled on the reverse with "HEIDELBERG ZARJ16 AUG 89" and "PRETORIA ZAR/17 AUG 89".



# The Bechuanalands

Peter Thy & Dave Wessely, Co-Editors

*Your comments and updates invited, as are installments for future columns as a guest author. Send to Peter Thy, 581 9th St., Davis, CA 95616 U.S.A.*

It is with special pleasure that we are able to introduce our first "outside" contributor to this column. There are several Botswana stamp designers who also collect stamps. Peter Lodoen is perhaps the most prominent of these. He first came from the United States to Africa as a Peace Corps volunteer in 1973 and was posted to Molepoloe, Botswana, as a science teacher.

Village life in Africa was pleasant, but very quiet' so, without television, radio or camera, he took up a pencil and began to sketch. Among his very first works was "Livingstone's Tree" in Manyana. Later in Nigeria, while waiting for a work permit, Peter started painting in oil. Nigerians' love for their family members caused them to request portraits.

To this day, the portrait remains the staple of Peter's artistic life. In 1988, he was asked by the Botswana postal authorities to design postage stamps for the Papal Visit. This resulted in the first of seven sets of stamps he designed over the years for Botswana.

From 1991, Peter has lived in Takotokwane where he earns his living as a wildlife and portrait painter. When not designing stamps and painting he serves as the pastor at the local Lutheran Church.

Here we bring the first of several contributions Peter has promised that will detail the stories behind the stamp issues he has designed for Botswana Postal Service.

## The Papal Visit of 1988 for publication as a postage stamp in Africa. That was hot news,

Peter Lodoen, Botswana

It was just 10 years ago, August 1987, that the ever-reliable British Broadcasting Corporation reported that the Pontiff, John Paul II, would visit Botswana the following September. The papal itinerary would include five southern Africa nations, though the then-extant homelands and South Africa were to be bypassed.

Botswana postal authorities realized that here was an opportunity of historical importance. Too little time remained to issue a postage stamp, but a commemorative cover would be possible if a portrait painter could be located in a timely fashion.

I was thus "discovered", through my long connection to the Botswana Philatelic Society, and within a few days I began work on an oil-on-canvas portrait of the Pope. I portrayed the affable John Paul II, tonsure upon his pate and gold chain and crucifix around his neck. Soon His Holiness was ready for the printing press.

At that point, however, it was learned that the Pope was to visit Botswana not that September, but the following September, 1988. With an entire year at hand, a postage stamp issue became a clear possibility, and shortly thereafter I received my first commission as a postage stamp designer.

Two stamps were required, as the papal visit would be a two-day event, September 13 and 14, 1988. To the original facial portrait, I added a design of the of the Pope attired in red cape, his hands spread palms upwards in blessing. I completed the second design in January 1988 in Minnesota, my home state in the USA, and posted it on the coldest day of the winter to Botswana.

I am a Lutheran, though I have Roman Catholic friends who leaked the story to the press, that a local Minnesotan was painting the Pope

Stamp *Weekly* wrote me up. (You will even find the story in certain Norwegian newspapers, though that is another matter for a future discussion.)

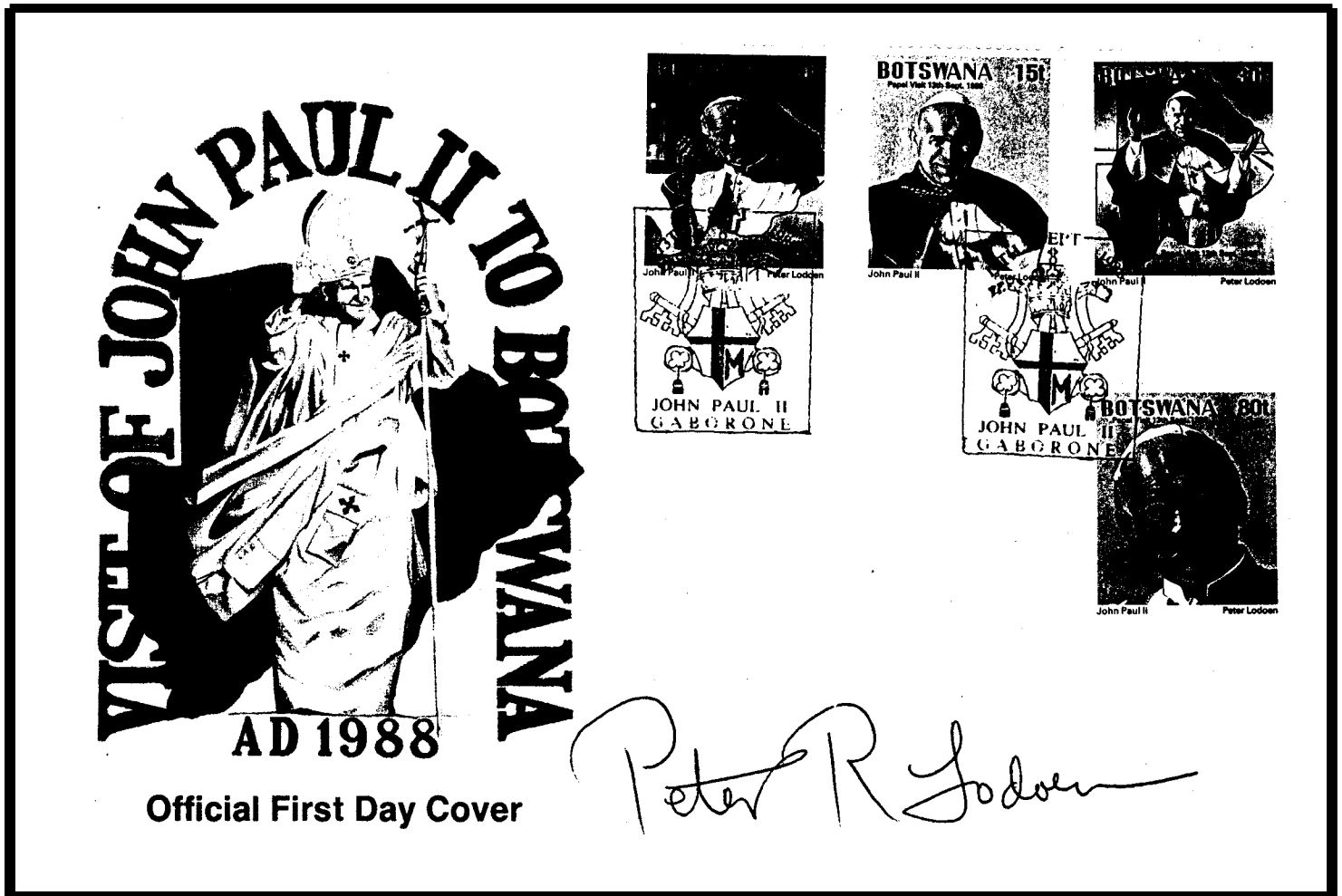
I was a bit embarrassed by all the clatter, though I doubt the Pope even took notice. My face turned a further shade of red when about July, 1988, after returning to Botswana, I was informed that the entire stamp issued was to be canceled. The Pontiff's visit was deemed, naturally enough, more a religious event than an affair of state. My first designs seemed rather destined for the postal reject archives than the pages of the *Stanley Gibbons Catalogue*.

Destiny smiled upon me as government authorities reconsidered. The Pope did indeed represent the Vatican, a postage stamp-issuing nation in its own right. Moreover, the original two stamp set was to be augmented to a full four. Two new stamps were created, being close-ups of the first two designs. The four stamps on First Day Cover (FDC) appeared exactly as the papal aircraft landed at Sir Seretse Khama Airport on the 13th of September, 1988.

The FDC canceller I designed using the silver and gold keys of St. Peter, the only time I have "drawn" that assignment. A very discriminating collector will also note that I myself lettered the FDC. A Printer would not have printed the "u" in "Paul" backwards, as I did. Of all my cover and stamp designs, I still consider the Pope FDC the best. It is illustrated on the next page.

From two designs, first accepted but then shelved, came eventually the four stamps that stand catalogued as SG 657-60, my debut in the stamp design arena.

**Illustration.** Papal visit FDC, 1988, signed by stamp designer Peter Lodoen.



## The Boer Republics

Tim Bartshe, Editor

*Questions and comments about this column are invited, as are installments for future columns by guest authors. Send to Time at 13955 W. 30th, Golden, CO 80401 USA.*

*Editorial Note: A draft of this installment was inadvertently published in the previous issue by yours truly. Tim had e-mailed it to me just for initial review and comment purposes before launching the column.. Herein is presented the polished and well-illustrated inaugural installment. I hope you enjoy it as much as I have.*

What follows here is the inaugural installment of a regular feature column. In it I hope to present short, well-illustrated articles dealing with the many and varied aspects of the South African Republic and, the Orange Free State. The subjects will be diverse yet quite limited in scope, intended to inform the reader about a specific aspect of these Republics. This is not meant to be a scholarly treatise on any subject that is best left to their respective specialist journals. Rather, this column will try to condense much of the scattered knowledge into a concise and cogent aid to the beginning and intermediate collector of these fascinating countries. If there is a specific subject or question you would like covered in this series, please let me know and I will do my best to research and write it up.

**Adolph Otto: The first ZAR issues and their forgeries and unauthorized reprints (or why would anyone collect these things!)**

The life and times of Adolph Otto, printer extraordinaire of Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, have been well documented in other sources. Why he forged cancellations reprinted issues on altered plates and created bogus issues in unissued colors is unclear and unimportant to the scope of the column. What is important is that he did and the fruits of his labors abound throughout the world in dealers' stock books, auction catalogs and even the best old-time collections. Once the collector is exposed to the light and can see the keys to discerning forged from genuine, one is amazed that one could have been fooled in the first place. Pictures speak volumes.

The original plates were made up to produce three values: 1d, 6d and 1sh. For each value, a left and right plate containing 40 impressions were produced. In all, it is believed that there were 10 plates created to legitimately produce the stamps commissioned by the South African Republic' two of the 6d and four each for the 1d and 1sh' the latter two values existing in the so-called "wide-set" plate and a "narrow-set" plate. The latter plates have the individual clichés placed only 1½mm apart, leaving almost no margins in the issued stamps, sometimes with the adjoining impression inside the rouletting or imperforate margin. For purposes of this column, only the 1d value will be discussed although much of what will be illustrated can be used for the other two values.

These stamps, all of Type I (eagle with spread wings) design, display certain characteristics that are quite easy to identify. Figure 1, on the following page, is an enlarged example of the original printing of the stamp. In it you will notice, with the aid of arrows, the important areas where changes were made in the "new" plates made by Otto to produce the later "clandestine" printings of these issues which flooded the market contemporaneous with the real issues. The most important and obvious changes from the original plates sent to the Republic are listed and discussed. The original stamps have the following characteristics: (1) the right flagpole that traverses from the bottom right, behind the motto towards the shield, does not touch the shield frame line' (2) the "D" of "EENDRAGT" in the motto ribbon is slightly larger than the other letters and touches the top of the ribbon' and (3) the diagonal lines of shading on the bottom half of the shield are cut by two scratches that are visible on even the more heavily inked specimens. Other minor points exist. The aforementioned flagpole is basically a solid line of color. The knob at the base of the pole also generally has a small colored dot in the middle, although in heavily inked examples both are rather tenuous points to hang your hat on. Another easy test is the existence of a line from the bottom of the anchor (central shield) extending downward to touch the shield.

The first items of interest are the so-called "proofs". Yardley states that these items "emanated from Enterlein of Mecklinburg, who was associated with Otto". The type described by Yardley are from the "original stones with normal wide spacing" and were "struck as proofs". These were printed on grayish blue paper in dull ultramarine and rouletted 15½-16. They invariably have the Otto cancel of four concentric rings in blue or black. Figure 2 shows an imperforate example of these emissions. Other "proofs" are known according to Luff, two from the narrow-set plates, one in slate violet on thin white compact hard paper imperforate or rouletted 15½-16, the other rose which had the same rouletting. A third type is from the wide-set plates similar to Yardley's on white paper in a slate lilac, both imperforate or rouletted the same 15½-16. Besides the unissued colors, the only identifying difference from the issued stamps is the lack of the two scratches in the lower half of the shield. If truly proofs, there were probably printed in the 40-cliche pane format.

The first unauthorized reprint from a slightly modified "plate" were first

described in *Le Timbre-Poste* in 1872 and were produced sometime in late 1870 or early 1871. Four electrotypes were produced from the plate each with minor characteristic differences' however, each of the four received an individually etched frame around both numerals in the upper right and left corners (Fig. 3a). This single feature identifies them as Luff Plate G and is a unique characteristic amongst all other reprints and forgeries. Figure 3 illustrates other alterations done on the die used to make the electrotypes, notably: (1) diagonal lines in lower part of shield have been strengthened eliminating the scratches, (2) right flagpole lines have been strengthened with a central white portion making staff appear stronger, (3) right stock of anchor in coat of arms is broken and line at bottom of anchor removed and (4) the outer oval of the shield is broken above the "T" of "EENDRAGT". These stamps were printed in shades of red and black on medium hard, semitransparent wove paper and smooth white gum, rouletted 15½-16. Cancels are the typical Otto 4-ring circles in black or blue placed in the corners of the stamps, pointing to the possibility that these stamps were produced in blocks of four.

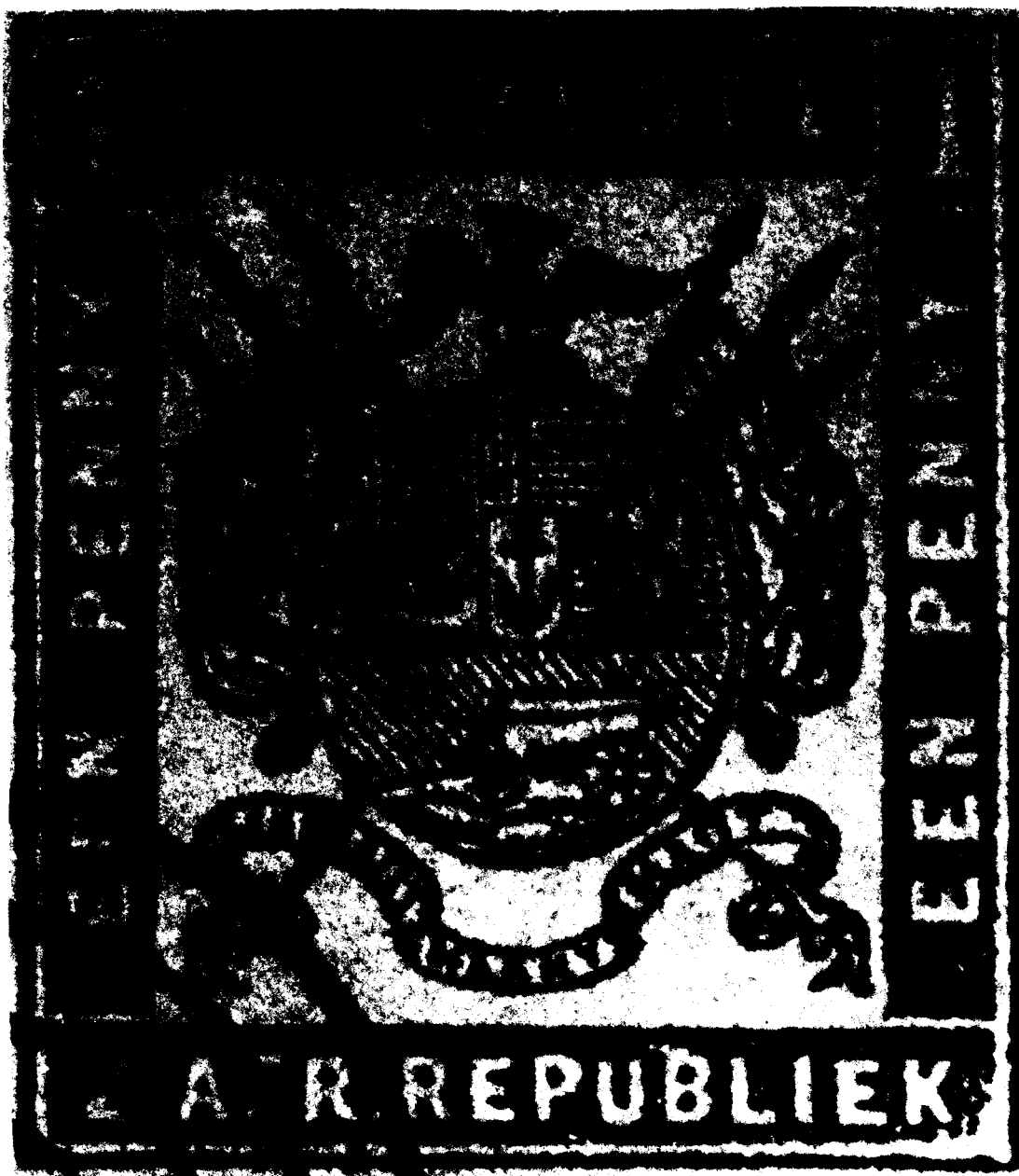
The next "surreptitious" printing of the 1d by Otto was probably done shortly after the issuance of the "improved eagle" design used for the 3d value which was issued in July 1871. Luff assigned this plate the letter designation H. It too appears to contain four different clichés with minute individual characteristics as in Luff Plate G. The most obvious changes in the dies shown in Figure 4, distinguishing from the original issued plates, are: (1) "D" of EENDRAGT" is now the same size as the rest of the letters and does not touch to the top of the ribbon, (2) right flagpole now touches the edge of the shield and the pole is made up of two colored lines with a thick white line in between as in Plate G, (3) no scratches in the bottom one-half of the shield as in Plate G, (4) flags have been recut to display many more details in the outer portions at both the left and right of the shield, (5) eagle's beak and head recut to have a hump giving rise to Yardley's description of looking "like a molar tooth and its fangs" and (6) the anchor's flukes recut to show sharper more distinct barbs. The papers personally seen include the thin transparent paper, a medium soft and thick hard paper, both with a faint coarse webbing. The colors are basically in two categories, shades of red and black, the former ranging from a red vermilion on the thin paper to a brownish red on the thicker papers, the latter being mainly black to gray black on the thinner transparent paper and a blackish gray on the thicker papers. Rouletted and imperforate examples are seen.

The final "reprints" of Otto come sometime after those of Plate H and the printing of additional values on different plates. These emissions are generally called the Goldner Reprints after Julius Goldner of Hamburg who marketed them. Luff has assigned these printings as having come from Plate S. The major differences, as seen in Figure 5 are: (1) the head of the eagle has again been recut to give more an impression of a "griffin" than an eagle, (2) the eye of the lion is now a line rather than a dot and (3) the anchor's flukes now appear with both tongs showing and the eye is farther from the frame. In general, the

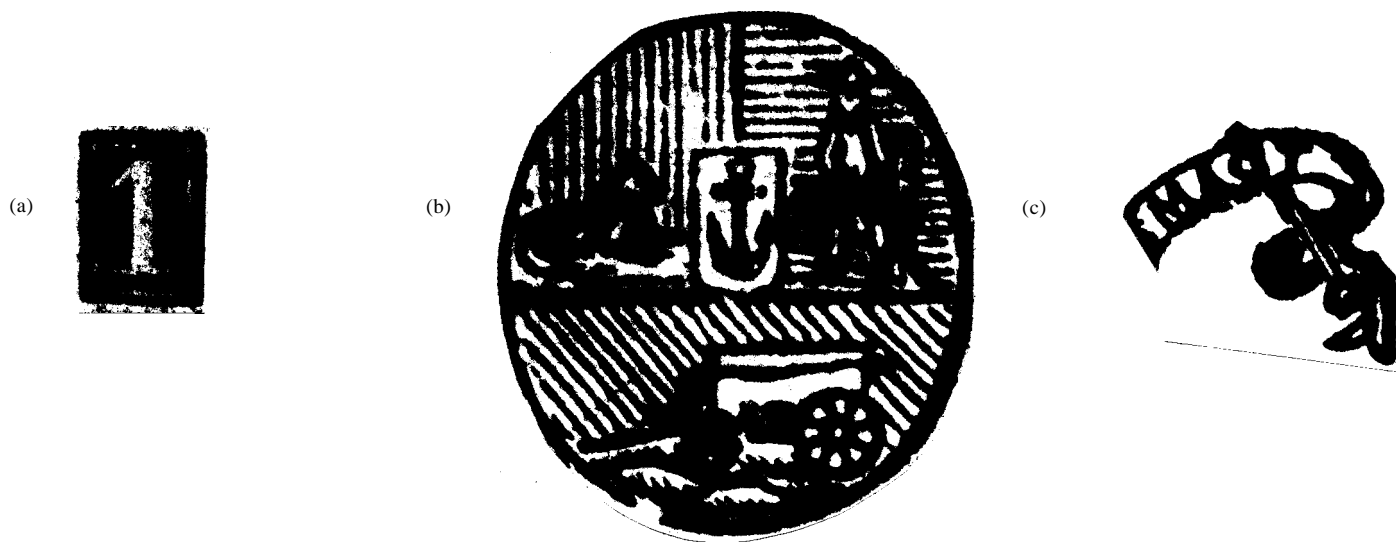
Figure 1. The id "narrow-set" plate, Otto printing, vermillion, rouletted 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16, issued 1 May 1870.



**Figure 2.** 1d "proof", dull ultramarine on a greyish blue paper, imperforate.



**Figure 3.** Luff Plate G - (a) framed upper left numeral, (b) central shield of coat of arms, and (c) bottom right pole.



quality of printing is inferior to Otto's previous endeavors. Again, it appears that there were only four cliches but printed in horizontal strips of four. The papers used are highly variable, possibly pointing to the printing of these issues over a longer period of time than those of either Plates G or H. These papers include the classic thin, transparent paper of the issued stamps, a thin to medium soft opaque paper, a medium soft coarse webbed paper and a medium to thick hard opaque paper. These are just the ones in the author's collection' many more variations may exist. The colors are similar to the Plate H printings, but more varied including brick red and Carmine rose along with a greenish gray on the soft coarsely webbed paper.

A final type printed by Otto are the bicolored issues on laid paper. These were printed one at a time with two separate ink applications. Luff lists only one type of this value as glue and rose on cream laid paper. Another forgery of unknown origin is very similar to Plates H and S indicating they are probably of Otto's creation. Alan Drysdall describes these in detail in *The Transvaal Philatelist* (Vol. 12, pp 54-8, 78-9). The most notable difference is the distinct dot representing the lion's eye (Fig. 6). Drysdall states the value exists tete-beche and also se-tenant with the 1sh value, something never existing in the issued stamps!

The last series of items cannot be given the courtesy of calling them surreptitious, they are blatant forgeries so poorly done that one would have to be the most novice of

packet collectors to even believe they were anything other than fifth-grade fabrications. These issues are associated with the Spiro Brothers and are frequently canceled with the typical 'Spiro cancels of thick bars or a 5-ring concentric circle. An example, shown in Figure 7, displays a bird more akin to a penguin than an eagle, the lion has stripes now looking like a tiger and, well, you get the point. Its crudeness is a dead giveaway. The colors are an intense black on a thick hard semi-opaque paper perforated approximately 14 and imperforate.

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Figure 4. Luff Plate H of Otto's forgeries of 1871-72.



Figure 6. Reprint of unknown forger.



Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards and Telegraph

*Africa, Part II*, The Philatelic Society, London, pp 370-90.

## Society Election of Officers

We are looking for a few good men and women members-in-good-standing to step forward. Please contact your president if interested.



Figure 5. Luff Plate S, "Goldner Reprints" of 1872 or later.



Figure 7. Example of a "Spirio" forgery.



# MODERN TIMES

Will Ross, Editor

*Comments, updates and installments for future issues are encouraged. Contact the Will at 4120 Schuykill Drive, Calabasas, CA 91302 or e-mail him at rosskw@earthlink.net.*

## What are "Modern Times"?

For several years now our editor, Bill Brooks, has been trying to get me to be the editor of a section of the Journal dedicated to philately of the modern era in our geographic area. Whether this desire was based upon his knowledge of me, or the fact that we both live in the greater Los Angeles area and I was easy to bug, has never been resolved. In any event, like water on a stone he has succeeded in overcoming my resistance and the result is this, the first of what are hopefully many columns about this fascinating field.

The question that arises is, of course, what period do we study? How do we define "Modern Times"? Or, to put it another way, when does the "Classic Period" of southern Africa end? Some of the answers are easy. For example, the Homelands, my area of expertise, would all be in Modern times. They all became postal entities in the 1970s and later. After that, it becomes more difficult.

To illustrate, the Scott catalogs define the classic period as occurring before 1941. Accordingly, for South African modern times would begin with the South African War Effort stamps of 1941, Scott 81-89, SACC 97-94. But do South African collectors view it that way? Instead, is it possible that they view the end of the Classic Period as being the end of the Union of South Africa and the founding of the Republic in 1961? This time also corresponded with the introduction of decimal currency. Or is there yet another date? This same question can be asked concerning several of the countries our

Society covers.

Accordingly, I am turning to you, the readers of *Forerunners*, for help. **Please write or e-mail me with your opinions as to when Modern Times start for the different southern Africa countries you collect.** I shall collate your opinions and publish them in a forthcoming article. That will help us in making this a column that is worthwhile and entertaining.

## Bophuthatswana Meters

Yes, you read the headline right, metered mail from the Homeland of Bophuthatswana. I acquired these pieces this year and you can believe I was stunned when I heard of them. I have been collecting Bophuthatswana for over 20 years and I had never heard of metered mail from it. As far as I was concerned all mail carried stamps. In addition, when I told Frederick Lawrence, our President, my friend, and an expert in mail to and through Mafikeng/Mafeking, he had also never hear of it. Yet, the evidence is here.

There appear to be three different types of meters. Figure 1 is the earliest, from a group of solicitors in Mafikeng, dated "30 VI 81" the country name stated, "Republic of Bophuthatswana" and it contains the letters and numbers "JH 821". Figure 2 is from the Mafikeng Municipality, also from 1981. The date is stated as "9.11.81; the country name reads Repaboliki Ya Bophuthatswana;" and also contains

**Figure 1.** Cover from a group of solicitors showing the first example of a Republic of Bophuthatswana meter, dated "30 VI 81".

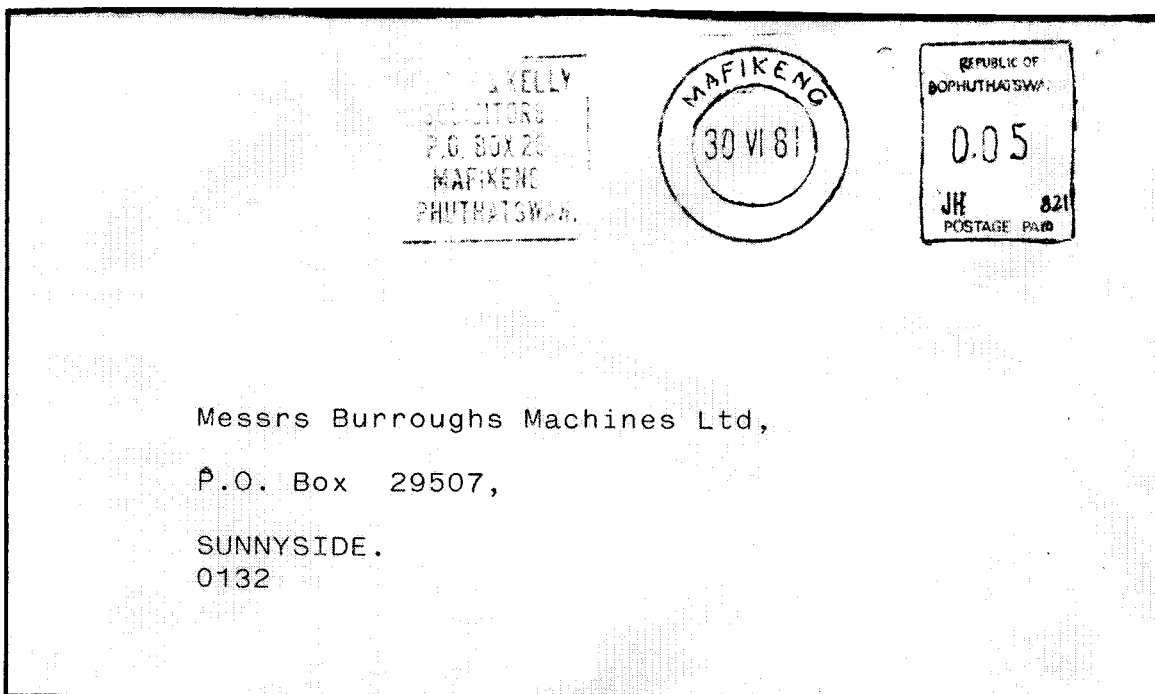
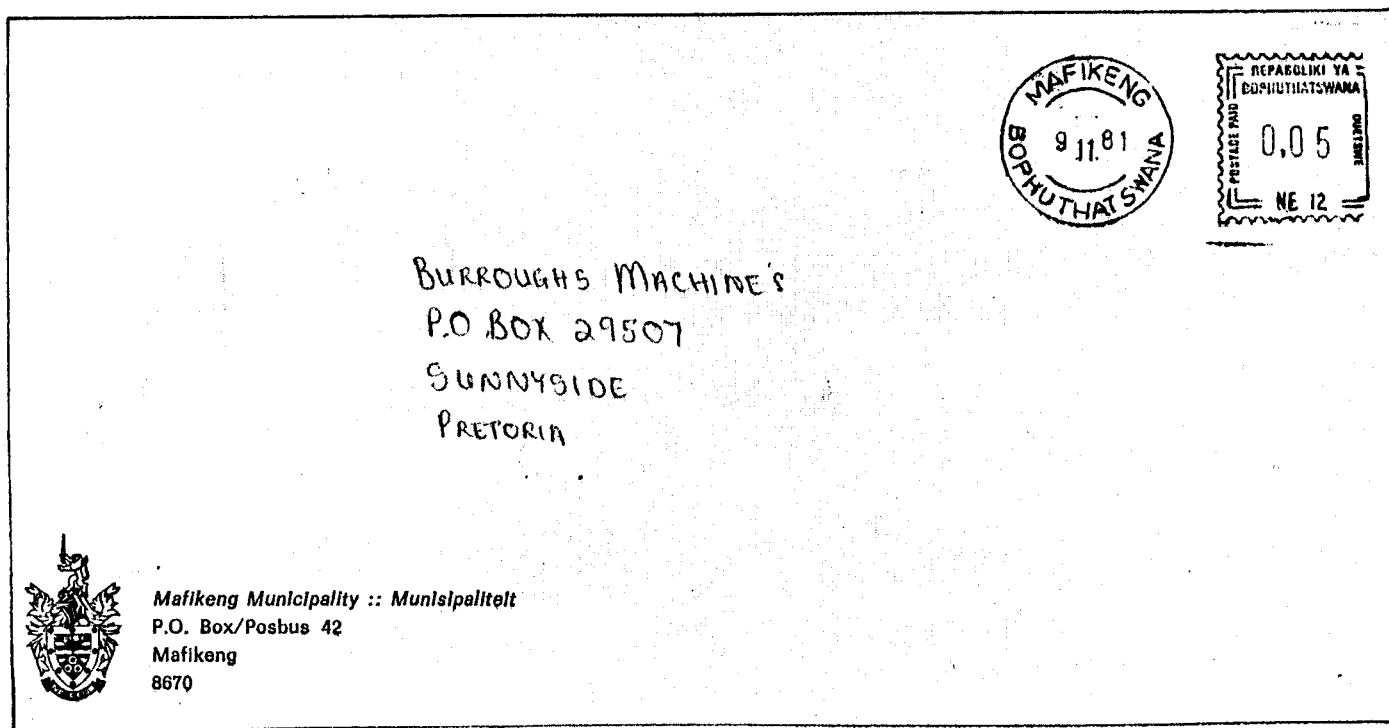


Figure 2. Example of a metered Bophuthatswana cover from the Mafikeng Municipality, dated 1981.



the letters and number "NE (Neopost?) 12". Figure 3 is from Standard Mmabatho Bank Bophuthatswana Ltd., Mmabatho Branch, Mmabatho Centre, Mmabatho. This cover is dated "22.6.83" the country name again reads "Repaboliki Ya Bophuthatswana" and contains the letters and numbers "PB (Pitney-Bowes?) 9".

I now have several questions and challenges for the readership. First, A challenge. Do members have examples of metered mail from the other three homelands? And what about more mail from Bophuthatswana? For example, the various hotels in the Sun City complex probably had meters.

Do the numbers in the indicia indicate how many machines there are in all of South Africa, or in the particular homeland? Who are the manufacturers? Send me your comments, additional information, or questions to me and we will talk about this subject again in a future column.

#### "Trends" Available

*Linn's Stamp News* publishes a column called "Trends of Stamp Values". Trends looks at actual dealer price lists and published retail advertisements to what the stamp market looks like. Recently the four Homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda had their "trends" published, in addition to South Africa itself.

I will be happy send copies of these columns to any subscriber who will send me an addressed, stamped envelope or, if overseas, an International Reply Coupon. As the "trends" of other countries are published, I will have those available as well.

#### Past Due

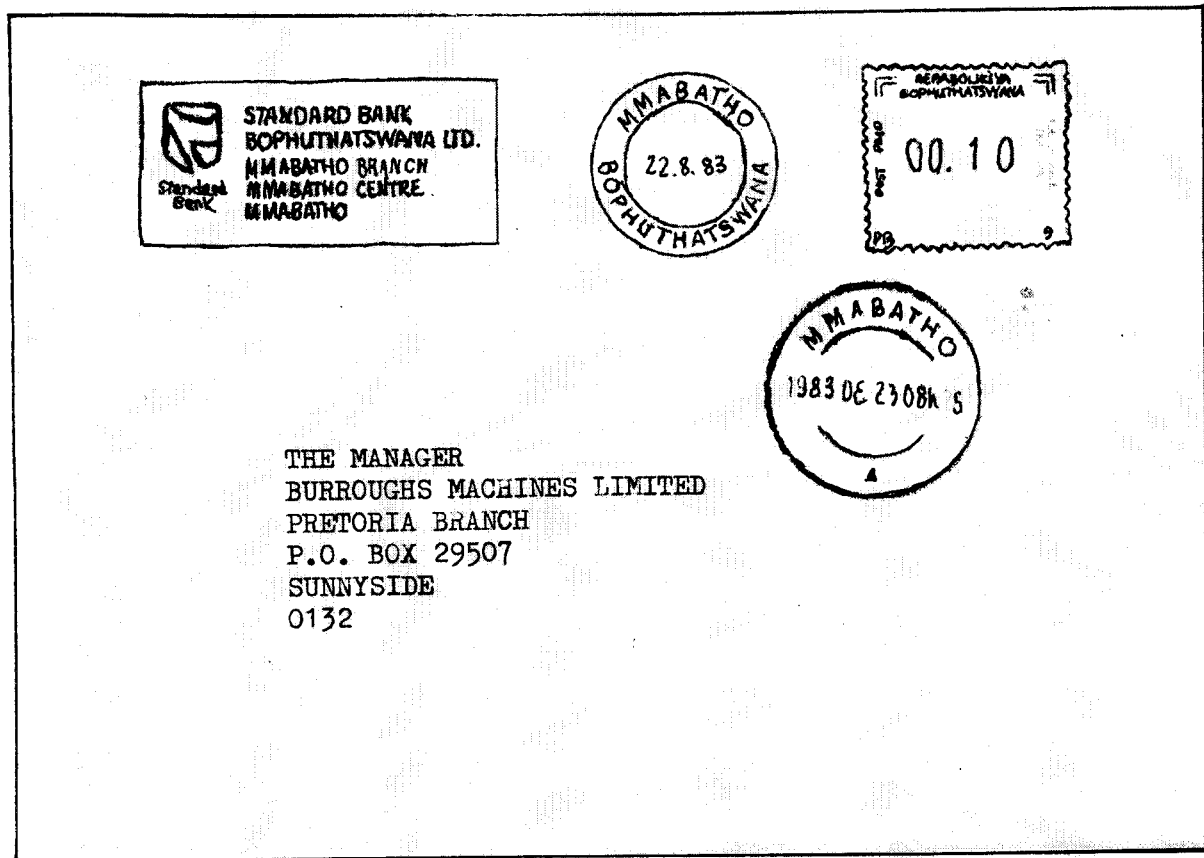
I recently acquired the 1943 Scott catalogue. It is a fascinating look back at our philatelic past. just for fun, I have compared prices from this catalogue with the 1998 edition. South Africa Scott 1, the King George V 2½ pence deep blue, catalogues \$0.60 mint and \$0.25 used in 1943. The 1998 catalogue shows values of \$5.00 and \$1.90 respectively. 11943, the one pound high value, Scott 16, is described as light red and gray green - values of \$15.00 and \$6.00. Variety 16a is described as red and deep green. It then had a catalogue value of \$17.50 and \$6.00. By 1998, these stamps had changed places. The main number is now the red and deep green example, with values of \$850.00 and \$400.00 The new 16a is the old 16, red and gray green, with values of \$1,000 mint and an italicized \$1,750.00 used.

I will look at other countries and other stamps as we go along, and will tell you how the values have changed. If there are any particular stamps readers would like to know about, please drop me a line and I will let you know. Due to the fragility of the book, which was printed in war time, I do not propose to photocopy any of the pages.

#### Final Thoughts

I hope you have enjoyed this first excursion into "Modem Times". I certainly cannot do it without your help. Please send me your ideas, your guest columns, interesting covers, and anything else you believe would be of interest to our fellow collectors. My mailing address and e-mail contact point are listed in the column header.

Figure 3. Metered cover from the Standard Bank Bophuthatswana Ltd., Mmabatho Branch, dated "22.6.83".



## Postage Dues

Jan Stolk, Editor

*Reader comments, examples of marks and guest author installments are welcomed. Send yours to Jan at P.O. Box 33223, 3005 EE Rotterdam, The Netherlands.*

### Handling Of Inland Postal Items With No Or Insufficient Postage Paid.

These postal items were marked at the post office of despatch with a letter "T" and the amount of twice the deficiency. This should be placed on the upper half of the envelope and could be completely in manuscript if no stamp for this purpose was available or with a stamp with only the letter "T" and the amount in manuscript. Larger offices had a series of stamps with amounts already on the stamps. In the union period these Tax marks would be in sterling. Figure A illustrates various Union Tax marks in Sterling.

After an increase of the inland postage letters with deficiency due to this increase were not charged with double deficiency but only with the deficiency for the first ten days. On May 10, 1920, this caused a shortage of 1/2d postage due stamps and 1/2d Kings Head were used for this purpose. A provisional 1/2d Tax mark was made for this by several post offices. Some letters which received Kings Head 1/2d as postage due (Figs. B and C.)


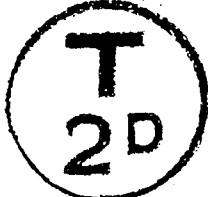

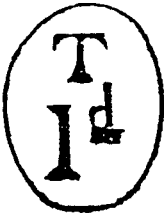
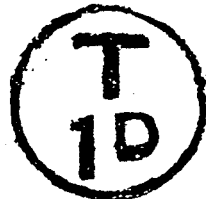
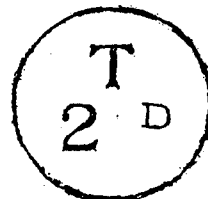

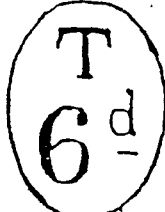
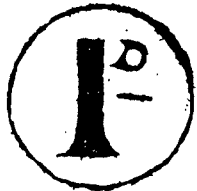
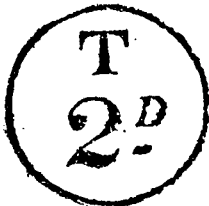
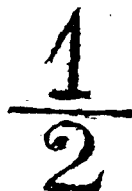
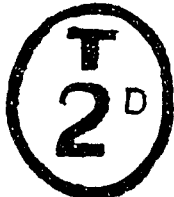
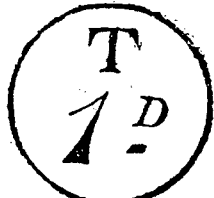
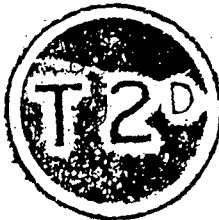

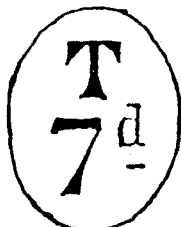
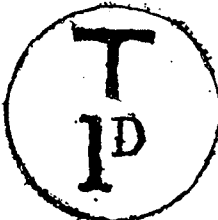
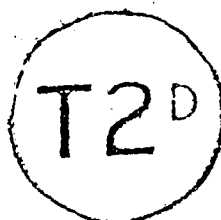

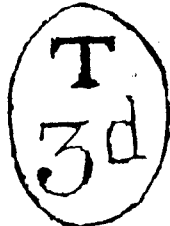
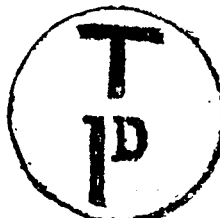

After the Union period the currency changed and the stamps with "D" for penny were replaced by stamps with a "C" for cents. Figure D illustrates various Tax marks in cents.

Next to stamps with a letter "T" also other stamps were applied, as well as using the word TAX" or "BOETE", or stating the reason for the postage due (Fig. Ea). These could apply in the case of the weight/size or letters for registration posted in a letter box instead of direct handing to the postal clerk. In the Republic period labels were used for stating the specific reason (Fig. Eb)

At the receiving post office a postage due label (stamp) was affixed This amount should be paid by the addressee. If the letter is refused by the addressee this would be stated on the letter and the letter would be returned to the sender who will have to pay the postage due (Fig. Ec).

Before the Union of South Africa was founded only Transvaal had postage due stamps. During the *interprovincial period*, from the

Figure A. Various Union Tax marks in Sterling.

P.D.MARKING	P.D.MARKING	P.D.MARKING	P.D.MARKING
			
			
			
			
			
			

foundation of the Union until the issue of the union postage due stamps, these Transvaal postage due stamps being used in all four states (Fig. F).

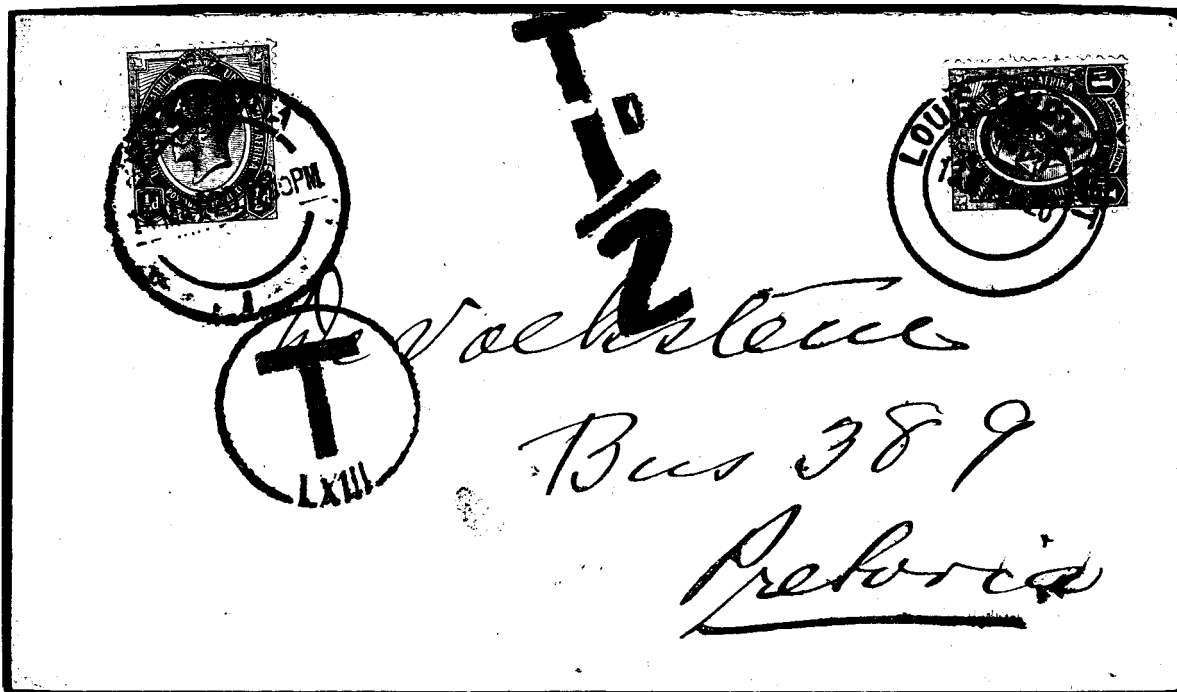
On 16 October 1978 it was announced that no new postage dues stamps would be printed and that normal postage stamps would be used for this purpose when the stock of postage due stamps was exhausted. On 22 August 1983 all post offices were ordered to return all postage due stamps before the end of the following September (Fig. G).

On 16 October 1978 the *honor system* was introduced. With this system the addressee received a card together with the letter. The card stated the amount due which should be paid by affixing postage

stamps and returning it to the post office. Various different printings of these cards were in use. This system failed to work as most addressees did not pay the postage due. The system was therefore changed on 1 September 1980 (Figs. Ha, Hb, Ia and Ib). After this date the addressee received a card to collect the postal item within 14 days at the post office where the postage due had to be paid. If this was refused, the letter was returned to the sender (Figs. J and K). It was also possible that the letter was returned at the post office of despatch to the sender with a request to add the deficiency.

All postage due items receive a number at the receiving post office. A register is kept of all postage due items stating address, amount due, payment and number (Figs. La and Lb).

**Figure B.** Louis Trichardt to Pretoria, 14 May 1920 with provisional 1/2mil Taxmark.



**Figure C.** Machadodorp to Pretoria, 12 May 1920, with provisional 1/2d Taxmark.

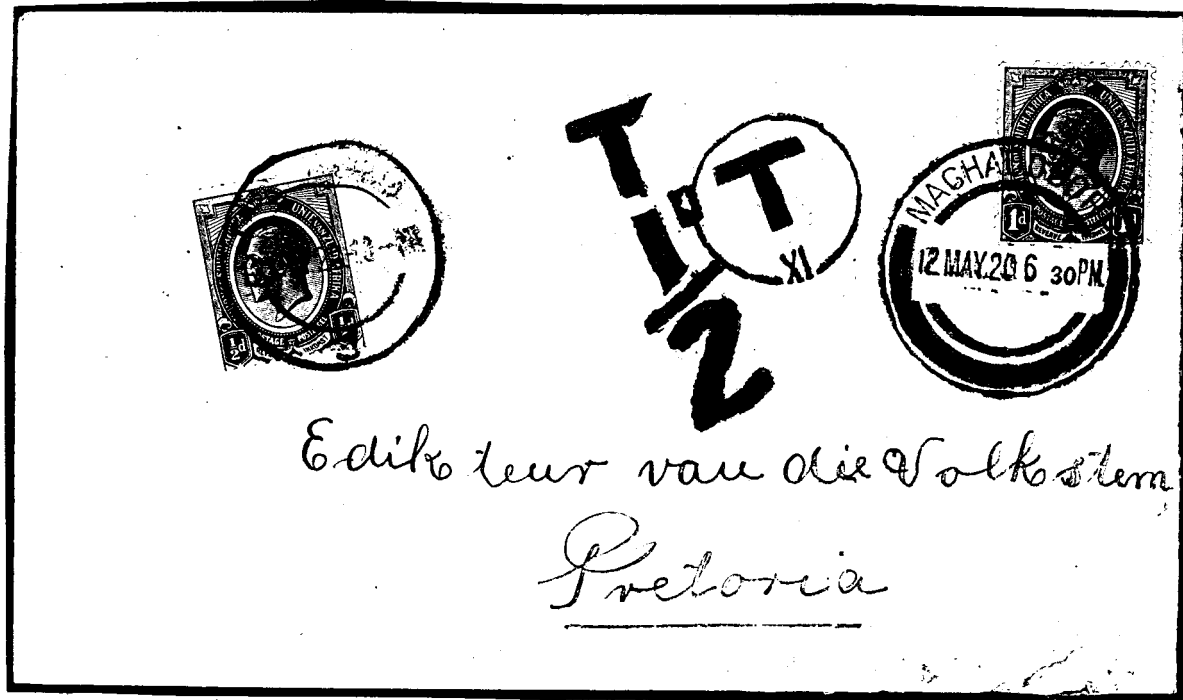


Figure D. Various Tax marks in cents.

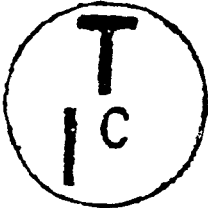
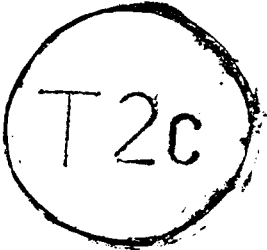
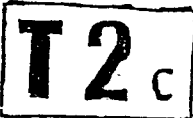

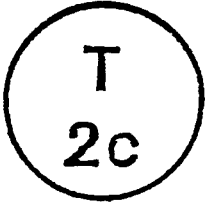
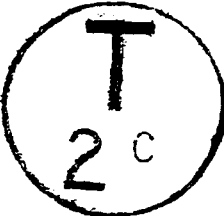
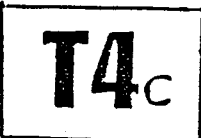

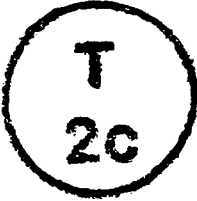
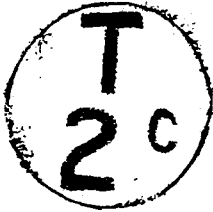


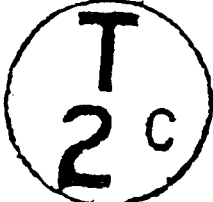
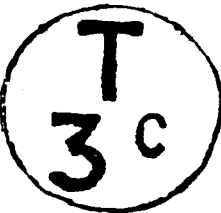


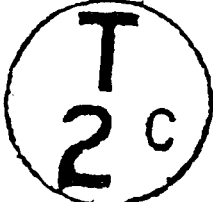
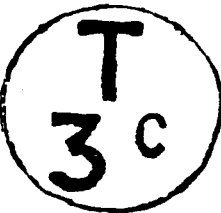


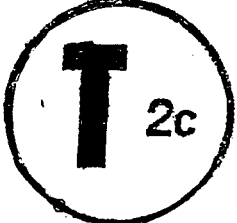
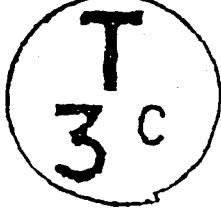


P.D.MARKING	P.D.MARKING	P.D.MARKING	P.D.MARKING
			
			
			
			
			
			

Figure Ea. Other Tax handstamps used in addition to the common "T" marking.

P.D.MARKING	P.D.MARKING	P.D.MARKING
INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID ONVOLDENDE GEFRANKEER	OVER 1/2 OZ. BO 1/2 ONS.	UNPAID ONBETAALD
INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID	MEER TE BETAAL MORE TO PAY ..... BO..... ABOVE.....	UNPAID. ONBETAALD.
INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID ONVOLDENDE GEFRANKEER	OVER 1/2 OZ.	UNSTAMPED ONGEFRANKEER
INSUFFICIENTLY PAID ONVOLDENDE GEFRANKEER	PLEASE ADVISE YOUR CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE LETTER RATE FROM THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IS 14 PER 1 OZ.	INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID FOR TRANSMISSION BY AIR MAIL FRANKERING ONVOLDENDE VIR VERSENDING PER LUGPOS OVER ..... OR 10 GRAM
INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID ONVOLDEND GEFRANKEER	POSTED OUT OF COURSE ONREELMATIC GEPOS	BOETE/TAX



Figure Eb. Republic Period labels used on appropriate items posted in a letterbox instead of handing to a postal clerk.

P.D.MARKING	P.D.MARKING
<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">CAUTION      WAARSKUWING</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Letters and packets containing currency, blank postal orders or valuables such as jewellery, watches, etc. must be registered or insured and postal articles, the covers of which have been marked for registration or insurance, must be handed in at a post office counter and NOT posted in a posting box.</p> <p>This <u>REGISTERED</u> has been registered / insured and surcharged because it contains ..... and was posted in a posting box contrary to the regulations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Heer Drukkers</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Briewe en pakkies wat geld, oningevulde posorders of waardevolle artikels soos juweliersware, horlosies, ens. bevat, moet geregistreer of verseker word en stukke waarvan die omslae vir registrasie of versekering gemerk is, moet by die toonbank van 'n poskantoor ingelewer en NIE in 'n briewebus gepos word nie.</p> <p>Hierdie ..... is geregistreer / verseker en met ..... beboet omdat dit ..... bevat en in stryd met die regulasies in 'n briewebus gepos is.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P 1/134</p> </div> </div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">REDE VIR BOETEHEFFING REASON FOR SURCHARGE</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Oorskry maksimum afmetings/Exceeds maximum dimensions (120 mm x 235 mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Kleiner as minimum afmetings/Smaller than minimum dimensions (90 mm x 140 mm) ..... <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dikte oorskry/Thickness exceeds 5 mm ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Massa oorskry/Mass exceeds 50 g ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Geen posgeld vooruitbetaal/No postage prepaid ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Posgeld onvoldoende/Postage insufficient ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Posseel ongeldig/Postage stamp invalid ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">P T</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p style="text-align: right;">P 1/151</p> </div> </div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">CAUTION      WAARSKUWING</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Letters and packets containing currency, blank postal orders or valuables such as jewellery, watches, etc. must be registered or insured and postal articles, the covers of which have been marked for registration or insurance, must be handed in at a post office counter and NOT posted in a posting box.</p> <p>This <u>REGISTERED</u> has been registered / insured and surcharged because it contains ..... and was posted in a posting box contrary to the regulations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PO 7787-83-2000-20</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Briewe en pakkies wat geld, oningevulde posorders of waardevolle artikels soos juweliersware, horlosies, ens. bevat, moet geregistreer of verseker word en stukke waarvan die omslae vir registrasie of versekering gemerk is, moet by die toonbank van 'n poskantoor ingelewer en NIE in 'n briewebus gepos word nie.</p> <p>Hierdie ..... is geregistreer / verseker en met ..... beboet omdat dit ..... bevat en in stryd met die regulasies in 'n briewebus gepos is.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">P 1/134</p> </div> </div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">REDE VIR BOETEHEFFING REASON FOR SURCHARGE</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Beboet/Tax R.....c</p> <p>Oorskry maksimum afmetings/Exceeds maximum dimensions (120 mm x 235 mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Kleiner as minimum afmetings/Smaller than minimum dimensions (90 mm x 140 mm) ..... <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dikte oorskry/Thickness exceeds 5 mm ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Massa oorskry/Mass exceeds 50 g ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Geen posgeld vooruitbetaal/No postage prepaid ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Posgeld onvoldoende/Postage insufficient ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Posseel ongeldig/Postage stamp invalid ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Henkos, Pta. - 14899/4-1987</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p style="text-align: right;">P1/151</p> </div> </div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">REDE VIR BOETEHEFFING REASON FOR SURCHARGE</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Oorskry maksimum afmetings/Exceeds maximum dimensions (120mm x 235mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>KLEINER AS MINIMUM AFMETINGS/SMALLER THAN MINIMUM DIMENSIONS (90mm x 140mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DIKTE OORSKRY/THICKNESS EXCEEDS 5mm ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MASSA OORSKRY/MASS EXCEEDS 50g ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>GEEN POSGELD VOORUITBETAAL/NO POSTAGE PREPAID ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>POSGELD ONVOLDOENDE/POSTAGE INSUFFICIENT ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>POSSEEL ONGELDIG/POSTAGE STAMP INVALID ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p style="text-align: right;">P1/151</p> </div> </div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">REDE VIR BOETEHEFFING REASON FOR SURCHARGE</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Beboet/Tax R.....c</p> <p>Oorskry maksimum afmetings/Exceeds maximum dimensions (120 mm x 235 mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Kleiner as minimum afmetings/Smaller than minimum dimensions (90 mm x 140 mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dikte oorskry/Thickness exceeds 5 mm ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Massa oorskry/Mass exceeds 50 g ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Geen posgeld vooruitbetaal/No postage prepaid ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Posgeld onvoldoende/Postage insufficient ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Posseel ongeldig/Postage stamp invalid ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">JB PRINTING 14698 (0701483-87-30 000-100)</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p style="text-align: right;">P1/151</p> </div> </div>
<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">REASON FOR SURCHARGE REDE VIR BOETEHEFFING</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Tax/Beboet .....c</p> <p>Exceeds maximum dimensions/Oorskry maksimum afmetings (120mm x 235mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Smaller than minimum dimensions/Kleiner as minimum afmetings (90mm x 140mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Thickness exceeds/Dikte oorskry 5mm ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Mass exceeds/Massa oorskry 50g ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No postage prepaid/Geen posgeld vooruitbetaal ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Postage insufficient/Posgeld onvoldoende ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Postage stamp invalid/Posseel ongeldig ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(100/45024252/UC - 86 - 1400) A.P.C.T.      201151H</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p style="text-align: right;">P1/151</p> </div> </div>	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">REDE VIR BOETEHEFFING REASON FOR SURCHARGE</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Beboet/Tax .....c</p> <p>Oorskry maksimum afmetings/Exceeds maximum dimensions (120 mm x 235 mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Kleiner as minimum afmetings/Smaller than minimum dimensions (90 mm x 140 mm) ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dikte oorskry/Thickness exceeds 5 mm ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Massa oorskry/Mass exceeds 50 g ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Geen posgeld vooruitbetaal/No postage prepaid ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Posgeld onvoldoende/Postage insufficient ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Posseel ongeldig/Postage stamp invalid ..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">H S PRINTING (42423A-84-44000-100)      P1/151</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p style="text-align: right;">P1/151</p> </div> </div>

Figure Ec. Local Pretoria letter unstamped with postage due label refused by addressee.

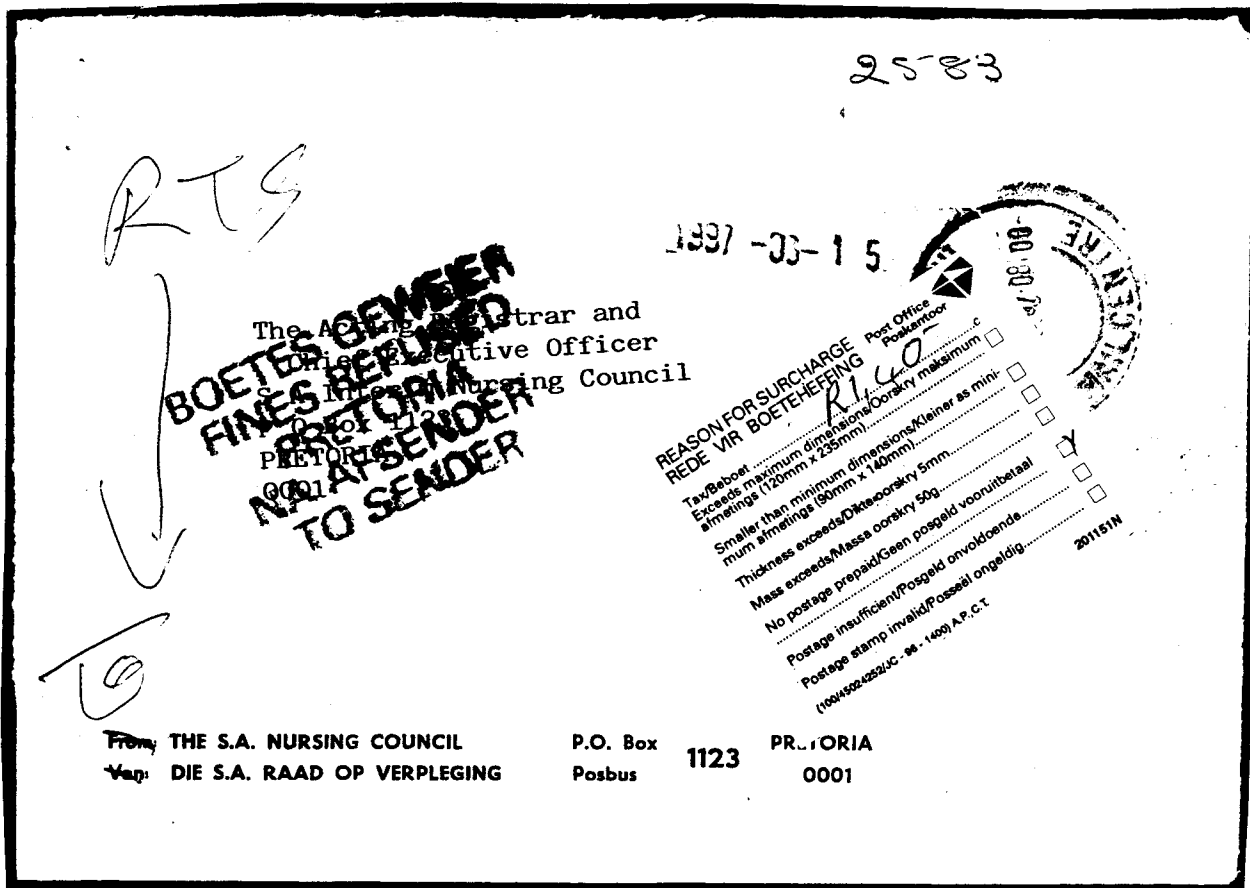


Figure F. Letter from USA dated 16 October 1914, to Somerset West Cape with 1d and 2d Transvaal postage dues.

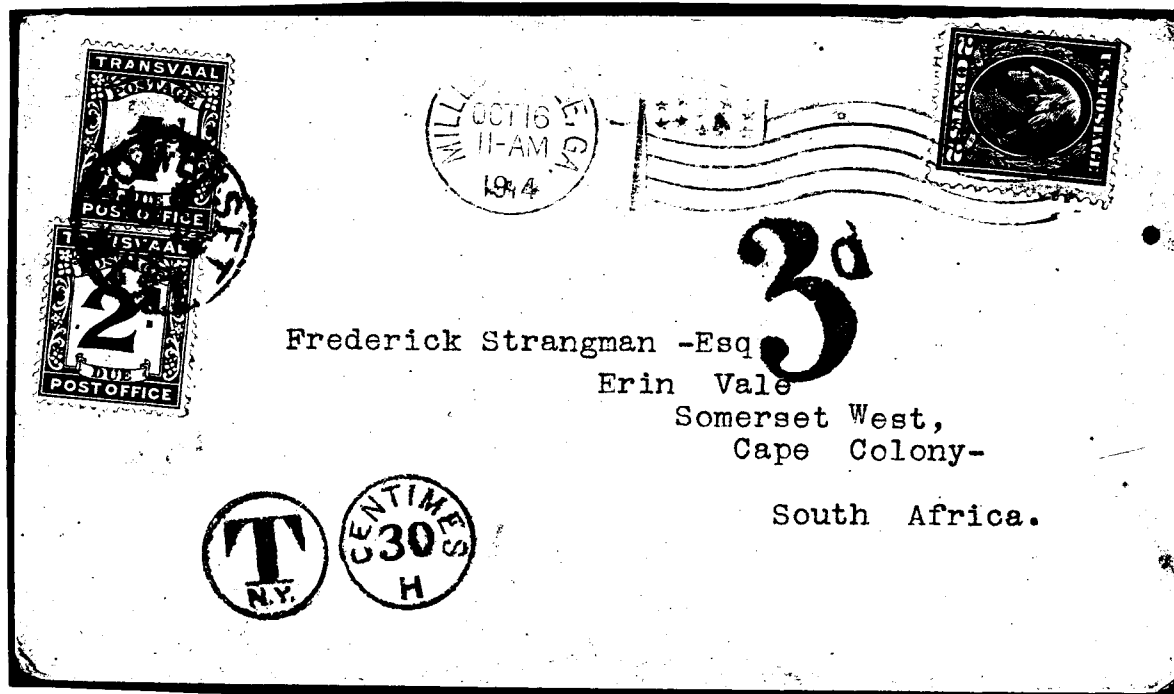


Figure G. Letter from Coligny to Klerksdorp, dated 7 April 1982, with 6c postage due stamp

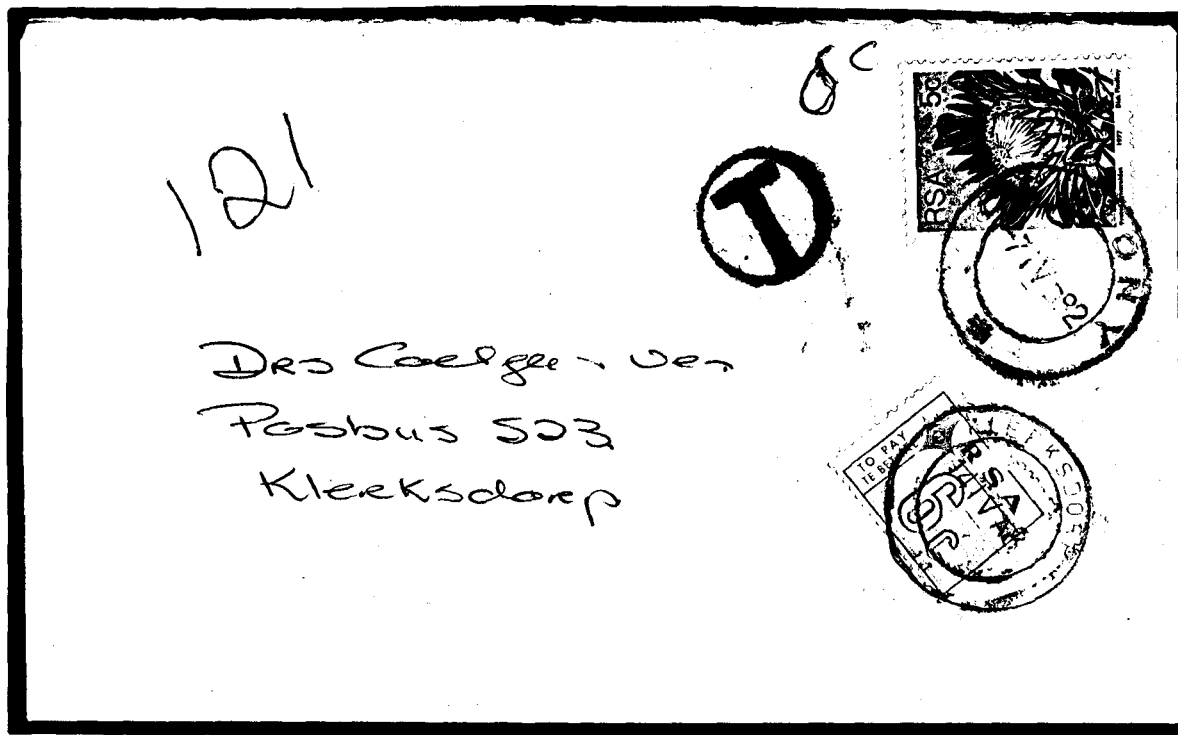


Figure Ga. Registered letter from Worcester, dated 7 Nov 1989, to Rondebosch with RI postage due stamp to pay Tax.

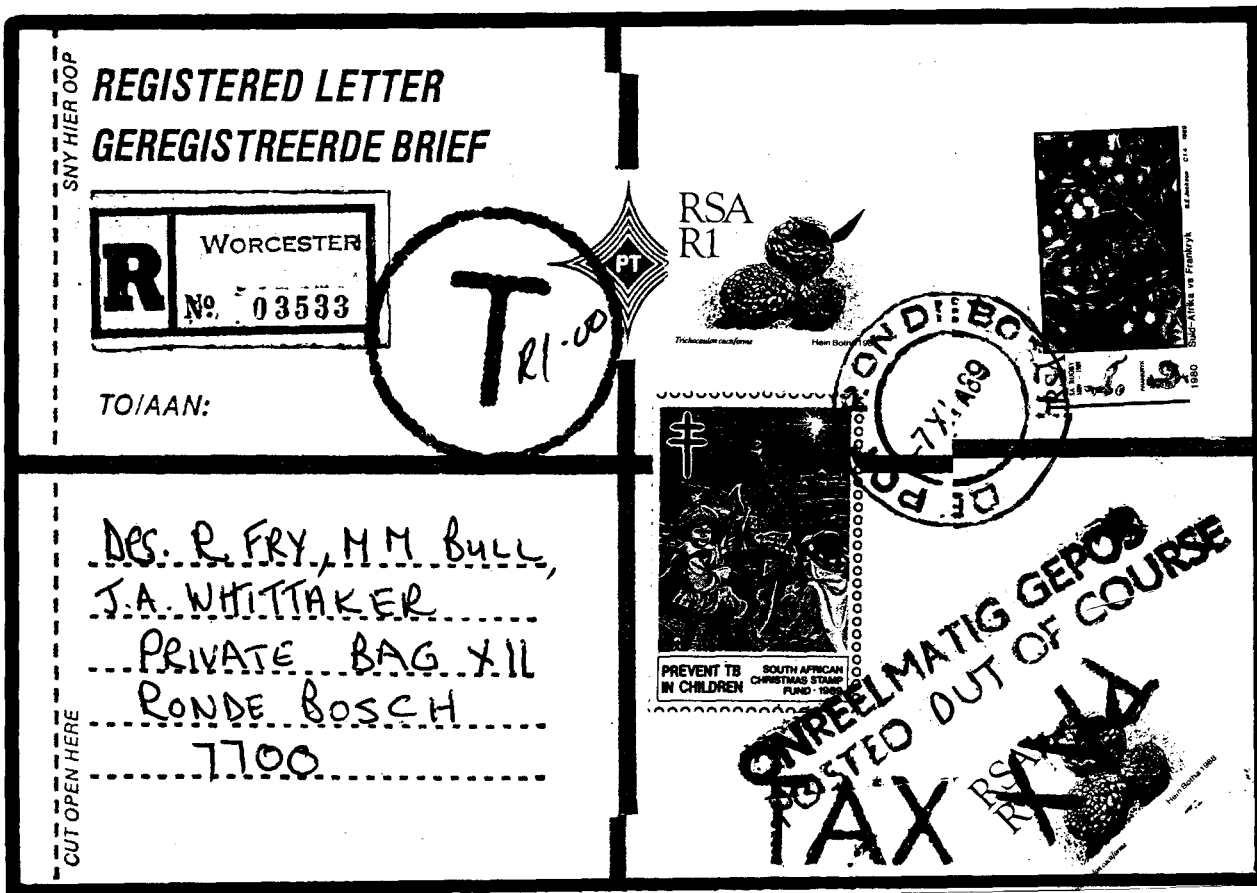


Figure Ha. Front of *honor system* postage due card for 3c.

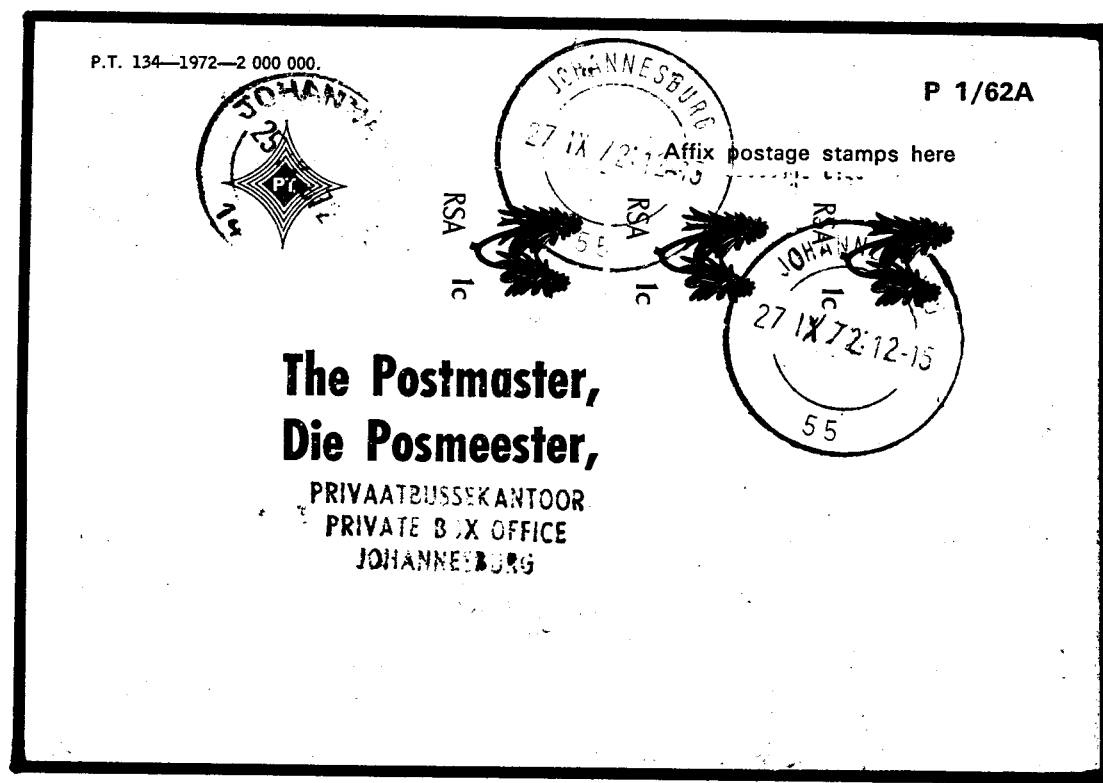
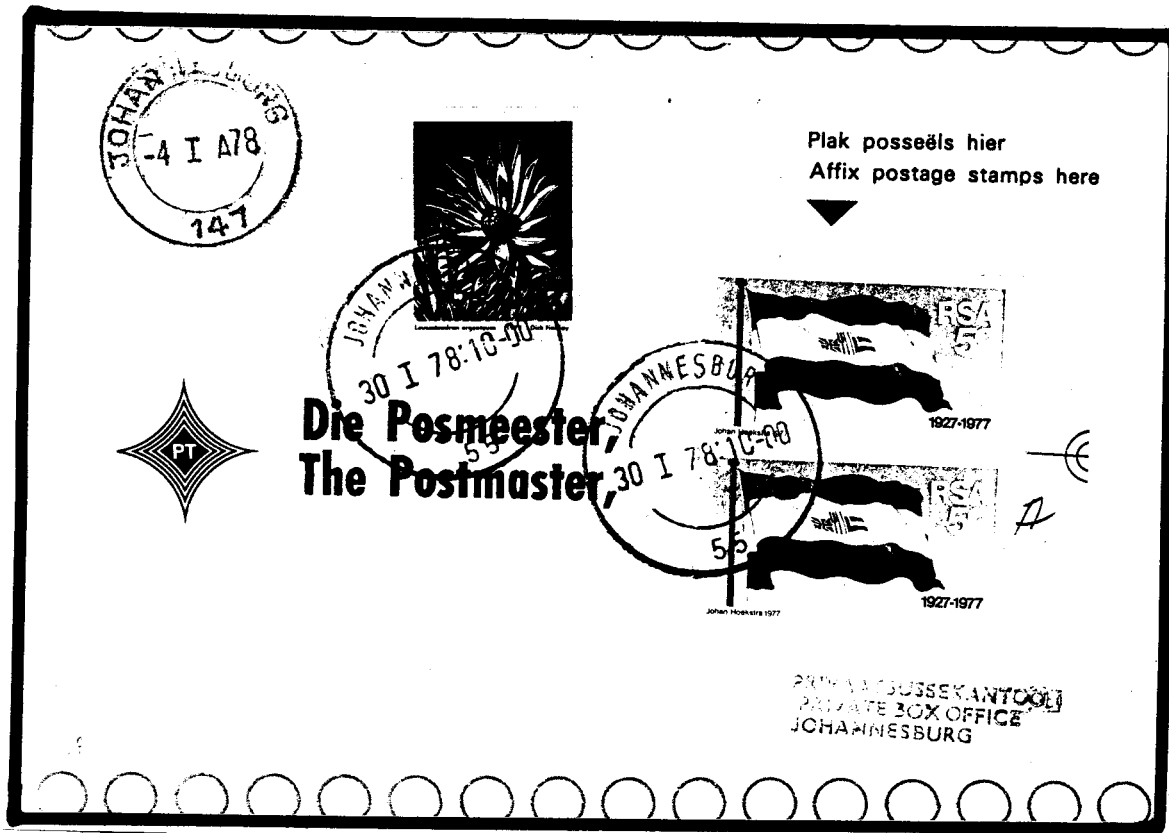


Figure Hb. Reverse of *honor system* postage due card for 3c.

<p><b>NOTICE</b> OF <b>POSTAGE DUE</b></p>	<p><b>KENNISGEWING</b> VAN <b>POSGELD VERSKULDIG</b></p>
<p>The postage on the accompanying postal item was not prepaid in full. Will you please affix postage stamps to the value of.....3c..... in the space provided on the reverse side hereof and repost the card.</p>	<p>Die posgeld op die bygaande posstuk is nie ten volle vooruitbetaal nie. Sal u asseblief posseëls ter waarde van.....3c..... in die betrokke ruimte op die keersy hiervan plak en die kaart terugpos.</p>
<p>Thank you, Your Postmaster.</p>	<p>Dankie, U Posmeester.</p>

Figure 1a. Front of an *honor system* postage due card for 11c.Figure 1b. Reverse of *honor system* postage due card for 11c.

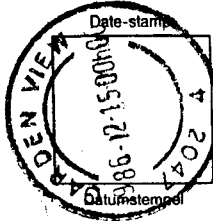
NOTICE OF POSTAGE DUE	KENNISGEWING VAN POSGELD VERSKULDIG
<p>The postage on the accompanying postal article was not prepaid in full. Will you please affix postage stamps to the value of..... in the space provided on the reverse side hereof and repost the card.</p>	<p>Die posgeld op die bygaande posstuk is nie ten volle vooruitbetaal nie. Sal u asseblief posseëls ter waarde van..... in die betrokke ruimte op die keersy hiervan plak en die kaart terugpos.</p>
<p>Thank you, Your Postmaster.</p>	<p>Dankie, U Posmeester.</p>
43030-7 4-4000000	P 1/62A

Figure J. Postage due collection card in amount of 16c, Gardenview post office.

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## POST OFFICE — POSKANTOOR

TO/AAN: E Rensink  
Box 75480

Date stamp  
  
 Datumstempel

An insufficiently prepaid postal article on which  
 'n Onder-gefrankeerde posstuk waarop ..... cent(s)  
 is/are due awaits delivery at the ..... sent  
 verskuldig is wag op aflewering by die ..... Post Office  
 -poskantoor

Counter No.: 2  
 Toonbanknr.: .....

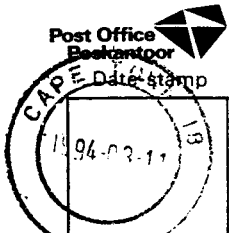
Please collect the item within 14 days. You may either pay the surcharge in cash, in which case postage stamps for the  
 Haal asseblief die stuk binne 14 dae af. U kan of die boete in kontant betaal, in watter geval poseëls vir die bedrag op die  
 amount will be affixed to the article, or you yourself may affix postage stamps or a postage franking machine impression to  
 posstuk aangebring sal word, of u kan self posseëls of 'n posfrankeermasjienafdruk ten bedrae van die boete op hierdie  
 the value of the surcharge to this notice. If you do not want the article, endorse this notification REFUSED and repost it.  
 kennisgewing aanbring. Indien u nie die stuk wil hê nie, endosseer hierdie kennisgewing GEWEIER en pos dit terug.

(53510-85-2700000) Lexlines P1/62

Figure J. Postage due collection card in amount of 16c, Cape Town post office.

1627

TO/AAN: POPPIE HUNA  
4428

Post Office  
 Poskantoor  
 Date stamp  
  
 Datumstempel

An insufficient prepaid postal article on which  
 'n Ondergefrankeerde posstuk waarop ..... cent(s)  
 is/are due awaits delivery at the ..... sent  
 is/are due awaits delivery at the ..... Post Office  
 -poskantoor

SURCHARGE COUNTER 3-72  
 PRIVATE BOX SECTION  
 BOETE TOONBANK

Post Office  
 poskantoor

PRELIMINARIE

arge in cash, in which case postage  
 ant betaal, in watter geval posseëls  
 self may affix postage stamps or a  
 osseëls of 'n posfrankeermasjienaf-  
 to this notice. If you do not want the  
 Indien u nie die stuk wil hê nie, en-

and repost it.  
 en pos dit terug.

CWD BREADLINE AFRICA

201062.1 (P1/62)



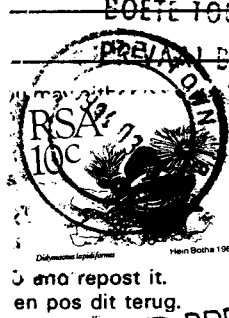

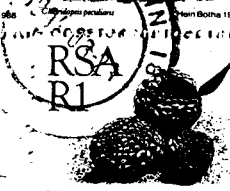

RSA 40c  
  
 RSA 25c  
  
 RSA 10c  
  
 RSA R2  
  
 RSA R1  
  
 RSA R1  


Figure La. Front of cover showing postage due item number 000145 at receiving post office Sasolburg.

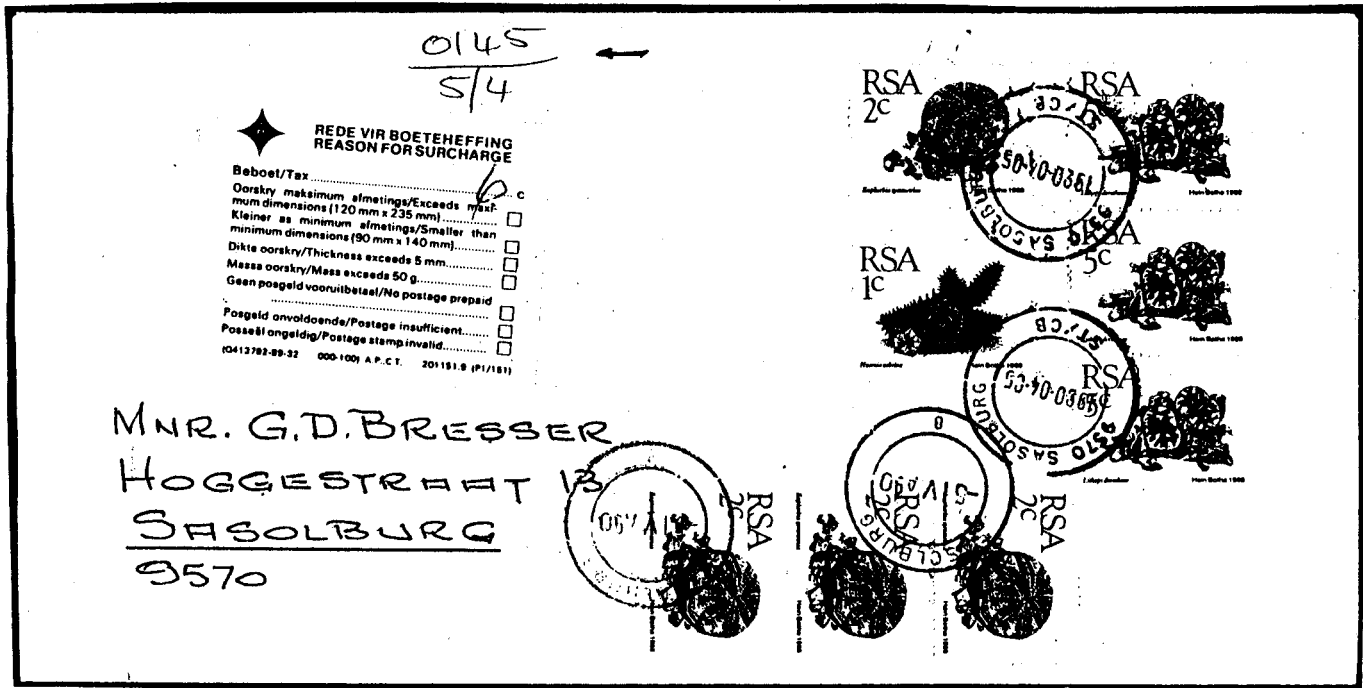
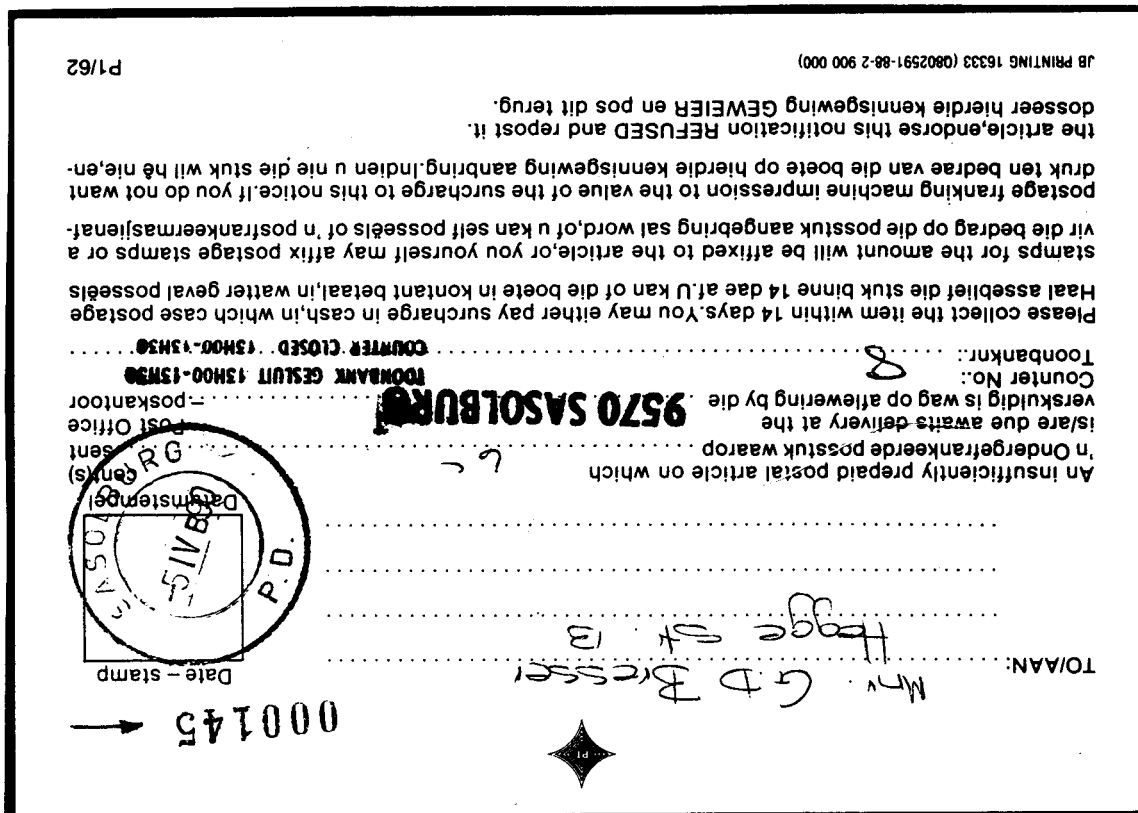


Figure La. Reverse of cover showing postage due item number 000145 at receiving post office Sasolburg.



# The Rhodesias

Alan J. Hanks, Editor

Comments and updates to this column are invited, as are installments for future columns as a guest author. Send yours to Allan at 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 2K1 or e-mail him at a.hanks@aci.on.ca.

## Unusual Coincidences - Part 2

One of the interesting things about the collection of postal history is the chance of finding a number of items from a correspondence which allows one to build up a limited historical background of the sender, receiver and conditions which may pertain in the particular area at any given time. This, of course, is the ideal situation, but often the correspondence may only consist of personal matters which do not shed much light on the area in question. However, it is interesting to read this type of correspondence, most readily accessible on postcards, since the contents of most covers have long since disappeared. This story concerns must three items from a correspondence - hopefully more may come to hand in the future!

Figure 1. 1911 card from Bulawayo to England with part message.

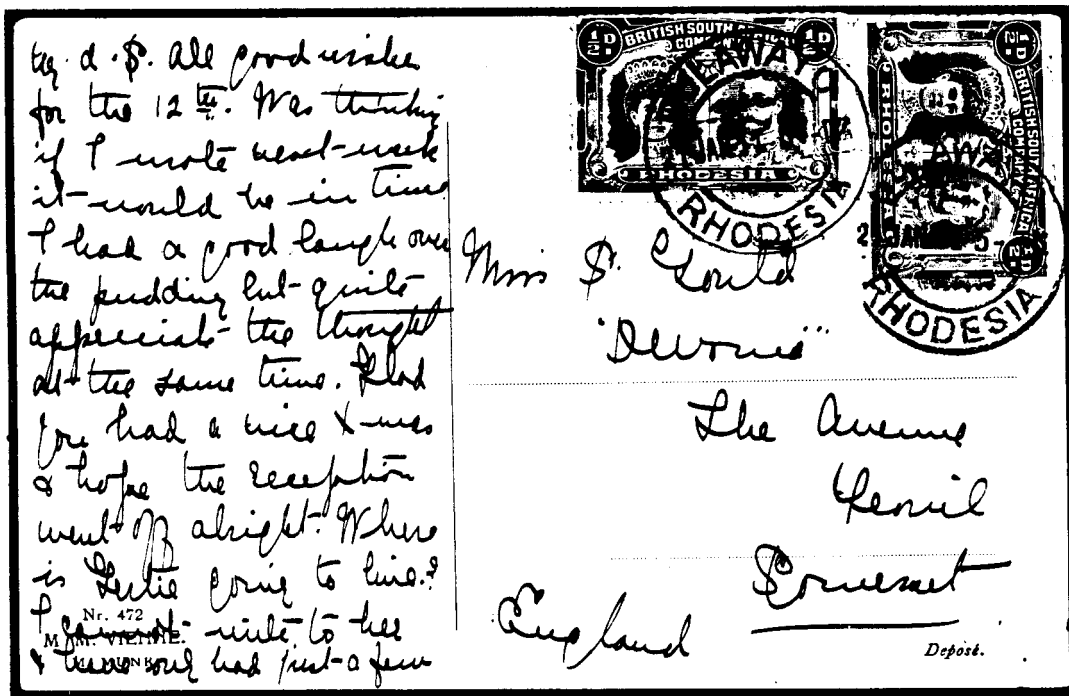


Figure 2. 1911 card similar to that shown in Figure 1.

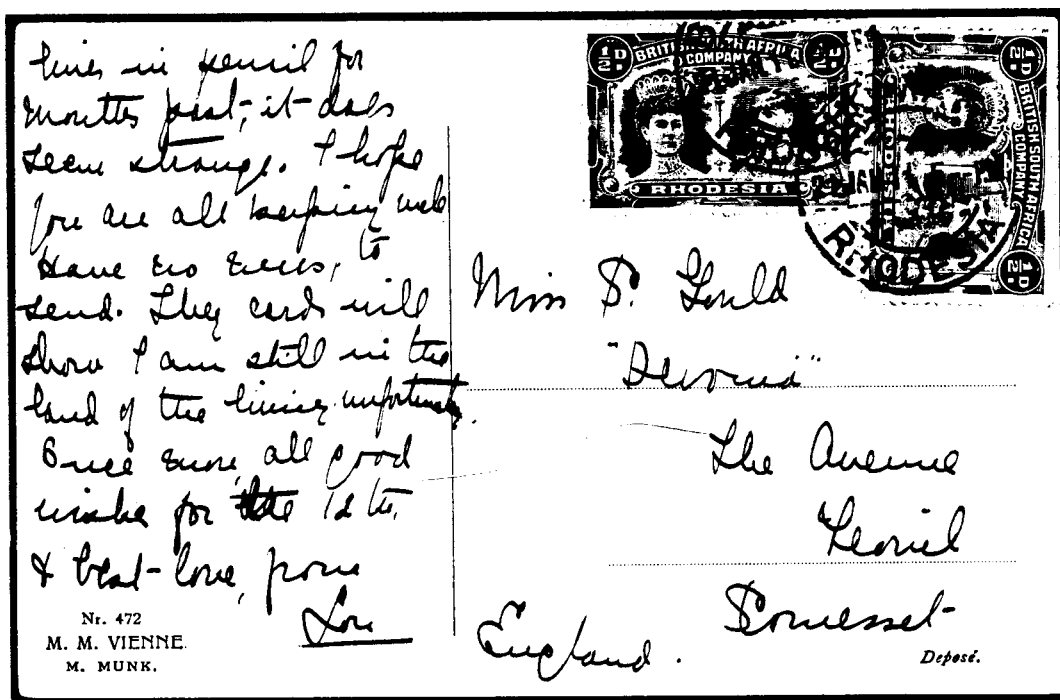


Figure 1 shows a card sent from Bulawayo to England on January 21, 1911, franked with two 1/2d Double Heads and posted at 5:00 p.m. The picture side of the card has a winter scene showing birds around a snow laden tree - the artist was R. Ulreich. The card was purchased from a dealer at the BALPEX show in Maryland in 1985. The partial message indicates that at least two more cards existed to give the introduction and sign-off to the message.

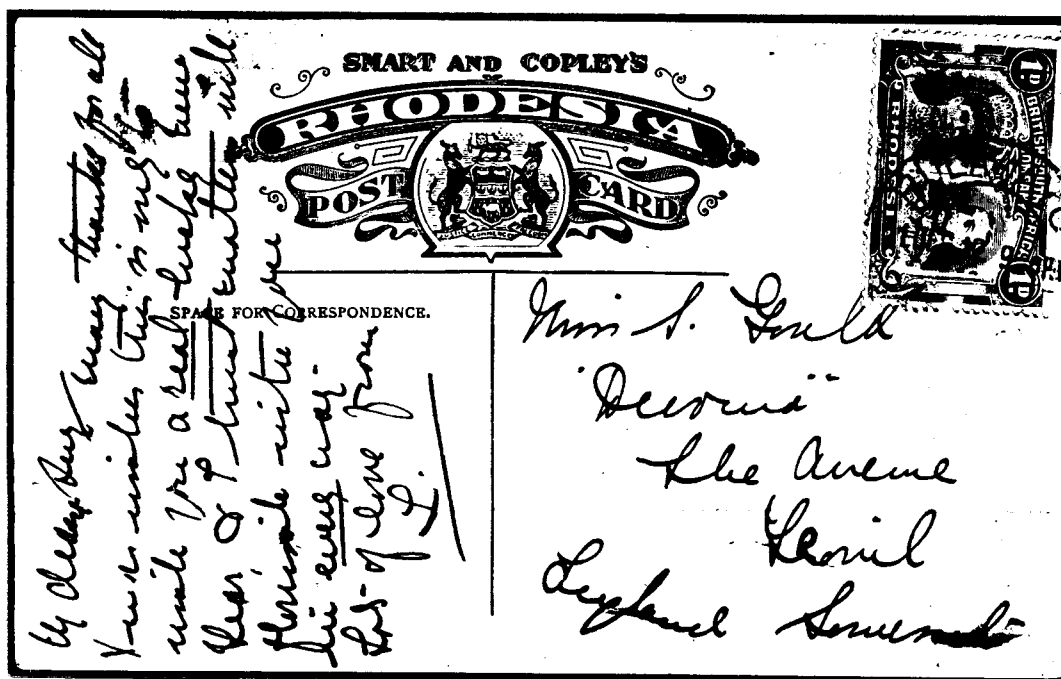
During the STAMPEX show in Canada in 1986, my exhibit of "Rhodesia BSAC, 1891-1924", was

in the competition and I was looking for material at the various dealers present. One had postcards and while perusing these, a winter scene with rabbits caught my eye, the artist being R. Ulreich. To my amazement, when I turned the card over it had two 1/2d Double Heads

and seemed familiar (Fig. 2). I took it over to my exhibit to compare with the card I knew I had, and the message obviously followed on from the card in my possession, being posted on the same date and time. I purchased the card and noted that it was not the dealer I had



**Figure 3.** 1911 card from Bulawayo to England.



## Hans Ulrich Bantz, Editor

*Reader comments, updates, and installments for future columns are invited. Write to the Editor at P.O. Box 6913, Westgate 1724, South Africa.*

**Summary:** This installment deals with Namibia's history from the early times until 1883 when the German merchant Adolph Luderitz acquired Angra Pequena. Stamps are used to illustrate the various events taking place prior to the declaration of the areas as a German Protectorate.

Did you look out for this column in the Fall issue of *Forerunners* and could not find it? You thought perhaps that this column is a kind of a mirage flickering in the desert heat? No! It has finally arrived and it will stay.

Where does one start with a specialty feature column on the South West Africa/Namibia? Can I start with the confession that I am hopelessly in love with this beautiful country, with her history, her people and of course her philately? I think, I may.

I would like to share my love with you by beginning with a short outline of the:

## History of South West Africa/Namibia

In order to avoid the double barrel South West Africa/Namibia, which should also include German South West Africa, thus making it even more than a mouthful, I will refer in the following to SWA (short for South West Africa). South West Africa was the official and generally used name of the country during the time to which this column.

I will illustrate SWA's history with the aid of stamps issued by this country and countries , which had a historic connection with SWA.

The earliest known inhabitants are the San or Bushmen, hunters and gatherers whose presence in SWA dates back some 25,000 years. They left a legacy of rock paintings and etchings as a testimony of their rich spiritual life and their keen observation of nature. In the mid-1400s, Bantu-speaking, pastoral Herero and Ovambo tribes migrated from East Africa into SWA. The southward moving Herero reached SWA's central plateau by early 1700. Here they encountered and clashed in bloody battles with the itinerant Khoisan speaking Nama tribes. These tribes had moved from the Cape Province northwards into SWA.

Various stamps of SWA portray her diverse people and their culture. I will deal with this topic in one of the forthcoming issues of *Forerunners* SWA's. written history begins with the Portuguese explorer *Diego Cao* (Fig. 1) and his crew who landed at Cape Cross (Figs. 2 and 3) in 1485. *Bartolomeu Dias* (Fig. 4) rounded the southern tip of Africa in 1488, thus opening the seaway from Europe to Asia. Earlier he landed at Angra Pequena (today's Luderitz) and at Angra das Voltas (today's Oranjemund) in December of 1487.

**Figure 1.** SWA issue honoring Diogo Cao.



**Figure 2.** Bilingual SWA issue showing Cao's ship at Cape Cross.



**Figure 3.** SWA Cao and crew at Cape Cross issue.



**Figure 4.** SWA issue honoring Bartolomeu Dias.



The Dutch East India Company established a supply station at Table Bay (now Cape Town) under *Jan van Riebeeck* in 1652. The firm sent two naval expeditions from Cape Town in 1670 and 1677 to explore SWA's coast. Reports were not favorable. As a consequence, little exploration was accomplished during the following decades. Reports from British, Dutch and French mariners mention the hostile nature of this stretch of coast, aptly named "Skeleton Coast". American whalers came and went as well during this time and erected even small settlements at Walvis Bay and at the mouth of the Swakop River.

The Dutch crown annexed Angra Pequena and Bahia das Baleas (now Walvis Bay) in 1793 but lost its possessions in the Cape and SWA to Britain in 1814 under provisions made by the Congress of Vienna. The waterless wasteland of the Namib desert made exploration of the hinterland from the coast impossible. The elephant hunter, *Jakobus Coetse*, was reportedly the first white person to enter SWA overland from the south. He reached the vicinity of today's Keetmanshoop in 1760. More explorers, hunters and, later, settlers followed Coetse, thus concluding the early "European" history of SWA.

The artist and explorer, *Thomas Baines* (1822-1875) accompanied the hunter and explorer, *James Chapman*, on an expedition from Walvis Bay to Victoria Falls in 1861. Baines book, "Explorations in South-West Africa", published in 1864, describes this journey. Figure 5 consists of paintings from this this period.

**Figure 5.** SWA 1987 issues of paintings from the 1860s exploration period.



The German missionaries, *Abraham and Christian Albrecht*, established SWA's first mission station at Warmbad in 1806. The two brothers worked for the London Missionary Society. In 1811 they had to flee to Pella, a mission station south of the Orange River because of an impending attack on Warmbad by hostile Namas who ransacked and destroyed this station.

The next missionary to arrive was *Johann Heinrich Schmelen* (Fig. 6) who worked between 1814 and 1828 in and around today's Bethanie. Schmelen was instrumental in bringing missionaries of the Rhenish Mission Society to SWA (Fig. 7).

**Figure 6.** Johann Heinrich Schmelen issue of 1989.



**Figure 7.** Issues of 1989 showing three missionaries of the Rhenish Mission Society sent to SWA.



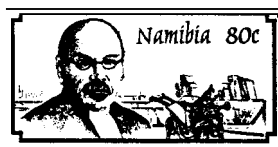
The American sealing captain, *Benjamin Morell*, discovered Ichaboe Island, near Angra Pequena in 1828. The island was found to be covered by a 22m (70 ft.) thick layer of Guano.

Morell's discovery triggered a Guano run during the 1840s. At times up to 450 ships of various nationalities were busy with the removal of this valuable fertilizer.

Morell's letters are the oldest preserved postal documents written in SWA. The letters were sent via Cape Town to the USA. One of these letters, mentioning Angra Pequena was displayed at the recent ILSAPEX 98 International Stamp exhibition held in Johannesburg.

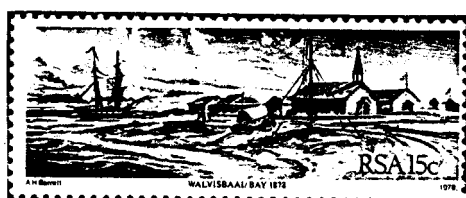
The first group of Finnish missionaries for Ovamboland arrived at Walvis Bay in 1868. Namibia issued a set of commemoratives honoring these Scandinavians (Fig. 8).

**Figure 8.** Namibian issue of 1995 honoring Finnish missionaries.



Ten years later, in 1878, Walvis Bay and the surrounding area to the Swakop River mouth was proclaimed a British possession (Fig. 9).

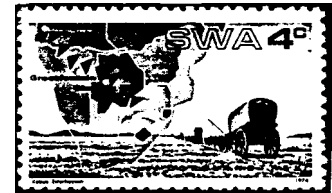
**Figure 9.** RSA 1978 stamp commemorating the centennial of Walvis Bay being proclaimed a British possession.



Between 1874 and 1881 some 100 Boer families trekked from the Transvaal across the Kalhaari desert to the Kaokoveld in northern SWA and on to Angola (Fig. 10).

Some groups returned to SWA in 1885 and founded the "Republic of Upingtonia" near Grootfontein. The last of these "Dorsland Trekkers" to settle in SWA returned from Angola in 1828.

**Figure 10.** SWA issue of 1974 commemorating the Boer Trek.

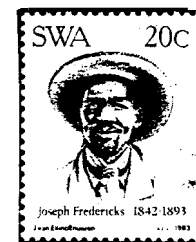


The German merchant, *Adolf Luderitz* (Fig. 11), acquired the bay of Angra Pequena and the coastal strip between the Orange River and the 26th degree of latitude south from the Nama *Kaptein Joseph Fredericks* (Fig. 12). This was the start of German South West Africa, which will be the subject for the next column.

**Figure 11.** SWA 1983 issue honoring Adolf Luderitz.



**Figure 12.** SWA 1983 issue honoring Joseph Fredericks.



**Cumulative Index Project Volunteers Needed! !**

Your Society is need of a one or more volunteers to put together and maintain an up-to-date Journal Index for *Forerunners*. Technical assistance is available. Those interested in helping out should contact the Editor.

# Zulu Notes

Tony Davis, Editor

*This column will eventually lead to the production of a handbook on Zululand philately. Reader comments and updates are invited, as are future installments on a guest author basis. Send yours to Tony at 41 Karen Street, Thornhill, Ontario L4J 5L5, Canada.*

## Zululand Forgeries

This installment addresses the subject of Zululand forgeries - primarily overprint and postmark forgeries.

When the first Zululand stamps were issued in 1888 - the British overprint values - there was international philatelic interest in them. Therefore, the territory's administration received many letters from European dealers asking to purchase these stamps.

Dealers from Germany and Italy made up the majority of such requests and these demands in turn prompted a response from the seat of colonial power in London (Fig. 1).

Figure 1. Letter from Italy in 1895 to Zululand's Distributor of Stamps, H. Gardner.



Offers to purchase colonial stamps were not limited to Zululand. Therefore, the Colonial Secretary himself - Joseph Chamberlain - issued a circular, dated 29th September, to colonial governments on the subject (Figs. 2a and 2b). It reads as follows:

"Sir,

*The attention of my Predecessors in Office has from time to time been called to various questions connected with the sale of postage stamps by Colonial Postmasters to persons who collect or deal in them as curiosities; and my own attention has recently been called to certain irregularities which still appear to exist in connection with this practice.*

*2. I am not aware of any abstract objection to the sale of postage stamps to persons who make it their business to deal in them and I see no reasons therefore for altering the general rules laid down by the circular dispatches noted in the margin (31st July 1882, 18th August, 14th December 1893).*

*3. I have, however, reason to believe that a premium or commission on the transaction is occasionally offered by some dealers, and that there is a certain risk of Post Office Officials being bribed to give the orders of one dealer preference over those of others. I need hardly say that such practices are most reprehensible, and should as far as*

*possible be stopped. It appears to me, moreover, that the risk of such temptations being offered to Colonial Postmasters might be obviated by rule requiring that all applications should be complied with in order of date; and the compliance with such a rule could be insured by periodical inspection of the Post Office letter books.*

*4. I might add that the practice of "obliterating" stamps for purposes of sale, which appears to be still occasionally carried on, is, in my opinion, highly objectionable, and should in future be strictly forbidden.*

*5. It has been suggested as*

*further safeguard against improper practices, that all orders from dealers of above 15 in value should be dealt with by the Receiver General, and not by the Colonial Postmaster, and that requisitions for postage stamps should in future be prepared by the Receiver General. You are at liberty, however to use your discretion on this point.*

*In framing requisitions it should be borne in mind that the traffic in stamps, although unobjectionable in itself, should be carried on within reasonable limits, and that the primary object in view is the supply of stamps to the general public for ordinary purposes, rather than to those who make it their business to deal in them as a commercial speculation."*

The matter was apparently not put rest, **Figure 2a**. Page 1 of Chamberlain's 1896 circular to the colonies regarding sales of stamps to dealers.

as Chamberlain had to issue another circular the following year on a similar concern (Fig. 3). It reads as follows:

*"Downing Street*

*26th May, 1897*

*Sir,*

*With reference to my Circular despatch of 29th September last, I have the honour to inform you that it has been brought to my notice that offers have been made to purchase from Colonial Governments the spare specimens of postage stamps, post cards, etc., received by them from the International Bureau of the Postal Union, and that deeming it advisable that a general rule should be laid down on this point, I have been in communication with the General Post Office.*

*2. The distribution of such stamps throughout the Union is intended for purposes of reference and record, and I consider the Colonial Post Offices should adopt in regard to all such questions the sound policy adopted by the Imperial Post Office, and should discourage philatelic dealings on the part of a Department, which exists primarily for the conveyance and delivery of correspondence, and issues postage stamps only as a convenient mode of obtaining payment beforehand for the services rendered.*

*3. The sale therefore of the specimens in question should be prohibited.*

*4. If the Government of your Colony does not wish to keep the spare specimens in its possession, they can be sent*

*to the General Post Office London, where they would be of use to meet official applications for specimen postage stamps."*

The demand by dealers to meet collector demand with respect to Zululand stamps is evidenced by the number of forgeries that were produced during the existence of the territory and into the turn of the century.

Francois Fournier, the infamous producer of what he called facsimiles of early stamp issues himself produced the forgeries of the Zululand overprint. There are three types of Fournier overprint forgeries. They came to light after his death when the Philatelic Union of Geneva

# CIRCULAR.

*Downing Street,*

*29th September, 1896.*

*Sir,*

*The attention of my Predecessors in Office has from time to time been called to various questions connected with the sale of postage stamps by Colonial Postmasters to persons who collect or deal in them as curiosities; and my own attention has recently been called to certain irregularities which still appear to exist in connection with this practice.*

*2. I am not aware of any abstract objection to the sale of postage stamps to persons who make it their business to deal in them, and I see no reason therefore for altering the general rules laid down by the circular despatches noted in the margin.*

*3. I have, however, reason to believe that a premium or commission on the transaction is occasionally offered by some dealers, and that there is a certain risk of Post Office Officials being bribed to give the orders of one dealer preference over those of others. I need hardly say that such practices are most reprehensible, and should as far as possible be stopped. It appears to me, moreover, that the risk of such temptations being offered to Colonial Postmasters might be obviated by a rule requiring that all applications should be complied with in order of date; and compliance with such a rule could be insured by periodical inspection of the Post Office letter books.*

*4. I may add that the practice of "obliterating" stamps for purposes of sale, which appears to be still occasionally carried on, is, in my opinion, highly objectionable, and should in future be strictly forbidden.*

*5. It has been suggested as a further safeguard against improper practices, that all orders from dealers of above £5 in value should be dealt*

31st July, 1882.  
13th August, 1893.  
14th December, 1898

*The Officer Administering*

*the Government of*

purchased his reference materials to alert the philatelic community. The types are a slanting "Zululand" overprint and two horizontal overprints of varying thickness (Fig. 4).

**Figure 4.** Fournier Zululand overprint forgeries.

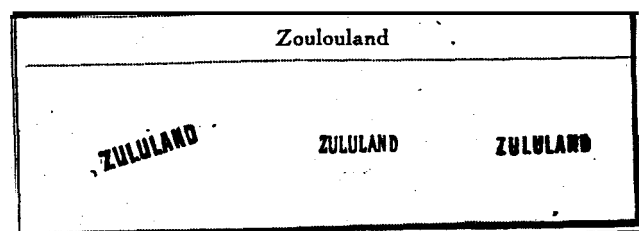


Figure 2b. Page 2 of Chamberlain's 1896 circular to the colonies regarding sales of stamps to dealers.

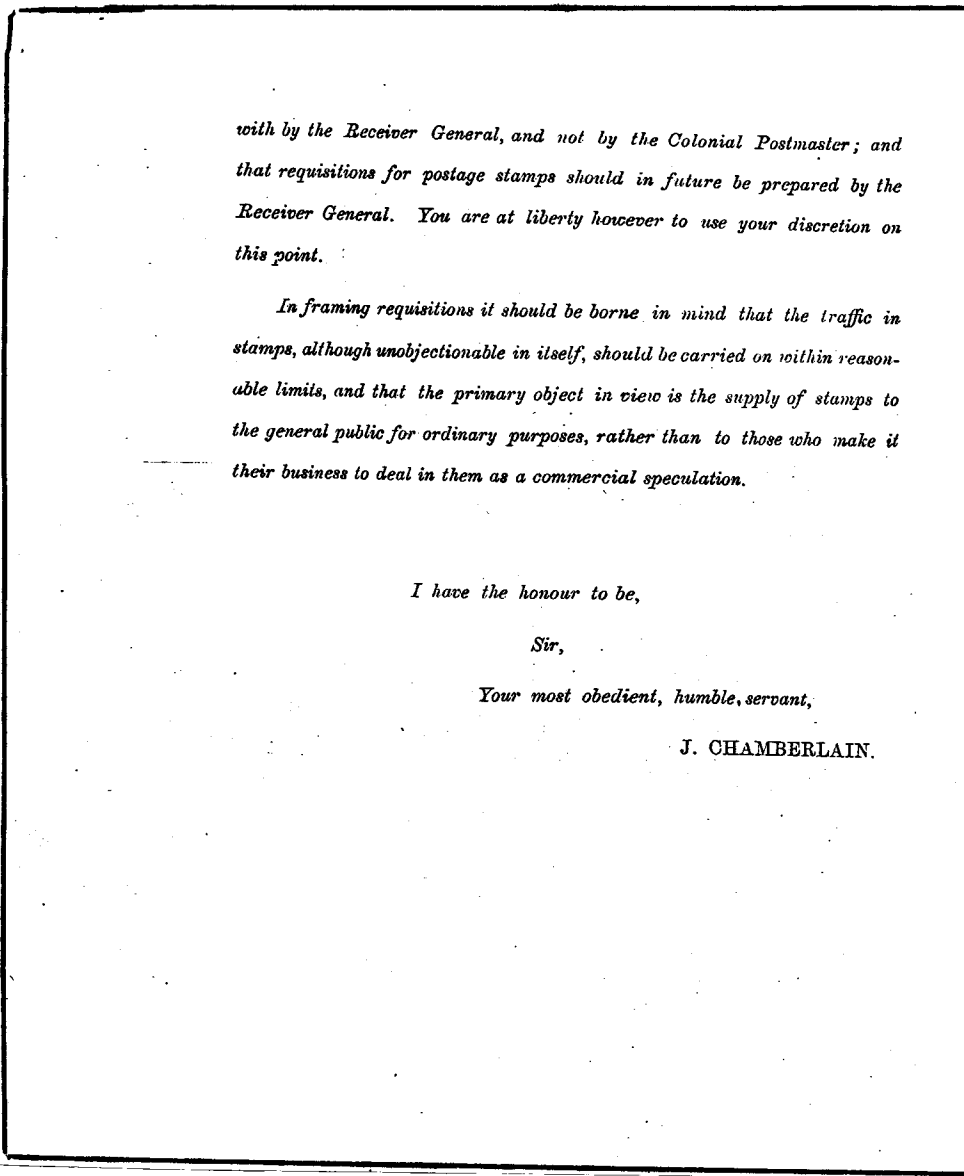


Figure 5. Examples of Zululand overprint forgeries, thin-top and thick-bottom.



While the writer is not aware of any forgeries of low value second series definitives, caution is advised with respect to the 11 and £5 values. Many were used for revenue purposes and examples are known where the fiscal cancel has been removed or counterfeit Zululand post office cancel added. There are also dangerous forgeries of the Natal 1/2d overprint stamp where varieties abound and are valued at significant rates. Missing stops and multiple overprints are easily forged.

Forgeries of Zululand stamps are found on the first definitive series where it was simple enough to take standard British definitive values and add the overprint. For used values, an indistinct postmark or smudge or even a British post office cancel was applied.

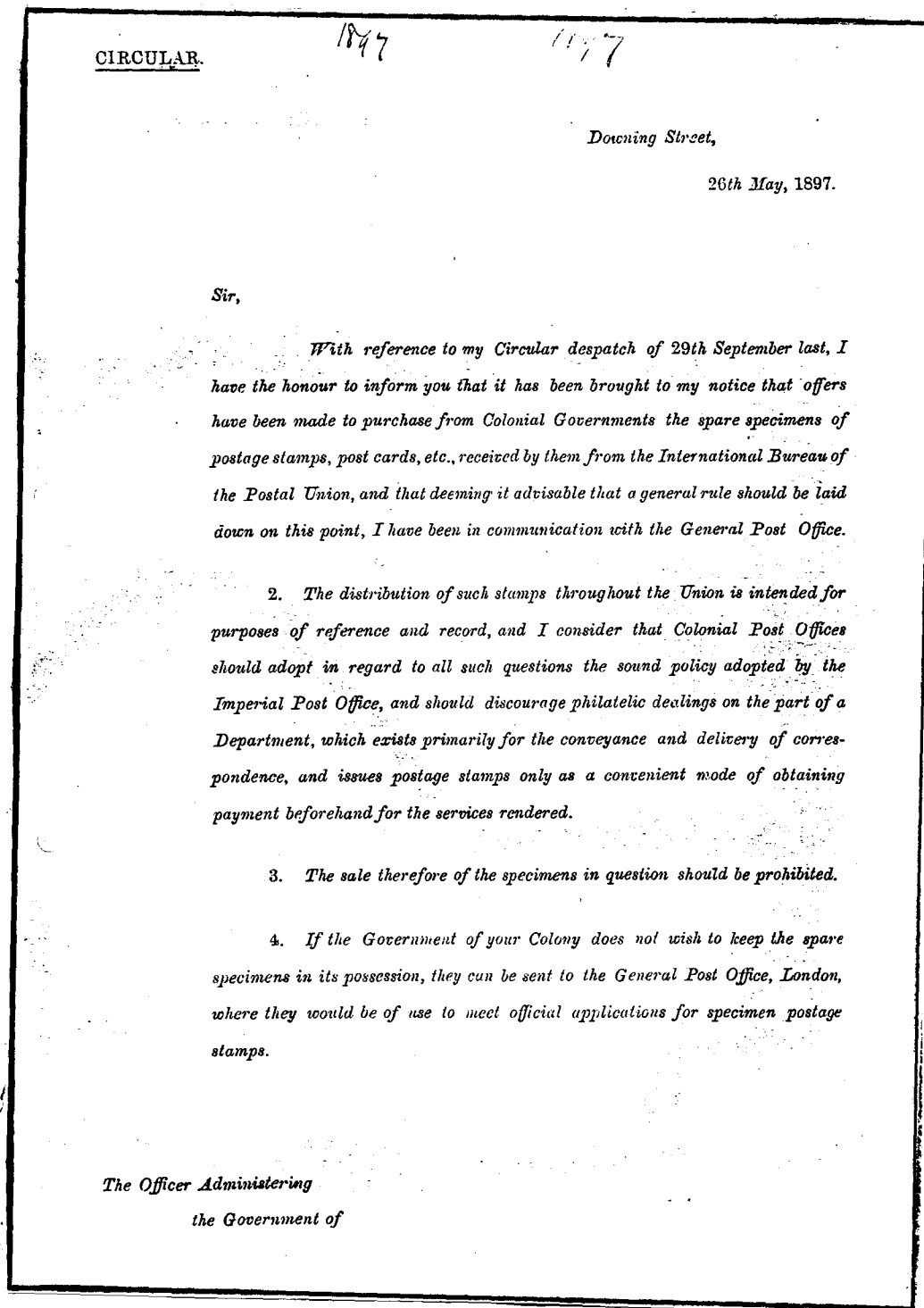
Based upon the review of many such forgeries, the writer classifies these as follows:

- (1) In terms of placement: the "Zululand" overprint is to be found at varying locations on the stamp, e.g., on the 1d lilac value, the overprint can be found anywhere from below the chin of the monarch to covering Victoria's eyes'
- (2) In terms of thick or thin lettering of "Zululand" (Fig. 5)'
- (3) In terms of elongated type in the letters of "Zululand";
- (4) In terms of the quality of the ink used in the forged overprint' and (5) In terms of the very obvious spelling mistakes, e.g., "Zulluland".

Let the buyer beware!  
expertised.

And where material is very expensive - have it

Figure 3. Chamberlain's 1897 circular to the colonies regard sales of specimen stamps.



## Cover With A Story

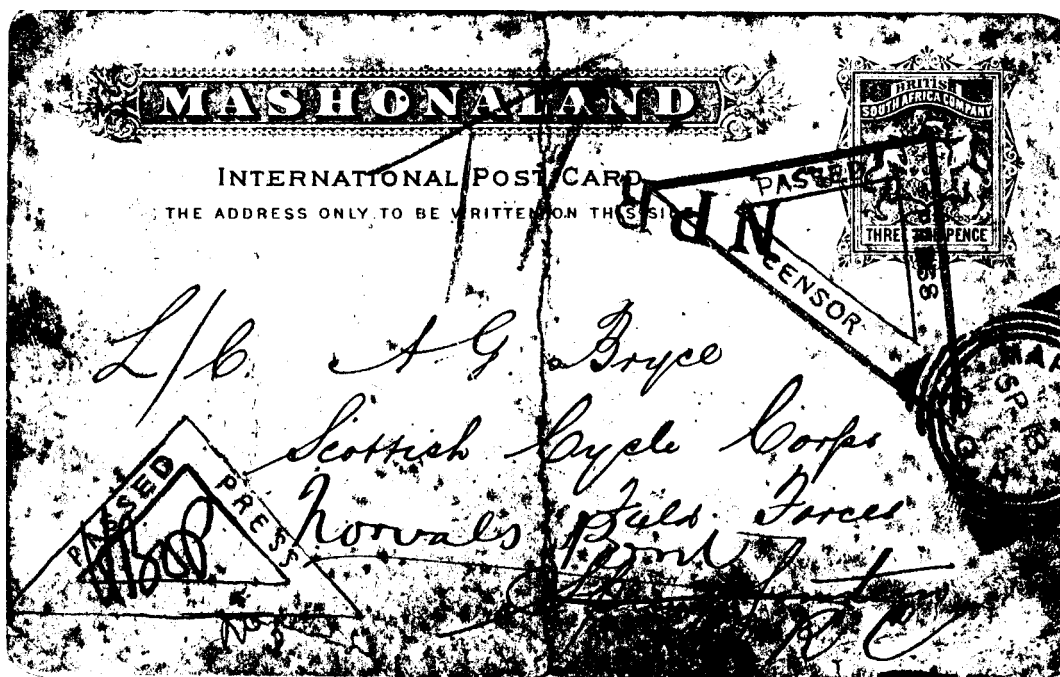
Bill Brooks, Editor

Many covers, entires and cards have interesting background stories - sometimes even unique in the annals of philately. If you collect postal history, ferret out those interesting items and share a story or two. Forward your cover and story to me at 200 East 30<sup>th</sup> - Apt. 144, San Bernardino, CA 92404-2302 USA.

### Mashonaland-BSAC Not Accepted in the Cape of Good Hope ... Frederick P. Lawrence, Ph.D.

Here was have a Mashonaland postal card with three halfpence British South Africa Company (BSAC) indicium, with a message dated August 31, 1901. The writer was Joseph Bryce, who was assigned to the Bechuanaland Rifles, a corps attached to Lord Methuen's column

and, at that time, located at a camp at Maretzani, 24 miles from Mafeking, CGH. The card was addressed to Joseph's brother, Lt. Col. A.G. Bryce, Scottish Cycle Corps, Field Force, Springfontein, ORC, and was posted from Mafeking on September 18, 1901. At Springfontein it was forwarded to Norvals Pont, CGH on September 2-, 1901 (backstamp).



Bechuanaland Rifles Mafeking Aug 31, 1901  
 My Dear Sandy. Your letter of June 10<sup>th</sup> recd. I  
 was greatly surprised to hear from you in S. Africa  
 and hope you are doing well. I am in above corps  
 attached to Lord Methuen's column and at present at  
 a camp (Maretzani) 24 miles from Mafeking.  
 David went home in June, but I suppose you have  
 heard from him. I hope you will keep well and  
 that we shall have a chance of meeting. I have  
 recd no compensation yet and am accordingly  
 broke at present. This is a very good corps, nearly  
 all Colonials or fellows long in the Country and is  
 well paid. I am with Lord Methuen. Keep letting me know  
 how you are. I am Affec Brother. Joe Bryce



According to Putzel, Norvals Pont was a station on the main railway from Noupoot to Bloemfontein, and on the south bank of the Orange River in the Colesberg district, 35 miles northeast of Colesberg and 28 miles upline from Springfontein. The eleven-arch bridge spanning the river has a length of 150 meters. When Sir Harry Smith marched on the OFS from Colesberg in 1848, a Scotsman named Norval build a pont (ferry) at this spot. During the South African War (2nd Anglo-Boer War), Norvals Pont had a very large Refugee Camp. Mail with a two-line Refugee Camp Censor cachet is known. First listed in 1889, temporarily closed 17.10.99 (Boer War) and reopened 2.4.1900. It is a current post office in South Africa. Pakenham states, via contemporary sources, that the Refugee Camp at Norvals Pont was well run, unlike so many other where hundreds died of typhoid fever due to unsanitary conditions.

The Mashonaland-BSAC postage was not accepted, as evidenced by the Mafeking squared circle cancel's having been struck below and clear of the indicium and the card having been taxed 1d ("T1" in blue pencil). Proud states that this postal card was valid postage from Mashonaland to CGH and the OFS prior to July, 1900, and that on July 15, 1900 the post card rate to CGH and the OFS was reduced to 1d. The three halfpence indicium overpaid the 1d rate in effect in 1901. However, researchers believe that Mashonaland-BSAC postal cards were devalued after the formation of the Southern Rhodesia Company and the issuance of postal cards with that name (Bartshe). The UPU's Paris system of postage due handling was in effect in 1901, so the tax mark registered the deficiency (1d) at the office of despatch (Mafeking). After receiving office (Norvals Pont) should

have doubled this deficiency and collected that 2d amount as postage due (Stolk). There is no evidence to suggest that this happened.

The card was censored twice, at different locations. However, neither of the "Passed Press Censor" double-triangles is the contemporary Mafeking censor mark as shown below. Perhaps one of our readers can identify the card's two censor marks, and thereby complete the story of this cover?



## The Bookie Reports

Readers are invited to submit reviews of books, journals, monographs, articles, etc., for inclusion in this feature. Besides greater southern Africa, the majority of Society members collect general British Africa. Therefore, entries are accepted in the following categories: greater southern Africa (including German SWA), general British Africa, as well as tangential areas, e.g., border war mail, aerophilately, polar, thematics and so on. All entries are to be sent to the Editor.

No entries for "Bookie Reports were received this publication period.

# Society Affairs

## The President's Corner

Frederick P. Lawrence, Ph.D.

Since we have only three issues of our journal in a year, the production lead time for each issue is fairly lengthy. As I sit at my personal computer, composing this message, it is two weeks before Christmas 1998. However, when you read these words, Valentine's Day 1999 will have already come and gone. Here in the Phoenix, Arizona area, not only are the holidays just about upon us, but we are in the midst of our annual assault of the "snowbirds" - our local Chambers of Commerce would rather we refer to them as 'winter visitors'. These out-of-staters descend on the Valley of the Sun, to spend the winter months away from the cold weather of the north and east. It is easy to tell when they are here: the highways are considerably more crowded, with slower, senior citizen-driven vehicles in all the traffic lanes' resort hotel room rates and golf green fees are astronomical, and you cannot get a reservation for dinner at a good restaurant without a very generous tip to the maitre d'. But, the visitors pump millions of dollars into the local economy every year, the loss of which would be disastrous. Now, if we could only figure a

Our 1998 international meeting was held at ILSAPEX 98, the FIP-supported international philatelic exhibition in Johannesburg, South Africa, October 20-25 1998. Elsewhere in this issue is a report of that meeting and the medals achieved by Society members' exhibits, written by Dr. Uli Bantz, our International Representative/South Africa. I had the pleasure to participate as one of two national commissioners from the United States. I thought the exhibition was well organized and well conducted, in an above average facility, although the lighting for exhibits could have been better. Attendance figures were not released by the organizers, but from my personal observations, I believe the attendance was less than what the organizers had anticipated and well below the levels one normally sees of internationals. Excepting for the groups of school children who were bussed in during the week, the majority of attendees were overseas collectors and exhibitors. The hoped-for participation of South Africans did not materialize. Advertising, which was conducted only in the Johannesburg area, may have been one of the shortcomings.

Judging results were decidedly mixed. For southern African exhibits which had previously competed at one or more FIP world or International Exhibitions, medal levels were generally one or two

below previous results, while for non-southern Africa exhibits, medal levels were generally comparable with previous results. This was probably due to jury composition and judging methodology. since ILSAPEX 98 was only an FIP-supported exhibition, it was not required that the jury be composed of only FIP-accredited jurors or that FIP judging criteria be employed. The majority of ILSAPEX 98 jurors were South Africa national-accredited judges, only a few of whom had any prior FIP experience. There was even one juror (from the UK) who is not even accredited by his national philatelic association.

In the Traditional Philately class, the jury used factors and points which differ from those specified for this class in the FIP Special Regulations for Evaluation (SREV). For the Philatelic Literature class exhibits, which included our journal, the jury used four factors which were not identified on the point summary report provided to commissioners, so it was not possible to compare the jury's evaluation criteria with the factors and points specified for this class in the FIP's SREV. Despite this obstacle, *Forerunners* was awarded a SilverBronze medal in the Literature class. Congratulations to our Founder/Editor, Bill Brooks!

Your Board of Officers has selected the venues for our international meetings for the next two years. In 1999, we will meet at the APS STaMpsHOW, August 26-29, in Cleveland, Ohio, where we hope also to have a society table during the four-day show. Dr. Ralph Myerson, our US/ International Representative, is working with our Director/ Programs, Bob Taylor, on arrangements for our participation there. Details will appear in the next issue (Mar/Jun '99) of the journal. In the meantime, if you would like more information, contact Bob Taylor (address on masthead) or Ralph Myerson, MD., 310 Maplewood Ave., Merion Station, PA 19066 USA. For those of you who have internet capability, information about APS STaMpsHOW can be found on the APS homepage at <http://www.west.netrstampslaps.html>.

In 2000, we will have two meetings. The first will be at Stamp World 2000, May 22-28, at Earls Court in London, this will be an FIP World Philatelic Exhibition. We are hoping to have a joint meeting with some of the UK-based southern Africa specialty groups, such as the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society, the OFS/ORC collectors, the Transvaal Study Circle, and others. Tim Bartshe is working on making this happen. For our US members who will not be able to attend the London show, we will have a second meeting at the World Stamp Expo 2000, an event which will be put on by the US Postal Service (USPS), July 7-16, in Anaheim, California. How societies may participate in the Expo has not yet been fully defined by the USPS' however, we expect meeting facilities to be available to societies at no charge. I am working with the USPS on a PSGSA meeting at the Expo.

The previous issue of the journal (Jul/Oct '98) contained our 1998-1999 Special Funds Solicitation, which seeks donations for the society's five funds: PSGSA Millennium 2000 Fund, Awards Fund, Publications Fund, Library Fund and General Operations Fund. If you

not yet done so, please take a moment to send to the Treasurer a generous donation to one or more of these funds. Society dues cover only the cost of the journal and minimum membership administration. It is only through the benefaction of our members that the society is able to further support southern Africa philately.

This year is an election year. We will be choosing the Board of Officers for the 1999-2001 term of office, which begins July 1, 1999. All nine positions will be contested: President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Director/Marketing, Director/Programs, Director/Library & Archives, Director/International Affairs and Director/Publications. I have appointed Will Ross as Chairperson of Elections' he will not be a candidate for any of the officer positions. Nominations should be submitted directly to him at 4120 Schuylkill Dr., Calabasas, CA 91302 USA. Any member of the society may nominate any member, including himself, for an officer position' the only requirement is that both the nominator and the nominee be current, dues-paid members. If you wish to nominate someone, please be certain that you have the nominee's permission to place his name in nomination. Of the incumbents, these officers have indicated their willingness to service another term: Bob Hisey, Treasurer' Bob Taylor, Director/Programs' Tim Bartshe, Director/Library & Archives' and Jan Stolk, Director/International Affairs. Nominations should be submitted by April 1, 1999, or one month after receipt of this issue of the journal ( Nov '98/Feb '99), whichever date is later.

In the last issue of the journal (Jul/Oct '98), I said that the officer elections would be conducted at our 1999 international meeting. Since the, I have had second thoughts about how few members were able to vote in our last election which was conducted at our 1997 international meeting at PACIFIC 97. In order to give all society members a voice in the selection of our officers, I recently proposed to the Board of Officers that the 1999 elections be conducted by mail balloting. I am pleased to report that the Board enthusiastically approved this proposal. Election ballots will accompany the Mar/Jun '99 issue of the journal. Completed ballots should be submitted to Will Ross by August 1, 1999, or one month after receipt of that issue of the journal, whichever date is later. Election results will be announced at the 1999 international meeting at APS STaMpsHOW and in the Jul/Oct '99 issue of the journal. Since the society's 1999-2000 fiscal year begins on July 1, 1999, the incumbent officers will serve in the interim until all ballots are received and counted, and the election results are known.

The journal editor is appointed by the President. Founder/Editor Bill Brooks has also indicated a willingness to continue as journal editor, subject to reappointment by the incoming President.

Finally, please do not forget the still-open positions on the Board of Officers: Vice president, Secretary, Director/marketing, and Director/publications. If you are interested in serving in one of these positions for the remainder of the 1997-1999 terms of office, please contact any member of the Board of officers or myself, at 5016 South Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282-7265 USA.

## From The Archives

Tim Bartshe, Director

It is with great sadness and regret that I make note of the passing of long-time member Dr. Gerrit Jonkers. Gerrit, 83 years young at the time of his death, was a truly great collector and researcher of one of those little-collected and arcane areas of southern Africa philately, New Republic. As

a member of the Question and Answer Panel he aided in unraveling some puzzles for our society along with finishing his life-long research work relating to the New Republic. The original publication, put out in 1989, was *Die New Republiek 1884-88* in Dutch' however he must have realized the importance of his work and began serializing new material in *The Transvaal Philatelist'* publication of the Transvaal Study Circle. His crowning achievement was the compilation of all of his research in English titled *The New Republic in South Africa 1884-88*. I reviewed this 250-page publication when it first came out in January of 1997. Gerrit sent me a signed copy for my library, and I have utilized it extensively in furthering my knowledge in this part of my collecting interest. As I previously mentioned before, Gerrit had a marvelous collection of this material and was honored to view it in Johannesburg in 1986. I also had the privilege of corresponding with him and aid what little data I could for his tabulations regarding the emissions of the Republic. Another album is closed for us in southern Africa circles, but his work will remain as his legacy for many collectors to come in the future that want to delve into this small, yet intriguing area of history. Good bye Gerrit, the hobby is lessened by your absence.

Congratulations to the many members that were successful in their exhibiting outing at ILSAPEX. Alan Drysdall (of TSC and NZSC editorial fame) won a large gold with his Transvaal 1869-85, Guy Dillaway a gold with CGH postal history 1853-66, Dennis Wolmarans a silver-bronze for his Edward VII and George V postage stamps and postal stationery of South Africa, and Bill Brooks a silver-bronze for the *Forerunners*.

On the library front, we continue receive *Natal and Zululand Post*, publications of the Natal and Zululand Study Circle. This is an excellent quarterly periodical and highly recommended for anyone interested in this area. Subscriptions are only \$18US/f0/R100 (surface). For more information, contact me ([e-mail: timbartshe@aol.com](mailto:timbartshe@aol.com)).

Lastly, on the horizon, is a new series of books about the Transvaal "town stamps" of the Anglo-Boer War published by the PFSA. The first in this series is entitled *The Wherewithal of Wolmaransstad* written by Harry Birkhead and Joh Groenewald. I know and correspond with Joh and believe me this should be an excellent book to own even if you are not a collector of Boer War philately. I am ordering it and will have comments in my next column. It is available on a pre-publication schedule until 28 February 1999 from The Philatelic Federation, P.O. Box 412505, Craighall 2024, South Africa for R160/24/\$40.

## PSGSA 1999 ANNUAL AUCTION CALL FOR VENDORS

The 11th Annual Mail Auction of the Society invites readers to submit material for this year's event. As in the past, only 10% will be deducted as commission from the sale price. Stamps should be identified by Scott and (if possible) SG numbers. Covers should be submitted with appropriate descriptions by the vendor. The auctioneer has access to most literature pertaining to areas falling within the scope of the Society, but sellers will generally have a more intimate knowledge of their own material. Estimates or minimum acceptable bids should be included for all submitted material. The auctioneer will place estimates where no reserves are included and the seller assumes the responsibility for the auctioneer's discretion as to value. Material is always needed. Suitable material includes stamps, covers, postal stationery, revenues, telegraphs, from the stampless through modern eras, post cards and any related peripheral material. All countries pertaining to British and German Southern Africa are appropriate. No Portuguese Colonies or East Africa, please. Lots are to have a minimum estimated value of \$5US. Any lots of lesser value will be combined. Send your submissions to the auctioneer, Tim Bartshe, NO LATER THAN MAY 31, 1999. If you feel your lots may

arrive late, you may FAX your description to Tim at (303) 987-8671 or E-mail him at [timbartshe@aol.com](mailto:timbartshe@aol.com) (The auction next.) Prices catalog will distributed at [timbartshe@aol.com](http://timbartshe@aol.com) and August realized for the 1998 auction during July

### Prices Realized Auction #10 (1998)

#6-\$11	#110-\$16	#163-\$25	#199-\$5	#264-\$6
#9-\$15	#111-\$6	#164-\$25	#204-\$11	#288-\$10
#10-\$13	#112-\$6	#165-\$3	#205-\$40	#289-\$5
#11-\$14	#113-\$9	#167-\$10	#213-\$50	#291-\$5
#12-\$15	#115-\$1.50	#169-\$6	#217-\$20	#292-\$8
#14-\$35	#119-\$1.50	#170-\$36	#221-\$3	#299-\$10
#23-\$5	#120-\$1.50	#172-\$2	#227-\$2	#309-20
#39-\$3	#124-\$1.50	#173-\$15	#228-\$2	#316-\$3
#51-\$2	#125-\$1.50	#174-\$5	#230-\$2	#320-\$30
#53-\$4	#127-\$1.50	#175-\$3	#234-\$75	#331-\$20
#56-\$4	#128-\$1.50	#176-\$5	#237-\$15	#332-\$10
#60-\$3	#138-\$4	#178-\$3	#240-\$8	#333-\$2
#67-\$2	#144-\$19	#180-\$2	#244-\$10	#334-\$2
#76-\$4	#148-\$2	#182-\$2	#245-\$3	#336-\$2
#77-\$2	#149-\$50	#184-\$4	#246-\$35	#340-\$3
#83-\$5	#153-\$25	#188-\$6	#248-\$4	#342-\$15
#91-\$4	#156-\$15	#189-\$3	#250-\$12	#342-\$15
#92-\$2	#158-\$15	#190-\$2	#252-\$10	#346-\$12
#93-\$2	#159-\$10	#191-\$2	#256-\$10	#347-\$15
#100-\$4	#160-\$21	#194-\$2	#260-\$4	#348-\$5
#101-\$5	#161-\$6	#196-\$20	#261-\$2	#360-\$15
#103-\$10	#162-\$35	#197-\$3	#263-\$2	#378-#11

*Prices realized continued*

#386-\$25	#490-\$2	#626-\$3	#705-\$5	#871-\$8
#404-\$5	#491-\$2	#630-\$2	#712-\$3	#904-\$8
#428-\$15	#492-\$3	#631-\$2	#720-\$5	#925-\$4
#429-\$15	#493-\$4	#638-\$5	#725-\$4	#946-\$8
#430-\$15	#494-\$5	#641-\$3	#731-\$5	#965-\$8
#431-\$10	#495-\$7	#655-\$2	#738-\$2	#966-\$8
#434-\$5	#496-\$7	#657-\$10	#743-\$5	#970-\$4
#436-\$8	#497-\$20	#665-\$4	#744-\$7	#971-\$3
#439-\$15	#499-\$55	#666-\$6	#745-\$10	#987-\$32
#450-\$2	#518-\$45	#667-\$3	#746-\$5	#988-\$12
#458-\$5	#542-\$10	#668-\$4	#753-\$8	#989-\$20
#464-\$2	#548-\$2	#669-\$5	#778-\$3	#990-\$35
#465-\$2	#553-\$3	#670-\$5	#781-\$4	#991-\$2
#466-\$4	#554-\$4	#671-\$2.50	#796-\$4	#993-\$2
#468-\$2	#555-\$4	#672-\$3	#797-\$6	#999-\$40
#470-\$5	#569-\$20	#673-\$17	#800-\$5	#1004-\$2
#471-\$10	#572-\$4	#676-\$3	#806-\$15	#1005-\$5
#473-\$12	#573-\$7	#677-\$5	#808-\$6	#1006-\$3
#475-\$10	#580-\$4	#683-\$16	#810-\$4	#1007-\$2
#477-\$3	#581-\$3	#684-\$4	#812-\$5	#1008-\$5
#478-\$2	#590-\$3	#688-\$3	#823-\$8	#1009-\$8
#479-\$3	#593-\$5	#692-\$5	#825-\$5	#1012-\$8
#480-\$2	#595-\$5	#693-\$5	#826-\$5	#1020-\$30
#481-\$3	#615-\$14	#694-\$5	#855-\$5	#1023-\$2
#488-\$15	#620-\$2	#695-\$3	#865-\$5	#1024-\$3
#489-\$3	#622-\$2	#697-\$5	#866-\$5	#1025-\$3
				#1029-\$90

## From The International Scene

Jan Stolk, Director/Int'l Affairs

During the international exhibition ILSAPEX 98 in Johannesburg, plans were already made for the next major philatelic event in South Africa - THE ANGLO-BOER WAR CENTENARY 1899-1902.

A special philatelic exhibition ABOPhil will be held from 11-17 October 1999 in Bloemfontein. The organization of this exhibition is in the hands of the OVS-Filatelite Vereniging from Bloemfontein and the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society from the U.K.

The Anglo-Boer War was known for its wide range of stamps, censor mail and cancels, military mail and cancels, as well as mail from and to the prisoner of war camps in Ceylon and St. Helena. Collections from all over the world will be shown with more than 2000 pages of stamps, cancels and covers. Throughout the country there will be commemorations with visits to battlefields and war cemeteries.

Prior to ABOPhil, JOPEX 99, the 1999 South African National Philatelic Exhibition will be held on 8-11 September 1999 at the Rand Afrikaans University, Johannesburg. Interested individuals are invited to participate in both events.

The U.S. Commissioner for JOPEX 99 is Colin Fraser, Fraser

Philatelic Consultants, 301 East 52nd Street, Suite LA, New York, NY 10022. Information regarding ABOPhil is available from Andre Bezuidenhout, P.O. Box 13313, Noordstad 9302, South Africa.

I will keep PSGSA members informed about these events as they develop through future installments of this column... Jan

## PSGSA's 1998 International Meeting Report ... Dr. H.U. Bantz, RSA/Int'l Rep (IR)

Our annual gathering was held at Gallagher Estate, Johannesburg, South Africa on Saturday, October 24, 1998, at 10:00 a.m. during the International Philatelic Exhibition, ILSAPEX 98.

This was the first PSGSA meeting held outside the USA and as such was a momentous occasion. The meeting had to compete with an auction next door and was restricted to one hour as the venue was booked for a lecture on FIP judging, starting at 11:00 a.m. A sizable number of our South African members are dealers and, as such, could not leave their stands. Participation nevertheless was satisfying under these circumstances. The meeting was attended by our President, Frederick Lawrence, myself as Society IR for South Africa, John Cheminais, the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa's Vice President for Specialist Societies, UK members Jim Caterall and Allan Drysdall, J.K. Weiss-USA, George van den Hurk-RSA, and Eddie Bridges-Germany. Apologies were received from Martin Eichele-Switzerland, and John Sanmdilands-South Africa.

I opened the meeting by welcoming those present and asked Frederic Lawrence to report on the status and affairs of the Society. Frederick stated that this would not be a formal business meeting. However, he reported on the activities of the other officers who were unable to attend. He stated that the Society has, at the moment, about 150 members worldwide. The present Board of Officers consists of very good people who give a lot of their available time and resources to the Society. Sadly, there are four vacant positions at the moment, namely, Vice-President, Secretary, Director/Marketing and Director/Publications. The Director/Marketing, who is responsible for member recruitment, is a critical position and needs to be urgently filled. Bill Brooks acts at the moment as Director/Publications, but has to relinquish the duties due to personal and professional commitments in the very near future.

Finances showed a shortfall in the 1996/97 Society fiscal year. The budget was balanced during the 1997/98 fiscal year. This was due to the fact that, for various reasons, only two of the normal three issues of *Forerunners* could be published. The Society now has a small financial reserve, which is pleasing.

General member Will Ross is working on application materials for the Society to be registered as a non-profit organization under the US tax code. Obtaining this status will have certain benefits, inter alia,

possibly reduced postage rates. Completion of the registration process and legal requirements is lengthy and complicated. Hopefully, all will be completed in the not too distant future.

Frederick then turned to the immediate future. Elections for the Board of Officers will come up in the first half of 1999. Calls for nominations will be sent out soon, and ballots will be included with the March/June '99 issue of *Forerunners*. Results should be reported in the July/August '99 journal issue.

When Guy Dillaway resigned as President in 1997, Frederick accepted this position with the understanding that he would serve only through the 1997-1999 term of office. This means that the positions of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Director/Marketing and Director/ Publications have to be filled. Bob Hisey (Treasurer), Bob Taylor (Director/Programs), Tim Bartshe (Director/Library & Archives) and Jan Stolk (Director// International Affairs) have each indicated that they would be available for re-election. Bill Brooks will continue as the appointed Journal Editor.

The present Board members share the work among themselves and are standing in for the vacant officer positions. This is highly appreciated, and we all should express our personal thanks to those who hold office in the Society, for their efforts in the fields they have volunteered to undertake for PSGSA.

The President, in conclusion, congratulated all members who had exhibited at ILSAPEX 98 and for gaining the following awards:

**Large Gold:** Drysdall, Alan (U.K.): "Transvaal 1869-1885" (Award for Best Transvaal Exhibit: pair of framed antique maps sponsored by David Crocker)

Gold: Bowman, Gene (deceased) & Maryann (USA): "Cape of Good Hope 1853-1910" Dillaway, Guy (USA): "Cape of Good Hope postal History 1853-1866" Drysdall, Alan (U.K.): *Transvaal Handbook Series Vols. 1-3* Weiss, Jeffrey (USA): "Seychelles Postal affairs to 1902".

**Large Vermeil:** Bartshe, Tim (USA): "O.F.S., Early Settings of the V.R.I. Overprints" Sandilands, John (RSA): "The 2nd Anglo-Boer War in Natal & Related Postal History 1899-1902".

Vermeil: Caterall, Jim (U.K.): "Postal History of the Bechuanalands" Eichele, Martin (Switzerland): "Russian Foreign Destinations Up Until Approximately 1910"; Lawrence, Frederick (USA): "Scouting on Stamps 'Classics' Wessely, David (USA): "The Bechuanalands 1885-1912".

**Large Silver:** Bridges, Eddie (Germany): "The Penny Ship Stamps of South Africa".

**Silver Bronze (Literature):** PSGSA's own *Forerunners*.

The most interesting meeting had to break up while the venue was invaded by the participants of the next event, the lecture on FIP judging by F. Burton "Bud" Sellers (USA), one of the current FIP Vice Presidents.

## From The Director/Programs

Robert F. Taylor, M.D.

The Philatelic society for Greater Southern Africa will hold its annual meeting at STaMpsHOW 99. Scheduled for August 26 - 29 in Cleveland, the central location should ensure a large attendance and it is my hope that many of our members will be there.

The date and time of our meeting has not yet been determined but Tim Bartshe has graciously offered to make his presentation on "Classic Transvaal: Postage Stamps and Their Forgeries". Tim is winning gold after gold with his exhibit and if you have not heard his presentation, you should make every effort to do so. If you have heard it, you will certainly want to repeat the experience.

Any of you with an exhibit would do the Society proud by entering it and would make your poor old Program Director very happy.

See you in Cleveland. It really has become a fairly nice city. Let's have a big turnout!

## PSGSA To Participate In Question And Answer Website..

Reported by Bob Taylor, Director

The Collectors Club of Chicago has embarked upon a new venture to bring thousands of casual collectors into organized philately. The purpose of the Website is to answer and all e-mail questions from NEW collectors on any philatelic subject, not those which already belong to specialty groups and/or subscribe to philatelic publications.

The idea is to make stamp collecting user friendly and show the world what a great hobby it is. To accomplish this end, publicity about this Website will be in non-philatelic papers, magazines, websites, as well as other yet-to-be explored avenues.

There are about 2,000 philatelic sites on the Internet currently. None of them serves the purpose of bringing new collectors into the hobby. The thought is that by working together we can reverse this situation.

\* \* \*

## Society Translation Services Available

The following members have volunteered to provide translations:

\* **Afrikaans and German to English** - Bob Hisey, 7337 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872 USA or e-mail at bobhisey@strato.net.

• **Dutch to English** - Piet Mulder, Ruimzicht 3000, 1068 CA, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

• **Afrikaans and German to English** - Dr. H.U. Bantz, P.O. Box 6913, Westgate 1734, South Africa.

If you are proficient in two or more languages, why not consider offering you services to members? Write the Editor if interested. Make sure to include languages involved.

\* \* \*

# The International Scene

## Major Philatelic Exhibition For the Centennial Commemoration of the Anglo-Boer War . . .

Information release by the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

A major philatelic exhibition of stamps and postal items of the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 will be held in 1999 in South Africa as part of the commemoration of that war.

The war was characterized by the issue of a variety of stamps, military and temporary postmarks, censoring of letters and special markings used on letters of prisoner-of-war and inmates of concentration camps. Included with these stamps are those printed during the famous siege of Mafeking.

Outstanding collections of such items will be brought by invitation to South Africa. More than 2,000 album pages with stamps, envelopes and other postal items will be on display.

The Exhibition will be held from 11 to 17 October 1999 in Bloemfontein, the former capital of the Orange Free State Republic.

The event is being organized jointly by the Free State philatelic Society, which was formed in 1901 (during the War) in Bloemfontein' the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic

Society (formed in 1958 by enthusiastic philatelists in Britain) ; and the Exhibition Committee of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.


A two-day philatelic workshop will be held simultaneously with the Exhibition. Andre Bezuidenhout, the exhibition chairman, says a wealth of new information regarding the postal history of the war will come to light, for example information with regard to the censoring of letters by the secret police of the South African Republic (Transvaal) and also how the two Boer republics utilized the Portuguese port of Lourenco to route mail to and from Europe after the British forces effectively cut off the normal routes.

The exhibition forms part of a comprehensive program of commemorative events which will include visits to battlefields and war cemeteries, military parades and other events.

Details regarding the philatelic exhibition ABOphil (as well as other events) can be obtained from Andre Bezuidenhout, RDPSA, P.O. Box 13313, Noordstad 9302, South Africa. FAX 27 51 177 1322, E-mail [useum@anglo-boer.co.za](mailto:useum@anglo-boer.co.za)

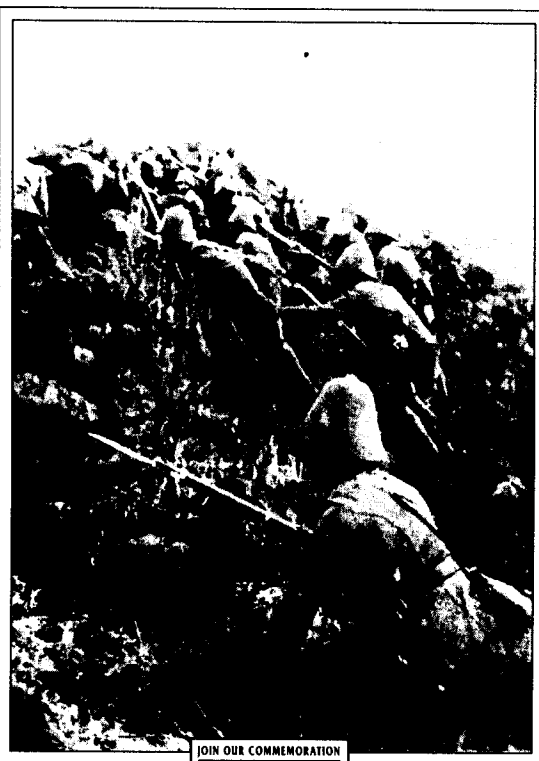
## JOPEX 99

This year's National Philatelic Exhibition, JOPEX 99, takes place in Johannesburg at Rand Afrikaans University, 8-11 September, 1999. This will be South Africa's major philatelic event for the year. The exhibition is jointly organized by the



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No information releases were received this publication cycle.

# Back of YOUR Book

Comments and updates to information appearing in this column are welcomed by Tim. Readers are also invited to submit future installments on a guest author basis. Send yours to time at 13955 West 30th, Golden, CO 80401 USA, or e-mail him at [timbartishe@aol.com](mailto:timbartishe@aol.com).

INCOMING! No, don't jump into your foxhole must yet. What I am about to discuss relates to letters and cards coming into southern Africa rather than exploding shells! Most people dealing with postal history look for a number of important items: (1) scarce originating towns and marks, (2) unusual routings, (3) ancillary markings and transit marks and/or (4) unusual destinations. The latter item, sometimes called *exotic destinations*, are not the usual letters to England, Germany or the Netherlands. No, we are talking Ecuador, Russia or Japan' places without the normal familial or linguistic ties. judges look for these in deciding vermeil or gold or even the Grand. Obviously, these are scarce because of the survival rates of such a small number of items.

Finding an incoming related to the Boer War is cheating. Everyone has that category. Still, finding an exotic incoming from that time period is not common. Figure 1 is a good example. It is a picture postcard from Egypt, doubly censored, first at Bloemfontein, then at

اتحاد پوسٽ العام  
 مصر  
 تذكرة پوسٽ

UNION POSTALE UNIVERS.  
 EGYPT  
 CARTE POSTALE

1. Moustafa Isack Hassan  
 Messrs. Draghas,  
 Harrow  
 I. B. Colony  
 S. Africa

HARRIS SMITH  
 4 PM  
 MAY 26  
 G. 02

PASSED  
 PRESS  
 C. H. R.

A most recent find, shown in Figure 3, is an official cover from the War Department Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC. It was addressed to the "Orange Free State" care of a Mr. Charles W. Riley in Philadelphia. Apparently, Mr. Riley was an agent for the Free State government in the US collecting mail for a diplomatic pouch which was then mailed on. No arrival marks are shown adding

Figure 2. Postal card from Boise City, Idaho, to the Free State.

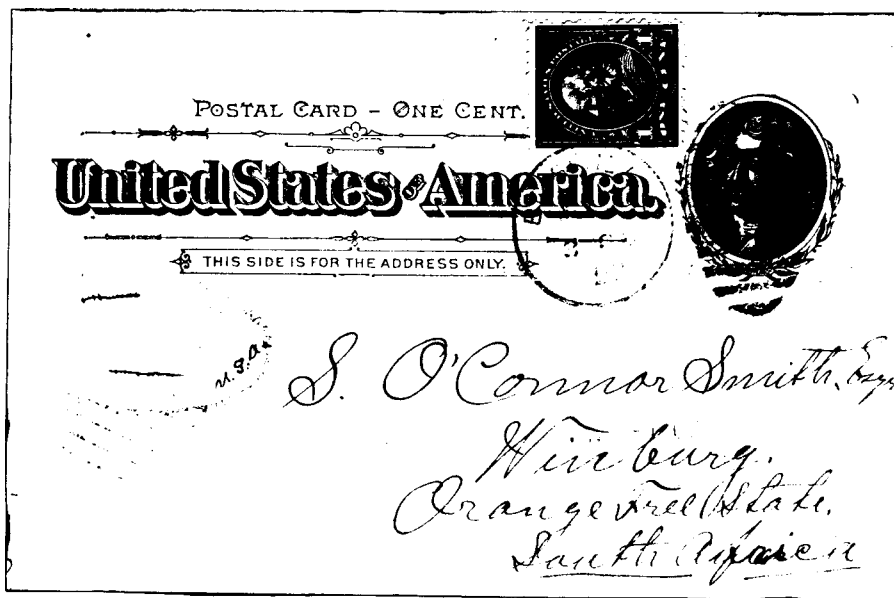
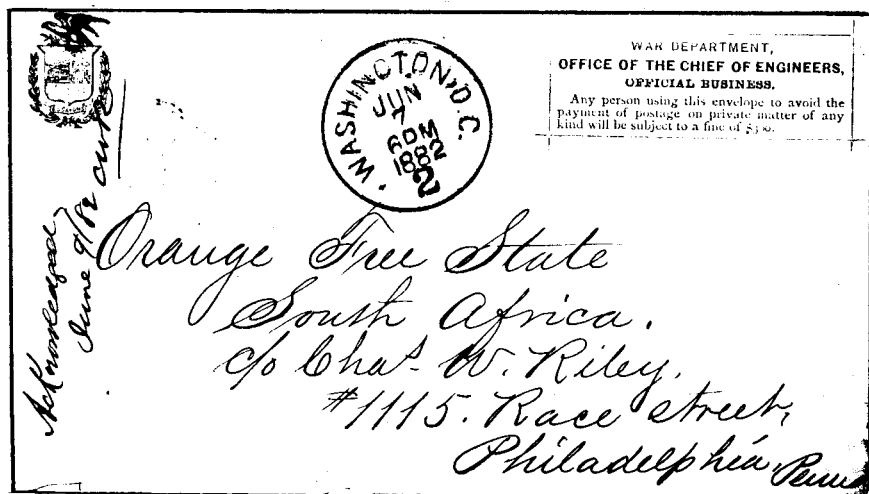


Figure 3. Official cover from the US War Department to the Orange Free State.



to this speculation' being official mail it is unlikely that it did not arrive at its destination in Bloemfontein.

Figure 4 is getting a bit more exotic, coming from a little town in Romania, Iasi, to Dewetsdorp. The 5 bani postal card is upgraded with an additional 5 bani adhesive.

The message on the back is in German. Figure 5 is doubly nice coming from Argentina, a Spanish speaking country with a message in Dutch. Over above the unusual origination, it is redirected from Smithfield, ORC to Wormaransstad, Transvaal as well - as being an interprovincial item. Note the continue usage of the old cancellers with the ORC chiseled out during interprovincial period of 1 June 1910 through August 1913.

I saved my favorite for the last. Figure 6 is a registered envelope incoming from, of all places, German Kamerun. Mail from the German colony is

uncommon by any measure, but going to the ORC, well, statistical minds become giddy with the calculations. What makes this cover especially interesting are the ancillary markings. Apparently Mr. Langenheim (the addressee) had died with the postmaster of Brandfort writing "Deceased" in red ink. It was returned to the Returned Letter Office at Bloemfontein where it was duly canceled along with the trilingual boxed cancel stating deceased. This is another interprovincial cover with the ORC removed from both Brandfort and Bloemfontein devices. "RETOUR" was then applied and it was returned to sender.

If you find yourself having trouble finding items for your collection, covering the bourse's Natal or Transvaal boxes in the first 30 minutes, here's what you should do. Go on a treasure hunt and start with the "other" boxes and look for that elusive and exotic incoming. That ought to occupy you for the next 2½ days of XPEX, particularly if you are looking through one of the less pricey dealer's stock. Who knows, you just might find your own version of diplomatic mail or my Kamerun.

Figure 4. Postcard from Iasi, Romania, to Dewetsdorp.





Figure 5. Card from Argentina to Smithfield, redirected to Wolmaransstad.

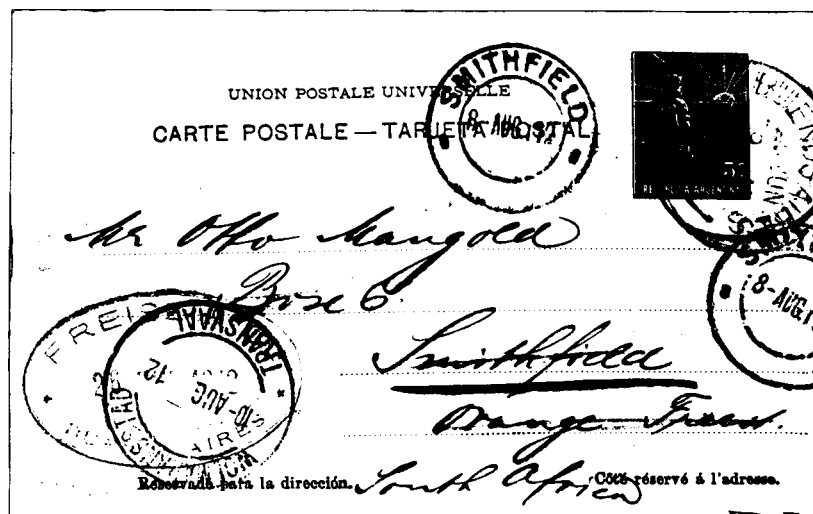


Figure 6. Front of German Kamerun registered cover, incoming to Brandfort, addressee deceased.

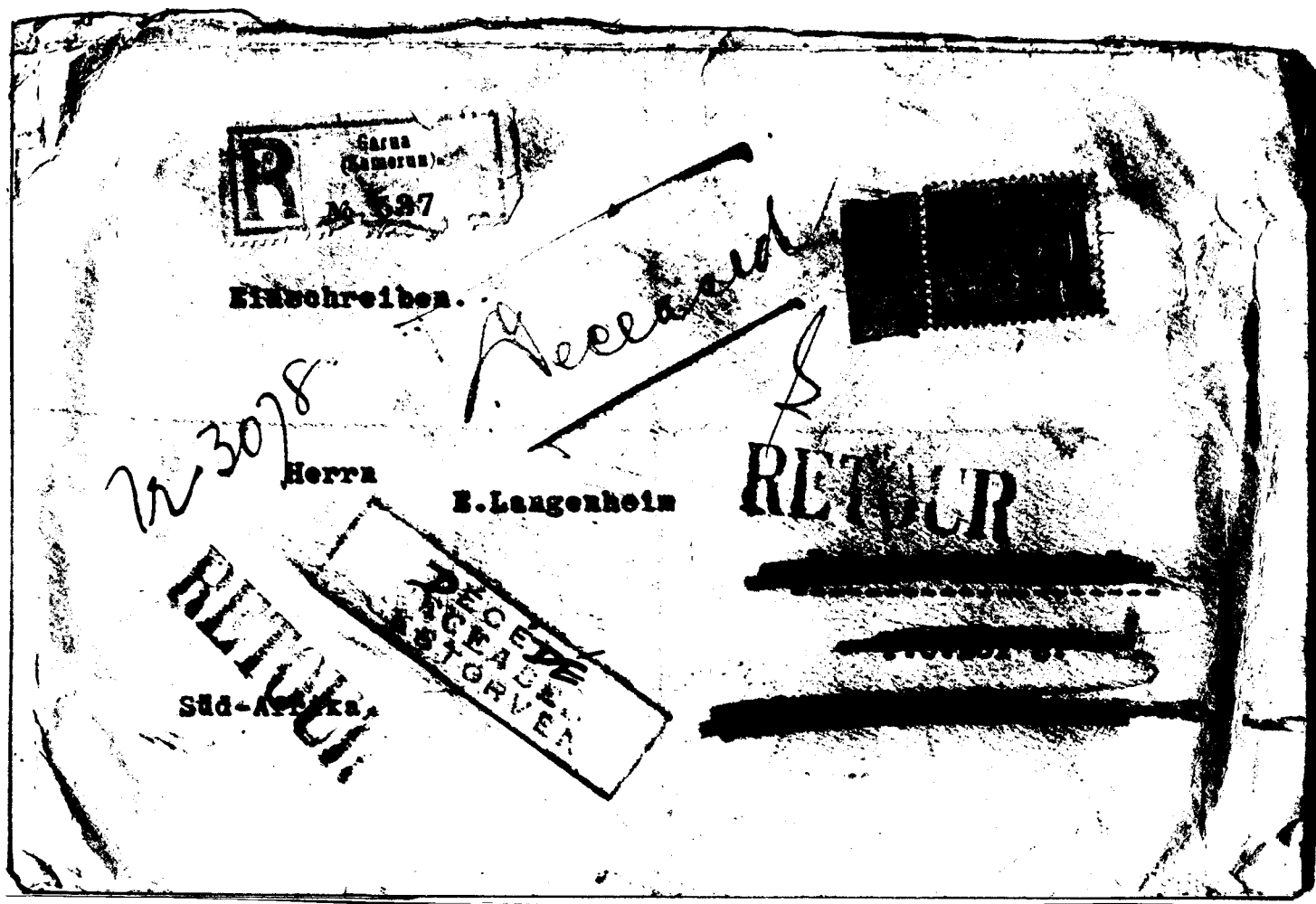
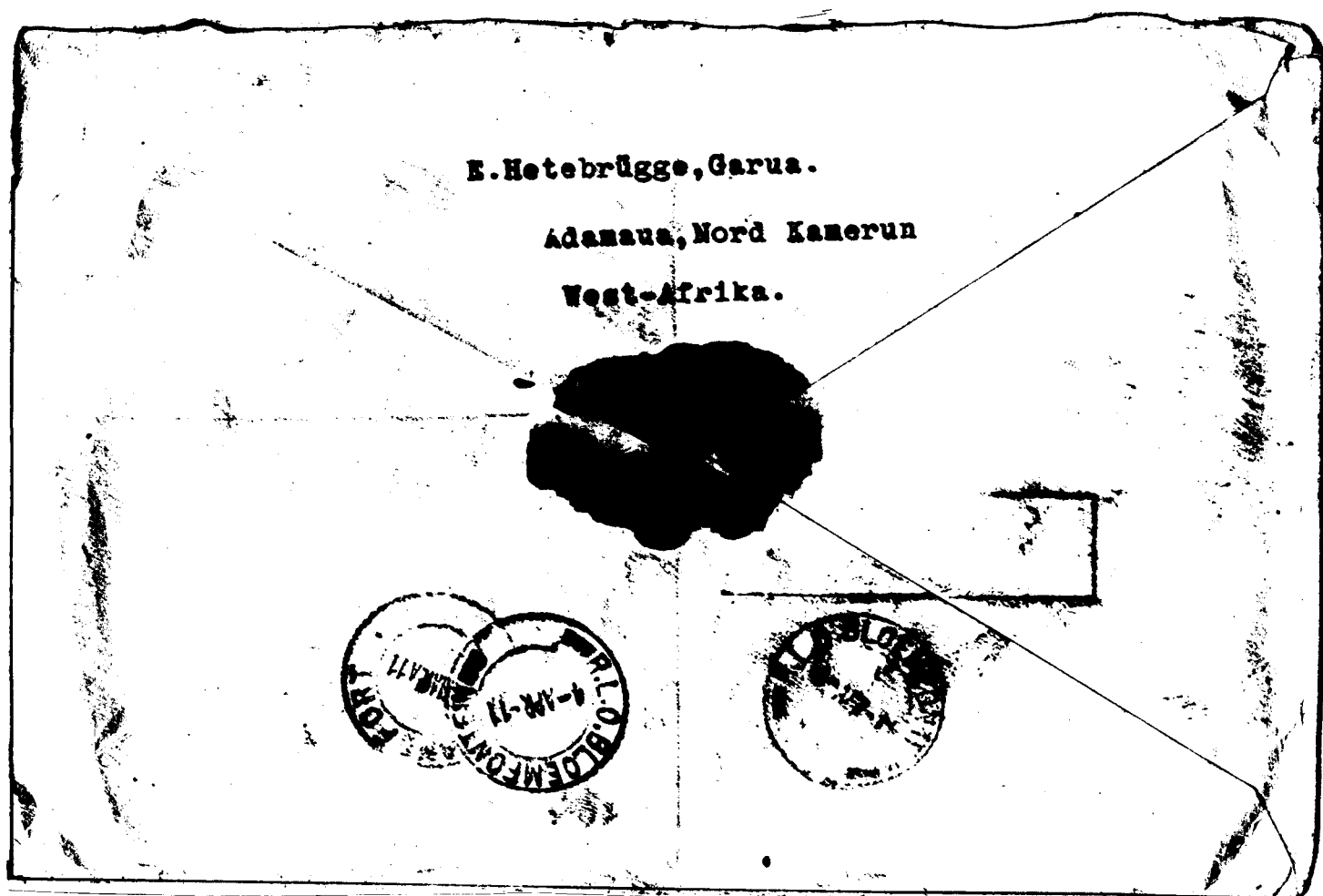


Figure 6 cont'd. Back of German Kamerun registered cover, incoming to Brandfort, addressee deceased.



## Back Issues Available

*The following issues of Forerunners are in stock and available for purchase. They are listed in order by whole number. Price per copy includes shipping by surface class/printed matter rate. The number in parenthesis indicates number of copies remaining.*

#1 (2) \$2.00	#12 (4) \$4.00	#23 (26) \$7.00
#2 (2) \$2.00	#13 (14) \$4.00	#24 (2) \$7.00
#3 (3) \$2.00	#14 (8) \$5.00	#25 (5) \$7.00
#4 (4) \$3.00	#15 (5) \$5.00	#26 (45) \$7.00
#5 (1) \$3.00	#16 (10) \$6.00	#27 (30) \$7.00
#6 (4) \$3.00	#17 (6) \$6.00	#28/29 (39) \$10.00*
#7 (2) \$3.00	#18 sold out	#30 (53) \$7.00
#8 (2) \$3.00	#19 sold out	#31 (55) \$7.00
#9 (3) \$3.00	#20 sold out	#32 (55) \$7.00
#10 (1) \$3.00	#21 sold out	
#11 (7) \$3.00	#22 (15) \$7.00	

\*Combined as a British Africa Anthology special 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Edition.

### Back Issue Payment Instructions:

\*US bank draft in dollars payable to "PSGSA".

\*Sterling cheques at current exchange rate as published by major bank in local area **WITH "PAYEE" LEFT BLANK.**

\*Sterling, Rands or Dmark currencies at current exchange rates **sent via registered mail.**

\*Send payment along with list of back issue whole numbers desired to The Editor, 200 East 30<sup>th</sup> - Apt. #144, San Bernardino, CA 92404-2302 USA.

# THE MAR A

Member adlets are free and run for three consecutive issues (one year) and then are removed. The parenthesis indicates the volume number of the last issue in which the ad will appear. Members desiring to continue the run of their ad for another period must write the Editor in writing to that effect.

## Ad Placement Guidelines:

- \*Brief ads are free to NON-DEALER MEMBERS & run for 3 issues.
- \*Ads may be run by individuals who are not Society members. The commercial ad rate schedule applies in these cases.
- \*Payment for ad must be received prior to placement.

### Ad Payment Instructions: \*US bank

draft in dollars payable to "PSGSA".

\*iSterling cheques at current exchange rate as published by major ...bank in local area **WITH "PAYEE" LEFT BLANK**

\*Sterling, Rands or Dmark currencies at current exchange rates **sent .. via registered mail.**

## Commercial Ad Rate Schedule

*Premium Position* (inside front, inside/outside back pages):

1/2 page - single issue - \$45 - annual - \$120 full page -

single issue - \$75 - annual - \$200 *Non premium Position:*

1/8 page - single issue - \$10 - annual - \$25 1/

4 page - single issue - \$15 - annual - \$50 1/3

page - single issue - \$20 - annual - \$75 full

page - single issue - \$45 - annual - \$120

Small non-member word ad \$1 per column line per issue.

Send **payment only** to: Bob Hisey, Treasurer, 7227 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872 USA.

Send **camera ready ad copy** to: Bill Brooks, Editor, 200 East 30th - #144, San Bernardino, CA 92404-2302 USA.

## Free Member Adlets

**Bophuthatswana used.** Want to trade for on/off cover, including revenues and postal stationery. Have all Homelands used, some mint and older general worldwide to trade. Will Ross, 4120 Schuylkill Dr., Calabasas, CA 91302 USA - LAST ENTRY.

**Botswana.** Mint/used postal stamped/formula stationery sought - especially stampless and stamped areogrammes, postcards, registered and/or EMS envelopes, postal orders. Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95617 USA - LAST ENTRY.

**Join the American Philatelic Society.** Membership application and benefits information: APS, P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803.

**Mafeking Covers.** Want to purchase or trade for covers to, from or through Mafeking, 1885-present. Send photocopies, prices or trade want list to Frederick Lawrence, Ph.D., 5016 So. Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282 - LAST ENTRY.

**Join the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.** Write PFSA, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa.

**South West Africa postal stationery.** Pre-1969 wanted. Send offers to Jan Stolk, Post Office Box 33223, EE Rotterdam, Netherlands - LAST ENTRY.

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