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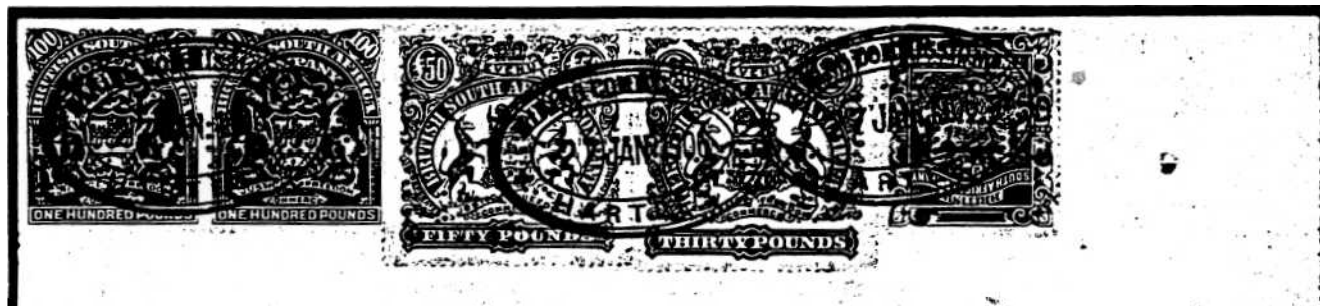
Basutoland Revisited

Other Highlights of This Issue

- * Collecting On A Shoestring: KGV I Bechuanaland
- * The Postal History of Graaff-Reinet: Part VII
- * Questions & Answers
- * Unanswered Challenges
- * Bits & Pieces
- * And Other Stories
- * A Favorite Philatelic Item
- * Aerophilately
- * The Bechuanalands
- * The Boer Republics
- * The Bookie Reports
- * Cover With A Story
- * Fakes, Forgeries & Facsimiles
- * Postage Dues
- * The Rhodesias
- * South Africa World War II Civil Censorship
- * The

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Question & Answer Panel

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 Panel Chair. *For areas not listed below, please forward your questions to the Panel Chair.*

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Table Of Contents

Board & Expert Panel Listings i	
Contents	126
Editorial Notes	127
Feature Articles	1Y8
Dialogues & Updates	
The Forerunners Forum	139-144
Questions & Answers	
Unanswered Challenges	
Bits & Pieces	
And Other Stories	
Specialty Columns	145-178
Society Affairs	179-181
President's Message	
From The Archives	
Society Publications Program	
Works in Progress	
Member Biographies	
Translation Service	
Society Meetings	
Founder's Corner	
The International Scene	18Y
Society Exhibit Page	183
The Market Place	184

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FEATURE ARTICLES

Basutoland Revisited International Encyclopedia of Stamps, UK This is the fourth excerpt from this excellent general reference work, serially published during the 1970's. Previous installments have covered South Africa, Swaziland, and South West Africa. This land-locked area, containing, some of the finest grazing lands in South Africa, was virtually uninhabited before the 19th century. Tribal migration, missionary influence, and the arrival of the Boers all add up to a fascinating story. The first post offices were not set up until around 1880. Read the rest of the story leading up to the creation of independent Lesotho in 1966...128

Collecting On A Shoestring: KGVI Bechuanaland Gary Clark, USA Every collector, at one time or another, experiences the age-old dilemma of developing a collection and then arriving at the point of no longer being able to afford further acquisitions. The author is very familiar with this experience a suggests an area that he found which can be studied with enthusiasm and guilt-free financial commitment, as he puts it. Written in a light-hearted style, he explores realistic goals and guideposts in order to put together a representative collection of the issues under discussion. The four guideposts include: (1) gum, (Y) paper, (3) perforations and (4) shades ...132

The Postal History of Graaff-Reinet: Part VII the late Ken Baker This seventh of eight parts and covers the period from 1880 through 1889. Sub-topics include changes in district organization by year, annual revenue figures, postal rates/routes, the Annual Postmaster's Reports, duties and privileges of postal employees, travelling post offices, postal drafts and savings, use of private bags, frequency and methods of delivery, postal personnel and salary structures, expansion of postal routes and facilities ...134

SPECIALTY COLUMNS

A Favorite Philatelic Item. . .Editor: Bill Brooks, USA - 145

Aerophilately. . .Editors: Kendall Sanford, Switzerland & Paul Magid, USA - 147

The Bechuanalands.. .Editor: Peter Thy, USA - 152 *The Boer Republics.* . .Editor:

Tim Bartshe, USA - 158 *The Bookie Reports.* . .Editor: Jim Ryan, Canada - 161 *Cover*

With A Story. . .Editor: Bill Brooks, USA - 163

Fakes, Forgeries & Facsimiles.. .Editor: Frederick Lawrence, Ph.D., FRPSL - 166

Postage Dues. . .Editor: Jan Stolk, Netherlands - 169 *The Rhodesias.* . .Editor: Alan J.

Hanks, Canada - 175 *South African Civil Censorship in World War II*...Editor: Chris

Miller, UK - 178 *South West Africa/Namibia*...Editor: Dr. H.U. Bantz, South Africa -

no installment *Back of YOUR Book.* . .Editor: Tim Bartshe, USA - no installment this issue

Readers with collecting areas not covered above are encouraged to write a specialty column. Up to three installments accepted per year. If you would like to share your interests, please contact the Editor.

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PSGSA's scope of coverage includes: Anglo-Boer War, the Bechuanalands, British Central Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand West; East, the Homelands, the Interprovisional Period, Lesotho, Namibia, Natal, New Republic. the Nyasalands, Orange Free State/ River Colony, the Rhodesias, South West Africa, Stellaland, Swaziland, Transvaal, Union/Republic of South Africa. Zambia. Zimbabwe and Zululand. The Society has 100+ members in Australia. Botswana. Canada, England. France. Germany. Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, United States and Zimbabwe.

The Society program year is 1 July - 30 June. Additional information concerning PSGSA services and benefits is available from any of the PSGSA International Representatives listed on the previous page or by accessing the Society's web site at: <http://www.homestead.com/psgsa/>. Membership in the Society is available at the following subscription rates: *surface class worldwide* - \$Y5US, *1st class North America* - \$30US, *Europe air mail* - \$38US. *Africa/Pacific air mail* - \$40US. Payment options: (1) **Credit Card** - please contact Treasurer at address below; (Y) **check drawn on a US bank** payable to "PSGSA"; (3) £Sterling bank drafts at current exchange equivalent with "payee" left blank; or (4) \$US. Rands. Sterling or Dmark currency, **sent via registered mail**, using current exchange rates at local major bank. Membership fees are to be mailed directly to the Society Treasurer, Robert W. Hisey, 7YY7 Sparta Road. Sebring, FL 33872, [e-mail: bobhisey@strato.net](mailto:bobhisey@strato.net)

(MEMBERS: ALL ADDRESS CHANGES ARE TO BE SENT TO THE TREASURER.)

Editorial Notes

Bill Brooks, Editor & Founder

Another milestone is reached. . . Well, here it is folks, our 40th issue! I think about where we started, the first issue being a stapled, four-page edition and only 16 members. Now look at us! We have a wonderful array of specialty columns, as well as a number of other features and departments, and 60+ pages per issue. What a great way to enter the Y1St Century!

New specialty column. . . For those of you with an interest in civil censorship, appearing in this issue is the first installment of "South African Civil Censorship in World War II". This new column is ably edited by the Hon. Secretary of the Civil Censorship Study Group, Chris Miller. Chris will be looking forward to hearing from readers. Let's not disappoint him!

Journal Index volunteer(s) needed. . . Feedback from literature competition judges has included the need for a journal index - most other specialty group publications that I am aware of have an index. Suggestions have ranged from on a per issue basis to one for each volume. Would one or more you like to become part of your journal team and be responsible for putting an index together? It would be nice to start with the first issue. However, a practical option might be to begin with the most recent issue and then, as time permits, work back through the older issues. Also, your coeditor and I can provide examples of indexes as examples on "how to's". Those interested are invited to contact Peter or myself.

Publication of exhibits. . . My coeditor, Peter, sent me an e-mail concerning the proposal to publish serializations of complete exhibits in *Forerunners*. In that most exhibits are 5-8 frames, the number of pages would make serialization too lengthy. The proposal is now scaled down to one-frame exhibits with four pages appearing in each issue.

British Africa bibliography supplement. . . As promised, enclosed with this issue is Update #1 of the Society's British Africa reference list. The initial reference list appeared as a supplement to "THE Celebration" journal edition, distributed at PACIFIC 97 during the Society's 10th anniversary convention. As you review Update #1, if there are items in your library, e. g., books, significant articles, monographs, occasional papers, which do not appear, by all means send me a listing so that I can add them to Update #Y.

Philatelic Poetry. . . I thought I would publish a different kind of "voice" this issue with the publication of a poem recently discovered in the journal archives. Readers are encouraged to send in their own or others they have found.

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FEATURE ARTICLES

Receipt of articles accepted on an ongoing basis. The individual issue submission deadlines are the 15th of January (Mar/Jun issue), May 15th (Jul/Oct issue) and September 15th (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 reading for readers who may be interested in pursuing the subject of the article further. Whenever possible, black/white photographs 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.

Basutoland Revisited

The International Encyclopedia of Stamps

Editorial Note: This is the fourth excerpt from an excellent general reference publication (IPC Magazines, Ltd., UK) which appeared in the early 1970's. Previous installments in this "revisited" series included South Africa (Whole # 37), Swaziland (Mole # 38) and South West Africa (Whole # 39). Because of the IPC publication period, the readers should be aware of historical changes since the original writing, as well as increases from the referenced catalog values. This excerpt covering Basutoland was extracted from Volume 1, pages 189-192.

Former British colony in South Africa which, since 1966, has existed as an independent nation called Lesotho. The land-locked state is entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa provinces of the Cape, Natal and Orange Free State. Mostly over 5,000 feet above sea level, Lesotho's high plateaux are the finest grazing lands in South Africa, and support a thriving agricultural economy.

Post offices were set up in Basutoland as early as 1880, but distinctive stamps did not appear until 1933. The many colorful stamps that have been released in recent years can be bought at moderate prices and make an interesting and pictorial addition to any collection.

Basutoland was virtually uninhabited before the 19th century, except for a few bushmen who roamed there undisturbed. We have record of them in the crude rock paintings they made in the Drakensberg escarpment.

The Basotho (whose name is also spelled Basuto) first moved into the area, along with other Bechuana tribes from the northwest, in the early 19th century. The notorious warrior tribe, the Zulus, whose aggression rent southern Africa in a series of crippling tribal wars in the next 40 years, soon challenged and dispossessed the Bechuana tribes. However, in 1844 a young Bechuana chief, Moshesh, rallied the scattered remnants and founded the nucleus Basotho nation at the rock fortress of Thaba Bosigo. Seven years later Moshesh and the Basotho repulsed the Zulu leader, Msilikadze, so defeating the major obstacle to Basotho rule.

In 1833 Moshesh invited the French Protestant missionaries, the *Societe des Missions Evangeliques*, to settle in his country.

These were the first Europeans to do so. For the next 30 years Moshesh had to struggle to achieve his goal of a secure and unchallenged Basotho nation. However, no sooner had his people shaken off Zulu aggression than a new threat appeared in the form of Boer infiltration.

In 1836 large parties of Boers trekked north of the Orange River and settled in the fertile plains of the Basotho territory. The Basotho retaliated by raiding Boer cattle, and trouble over white settlement greatly increased in the next few years.

In 1847 the British intervened. Sir George Napier, governor to the British Cape Colony, forbade further Boer encroachment. This first step towards British protection of the Basotho was a turning point in their history. The following year a treaty was signed making Moshesh's Basotho nation a protectorate.

Despite this move there was constant trouble between the Basotho and Boer settlers. Soon Moshesh's position was further aggravated by rivalries between Bechuana tribes.

In 1848 the British extended their control over the Orange River regions and successive governors of Cape Colony attempted to arbitrate between the Basotho and their neighbors. On occasion, punitive expeditions had to be sent against them.

The establishment of the Orange Free State in 1854 brought renewed trouble between the Basotho and the Boers, which culminated in open warfare in 1865. The Basothos suffered a humiliating defeat which prompted Moshesh to appeal for British protection - "Let me and my people rest and live under the large folds of the flag of England before I am no more". His cry from the heart finally swayed the British to proclaim the formal annexation of Basutoland on May 17, 1868.

The following year the Treaty of Aliwal North forced the Boers to acknowledge the annexation which defined the boundaries of Basutoland and Orange Free State. Moshesh died in 1870, confident that he had achieved his ambition for Basutoland.

The following year the British annexed Basutoland to Cape Colony, which brought fresh problems. The Basotho people did not care for the arrangement and, in 1879, Chief Morose repudiated the colonial rule for which Moshesh had striven so hard. Moirosi raised a rebellion in southern Basutoland the the British had to send an expeditionary force from the Cape to crush it. After fierce fighting the Basotho were defeated and Moirose was killed.

The 1879 campaign is the first known instance of mail being sent from Basutoland. Two active service covers from the Moirosi rebellion have survived. Both were addressed England, bearing Herschel and Cape Town date stamps, as well as hand-struck charge marks.

It is thought that post offices were first set up in Basutoland in about 1880. and that the first stamps used were Cape of Good Hope adhesives. They can only be identified by the numerals enclosed in the upright oval of thick bars. The numbers concerned are 156 (Mafeteng), Y81 (Maseru), 377 (Morijas) and 317 (Thlotse Heights). All are extremely rare, especially on cover.

Basutoland's relations with the Cape government did not improve noticeably after the campaign. Desultory fighting continued until 1881 and only the personal intervention of the High Commissioner could restore peace. Even the form of self-government set up in 1883 brought new chaos. A period of virtual civil war ensued between the several tribal chiefs and the followers. The Cape government could not deal with Basutoland's troubles, and in 1884 control was transferred to the British Government direct. On March 13, 1884, Basutoland became a Crown Colony, with a resident British Commissioner at Maseru, the capital.

Under Letsie (1870-91) and Lerothodi (1891-1905) the Basotho gradually settled down and forsook war for agriculture. Basutoland remained neutral in the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902, and both sides respected its neutrality. Missionary influence developed Basotho education, and the people's more responsible attitude won them a greater measure of selfgovernment. In July 1903 the national council or "pitso" was established.

Basutoland continued to use Cape of Good Hope issues after 1884, even though it was then a Crown Colony in its own right. In 1910. Union of South Africa issues superseded the Cape Colony stamps.

By this time there were post offices at Maseru. Morija,

Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong, Quthing. Butha-Buthe. Leribe, Qacha's Nek, Thaba Bopsiu. Teyateyaneng and Zastron. In recent years philatelist have become increasingly interested in Union stamps used in Basutoland. Although they were on sale until 1933, when Basutoland received its first distinctive stamps, covers and stamps on piece bearing postmarks of these places are now worth a premium.

Basutoland issued its first distinctive series of stamps on December 1, 1933. Engraved and recess-printed by Waterlow and Sons, the stamps in denominations of ½d, 1d, Yd. 3d. 4d, 6d. 1s, Ys6d, 5s and 10s. depicted the national emblem, a crocodile, with a view of the Drakensberg Mountains in the background. A profile portrait of King George V was inset at the top of the design.

The following year, the ½d, 1d, Yd, and 6d values were overprinted OFFICIAL for use by government departments. However, few of these were used. All the Basutoland officials in postally used condition are extremely scarce. Although the stamps were never released to the public, a few leaked out. The 6d value is currently listed in the Gibbons catalog at £1, 300 unused - making it one of the greatest 20th century rarities of the Commonwealth.

A set of four stamps was issued in May 1935 as part of the pre-war colonial omnibus issues celebrating the silver jubilee of King George V. In May 1937 another omnibus series of three stamps was released honoring King George VI.

The following year, on April 1, 1938, Waterlow & Sons produced a new definitive series showing a three-quarter face portrait of King George VI, the newly crowned monarch. The stamps had the same denominations and colors as the first series but with the addition of the 1½d stamp.

To celebrate victory at the end of World War II in 1945, South African stamps were inscribed alternately in English and Afrikaans. These were suitably overprinted signifying victory. The 1d stamp illustrated the symbol of victory, the Yd depicted as ploughman against an African mountain scene, symbolizing peace, and the 3d value showed a man and woman gazing up at a star, symbolizing hope.

Four stamps, 1d, Yd, 3d and 1s, were issued in February 1947 to celebrate the visit of the Royal Family to southern Africa. Recess-printed by Waterlow on Multiple Script CA paper, the 1d stamps illustrated a portrait of the King dressed in an Admiral of the Fleet uniform. The King and Queen Elizabeth were feature side by side on the Yd value, with the 3d stamp showing Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret and the 1s stamp depicting all the Royal Family

Basutoland issued sets in colonial omnibus designs between 1948 and 1966. These marked various events such as the Royal Silver Wedding (December 1948), the 75th anniversary

Royal Silver Wedding (December 1948), the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union (October 1949), Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II (June 1953), Freedom from Hunger (June 1963), the centenary of the International Red cross (September 1963), the centenary of the International Telecommunications Union (May 1965), International Cooperation Year (October 1965) and Sir Winston Churchill (January 1966).

The first definitive series to bear the portrait of the present sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II, was released on October 18, 1954. Recess-printed in two colors by De La Rue on Multiple Script CA paper, all the stamps, except the 10s value, were printed in a horizontal format. A profile of the Queen was inset at the right with a vignette framed by branches of trees.

Illustrated on the 1/4 stamps was the curious conical hill of Qiloane, near Thaba Bosigo. This is where Moshesh brought together the people of the Bechuana tribes.

The 1d stamp featured a view of southern Africa's longest river, the Orange River, which runs through deep gorges in mountainous country before crossing the border into South Africa, eventually reaching the Indian Ocean.

A Mosuto horseman was depicted on the 1d value. The 3d stamp illustrated a group of family dwellings. Maletsunyane Falls, the second highest in Africa south of the equator, was depicted on the 4 1/4 stamp. It is one of the great scenic attractions of Basutoland.

The 6d value featured a Basotho herd-boy playing the lesiba, a primitive musical instrument. To illustrate sheep-rearing, a shepherd with his flock was illustrated on the 1s stamp.

The 1s3d stamp showed Lancer's Gap, a cleft in an escarpment of the steep plateau a few miles east of Maseru. Here, in 1857, a battle was fought between British forces under Sir George Cathcart and the Basotho led by Moshesh's son, Molapo. Old Fort Leribe, built during the Gun War of 1880 was a stronghold for loyalist forces in northern Basutoland, was featured on the 2s6d stamp.

The 5s value showed Mission Cave House, the original home of the French Evangelical Missionaries in 1883. The highest denominations, the 10s stamps, was in an upright format featuring the shearing of Angora goats for mohair.

In August 1959, a temporary shortage of 1/2d stamps resulted in a quantity of 1d stamps being surcharged.

With the introduction of South African decimal currency in 1961 - 100 cents to the rand - Basutoland, along with the other High Commission Territories, adopted the new currency. A temporary surcharge of the definitive series was released to convert the stamps to cents and rands.

The surcharges, made by the South African Government

Printer, existed in several types for certain values. Two types existed of the 1/2x, 3/4x, 5d, 10c, 12 1/2c and 50c, with three types of the 25c and 1r. There were two printings of the 1/2c second type, differing in the position of the surcharge.

The 1/2c stamp has been recorded with a double surcharge, while the 2c and 2 1/2c are known inverted.

Between February 14, 1961, and February 4, 1963, a new series was released in decimal cur

rency, recess-printed by De La Rue on Multiple Script CA paper. During 1964, however, the 1, 1/2, 5, 10 1/2 and 50c values were printed on Block CA watermarked paper.

Basutoland steadily developed politically in the 20th century with only minimal European influence. Today there are no European farmers, and 99 per cent of the population is African, mainly descended from the Basotho tribe.

The minute European population is confined almost entirely to traders and government employees. On several occasions the Basothos turned down suggestions that their country should be incorporated into the Union of South Africa, preferring to remain under direct British rule.

In 1959 the powers of the National Council were greatly extended and the way was paved for full self-government, achieved in 1965.

To mark the inauguration of the new National Council of Basutoland, a set of three stamps was released on December 15, 1959. Inscribed LESOTHO and BASUTOLAND, the stamps were recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons, based on drawings by James Walton. The 3d stamps portrayed Chief Moshesh I whose code of laws was brought into force in 1854. The 1s value featured the Council House in Maseru, while the 1s3d stamps showed a Mosuto horseman and the Council mace incorporating a profile portrait of the Queen.

In April 1965, the first general elections were held in Basutoland. Paramount Chief Moshoeshe II's National Party won 31 of the 60 seats and Chief Leabua Jonathan became prime minister.

On May 10 a set of four multi-colored stamps, designed by Victor Whiteley, were issued. Inscribed LESOTHO BASUTOLAND and watermarked BLOCK CA, the stamps were photogravure-printed by Harrison & Sons and celebrated the National Party victory in the elections.

That same month a new constitution came into force, on May 1, 1965. It established Lesotho as a constitutional monarchy with Paramount Chief Moshoeshe II as King. At the Independence Conference in June 1966, another constitution, modeled on that of 1965, was drawn up. This constitution was ratified on October 4 when Lesotho became an independent member of the Commonwealth.

Stamp History: 1933-1966 stamps inscribed BASUTOLAND, 1966 on Independence to present day name of country changed to LESOTHO, inscribed on stamps.

Currency: 1933-1959 - British, 1959-1961 - surcharged on decimal cents and rands and 1961 to present day - values inscribed in cents and rands with 100 cents = 1 rand (on par with South Africa).

Collectors' Items: 1933 10s, £11 mint, £12 used; 1961 surcharged in rands and cents Yc on Yd, surcharge inverted, £75 mint; 10c on 1s type II. £Y0; Y5c on Ys6d type II, £1Y; and 1r on 10s types I and II, £12 each.

Illustrated below is a sampling of Basutoland stamps as follows: 1 - 1d of 1938 George IV issue, 2 - 1d scarlet of 1947 commemoration of the royal visit, 3 - 1d of the 1933 first stamp of the Basutoland Protectorate, 4 - a Mosuto horseman on the Yd stamp of 1954, 5 - id of 1954 showing the Orange River, 6 - 1s of 1954 surcharged 10c in 1961, 7 - 1Y/c of May 10, 1965 marking the new constitution. 8 - 1s3d of 1959 marked inauguration of the National Council and 9 - Y/c of 1965 marking the year of self-government.

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Illustration. A sampling of Basutoland stamps.



Collecting on a Shoestring: KGVI Bechuanaland

Gary Clark, USA

As collectors, two of our major concerns have always been (with few exceptions), finding the material we need and once having found it, finding the means of fitting it into our budget. Rare is the philatelist who has not been upbraided for exceeding this usually arbitrary amount.

One area which can be studied with enthusiasm and a guilt-free financial commitment is a single set of stamps issued in 1938 for use in Bechuanaland during the reign of King George VI (KGVI). For those just starting out to specialize, these stamps are as great way to begin and to develop the advanced skills necessary for studious investigation. Although this set is similar in design throughout, that is where the sameness ends, so do not be put off just yet.

Printed by Waterlow and Sons, the KGVI issues in question were line-perforated 12½ in 6x10 sheets. Due to the characteristics of the perforating apparatus, slight variations occur.

In order to facilitate study, a few suggestions are in order: (1) A new edition of the *KGVI Commonwealth Catalog*, published by Murray Payne LTD, is an indispensable guide. (Y) There is also a seldom offered, out of print "bible" for the KGVI enthusiast by Potter and Shelton - *The Printing of the Colonial Issues of the Reign of KGVI*. However, it is very scarce and generally goes for \$Y00 at auction when offered. (3) Obtain a student type desk lamp that uses 60W soft white bulbs, a black non-reflective surface and a Stanley Gibbons "INSTANTA" perforation gauge. With these tools in hand you are now prepared to explore a very interesting, and at times challenging area.

Barring going out and buying thirty complete sets at once (which may or may not get you all of the different shades, etc.), I suggest the more leisurely approach. Since much work can be done on the lower values (up to the 1/), look for short sets from dealers, APS circuits, club swaps, etc. Complete sets are always available. However, for our purposes, I would suggest the purchase of light hinged, as gum perfection is not our concern; but that choice is yours. And now, what to look for.

The purpose of this article is not to identify every printing of every value. but rather to set up realistic goals and guideposts to help put together a representative collection of these issues.

GUM

The early printings appear as "creamy" and off white (a term I abhor but accept). Slight gum toning is not a suitable reason to

dismiss a stamp as it is the norm here. In the years to follow (1940-47) the gum becomes somewhat thinner and gets whiter. The later printings (1949-52) show white, clear adhesive. One word of caution - do not try to remove old hinge remnants as you stand a good chance of giving your stamp the necessary characteristic of a "punched hole" revenue cancel. Such is the gripping tendency here.

PAPER

Early paper is thicker by comparison and softer. Look at the perforations for an almost "fuzzy" look during the middle period, the paper became harder and also varied in thickness. Turn stamps over and on your black surface examine the watermark impressions. Some stamps will show the watermark very clearly, indicating thinner paper, while others on thicker paper show very poorly (all done without fluid). The later printings have thinner, almost crisp paper.

PERFORATIONS

The first printing will measure 1Y.4 on your INSTANTA gauge. Later printings will show variations between 1Y.5 and 12.6. In the world of Waterlow line perforating nothing shall be inscribed in stone but take note: Several well-known philatelists who, after trying to write the definitive study for this area have since either been reported by their families as in need of extended care in a more controlled environment, or have not been heard from since locking themselves in their dens with a bundle of KGVI definitives.

SHADES

This is always the most enjoyable study area for me in that it seems that new shades continue to be discovered. Without getting too deeply mired in this area, what follows is a very general idea of what to look for in each value (issue year in parenthesis).

1/ad - bright green ('38) lovely and fresh, a colonial release only bright yellow green ('40?) followed by the yellow green ('43), later printings start to become blue green (note: dark green is a different tone), with the last printing in 195Y (not listed but trust me showing a green similar to the first).

1 d - scarlet ('38) and then various shades of same, such as bright, deep, pale, etc. BUT, there is a so-called dull carmine (hogwash, this shade is royal beauty) which is austere by comparison and extremely scarce.

1 lxl - turquoise ('38), a lighter shade ('43), deep to pale blue shades abound thereafter.

2d - Look for the red brown ('46?) which can be eye-catching. Other shades of brown abound with some being described as chocolate or warm brown ('45).

3d - Potter and Shelton only list three printings of various ultramarine shades. I have at least 8 or more identifiable stamps.

-td - Not much fun here although the last ('44) listed printing shows an intense, almost reddish orange hue, a lovely stamp.

6d - Many, many shades which can fill a page. My favorite is the reddish purple ('38) and a pale ('44) and deep ('47) violet purple.

1/- The shilling values are all bicolored, so make certain that you check the centers which provide a more reliable reference for identification purposes. Look for as grey black and olive ('42). The later printings tend towards paleness.

2!6 - Three printings with distinct shade variations in the center - carmine (38), scarlet ('44) and bright carmine ('47).

51 - As above, three distinct shades. When put together they

form an easily identifiable and impressive group, not as hard to locate as the Y/6 denomination shades.

10/- Although only three printings are listed, again I have six distinct shades of brown which range from reddish to pale.

I hope that you have enjoyed this tome to the extent that you may want to take another look at those rainy day stamps from this area (everyone has a few). The KGVI Collectors Society is a dedicated group which has regular auctions, and a quarterly journal - *GEOSIX*. They are a truly delightful group who delve deeply but always with a friendly and helpful twinkle in their eye. If interested, contact Mike Boyle. 18 Bracknell Close. Westwood Park Tunstall, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear. SR3 YED, UK.

I would like to thank Dickon Pollard of Murray Paine in the UK and Tom Cusick of KGVI Stamps in the USA for their enormous help and encouragement. Their fraternal concerns are what makes this pastime so rewarding.

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The Postal History of Graaff-Reinet: Part VII

The late Ken Baker

Editorial Note: This is the seventh of eight parts being reprinted from a series which first appeared in "The Post Office Stone", official publication of The Postmark & Postal History Society of Southern Africa. This installment was first published in Volume 29, No. 2, pages 13-16. A few minor grammatical edits have been made.

Graaff-Reinet Division 1880

The *Blue Book* for this year notes that Mr. S.E. Wimble and Mr. M. Lillienfeld gave surety for Mr. G. Hurford, Postmaster Graaff-Reinet in the sum of £100.

In this year the *Blue Book* changed its format and no details are available for the Graaff-Reinet Post Office establishment.

The Postmaster General's (PMG) Report of 1880

The PMG this year notes that with the opening of railway to Cookhouse and a daily mail run from there to Somerset East. Therefore, it was thought unnecessary to continue the weekly post between this latter town and Graaff-Reinet. However, it was found that with this arrangement, Pearston suffered the inconvenience. As a result a Divisional Post was established between Graaff-Reinet and Pearston at a moderate cost.

The PMG's Report for 1880 notes the following return of postal revenue: *Graaf-Reinet* - 1878-£1,796; 1879-£Y,039; 18804Y,046; *Aberdeen* - 1878-1239; 18794257; 18804209.

Details of the Graaff-Reinet Postal Division Establishment (PMG's Report): Town, Postmaster, Salary, Allowances

Aberdeen - M. Borchers, £50 salary, allowance of £1Y; *Aberdeen Road* - A. Stewart, £Y0; *Camdebo* - G. Peacock, £6; *Graaff-Reinet* - G. Hurford, £Y50, allowance of £54; *Kendrew Station* - J. Dithmus, £6; *Schietfontein** - Mr. Cruikshank. £Y0; and *Bethesda** - C. Timmelman, £10.

* *There is some doubt as to these offices: Schietfontein reported in 1879 as abolished and see 1882 for New Bethesda*

1881 Details of the Graaff-Reinet Division

PMG's Report of 1881

The PMG reported this year that Postmasters generally have been relieved of a considerable amount of clerical labor. The preparation of returns has been greatly reduced; the check on postage and money order accounts are now undertaken at the Departmental level; payment of voted services now effected from the General Office, and Civil Commissioners relieved of labor correspondingly.

The Letter-carrier (Postman) in Graaff-Reinet had now been dressed in a uniform similar to those in Cape Town. According to the Postal Museum, the Postman wore a peaked cap, and a suit with piping, the buttons bearing the Royal

Crown. The Postal Museum's comment suggests that probably most of the staff - Postmaster, Counter Clerk, Sorter, Postman and Messenger Boy - all wore a similar uniform, although the Counter Clerk and Sorter uniform is shown to be of a lighter color.

The PMG notes the introduction of the daily post to Aberdeen Road and the improvement of Cape Town to Graaff-Reinet via this route which took two days. It is also noted that during 1881 an office was established at the Graaff-Reinet railway station.

During the year, Mr. George Barnes, Inspector of Provincial Post Offices, inspected 1Y9 offices. It is not known whether he went to Graaff-Reinet. He made a number of general comments on provincial offices, two important ones being that the duties at the majority of offices were performed by persons who had never received any proper instruction and that at many offices he found much ignorance displayed so far as postal rules were concerned.

Postal Revenue for 1881

Graaff-Reinet - £2,35Y; *Aberdeen* - £238

Private Bags 1881

Private bags had been rented out to certain residents of the Colony for some time. The following is a list of those rented in the Graaff-Reinet Division for 1881:

Mr. WM.. Daze of Blab Water, route - Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg; Mr. W. Thornton of Blab Water, route - Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg; Mr. W. Berrington of Hopewell, route - Graaff-Reinet to Somerset East; Mr. J. Charlwood of Kruidfontein, route - Graaff-Reinet to Somerset East; Mr. J. McNaughton of Aloe Ridge, route - Graaff-Reinet to Somerset East; Mr. R. Brent of Blak Ridge, route - Graaff-Reinet to Somerset East; Mr. G. Palmer of Galzonbosch, route - Graaff-Reinet to Somerset East; Mr. W. Brook of Goliad Kraal, route - Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg; Mr. A. Rubidge of Goliad Kraal, route - Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg; Mr. A. Hind of Vaal Back, route - Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg; and Mr. W. Gibson of Groot Hock, route - Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg.

PMG's Establishment Return

Aberdeen: M. Borchers - increase of £10 per year; *Aberdeen Road*: J. Stark - salary £60 per year; *Camdebo*: as above;

Graaff-Reinet Railway Station: W. Pitcher - £1Y per year; *Graaff-Reinet*. G. Hurford - increased to £Y6 per year; H. Mansfield. Assistant. £135 per year with a £15 allowance; G. Mansfield and S. Mansfield sorter and letter carrier £75 and 455 per year respectively; *Kendrew Station*: R. Gilmore - £6; *Petersburg*: Meintjes - £6; and *Schietfontein*: as above.

Graaff-Reinet Division 1882

The Graaff-Reinet Post Office establishment for 188Y was not increased, but salaries were, with the exception of the Sorter (names not given this year). The Postmaster now received £300 per year, overtime of £Y4 and petty expenses of £30. His assistant was listed as a Clerk and received £150 per year plus £15 overtime. An extra Letter-carrier had been appointed, both receiving £48 per year and with an overtime allowance of £1Y.

The Agencies this year consisted of *New Bethesda*, *Klip Drift*, *Petersburg*, *Adendorp* and *Kendrew*. Agent salaries were all listed at £6 and there was no mention of Field Cornets. (The Graaff-Reinet station office was not listed.)

Duties of Postmaster at Graaff-Reinet

The PMG in 188Y made the duties of the Postmaster function very clear, as well as those of Deputy Postmaster and Post Office Agent. Graaff-Reinet was a Money Order Office (M.O.O.) and a Postmaster was in charge. He received postage stamps and was responsible for selling them to the public. He rendered a monthly account of all postal and money order transactions directly to the Secretary and Accountant. Later he was required to undertake savings bank business and the sale

f of postal orders. He also supplied stamps on credit to the Deputy Postmaster.

Postmasters' Salaries

Of the Provincial Offices only the Postmaster at Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and Grahamstown received a higher salary than Mr. Hurford. However the Postmasters at Kimberley, Du Toits Pan and Port Elizabeth were the only Postmasters on the fixed establishment and evidently pensionable.

PMG's Report of 1882

The report notes two wall-letter boxes were provided at Graaff-Reinet (I cannot confirm that these letter-boxes were the first erected in the town. There may have been one or more erected at an earlier date.). The PMG also notes that at the Graaff-Reinet Post Office, new fittings and additional private boxes were fixed.

Postmaster's Salaries and Pensions (see table below)

The PMG, on 17 July 188Y, wrote to the Colonial Secretary on the subject of extending to postal officers the advantages and privileges of being nominated to the Permanent *Civil Service*. In his letter he noted, that the office of Postmaster was originally held by shopkeepers. agents and persons in a small way of business, with little remuneration of which he gave several examples of this. He then went on to say that in 1846, as a measure of retrenchment, Civil Commissioners' Clerks were required to perform the duties of postmasters, without extra remuneration.

Table. Establishment 1882 (PMG's report)

Establishment 1882 (P.M.G.'s report)								
<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Name and rank</i>	<i>Salary</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Overtime</i>	<i>Commission</i>	<i>Telegraph Dept</i>	<i>Railway D</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aberdeen	M Borchers	£60	£12		£1Y.5.7	£136.17.6		£161.3.1
Aberdeen Road	H Dadwell	£60	-		£5			£65
Graaff-Reinet	G Hurford P.M.	£300	£30	£24	£66.13.11			£426.14.6
	H Mansfield Assistant	£150		£5				£165
	G Mansfield Postman	£75		£12				£87
	J Haarof Postman	£48						£48
	S Mansfield Postman	£48						£48
Kendrew Station	D Lyon P.O.agent Stationmaster	£6					1120 and quarters	£126
New Bethesda	D Davies	£10						£10
Petersburg	R Hart P.O.A.	£6						£6

The above proved unsatisfactory and in 1854 the Commissioners' Clerks were relieved of this duty, and Postmasters were again employed from persons engaged in other business. At most Post Offices, the work of the Postmaster was found fully sufficient to form the sole occupation of the incumbent. In the larger towns the duty could be undertaken only by the additional appointment of clerks, sorters, etc.

The fixed salaries attached to these offices are not considerable, being supplemented the the commission on the sale of postage, revenue stamps and money orders. The salaries also were not high enough for the officer to make provision for old age or incapacity. He gave a number of examples to support this and submitted reasons for consideration as to the advisability of including postal officers under the Pension Regulations Ordinance.

Private Bags of 1882

Apart from the Private Bags rented out in 1881, the following additional persons rented them out in 188Y:

Mr. C. Goedhals of Ordinantie, route - Graaff-Reinet to Petersburg; Mr. W. Probart of Goliads Kraal, route - Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg; and Mr. A. Distin of Brandkraal, route - Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg.

Total Revenue 1882 (postal, revenue, M.O.'s, etc)

Aberdeen, £3YY; Graaff-Reinet, £Y,935. **Mail**

Services 1882

Route 49: Graaff-Reinet to Graaff-Reinet Station - six times a week, 1 mile distance by cart; *Route 52:* Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg - weekly, 84 miles distance by cart; and *Route 58:* Graaff-Reinet to Murraysburg - three times per week, 66 miles distance by cart.

Divisional and Field Cornet Mail

Graaff-Reinet to Pearston - 54 miles weekly, by cart; Bethenus Melk Rivier Drift to Wheatland - 1Y miles weekly, by horse; Bethenus Melk Rivier Drift to Petersburg - 30 miles weekly, by horse; Adendorp to Klipdrift (Field Cornet Booyesen) - 9 miles weekly, by horse; Graaff-Reinet to Klipdrift - 30 miles weekly, by horse; Oudeberg to Houd Constant - 1Y miles weekly, by horse; and Oudeberg to New Bethesda - 30 miles weekly, by horse. Other than Booyesen. no other Field Cornet names were given.

Graaff-Reinet Division 1883

In this year the Graaff-Reinet Postal Division's area was considerably reduced by the formation of the Aberdeen Postal Division which included both the Aberdeen and Aberdeen Road post offices. This left the Graaff-Reinet Post Office, Kendrew, New Bethesda and Petersburg Post Office Agencies remaining within the Graaff-Reinet Division. It is believed that

the railway station post office agency in Graaff-Reinet was closed in 1882.

Mr. G. Hurford, with about 31 years of service in the Post Office, was transferred this year to Grahamstown with an annual salary of £400 plus allowances. He was succeeded at Graaff-Reinet by a Mr. G. Hamilton as acting Postmaster whose salary was £170 per year plus a £120 allowance and £30 for overtime. At Kendrew, Mr. T. Kenny succeeded Mr. Lyon as Agent and Stationmaster with the same salary as the latter. New Bethesda and Petersburg remained the same as last year.

The Travelling Post Office (T.P.O.)

In 1883 the TPO was put into service. Unfortunately, the PMG gave no details at that time as to the routes it assisted. It is believed that for a year or two the TPO was of little help in improving Graaff-Reinet postal arrangements (but see below). He did, however, note in his Report that some trains on the Midland Line (Port Elizabeth/Graaff-Reinet) had been discontinued which necessitated "changes in the postal service (and) curtailing facilities and privileges..."

Mail Routes 1883

All routes in 1883 remained the same compared to the prior year except for the Graaff-Reinet/Murraysburg route. It was here that the frequency of crossing the route was reduced to twice weekly, instead of the three times per week the prior year.

Divisional and Field Cornet Posts

The PMG noted that these posts accounted for a heavy charge against his department, and that on his next tour of inspection he proposed to inquire as to whether this expenditure could not be reduced and more economical arrangements made.

Routes of 1883

The same as 188Y with the exception of the GraaffReinet/Graaff-Reinet Station route which was evidently withdrawn. This might also confirm the closure of the GraaffReinet Station Office (see above).

Total Revenue

Graaff-Reinet - £6,170.6/10Yd.

Graaff-Reinet Division - 1884

No details are available as to the Post Offices and Agencies for 1883.

The Travelling Post Office (T.P.O.)

The PMG reports this year that the railway was opened as far as De Aar with a junction effected between the Western and Midland Lines. This meant that the mails from Cape Town to Graaff-Reinet could be sorted by the TPO staff en route between Cape Town and De Aar. improving the communica-

tions between the two towns.

Unfortunately, the railway authorities, owing to the depression in trade, were forced to reduce the service on the Graaff-Reinet line. These reductions affected the existing postal facilities.

Post Office Savings Bank 1884

This addition to the services supplied by the GPO was opened at Graaff-Reinet in February 1884. During that year 45 post office savings accounts were opened. The total number of deposits made was 13Y or £906.

Private Bags 1884

In 1883, Graaff-Reinet had rented out 17 private bags. In 1884 this total was reduced to 15 private bags. For those two years the number rented out by the Graaff-Reinet Post Office was considerably higher than any other post office in the Colony.

Postal Revenue 1884

Graaff-Reinet - £Y,539.11.6 which was considerably lower than previous years.

Graaff-Reinet Division 1885

A new Post Office Agency was opened in the Division this year at Adendorp, evidently on the Midland Line. There was no mention as to the name of the assigned Agent.

GPO and Telegraph Company 1884

On 16 February 1885 the GPO and the Telegraph Company were amalgamated. By the end of the year the amalgamation was complete in almost every office in the Colony.

Postal Drafts

During this year (1884) the GPO introduced a Postal Draft system which authorized the Post Office to undertake the collection of small amounts. Drafts not exceeding £10 could be obtained from any post office in the Colony, which had the MOO designation of which Graaff-Reinet was one. These drafts were repaid at the MOO.

Special conditions existed for sub-offices or Post Office Agencies in respect to these drafts. During 1885, 193 drafts totalling £6Y2. IY.6 in value were issued at the Graaff-Reinet Post Office.

In commenting on the system, the *Graaff-Reinet Advertiser of Y9* January 1886 wrote: "It is also very agreeable to receive collected moneys immediately after collection and not have to wait two or three years for the money as we have had to do on more than one occasion."

Telegraphs 1885

On the telegraph line from Graaff-Reinet to Adendorp, 54 iron poles were substituted for wood over a distance of YY miles.

Post Office Savings Bank 1885

Forty-one accounts opened in 1885 and 16 closed. The balance due to depositors as of 31 December 1885 totalled £ 1,654.10.11.

Mail Routes 1885

Route 49: Graaff-Reinet to Graaff-Reinet Station, distance of one mile, 1Y times weekly by cart; *Route 52:* Graaff-Reinet to Middleburg, 84 miles weekly by cart; and *Route 53:* Graaff-Reinet to Pearson, 54 miles twice weekly by cart.

Graaff-Reinet Division 1886

A new office was opened in 1886 at Goliads Kraal on the main railway line between Graaff-Reinet and Middleburg. The status of this office is not given, but either a Sub-Office or Post Office Agency are the likely choices.

Post Offices in the Division in 1886

Graaff-Reinet was the Head Office and MOO. Mr. A. Rice was appointed Postmaster on 21 August that year with a salary of £ 3Y0 annually. Mr. B. Naude had previously been appointed Assistant on 1 May 1885. The Junior Assistant, Mr. C. Smit was appointed on 1 January 1886.

The other designated postal facilities in the District were as follows: *Goliads Kraal*, Sub-Office or POA; *Kendrew Station*, POA; *New Bethesda*, POA; and *Petersburg*, POA.

Inspection of Provincial Offices

In August of 1886, the Colony was divided into five districts for the purposes of inspection. Graaff-Reinet came under the Midland District with its headquarters at Port Elizabeth. On 1 August 1886 Mr. G. Kirby was appointed Surveyor and District Engineer in charge of District 1, at a salary of £500 per year. Mr. Kirby, assisted by one or more Inspectors, was held responsible for the inspection and supervision of all post offices. In addition, he was also responsible for the maintenance and proper working order of all telegraph lines in the district.

Travelling Post Offices (TPOs)

Two vans fitted as travelling post offices were routed as far as De Aar, leaving Cape Town on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday at 5:30 p.m., and by fast express on Friday at 1:15 p.m. By these trains, letters, parcels and newspapers were despatched to all places east of De Aar.

The PMG, in giving an example of the work of the TPO on the down train leaving De Aar on Tuesday for Cape Town, noted that mail matter was received from nearly all post offices in the Colony. Bags were made up and handed out at respective stations, thus preventing delays. The mail for Cape Town was sub-sorted under headings of Government Offices, private

boxes, post restante and ordinary street delivery, while the foreign section was divided into letters for London, Manchester, Plymouth, Liverpool, etc., (see below).

Head Offices

As with all Head Offices in the Colony, the Graaff-Reinet Post Office was now charged with the whole of the financial work relating to its namesake Division. It was also required to prepare an abstract for salaries and other fixed expenditures. etc., thus relieving the General Office of much clerical work.

Postal Drafts 1886: Graaff-Reinet, 475 drafts issued at a cost of £824.11.6.

Post Office Savings Bank 1886: During 1886, 83 accounts were opened, Y6 closed and a balance due depositors of 11,666.1. 11.

Cost of Telegraph Lines 1886

Wardens Contract Line: Bedford to Graaff-Reinet - £8,045.9.4

Henleys Contract Line: Beaufort West to Graaff-Reinet - £Y,359. 18.8 (Murraysburg to Victoria West); and Graaff-Reinet to Aberdeen - £2,695.7.9.

Telegraph Offices: Graaff-Reinet, Graaff-Reinet Station, and Kendrew.

Graaff-Reinet division 1887

The same Division offices were in existence this year as in 1886.

Mail routes

There were only three mails per week by train between Port Elizabeth and Graaff-Reinet.

Postal Drafts 1887: Only 185 drafts were issued this year at a cost of £41Y.3.11.

Telegraphs

The following section overhauled with a majority of new poles placed along the Graaff-Reinet/Uitenhage route. The distance was 164 miles requiring Y05 wooden poles.

Post Office Savings Bank - 1887

There were 83 accounts opened at the beginning of this year, with 35 closures. At the end of 1887 there were 96 open accounts. The balance due to depositors was £1,8Y3.10.Y.

Graaff-Reinet Division - 1888

A new Assistant, Mr. A. Goldberg, was appointed to the Graaff-Reinet Post Office on 1 February 1888. On 1 December of that same year a Mr. J. Muller was appointed as Junior Assistant. A month prior, Mr. J. Ross commenced his duties as the Lineman. There were no changes in the other offices in the Division during 1888.

Postal Drafts 1888: There were 108 issued this year at a cost of £240.12.1.

Post Office Savings Bank 1888

At the beginning of this year 37 accounts opened and 19 closed. At the end of the year there were 114 open accounts with a total balance due to depositors of £2101.14.9.

Private Bags 1888: This year, bags were rented to C.W. Smuts and C. Libenfeldt.

Graaff-Reinet Division 1889

Mr. A. Rice was appointed postmaster at Graaff-Reinet with an annual salary of £3Y0. His assistants were: Mr. W. Ewing, appointed 1 August 1889, salary of £150; Mr. D. Eadie, appointed Y0 September 1889, salary of £130; and Mr. B. Naude with a salary of £140. Junior Assistants included: Mr. C. Smit, £110 per year and Mr. J. Muller at a salary of £95. The Lineman was Mr. J. Ross whose annual salary was £114 plus an allowance of £36 and £1Y for hire of a horse.

The other offices in the District were: Goliads Kraal, Kendrew Station, New Bethesda and Petersburg.

P.M.G.'s Report 1889

The PMG this year noted that improvements had been made in the cross country posts by the establishment of new routes and increasing the number of mails on existing lines. The PMG gave no indication as to where these existing routes were, or where the new ones would be situated. I have been unable to find out if the Divisional Posts and Field Comet Posts mentioned earlier were still in operation in the Division.

T.P.O.'s

The PMG reported that there had been an unprecedented increase in the quantity of mail matter despatched by the express train. Therefore, it was necessary to increase the size of the sorting van from 18 feet to 48 feet. When ready the new van would be employed, using a larger number of staff, to meet the weekly mail ships. In addition the tender was fitted with all modern appliances. The TPO service continued an important auxiliary to the GPO, was as well as a saver on labor costs for every office on the route.

Telegraphs

The Somerset/Graaff-Reinet line was repaired and strengthened by the addition of 545 additional iron poles.

Post Office Savings Bank

There were 39 open accounts at year's beginning while Y0 closed. By the end of the year, there were 114 open accounts with a balance owing to depositors of £Y,185.0.7.

To be continued...

THE FORERUNNERS FORUM

Dialogues & Updates

Dialogues provides readers with the opportunity to share their reactions to written materials appearing in this journal. Updates to published information is also encouraged. Comments are to be sent directly to the Editor. A copy of the comments will then be sent to the original author for a response before publication herein. Corrections from authors also appear in this feature. None were received this publication cycle.

* ss

Questions & Answers

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

For a greater southern Africa area not presently listed, send your question to the Panel Chair, Dr. Lawrence. Also, 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 a response. **(Please note new question & response below. Additional input sought.)**

Clear copies of cancels, covers (front/back) and a detailed written description of the item(s) should be included with all questions. The Panel member will forward his response, the question(s) and any illustrations to the Editor for publication in the journal. The Panel member will also return a copy of their response directly to the questioner. Certain questions may require an extended period for research and/or collaboration with other scholars, so please be patient.

If interested in serving on the Panel for an area not presently represented, please contact the Panel Chair, Dr. Frederick Lawrence, RPSL, 5016 South Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85Y8Y USA; or e-mail him at: ieconsulting@earthlink.net.

Question - NEW: This concerns varieties of the Swaziland QEII 5c on 6d aerogramme. There are two varieties with partial doubling apparent above and below the top of the 5. I have one of the varieties and show two examples below along with one "regular" (I11.). I would like to know if my aerogramme is a double overprint? Or, does a thin overprint variant exist of the Swaziland decimal surcharged aero

gramme? Or, is what I observe simply a result of low inking? - Jim Ryan/Canada

Illustration. Two variants & regular of the 5c on 6d overprinted aerogramme.



Response: Jim illustrates two apparently different "5c" overprints on the decimal surcharged 6d Swaziland aerogramme from 1956. One overprint is in the thick type, while the other is in a thin type. In addition, it looks like the thin overprint is a double overprint. Both the Kessler and the Shelley catalogues note that only five copies are known double overprinted. In contrast to similarly overprinted Basutoland aerogrammes, both catalogues also list the Swaziland aerogrammes as occurring only with the overprint as normal or thick. I can only observe that the Bechuanaland decimal surcharged aerogrammes appear with two different thicknesses of the "5c", probably due to inking variations. Additional responses and elaboration from readers would be appreciated concerning Jim's questions above. - Peter Thy/USA

Unanswered Challenges

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

Challenge #1: Assistance needed regarding the history of an interesting WWII cover, a bilingual O.H.M.S., brown in color; addressed to "British Army Staff, R.A.C. Branch, 801 Ford Building, Detroit Y6, Michigan USA"; stamped in red ink across the front - "Received // March 8, 1945 // British Ministry of Supply Mission". Do any readers know more about the history behind this cover? - Tony Davis/Canada

Challenge 2: Does anyone have a non-philatelic use of the Bophuthatswana inland and overseas aerogrammes that were

issued in 1977? - Will Ross/USA

Challenge #3: Do any of our readers know of a tabulation of the "OFFICIAL FREE" cachets appearing on "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE" official SWA envelopes (see page 10Y, #Y1)? - Dr. H.U. Bantz/South Africa

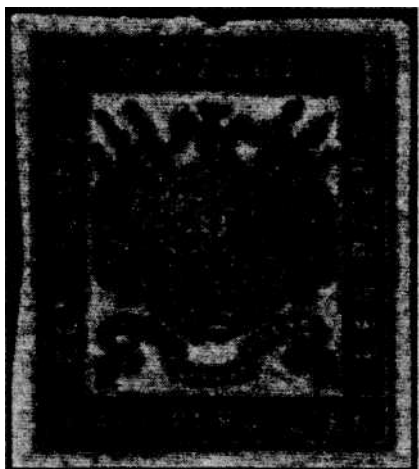
Challenge #4. I have two South African postal orders, one of 6d uprated to 9d by affixing a 3d stamp, and the second in the amount of R1Y0. Both were used in SWA, the first in Windhoek (YY/1/42), the second in Aroab (3/9/43). When did the SWA postal orders get issued? - Jack Harwood/USA

Bits & Pieces

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

We have not had anything in *Forerunners* focusing on the first issues of Transvaal for quite some time. Therefore, when I ran across the item below on the 1869 1-penny brown lake Coat of Arms, I was delighted and thought I would highlight in this issue. The short article appeared in the March Y7, Y000 issue of *Stamp Collector* on page 37 and was written by Dave Thompson. (Catalog numbers referred are *Scott's*). I hope you enjoy it.

Number 1's



A part of modern South Africa, the area that once issued stamps as Transvaal was first settled by Europeans in 1835, when Boer frontiersmen, Louis Trichardt and Janse van Rensburg, fled the British colony of Cape of Good Hope to establish two new independent settlements between the Limpopo and Vaal rivers.

The first of these, a group 50 led by Rensburg, was massacred

by natives before it reached its objective. Trichardt, however, reached Delagoa Bay and, over the next 15 years, the settlement of Transvaal grew rapidly. Other settlers followed, further towns grew up and, in 1857, under the guidance of M.W. Pretorius, the burghers of the towns of Pretoria, Rustenburg and Potchefstroom united as the South African Republic.

In 1869, Pretorius announced the issuance of Transvaal's first stamps.

The center of the design depicted the arms of the Transvaal, which included a wagon of the type many of the settlers first arrived on and an eagle with its wings outspread. The denomination appeared on either side of the arms.

The word "POSTZEGEL" (Postage Stamp) lay across the top of the stamp with "Z. (for "Zuid", or South) AFR. REPUBLIEK" at the bottom.

Three denominations were produced: the brown-lake Een (1) Penny, the bright ultramarine Zes (6) Pence and the deep green Een (1) Shilling, all printed by the typographer Adolph Otto of Gustrow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany.

The Een Penny exists both imperforate (No. 1) and rouletted in gauge 15.5 to 16 (No. 4). These apparently were printed around the same time, on the same thin paper, albeit from two separate plates.

The rouletted stamps were spaced 1.5 millimeters (mm) to 1.5 mm apart on the plate, the imperforate stamps were spaced 2.5 mm to 3.5mm apart. It is the imperforate Een Penny that is cataloged as No. 1, with the 6d and 1sh following as Nos. 2 and 3. The rouletted stamps are Nos. 4-6.

Color varieties exist within the series, not only among the stamps but among the catalogs as well.

Scott notes a red variety (No. 1a), whereas the Stanley Gibbons catalog describes the same stamps as orange red. (Interestingly, Scott incorrectly swaps these colors around for Scott 4, listing red as the major number and brown lake as the variety.)

Transvaal No. 1 is of such scarcity, however, that there is no difference in the price between the two color varieties. Scott catalogs both at #350 mine, with used examples unpriced, an indication of just how elusive they are.

Counterfeits of No. 1 abound, including some very deceptive ones, though some are more readily detectable. On the genuine stamps, in the legend within the ribbon beneath the arms, the letter "D" in the word "EENDRAGT" is noticeably larger than the others and touches the edge of the ribbon. On the most commonly encountered forgeries, the lettering is uniform. Forgeries also tend to have far neater cancellations than genuine used stamps would.

One should also be on the lookout for misnumbered copies of later Transvaal issues using the No. 1 type. Color varieties notwithstanding, the carmine No. 9 of 1870, the pale red No. 33 of 1875 and the orange red Nos. 39 and 44 of 1876 all used an identical design to No. 1, although the paper types and printing quality is noticeably different.

In 1870, production of Transvaal stamps moved to Pretoria, where conditions and equipment were far more primitive than in Gustrow. It was these later types, incidentally, which were overprinted by the occupying British authorities from 1877 on.

Our next item is a 14 October 1886 self made envelope, addressed from the New Republic to Waterberg. It is franked with blue granite paper 2d (2) (Y4 MAY 86), type ODS 1 cancels, and Transvaal 1885-93 2d (10) which are cancelled by the numeral "11" target type cancels. Although not so indicated, the envelope was probably registered. It appeared in the February 10, 2000 Harmers of London Auction.

The final entry this issue is shown on the next page. It is a cover which was part of the Evelyn W. Smith correspondence. This correspondence reveals that the cancellation of stamps at Bowden between 1890 and 1894 was not consistent and underwent a number of different stages of application.

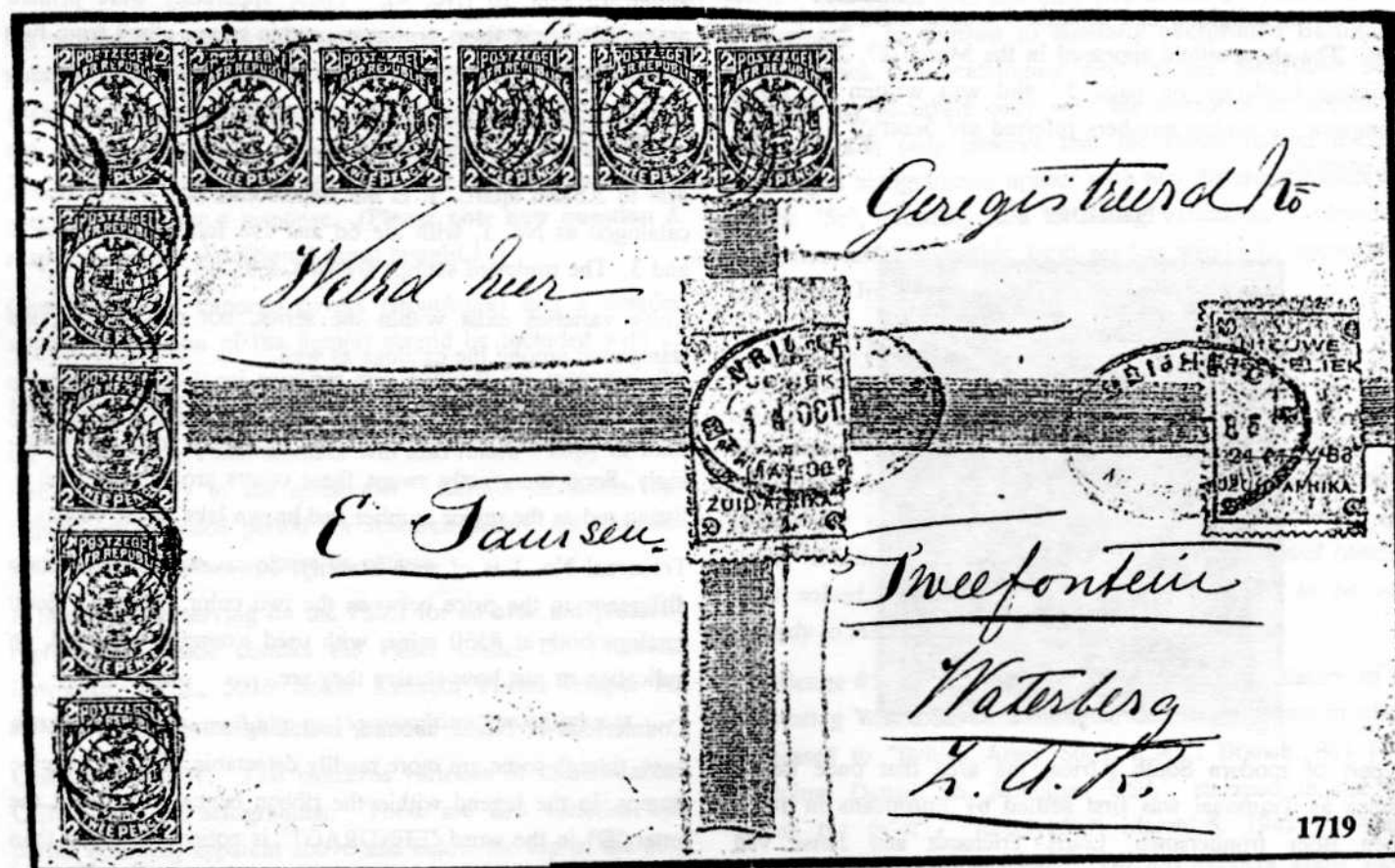
The use of the BONC 457 canceller is recorded as early as 1885. However, from about 1889 to 31s' October 189Y stamps were cancelled only with the BOWDEN single circle canceller

in contravention of the current Post Office policy.

The reasons for the above cancellation policy are not known but could be attributed either to the temporary loss of the instrument concerned, or to an unwillingness on the part of the Postmaster at Bowden to comply with the Post Office's Standing Orders. Some of these covers appear to have slipped through unnoticed but many others were dealt with in short shrift by the Post Office in Grahams Town where stamps were heavily obliterated with BONC 3.

t s

Illustration. Self-made envelope addressed from the New Republic to Waerberg.



By 1894, matters at Bowden appear to have been normalized and their BONC 457, together with their single circle Dated Town cancellers were once again being applied in the conventional manner. The illustrated cover shows two single circle handstamps, dated 8 APRIL 1890 to Johannesburg. On the reverse is the circular datestamp of GRAHAMS TOWN 9 AP. 90. In addition there is also part of a single circular date

Illustration. A cover from Bowden without the BONC canceller, with two single circle handstamps, the Smith correspondence.



stamp reading "...WATERSRAND 13 AP 90" (WITWATERSRAND).

The latter was the first Postal Agency in Johannesburg, opening in 1886 at "Edgsons Canteen" under the name "Witwatersrand" and was supposed to have closed at the end of 1889. The cover shown and its postmark indicates that the Postal Agency was in fact still operating during April of 1890.

... And Other Stories

This feature presents short entries which do not fit the feature article mold; yet, they are more than "Bits & Pieces". Items of an anecdotal nature are especially invited. Send yours to the Editor.

Digging through the archives, I came across a very interesting piece sent to me some five years ago on a subject which is rarely, if ever addressed in the literature and/or philatelic press. Reader reactions appreciated.

Philatelic Items... Bill Wallace, USA

"First Day Covers? Rubbish! I wouldn't have these contrived items in my collection. They're just philatelic you know." We have all heard other collectors say just that sort of thing, often followed by "You must have a look at the Zeppelin covers I just acquired at auction."

To be sure, FDCs are philatelic, and even though there are many who collect them, a good number will suffer the fate of an earlier generation of FDCs and be consigned to a sink of warm water.

Postage due stamps on a FDC are, of course, contrived. They

are, however, quite scarce. Until fairly recently, most collectors did not bother with them. Collectors and clubs would produce printed cachets (illustrations) for the various commemorative and definitive sets, but not for postage dues, however. After all, they could not be sent through the mail as such.

To produce an FDC for postage dues, a collector would have to obtain the new postage dues and request a "favor" cancel for them. This would insure that commercial quantities of this time of FDC simply would not exist.

Figure 1 shows the first Rhodesian postage dues, the set issued by Southern Rhodesia on 1 October 1951. The 4d is the normal blue issue. I have seen an FDC with the 4d in dull grey green used from Gwelo. This stamp was only used in the Midlands area, and the FDC proves it was issued at the same time as the blue stamp.

Figure Y shows the Rhodesia & Nyasaland issue of 19 April 1961. Figure 3 shows the Rhodesia issue of 17 June 1965. The 1d is the Roul 5. I believe the Roul 9 came later without notice.

I have never run across the 1966 or 1970 issues on FDC, but they must exist.

Zimbabwe has issued three sets of postage dues as well as one surcharged issue. Zimbabwe issues official FDCs for all issues, except postage dues. The remaining retail stamp company in the country has produced covers for these. Figure 4 is an example of the 1995 issue.

It will pay to search these out. They may indeed be philatelic in origin, but good luck finding them.

Figure 1. FDC showing the set issued by Southern Rhodesia on 1 October 1951.

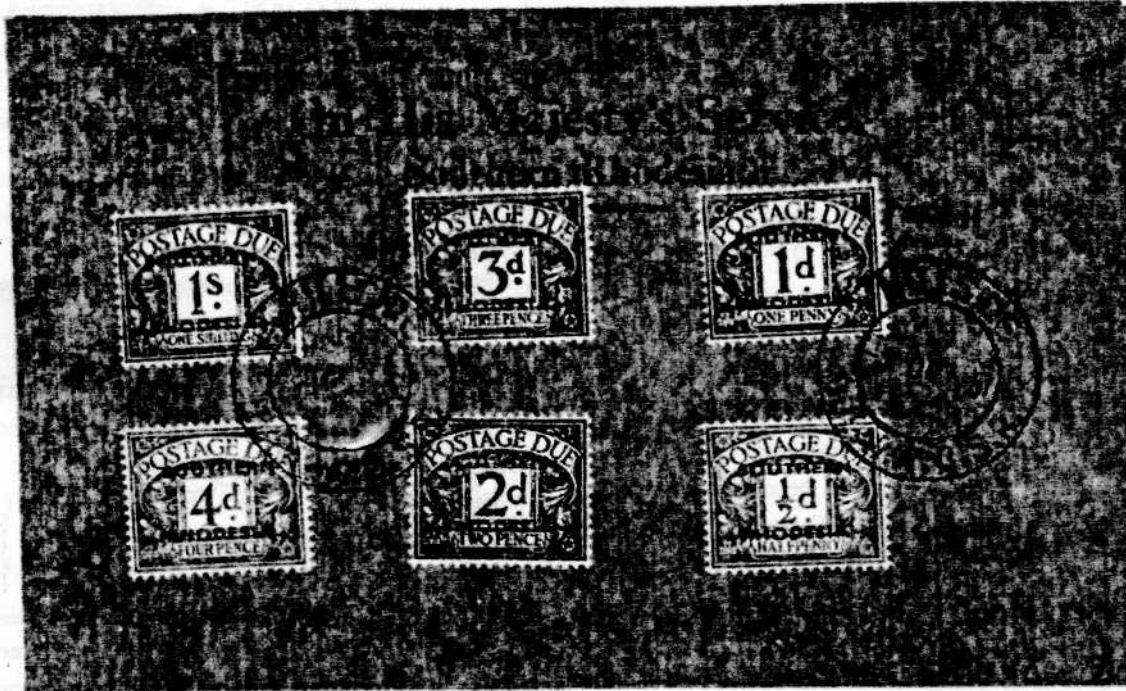


Figure 2. FDC showing the Rhodesia & Nyasaland issue of 19 April 1961.

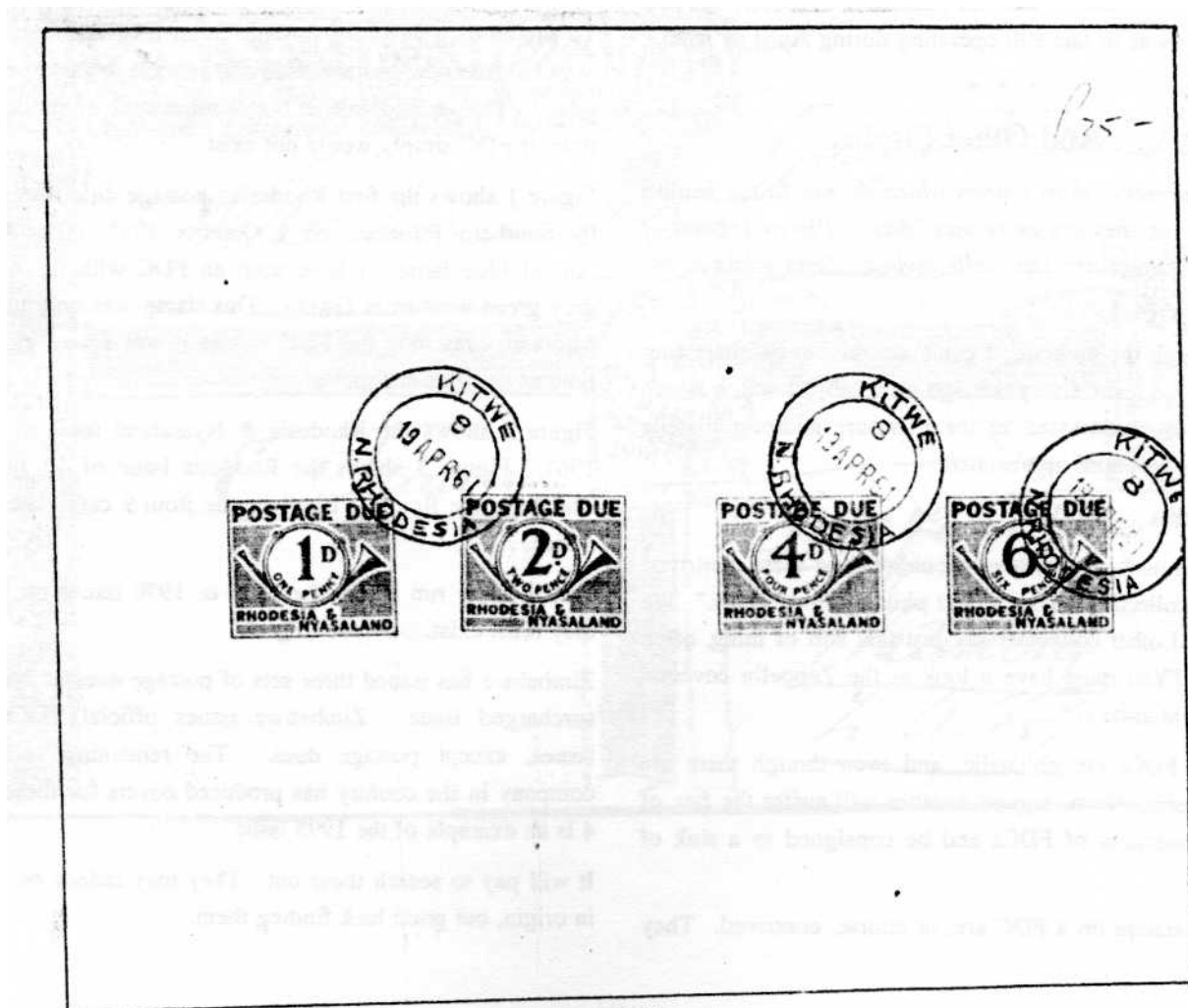


Figure 3. FDC showing the Rhodesia postage due issue of 17 June 1965.

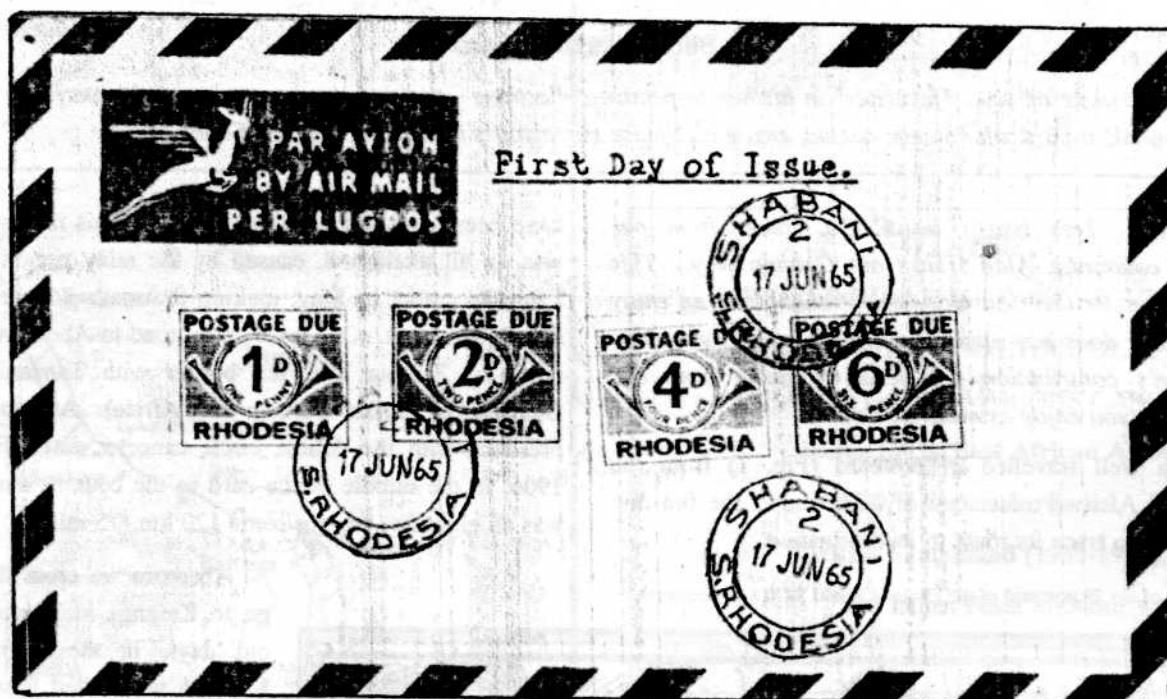
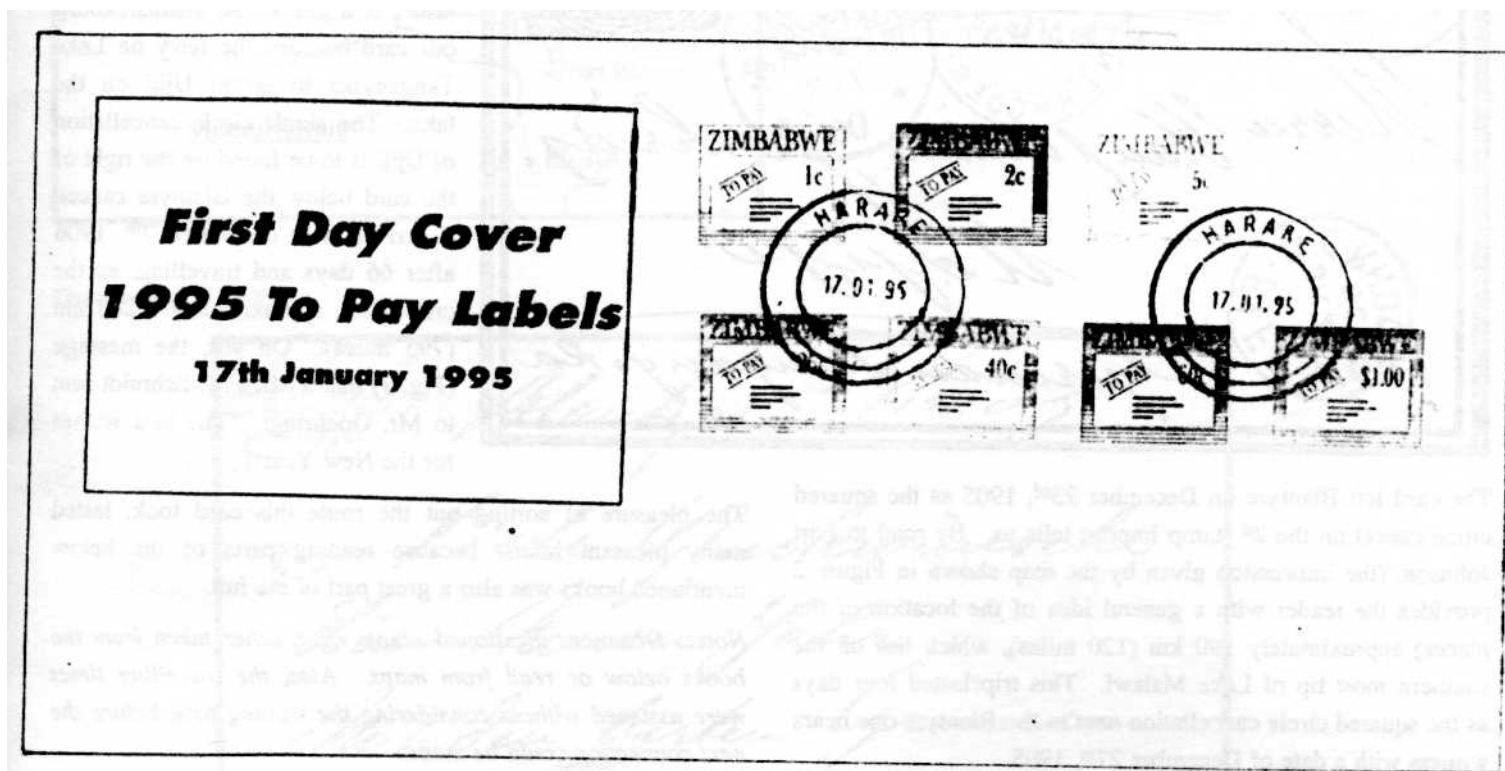


Figure 4. Example of a retail stamp company produced FDC for the 1995 Zimbabwe postage due issued on 17 January.



A Favorite Philatelic Item

Bill Brooks/USA, Editor

Each reader has one or more "favorites" in his/her respective collections - perhaps a cover, ephemeral material, a document, back-of-the-book, a particular stamp, cachet, etc., etc. Please share yours by sending it to the Editor.

Editorial Note: This issue's installment comes from our "Rhodesia's" columnist, Alan Hanks out Canada way. This "favorite" is from British Central Africa Protectorate, an entity that, regrettably, does not appear in Forerunners very often. Perhaps Alan's contribution will lead to others from our readers. I hope you enjoy as much as I did.

Looking at a well travelled Yd postcard (Fig. 1) from the British Central Africa Protectorate of 1895 shows the fun one can have trying to trace its route to its destination.

have been travelling another 34 days. This rather long period was, in all likelihood, caused by the rainy period which lasts from December to May, making the roads not well suited for speedy transport. One goes on by road to Abercorn, in the far north of Zambia near the border with Tanzania (formerly Deutsch Ost Afrika, German East Africa). Abercorn shows its presence with the double circle canceler dated February 5th, 1906, in the middle of the card in the country name. So this was an eight day trip for some 1Y0 km (75 miles).

Figure 1. Front of the 2^d postcard of the British Central Africa Protectorate.



The card left Blantyre on December Y3rd, 1905 as the squared circle cancel on the Yd stamp imprint tells us. By road to Fort Johnson, (the impression given by the map shown in Figure Y provides the reader with a general idea of the location of the places) approximately 190 km (1Y0 miles), which lies on the southern most tip of Lake Malawi. This trip lasted four days as the squared circle cancellation next to the Blantyre one bears witness with a date of December Y7th, 1905.

The way north to Karonga was done by ferryboat on Lake Malawi. The ferry calls on many ports along the whole length of the lake, making this trip bimonthly and lasting about eight days. At Karonga one goes by land into Zambia (formerly North Eastern Rhodesia) to Fife. See the bottom left corner with the single circle cancel on January Y8th, 1906. So, we

At Abercorn we cross the border to go to Kasanga in Tanzania. In the old days, in the German period, Kasanga was called Bismarckburg - the cancel top left. Unfortunately we cannot make out the date, so how long the 70 km (45 mile) trip lasted is a guess. At Bismarckburg our card boarded the ferry on Lake Tanganyika to go to Ujiji on the lake. The single circle cancellation of Ujiji is to be found on the right of the card below the Blantyre cancel. It arrived here on March 7th, 1906 after 66 days and travelling, as the crow flies, approximately 1,Y80 km (795 miles). Oh yes, the message (Fig. 3) that a Mr. P.C. Schmidt sent to Mr. Goehring: "The best wishes for the New Year!"

The pleasure of sorting out the route this card took, lasted many pleasant hours, because reading parts of the below mentioned books was also a great part of the fun.

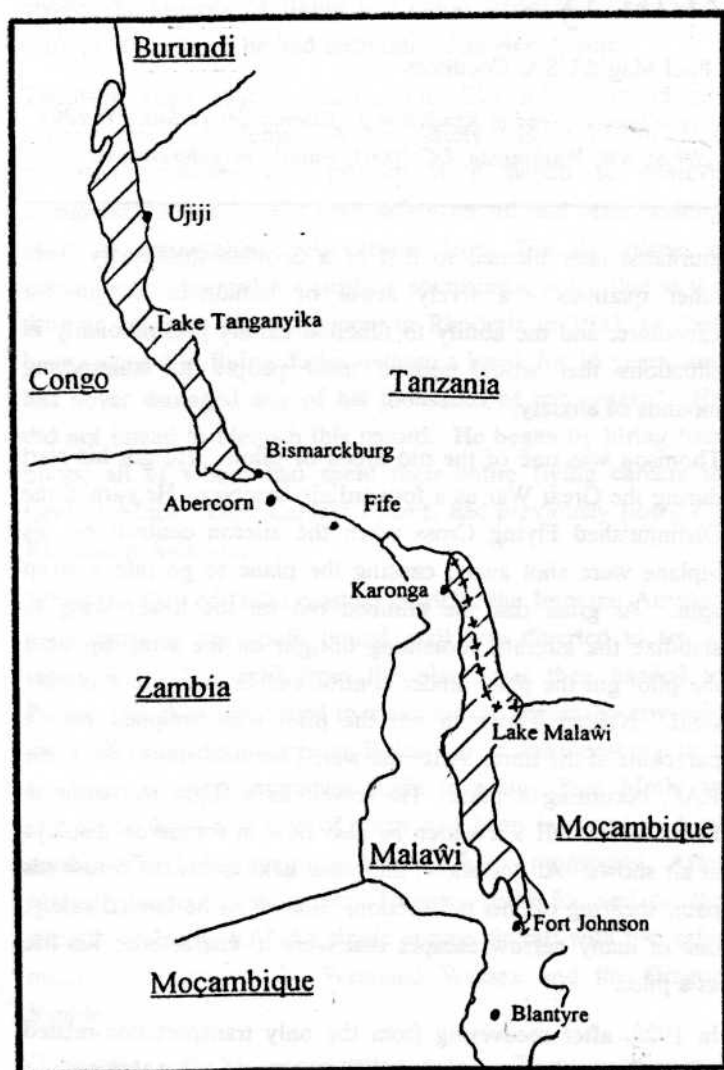
Note: Distances mentioned above were either taken from the books below or read from maps. Also, the travelling times were assumed without considering the waiting time before the next connection could be made.

References

O. Martens and Dr. O. Karstedt (1938): *Afrika. ein Handbuch fur Wirtschaft und Reise. II Band. Reise.* 4th edition, D. Reimer/ Andrews & Steiner, Berlin.

The Year Book & Guide to East Africa, 1951 & 195Y editions.

Figure 2. Sketch map of the region.



WANTED

WORLD WAR II MILITARY COVERS
USED IN AFRICA FROM *THE* FOLLOWING
AREAS WITH *THE* VARIOUS CANCELS:

Indian FPOs, **East African APOs**,
APO/U Postmarks, Sudan, **British Somaliland** (1939-1940),
and Italian Posta Militaire.

Walter Bjork - 54 West 84th St, - New York, NY 10024

Figure 3. Back of postcard.

Blantyre 27.12.05

Liebe Glückwünsche
zum neuen Jahr
Mit den besten Grüßen
Vhr P. Schmidt.

Aerophilately

Kendall Sanford/Switzerland & Paul Magid/USA. Coeditors

The coeditors invite your comments as well as written materials for future installments. Send to Kendall at 12 Chemin des Tuilots, CH-1293 Bellevue (GE), Switzerland, e-mail at: kaerophil@cs.com or Paul at 5324 28th St. NW Washington, DC 20065, e-mail: magid@aerols.com

Paul G.I. Thomson and the Birth of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways... By Paul Magid

In 1929, when commercial aviation was still in its infancy, the Rhodesian Aviation company was formed. It flew charters in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, the nearby British protectorate of Nyasaland and subsequently expanded operation to include South Africa and to the Indian Ocean port city of Beira in Mozambique. While it did not carry mail on a regular basis, it began a weekly passenger service between Salisbury and Johannesburg, a route that was discontinued after Imperial incorporated these destinations into its weekly Cairo-Cape town schedule. There was plenty of room for further growth, providing the necessary capital could be raised. Imperial Airways saw the advantages of such growth to its own business. A local airline could, if properly designed and operated, not only stimulate the local economy, but also increase the flow of passengers and mail into Imperial's Cairo-Cape Town service, making the operation more cost effective.

In October 1933, Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways (RANA) was formed by absorbing Rhodesian Aviation and Christowitz Air Services, a fledgling air charter company in Nyasaland. (Early RANA pilots thought the acronym, which in Latin means frog, was an apt one for an airline that started life as a "puddle jumper.") Rhodesian business interests (the Beit Trust and Rhodesian Railways) owned a controlling interest in the new airline, while Imperial Airways became a minority stockholder, assuming, as a condition of its participation, responsibility for the technical management of the company. To run the operation, they picked one of their most experienced pilots, G.I. Thomson. George Irving Thomson was born, the second son of a Scottish tea planter, on a tea estate in the hills of Assam in northeastern India in October, 1891.

Tea plantations are, by their very nature, isolated and remote. So Thomson's childhood can only be presumed to have been a solitary one, spent to the extent he was allowed, in the company of an older brother, but more frequently alone with his own imagination. He grew up a serious, quiet boy, whose favorite pastime, continued throughout his life, was to build small, intricate scale models of boats, planes, and motorcars. But, buried beneath the taciturn and solemn facade that one

journalist later likened to that of a Scottish missionary were other qualities - a lively sense of humor, a hunger for adventure, and the ability to function calmly and rationally in situations that would reduce most people to whimpering mounds of anxiety.

Thomson was one of the old breed of pilots. He got his start during the Great War as a forward air observer. He earned the Distinguished Flying Cross when the aileron controls on his biplane were shot away, causing the plane to go into a steep spin. At great risk, he climbed out on the lower wing to stabilize the aircraft, remaining upright on the wing tip until the pilot got the plane under control and landed it in a muddy field. Neither Thomson nor the pilot was equipped with a parachute at the time. After the war, Thomson stayed on in the RAF, becoming a pilot. He served as a flight instructor in DeHavilland DH 9's, which he also flew in formation displays at air shows. At one show, the plane next to his cut across his path, shearing off his tail section. Somehow he landed safely, one of many narrow escapes that were to characterize his life as a pilot.

In 1928, after recovering from the only transportation-related injury of his career - a broken pelvic bone in a car accident (he was not driving) - Thomson joined Imperial Airways. He was assigned to European routes initially, but was soon transferred by the airline to New Guinea where he piloted a charter, flying passengers and supplies across mountainous terrain to the goldfields at Wau. Here he served for two years, ending his tour with a crash landing in the treetops on a mountainside during a ferocious rainstorm that left him and his mechanics stranded in cannibal infested jungles for a week before help arrived. Aside from bug bites, he survived without a scratch, but readily accepted a transfer back to Europe.

In 1933, Thomson was again reassigned by Imperial Airways to fly charter aircraft, this time in the Middle East where he ferried men and spare parts to remote sites in the desert as part of a pipeline construction project. It was upon his return from Iraq in 1933, that he was informed that he was being sent to Salisbury. Thomson's new assignment was definitely a substantial step up in his career. He was no longer simply a pilot, but the technical and operations manager of a small, but potentially important, national airline. The promotion brought with it both increased responsibility and social status. It

appears clear that he welcomed both. As Thomson was keenly aware, the hazards of flying in Central Africa were not very different than those he had encountered in New Guinea.

Thomson knew that a small airline like RANA could not survive many accidents. Airline safety had to be the new company's number one priority if it hoped to achieve commercial success. His own safety record had been nothing short of remarkable. An article from *The Aeroplane*, a contemporary journal for airplane enthusiasts, noted that at the time he accepted his assignment to Rhodesia in 1933, he "has been engaged in flying duties without a break for 16 years, and has never damaged any of his thousands of passengers." He did not intend to blemish this record. He began by hiring four pilots, all of whom had spent their entire flying careers in Central Africa. One, Captain Pearce, had previously flown for Rhodesian Aviation.

When the City of Delhi crashed in 1933, the Imperial Airways plane carrying the south bound mail was diverted to try to locate her. The mail from the plane was then handed to Pearce. He then proceeded to make airline history by covering the 1000 mile distance from Bulawayo to Johannesburg in a ten hour, non-stop marathon flight in a tiny Puss Moth, an aircraft so light that two of them had been involved in fatal crashes after being caught in heavy African monsoons. After carefully selecting his pilots, Thomson next focused on the aircraft, replacing RANA's single engine aircraft with two safer multi-engine planes, the Westland Wessex and the Dragon Rapide.

Consistent with his conservative nature, Thomson prepared carefully before offering RANA's service as a regular air mail carrier. It was not until March 8, 1934, that he began the first such a local service, a weekly route between Blantyre, Nyasaland and Salisbury. The rate for the service was 4d for letters and 2d for postcards. Development moved rapidly after this: In April, the airline began a weekly service between Salisbury, Bulawayo and Johannesburg, which duplicated Imperial Airways service between these points. The rate was 5d for letters and half that for postcards. In August, he inaugurated a new Aerodrome at Fort Victoria, and in October, to demonstrate the safety of the Wessex aircraft, he piloted one on the inaugural flight of a newly established 870 mile route from Bulawayo via Livingstone, Lusaka and Broken Hill to Ndola, on the Congo border, accompanied by his wife, the mayor of Bulawayo, and to ensure maximum publicity, the editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*. On August 5, 1935, RANA commenced the most ambitious service yet - a mail route connecting Salisbury, Beira and Blantyre, which was extended to include Umtali on October 3 on the Beira-Salisbury run. This route was of commercial

importance since the city of Beira, located on the seacoast of Mozambique, served as Southern Rhodesia's seaport, and was heretofore only connected Salisbury by a railroad that labored across the Zambesi and over the mountains at the magnificent speed of 15 miles per hour.

Captain Thomson moved aggressively to popularize the use of aircraft in southern Africa. He flew notables about the area and embarked on an intensive speaking schedule to publicize the advantages of aviation. Judging from the newspaper coverage, he enthralled audiences throughout the colony with stories of his aerial adventures, particularly his experiences in New Guinea. But by far, his most successful promotional activity was the organization in August of 1936 of what was billed as the largest air rally ever held in southern Africa. "Largest" seems to have been the operative term. According to the *Rhodesian Herald*, forty different flying machines, the largest group of aircraft ever displayed at one time in the region were gathered before an excited crowd of over 50,000 "Europeans, coloreds and natives," the largest group of people ever gathered in one place in the history of the colony. The audience, of those who could afford to, arrived in 5,000 cars, the largest number to ever park together on Rhodesian soil.

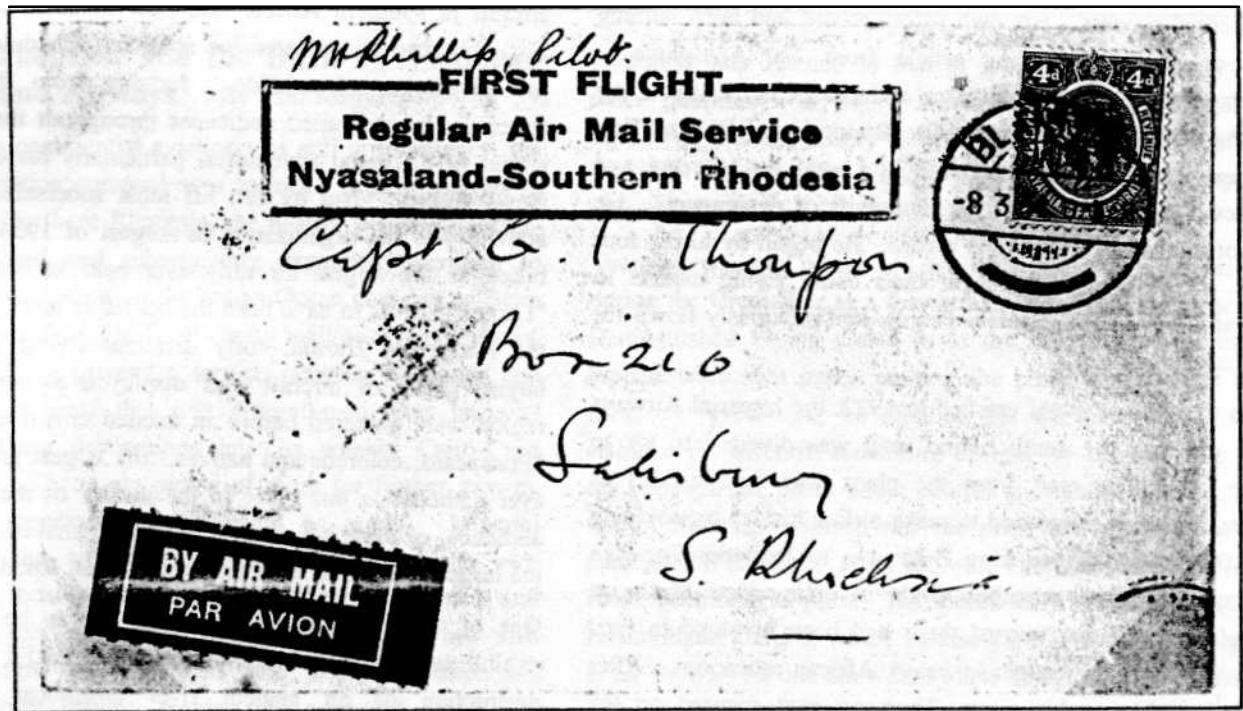
One of the highlights of the Rally was to be a spectacular exhibition of aerial bombings by the RAF, aimed at the destruction of an ancient river steamboat that bore a remarkable resemblance to the African Queen and that was "suspected of smuggling aspidochelons." Why the smuggling of a common houseplant should warrant such brutal retaliation was not explained. In any event, the demonstration failed to come off in quite the fashion intended. The hapless craft accidentally caught fire before the scheduled event came up on the program, and the RAF was reduced to bombing what the *Herald* described as "the smoldering remains," after which the boat was considered "well and truly demolished." Thomson's tour as manager of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways ended in May of 1937. He went on to serve Imperial Airways in a number of other capacities, and retired in 1947. RANA's growth and progress during his years of service in Southern Rhodesia can in large measure be attributed to his steady hand and tireless promotion of air travel.

For the reader's enjoyment and appreciation, the next three pages provide brief narrative descriptions and illustrations of six first flight covers as follows: Figure 1 - March 8, 1934, Blantyre-Salisbury and Blantyre-Windhoek; Figure 2 - August 5, 1935, Blantyre-Beira and Beira-Blantyre; and Figure 3 - October 5, 1935, Beira-Umtali and Umtali-Salisbury.

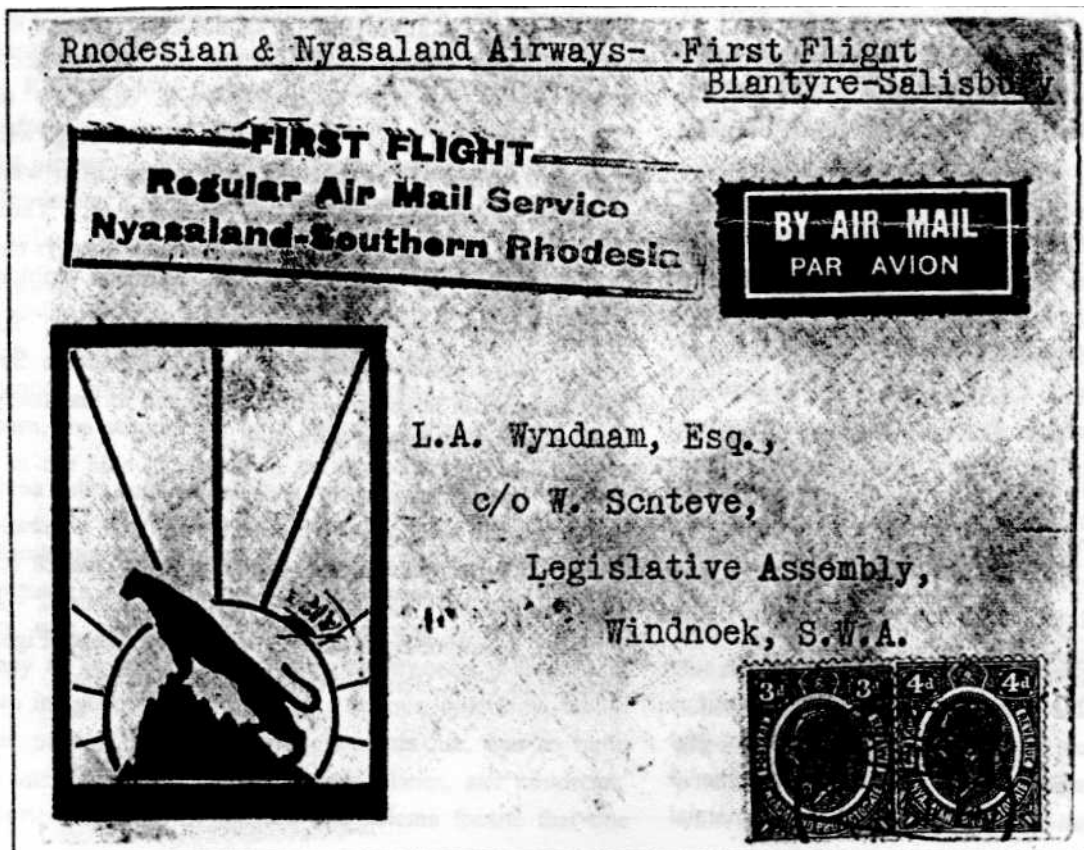
Figure 1.

RHODESIA-NYASALAND-MOZAMBIQUE**1ST REGULAR NYASALAND-S. RHODESIA AIR SERVICE MAR 8, 1934**

To provide a connection to the Imperial Airways trunk route, Rhodesia & Nyasaland Airways (RANA) inaugurated a weekly air mail feeder service between Blantyre, Nyasaland and Salisbury. By avoiding the rail connection via Mozambique, the service reduced mail time to and from Nyasaland by two days.

BLANTYRE - SALISBURY

first flight cover signed by ^{M. H. Phillips} the pilot, with Blantyre commemorative cachet and 4d franking, the rate for the service to Salisbury.

**BLANTYRE-WINDHOEK, SWA**

Unofficial souvenir cover printed by Blantyre Printing & Publishing Co., flown by RANA to Salisbury and Imperial Airways to Kimberley to make the connection on SWA Airways to Windhoek. Backstamped Salisbury Mar. 8 slogan cancel and Mar. 11 Windhoek-Kimberley air mail cancel.

Figure
2.

**RHODESIA-NYASALAND-MOZAMBIQUE
EXTENSION OF SALISBURY' - BLANTYRE SERVICE TO BEIRA**

AUG. 1935

On Aug. 5, RANA extended its weekly service to Blantyre to include Beira, providing Beira with twice weekly connections to Imperial Airways service from Salisbury. The return flight from Beira was on Aug. 6.

**FIRST FLIGHT
BLANTYRE - BEIRA**

Cover printed by Blantyre Publishing Co. franked at 4d rate, and handstamped with official first flight cachet. 907 covers flown.



RHODESIAN & NYASALAND AIRWAYS LTD.

**BY AIR MAIL
POR AVIAO**

**SOUVENIR OF FIRST
OFFICIAL AIR MAIL between
BLANTYRE (Nyasaland) and
BEIRA (Portuguese East Africa)
and BEIRA and BLANTYRE**

Captain G.I. Thomson, D.F.C.

c/o Messrs. C.J. Christowitz

BLANTYRE,

Nyasaland.



*M. H. Pearce Pilot.
Beira - Blantyre.*

**FIRST
RETURN
FLIGHT
BEIRA -
BLANTYRE**

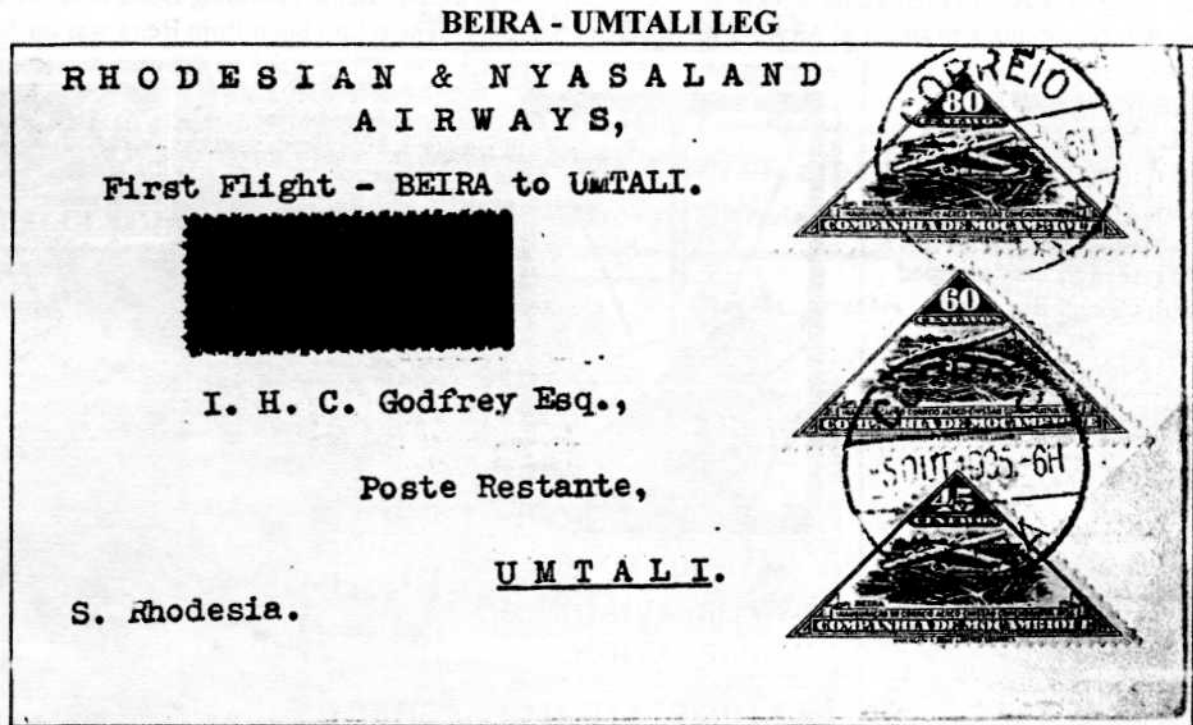
Official RANA cover signed by pilot M. H. Pearce, and franked at 1E 85 rate for service_517 flown.



Figure 3.

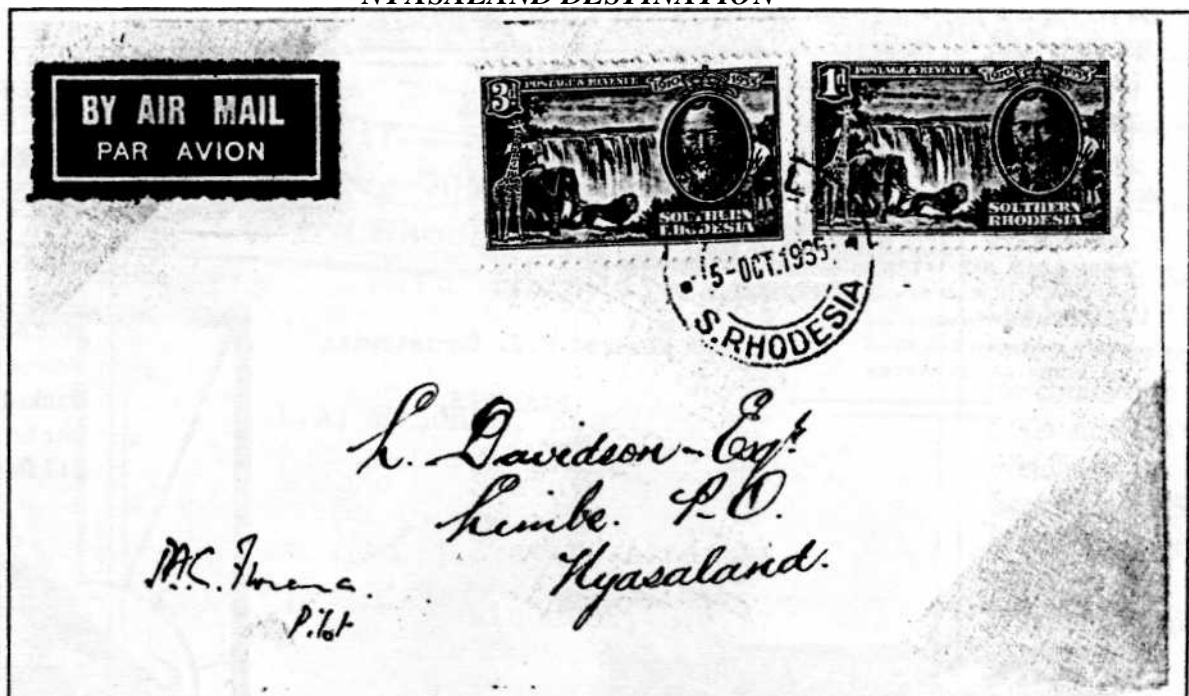
**RHODESIA-NYASALAND-MOZAMBIQUE
EXTENSION OF RANA SERVICE TO UMTALI
FIRST RETURN SERVICE**

The first return service departed Beira on Oct. 5, piloted by J.A.C. Florence.



Cover flown on the first return flight with Umtali Oct. 5 backstamp.

**UMTALI - SALISBURY LEG
NYASALAND DESTINATION**



One of only **15 covers** flown from Umtali on the Oct. 5 flight. This cover was **signed by the pilot**. Upon delivery to Salisbury, it was held for the weekly RANA flight to Blantyre, as evidenced by the Oct. 10 Blantyre arrival postmark.

The Bechuanalands

Peter Thy/USA, Editor

Your comments invited, as are installments for future columns as a guest author. Send to Peter Thy, 581 9th St. Davis, CA 95616 or e-mail Peter at thy@jade.ucdavis.ed

Bechuana Pioneers and Gunners... Peter Thy

Perhaps the most elusive and difficult aspects of the modern postal history of southern Africa are the mails related to the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps during the Second World War. These pioneer soldiers were mostly "volunteered" natives recruited by the Imperial Government from the High Commission Territories (Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland); "volunteered" because many recruits probably were ordered to enlist by their local Chiefs. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 Bechuanaland soldiers, out of a total population of about 1,500,000, were recruited to the Pioneer Corps. These pioneers served from 1941 to 1946 with the British army, principally in the Middle East. The Corps was commemorated by the Bechuanaland Postal Service in 1966 by a set of stamps (Fig. 1), inscribed "Bechuanaland Royal Pioneer Corps" (SG 198-Y01). The 5c stamp was based on a photograph from Bent's 1951 book (p. 101). It was captioned "The Last Post in the Desert. The last Bechuana leave for home March 1946".

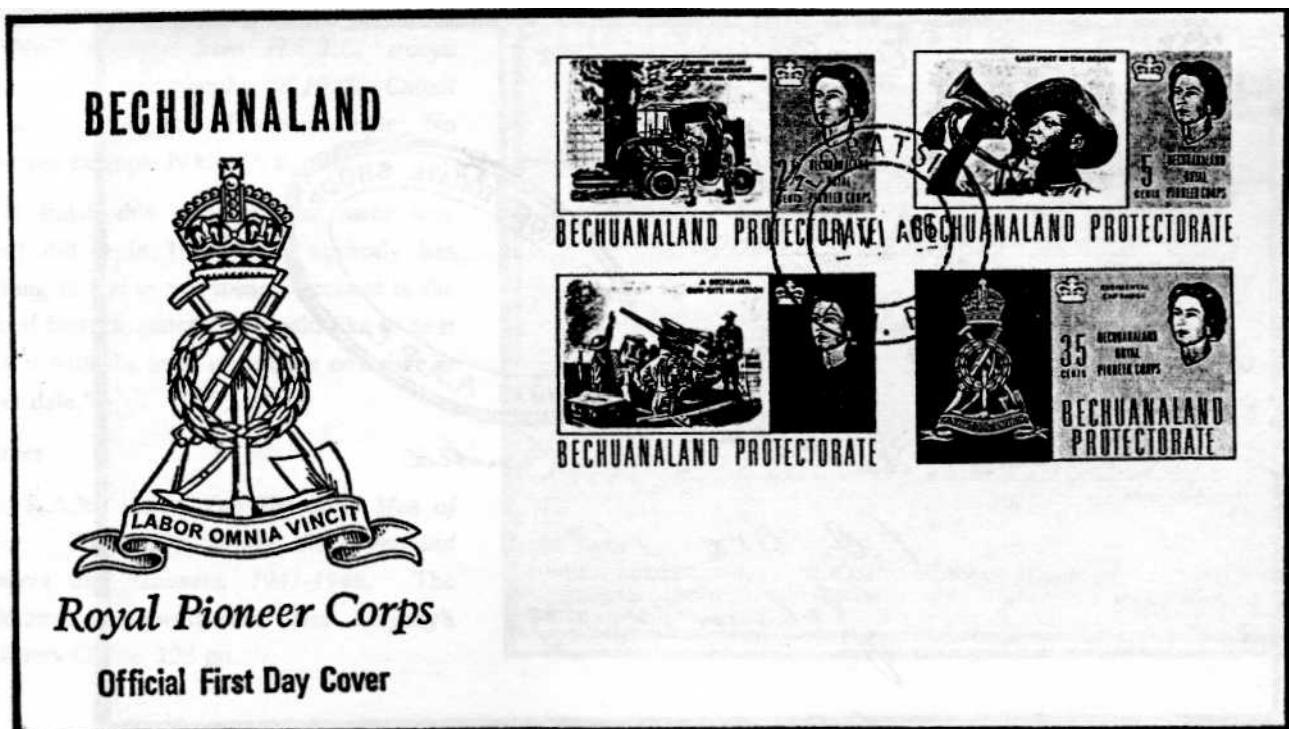
The scarcity of available postal history material was illustrated by Philip Cattell in 1989 when he attempted to write a summary for *The Runner Post* on the postal history of the Bechuanaland Pioneers. Despite searching for nearly 30 years, Cattell was able to illustrate the article with only two Bechuana

Bechuanaland items, the rest of the examples being related to the Basutoland pioneers. Despite, this (or perhaps because of it), Cattell ended up writing a very interesting and stimulating article. After the appearance of Cattell's article in *The Runner Post*, a few Bechuanaland items have surfaced and are the excuse for returning to the subject of the Bechuana Pioneers.

In June 1941, the first Bechuanaland companies of the African Pioneer Auxiliary Corps (A.A.P.C.) were congregated at a former cold-storage factory in Lobatsi for a minimal training and outfitting. Later, when the Lobatsi camp overflowed with recruits, an additional facility at Palapye was put into use. Each Bechuana company was composed of approximately 300 native soldiers and British commissioned and non-commissioned officers (6 per company). Native officers were appointed as Sergeant-majors (1 per company).

The Bechuana companies were numbered from 1966 to 1990 and normally composed of soldiers from the same tribe. The numbers of the companies start with 1971 and go to 1990, after which the numbering counts down from 1970 to 1966. Prefixes to army recruit numbers were EC for Bechuana soldiers (AS for Basutos, SW for Swazis). The return address for a Bechuana soldier, therefore, normally would, as an example, be given "EC 1025Y Gaseitsiwe M., 1970 Bechuana

Figure 1. FDC showing set of stamps issued in 1966 by Bechuanaland to commemorate the Pioneer Corps.



Coy, A.P.C., C.M.F." The "Auxiliary" was dropped late during the war and the corps then mostly was referred to as African Pioneer Corps (A.P.C.). Other abbreviations that may be seen in return addresses are R.S.M. and C.S.M., standing for Regimental and Company Sergeant-Major, respectively. The R. S.M.'s were volunteer nobility's and chiefs - Kgari Sechele II (Bakwena), Molefi Pilane (Balgatla), Molwa Sekgoma (Bangwato). Rsebolai Kgamane (Bangwato), and Mookami Gaseitsiwe (Bangwaketse). Three post-war Bechuana companies of the High Commission Territories Corps (H.C.T.C.) served with the Middle East Land Forces (M.E.L.F.) guarding the Suez Canal from 1946 to 1949. The H.C.T.C. was finally disbanded in 1955. As a side note, it should also be recalled that the High Commission Territories also supplied labor.

The first seven Bechuana companies (1971-1977) were transferred in late 1941 to the pioneer depot at Qasassin in Egypt, through which all native pioneer companies passed for further training and outfitting (including a gun). After a short training period, the first companies were employed with the 9th Army in Syria and Lebanon. It was a bitterly cold winter for the Bechuanaland soldiers!

The main task for the Bechuana companies was construction of tank traps, gun positions, road blocks, and other heavy work, such as the building of roads and bridges, rail construction and tunneling. Other important assignments for the pioneers were unloading and loading from trains and lorries, and stacking, sorting and storekeeping; in other words, all heavy work that did not require extensive training. The companies did duty in Libya, Egypt, Syria, Malta, Cyprus

and Palestine. With the advent of the war, the pioneers saw service as smoke screen companies as well as being diluted into Heavy Aircraft Artillery units (H.A.A. R.A. Batteries).

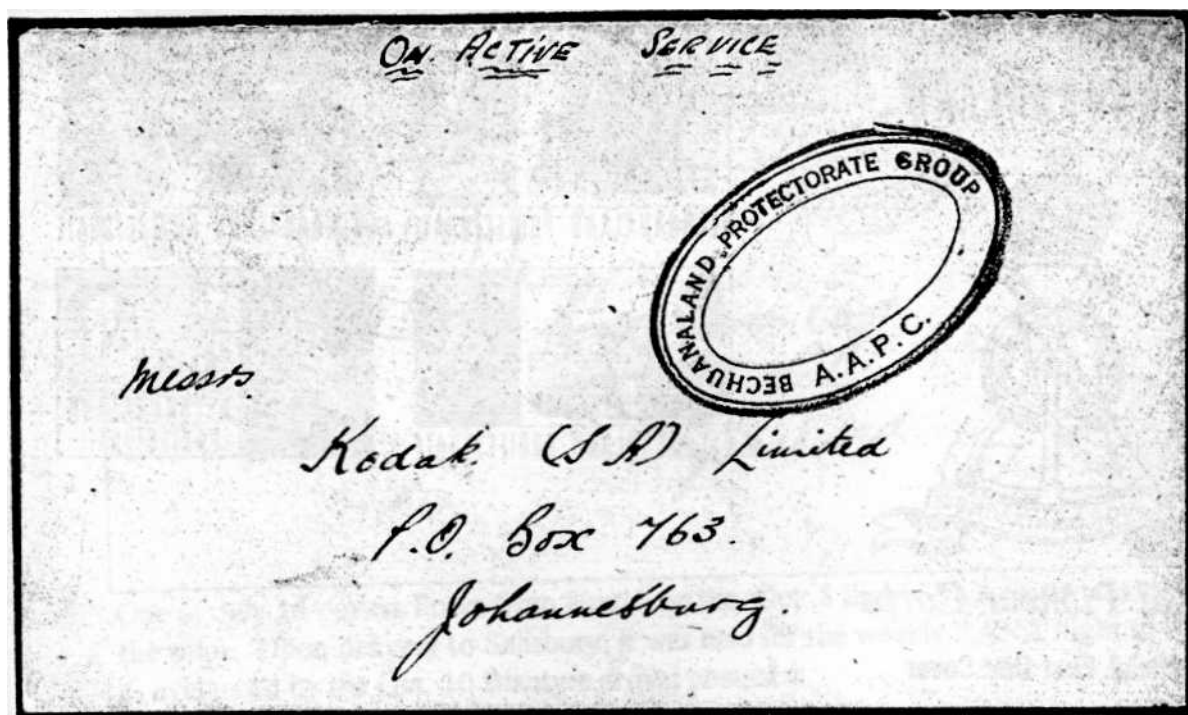
Bechuana pioneers moved north following the invasion forces into Sicily and Italy. When the Germans surrendered, Bechuana companies were scattered over northern Italy. Coy 1967 cleared railway tunnels and erected bridges on the Austrian border while Coy 1966 was busy near Trieste with road block cleaning and 'bridge building. Demobilization followed as for other British soldiers and lasted until 1946. A small Bechuana party participated in the Victory Parade in London that year.

It is perhaps of some interest that Y10 Bechuanaland soldiers died during the war (17 killed in action, 28 killed by accidents. 165 died from various medical reasons of which half was from TB). British government pensions were paid to 753 disabled men or widows. Other details and stories about the Bechuana Pioneers and Gunners can be found in Bent's book titled *Ten Thousand Men Of Africa*, published in 195Y. Building on Cattell's discussion, there are six main types of mail to and from the Bechuana pioneers:

(1) *Mail from the Lobatsi training camp.* These bear an oval rubber free frank rubber stamp most likely with "Lobatsi" removed from the lower right side. Several of these exist, mostly mailed to Kodak, Johannesburg (Fig. 2).

(Y) *Unoverprinted South African 3d "Active Service Letter Cards" and "Air Mail Letter Cards" used from Bechuanaland to the Middle East Forces.* These cards were already authorized for use in November 1941.

Figure 2. Cover from the Lobatsi or Palapye training camp addressed to Kodak in Johannesburg, location removed from the oval frank.



(3) *Letters home from soldiers in the war* **Figure 3.** Aerogramme mailed from soldier attached to Bechuana Coy 1970 in January 1945, cancelled areas.

These are typically British postal APO 605, censored stationery (military formula aerogrammes and stamped registration envelopes). Only aerogrammes are known to exist from Bechuana soldiers. Most of these were mailed to the local chiefs (Tshekedi Khama, Serowe and Bathoen II, Kanye). The aerogrammes are franked by a 3d British stamp, canceled by APO's and often censored (Figs. 3 & 3a). Some aerogrammes appear to have entered the mail in Johannesburg and may have been carried by returning aircraft or soldiers (Figs. 4 & 4a). Cattell showed an aerogramme written by a Bechuana soldier (Coy 1966) addressed to Basutoland.

(4) *Letters mailed locally within the war area.* An example is shown in Figure 5, mailed from a Bechuana soldier (Coy 1981) to New Zealand Expeditionary forces. The cover is marked with a rubber stamp inscribed "WRITTEN IN SECHUANA" and a base camp censor mark. The letter is actually written in English. This may very well be the only known example of a local letter.



(5) *Airgraphs used from the High Commission Territories or the M.E.F. mostly to the UK* No Bechuana examples are known. The known Basuto examples were written by a British commissioned officer home to Ireland.

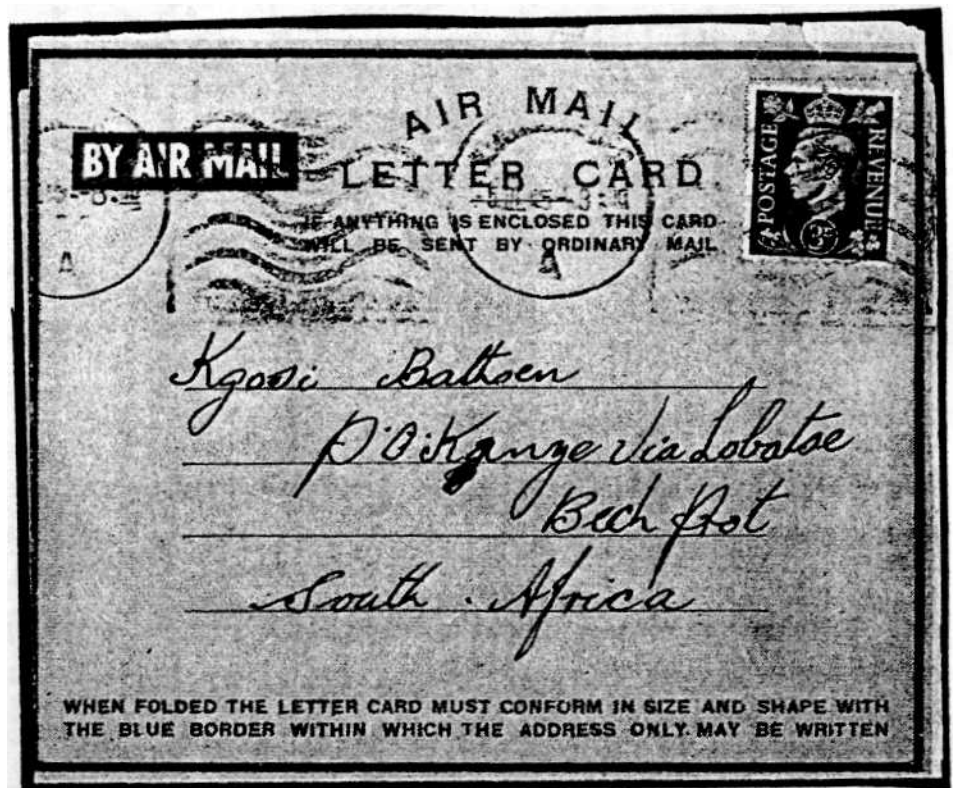
(6) *Mail to and from H.C.T.C. troops between 1946 and possibly to 1955.* Cattell was able to illustrate a Basuto example. No Bechuana example is known to exist.

I will finish this summary the same way Cattell did it in 1989: "If anybody has anything to add to this meager account in the form of facts or material, I would like to hear about it with the hope of a fuller coverage at a later date."

Sources

Bent. R.A.R., 195Y. *Ten Thousand Men of Africa. The Story of the Bechuanaland Pioneers and Gunners, 1941-1946.* The Bechuanaland Government, Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 1Y8 pp.

Figure 4. Aerogramme mailed from Bechuana soldier serving as dilution to H.A.A. Battery Regiment, 20" Battery), canceled in Johannesburg (carried to its destination there).



Cattell, P., 1989. "The African (Auxiliary) Pioneer Corps", *The Runner Post*, 15, Y65-269.

Gould, R.W. and Proud, E.B., 198Y. *History of British Army Service, Vol. III*, Proud Bailey.

MacGregor, A., 1991. "African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps". *The Runner Post*, Y3, 417-418.

Figure 3a. Message portion of Aerogramme illustrated in Figure 3.

[illegible]

RECEIVED

ANSWERED

ATERESE EA ME KE E:-

No. E.C. 223

M.K. R.L.

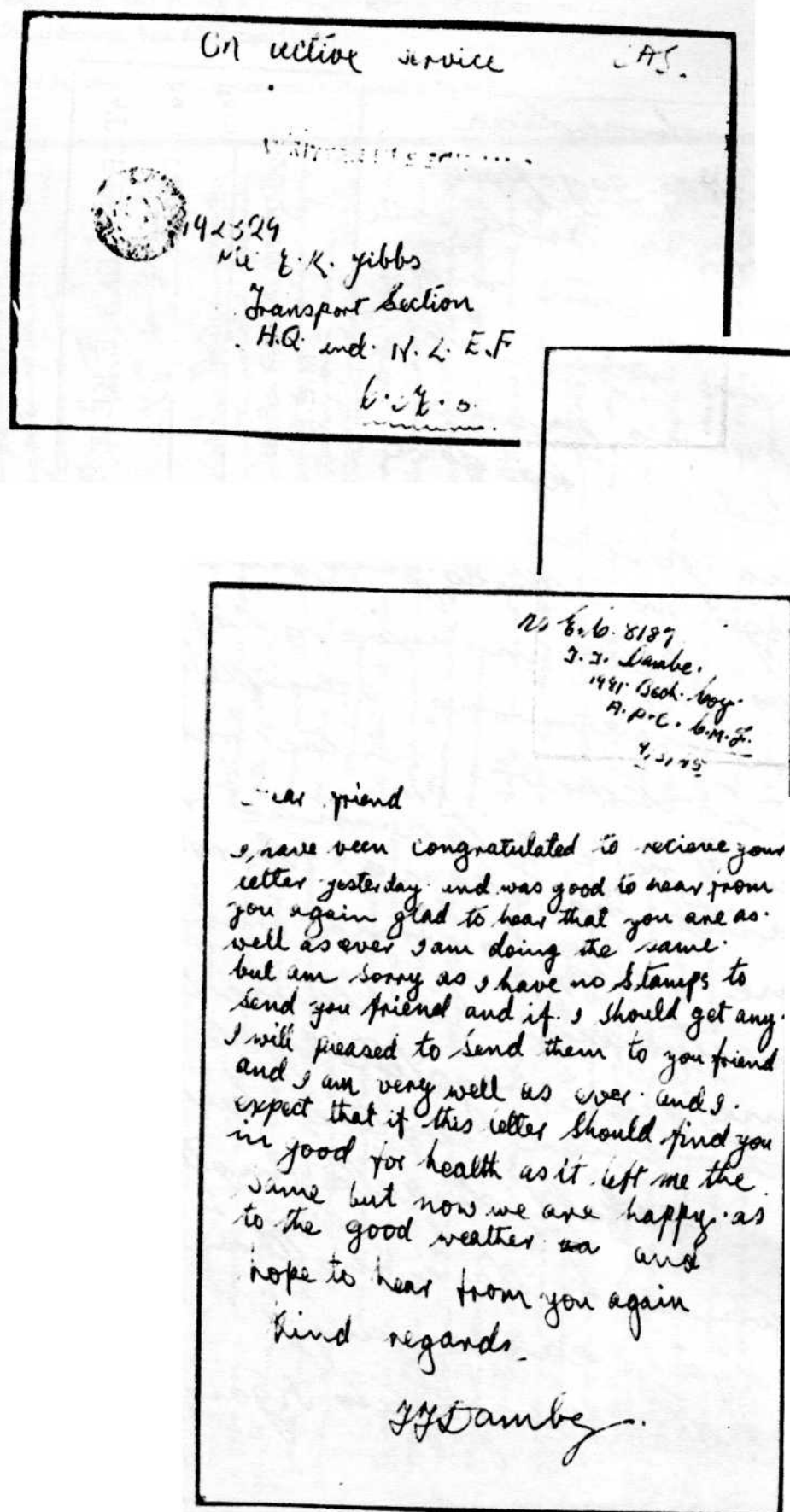
Name Kgosi S. Khodiso

2012 H.A.A. ETY. R.A.

M.E.P.

pele Kgosi. kea go dumedisa
 moname thata kea gogopola
 ruri rea itse ha olele sole ruri
 yele itlamile ruri reten mo
 mwarona reten rentse re
 gora pelela modimo monwa
 rona retla go hitthela ka cone
 thata eamodimo gare na nono
 rego epe nonorego relotholo gele tawe fhela
 ke cone nonorego fhela. monwarona me re
 tha gobona ruri monwarona odumle Kgosi
 ea rona Kgosi ea dichaba rentse relorapele
 la modimo ruri rare retsa mae rekopa
 ne nas ruri eaitse ha osena boroko mo
 gorona ruri me retla gobona ruri obo
 orela ola reba reitumela ke ditumediso
 fhela monwame ruri regothologele tawe
 gogoba ba go dumedisa bothe batthanka
 bagago mokwena gokalo dumela motho abaa
 the oodimo warne ke tawe motthamose
 bebo kebonye Kgosi eame ruri
 kenna motthanka wagago Kgane S. Khodiso

Figure 5. Front/reverse and contents of On Active Service Letter from Bechuana soldier of Coy 1981 to a New Zealand soldier, both in the Middle East area, showing receiving circular cancel on reverse - "M.P.O./17 MAR 1945/K.W.15".



The Boer Republics

Tim Bartshe/USA, Editor

Questions and comments regarding this column are invited as are installments for future issues as a guest [author](#).
 at 13955 West 30th, Golden, CO 80401 USA or e-mail at timbartshe@aol.com

Send to Tim

Transvaal Postage Due Markings: Understanding Rate Regulations - Part I

Jan Stolk's recent series of articles inspired me to look into my material and attempt to correlate the information he had compiled with the rate regulations applicable at the time. In particular, I was interested in the fees assessed prior to the Union in 1910. The true impetus for what follows was a request from a philatelic acquaintance in Cedar Rapids for an exhibit. The local show had 6-page frames so I put together a few items to try to explain the postal regulations applying to my material. What follows is the first of three parts showing a few selected pages from this display.

Introduction

Postage due markings became commonplace on under-franked mail, particularly after the formation of the UPU. An accounting system was necessary to insure proper credit to individual agencies. After the South African Republic (Transvaal) joined the UPU in 1893, they used such marking devices. These help explain the myriad of postal rates and regulations for the many different forms of postal communications.

What follows is a sampling of markings from the 1890's including a pre-UPU forerunner up to Union in 1910. It is hoped that the viewer will find it interesting and give a better understanding to this fascinating area of postal history.

Our first example (Fig. 1) is an example of incorrect due assessment. The rate at the time for the postal card was 1d. Confusion was caused by the addition of correct postage to the preprinted English half-penny card. The preprinted British reply postal card was cancelled Johannesburg 4 Dec 97 and mailed to Birmingham. The arrival date is unclear. Also shown is the octagonal instructional handstamp with "T"/ "CENTIMES" and space for entering the amount due applied in Johannesburg. The manuscript "15" indicates that 1/-d was due upon arrival, invalidating the correct postage applied. Upon arrival, British authorities allowed the 1d stamp as sufficient postage and cross out the due mark. **This is the earliest recorded usage for this handstamp.**

Figure 1. Example of
incorrect due assessment

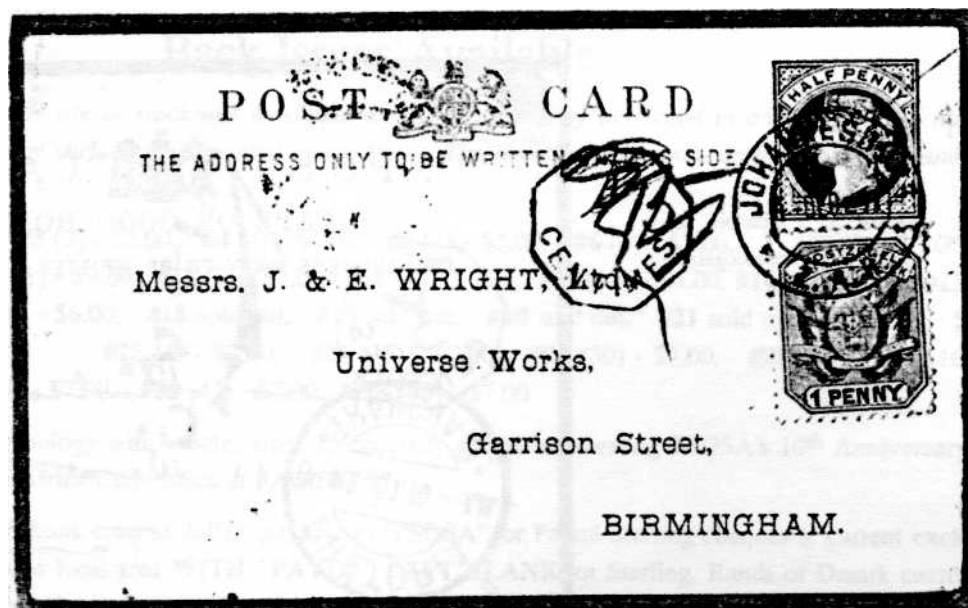


Figure 2 is an example of a postal card treated as a letter. The letter rate to Europe was 5d for a ½ oz. Postal cards were treated as a letter anywhere except southern Africa. Therefore, the card was underpaid by Yd. Cancelled in Johannesburg on 1Y September 1891 via the Cape Town GPO on 16 September, the card arrived in Salzburg, Austria on 7 October, for a transit time of Y6 days. The blue "T" manuscript mark was probably applied at Johannesburg. The large block "T" was applied at Cape Town with a manuscript "Y0c" for Y0 centimes or Yd due. The blue "16k" manuscript due mark is of Austrian origin. The apparent exchange rate at the time was 8kr=1d. Postal cards were not recognized until the South African Republic joined the UPU on 1 January 1893 at which time the rate became 2d to Europe. The rate Europe was reduced to 1d on 23 September 1893.

Figure 2. Example of a postal card treated as a letter.

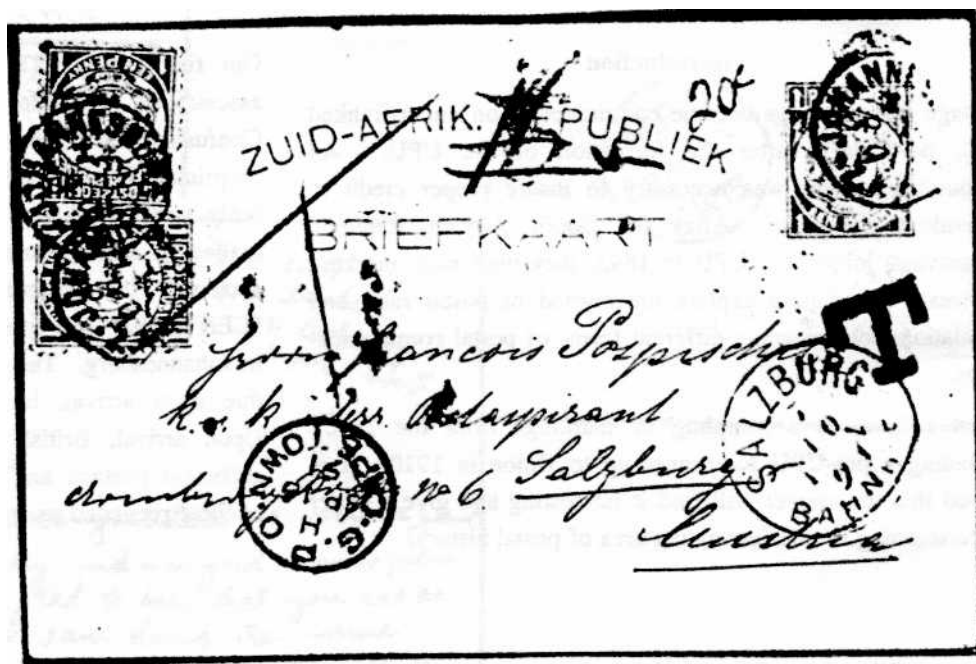


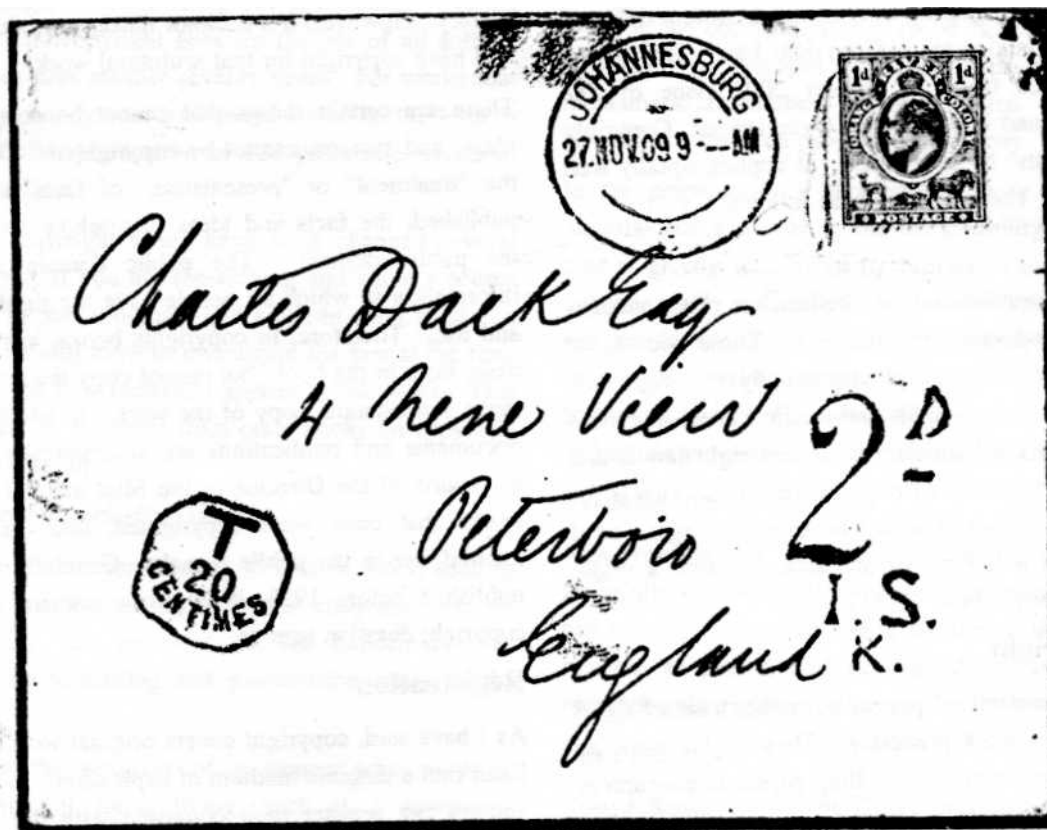
Figure 3 is an example of a stamp/indicia not recognized. The 1d postal card rate to England applied. The card illustrates an invalid usage of a Cape of Good Hope postal card in conjunction with a stamp of the occupied South African Republic (Transvaal). It was cancelled at Irene - "7.MRT.1901" using an altered Republican cancel, ZAR removed with Transvaal added with the Dutch spelling of the month. The card was then routed to Pretoria, arriving the next morning where it was not recognized due to the application of the "T/5/CENTIMES" octagon (5 in manuscript), indicating a deficiency of ½d. Upon arrival in England a further due mark - "W.I.S./C." - was applied to collect the double deficiency indicated by the applied purple initials.

Figure 3. Example of a stamp/indicia not recognized



Figure 4 is an example of a stamp not recognized. The applicable rate was 1d for a 1/2 oz letter to England. Shown is the invalid usage of an Orange River Colony stamp in the Transvaal Colony. It was cancelled "JOHANNESBURG/27 NOV 09" where the clerk outlined the 1d stamp in purple indelible pencil rather than canceling the ORC stamp. There is no arrival date mark. The "T/20/CENTIMES" octagon indicates Yd owed. The England arrival shows a further due mark of "2D/I.S./K." which was applied to collect the dues amount.

Figure 4. Example of a stamp not recognized on a letter envelope.



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The Bookie Reports

Jim Ryan/Canada, Editor

Your reader comments and contributions for future column installments, e.g., literature reviews, are invited by writing Jim at 4419 17A Avenue NW, Calgary AB, Canada T3B 0N7.

Every once and a while, I run across something in the literature which cuts across the interest boundaries between different hobbies. Here I am talking about Copyright Law. The excerpt printed below comes from the Winter 2001 issue of *The Asylum* (pp. 18-19) and is titled "An Overview of Copyright Law for Numismatists" by Ben Keele. It applies equally well to philatelic writers. The article reads as follows:

Introduction

As numismatic bibliophiles and researchers, we often encounter various books and other publications. These sources of information have invisible strings attached by copyright law that gives the author certain rights and restricts users in certain ways. In this article I will explain what copyright law is and how it applies to numismatic writing and research. This is for informational purposes only, I do not have a law degree, so if you are involved in a lawsuit or are about to sign a major contract, consult a lawyer first.

Nature of Copyright

Copyright is not a "protection" per se, but rather a set of rights that the producer of a work possesses. These rights allow an author to own his work while still selling copies to consumers. These rights are: the right to reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute, perform, display, and license any of the above rights. Thus, for this paper, I own the copyright, so I can *copy* it, sell or give copies of it away, make more articles based directly on it, and I can authorize anyone to copy or distribute the article as well (the right to perform or display generally applies to musical, dramatic, or visual works).

Copyright takes effect when an author puts an original work into a fixed tangible form. So, even though I use some information from other copyrighted sources, I present this information in a new way, that is, as applied to numismatic situations, the paper is original enough to be copyrighted. Also, when I first thought of this idea, it was not copyrighted. Only as I actually wrote the first draft in a notebook or on a computer does copyright take effect.

Copyright applies only for original work in the following groups: literary, musical, dramatic, choreographic, pictorial, graphic and sculptural, audiovisual, sound recordings, and architectural works. This paper will focus on literary works because NBS (Numismatic Bibliomania Society) members are

more interested in books, periodicals, etc.. all of which are literary. However, *if* a sculptor makes a model for a medal, he will have copyright for that sculptural work.

There are certain things that cannot be copyrighted. Facts, ideas, and systems cannot be copyrighted. Copyright protects the "treatment" or "presentation" of facts and ideas. Once published, the facts and ideas themselves are immediately in the public domain. The public domain is all published information to which all people have the right to access, copy and use. Therefore, in copyrighted books, anyone can use the basic facts in the book, but cannot copy the exact text, or even make a substantial copy of the work. In addition, government documents and publications are automatically public domain, so reports of the Director of the Mint are fair game. Finally, works that once were copyrighted, and the copyright has expired, are in the public domain. Generally if the work was published before 1923, it is public domain. I will discuss copyright duration later on.

Registration

As I have said, copyright covers original work as soon as it is fixed into a tangible medium of expression. In addition to this, authors can register their copyright with the U.S. Copyright Office in the Library of Congress. This is usually voluntary but there is one major advantage to making a public record of your copyright. That advantage is that you can sue people for copyright infringement *if* the copyright is registered; otherwise you cannot. In order to register your work, you fill out the proper form, deposit one or two copies of the work at the Library of Congress, and pay a filing fee.

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Like all good things, copyright does not last forever. As the law currently stands, copyright goes for the life of all authors (if more than one) plus another seventy years. For works that are made-for-hire, anonymous and pseudonymous, the term is ninety-five years after publication or 1Y0 years after creation, whichever expires first

Over the years, copyright terms have been changed several times by Congress. If you are researching and using a source prior to 1923, it is public domain and you can copy it all you want. If later, you will have to investigate the law at the time of publication to see how copyright applies to that work. That information should be available from other books on copyright law or the Copyright Office.

Collections and Work-for-Hire

In the case of an author contributing to a large work, such as this paper to *The Asylum*, the author retains copyright over his contribution, while the producer of the collection owns copyright over the formatting and presentation made in the total work.

Finally, there is the situation of a person who produces copyrightable material for a living, such as a newspaper reporter. Under these circumstances the employer and the employee sign a work-for-hire agreement. This document provides that anything the employee produces in the course of and in connection with his employment will belong to the employer. Thus, the copyright of the entire newspaper and its contents belongs to the publisher.

Work-for-hire status must be made explicitly in a written contract. Otherwise, the author possesses the copyright of the work.

Infringement and Fair Use

For works that still have copyright effective, researchers must be careful that they do not violate the rights of the authors. If the copyright owner thinks their rights have been infringed, they can sue the infringer. Remedies available include a court order to cease infringement, actual damages (lost profits because of the infringement) or, in some cases, statutory damages up to \$100,000 if the infringement is willful and deliberate. The owner can also recover attorney fees. Given these penalties, obviously one wants to avoid copyright

infringement at any cost.

There is a major exception to infringement, the fair use doctrine. This principle of law allows people to copy an amount of a copyrighted work for certain purposes. The four factors that must be considered determining fair use are: (1) the character of the use, (2) the character of the work, (3) the actual amount of work used, and (4) the effect this use would have on the original's market. There are no objective rules for fair use: the courts apply the above factors to decide if the use was fair. In practical terms, this fair use exception allows numismatic researchers to use limited quotations or other portions for research projects and reviews.

In the preparation of this paper I was careful not to copy material that would harm the marketability of the books. This area is greatly influenced by previous case law, which I have not thoroughly researched. If you have concerns that what you use would not be covered by fair use, consult a copyright lawyer or consider further how your use fits into the four factors to decide. Of course, the best way is simply to request and obtain permission from the author to use the work.

Conclusion

Now you have a general overview of U.S. copyright law. Hopefully this will help you in your numismatic writing and research endeavors. By being familiar with our rights, we *will* be able to protect and exercise them, while simultaneously respecting the rights of others.

Sources

United States Copyright Office website: <http://www.loc.gov/copyright> (visited October Y000)

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"Go\$ firth a thing a an old roxor blade r'

Cover With A Story

Bill Brooks/USA, Editor

Many covers, entires and cards have interesting background stories - sometimes even unique in the annals of philately. If you have postal history items in your collection, ferret-out those interesting items and share a story of two. Forward your cover and story to me at P.O. Box 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91729-4158 USA.

A Multi-Faceted Picture Postcard from 1898

Hans Ulrich Bantz, RSA (ulib@mweb.co.za)

Picture postcards, which are over one hundred years old hold a special fascination. The mind goes back to times, sometimes referred to as "the good old days". Were they indeed really so good? A German South West Africa card bought recently at an auction opens for us a window into a bygone period and enables us to share some information and thoughts.

Introduction

H. von Stephan, then the Postmaster General of Prussia, proposed in 1865 a "Postblatt" (post sheet) to be used to send messages on a standardized open card at a reduced fee. This was a revolutionary idea. However, it was thought that the public would disapprove of a concept to send private messages on an open card for anyone to read. The fiscal authorities also feared a loss in revenue. Austria, however, adopted the idea and, in 1869, issued a world first, an official "CorrespondenzKarte" with imprinted stamp, lines for the address and blank space for the message. The North German Federation and Bavaria followed in 1870 with standardized postcards. However, in contrast to Austria, these were without imprinted stamps.

The new way of postal communication was an instant hit with the public. Soon, about a million cards went over the postal counters per month. One must not forget that, before the time of the telephone, the postcard enabled scores of people who could just write their name and a few lines (one has to remember that compulsory education was only introduced in Germany in the middle of the 19th century) to stay in touch with friends and relatives. Soon the blank space was used not only for messages but also for artistic designs and drawings, initially done by hand but more and more with stamped or printed illustrations of buildings or popular tourist places.

The first view cards were black or brown and reproduced from wood or copper plates. Picture postcards really took off from 1880 onwards with the spreading of the lithographic process, which made printing more economical and colorful. Therefore, a whole new industry sprang up, providing the picture hungry public with views of the known surroundings or of hitherto unknown far away places. For, where else could one find a picture? Who could afford a book or an illustrated magazine? Photography was still in its infancy - think about it. By the

way, cards "made in Germany" were also produced in quantities for American places and topics. View card collecting became a widespread, truly democratic hobby, which only took a back seat from the outbreak of World War I onwards when people had other priorities. The study and collection of picture postcards is called "Deltiology", from the Greek "deltion" which was a small writing tablet. But, enough words - let us have a look at my card.

The View Side

This is as "Gruss aus Deutsch-Sud-West-Afrika" (Greetings from German-South-West-Afrika) card which required the sender to sign in the blank space on the right hand side of our card (Fig. 1).

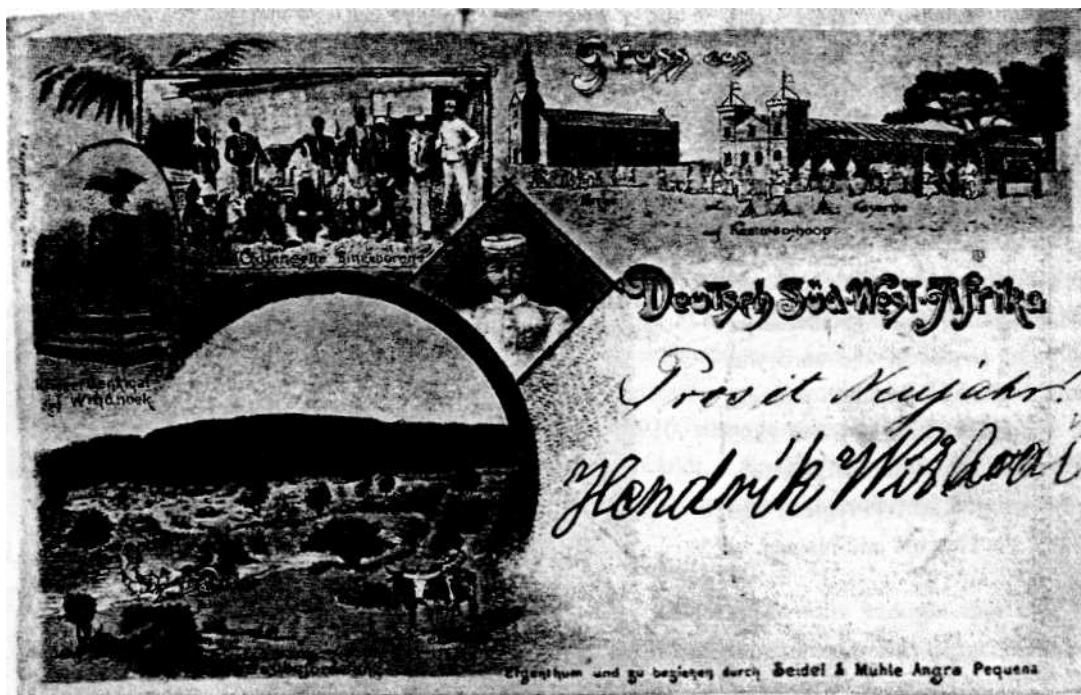
The card has been printed by the lithographic process by "J.H. Meyer, Hamburg; Grimm 12" (tiny inscription on the left hand side) and is the intellectual property of and could be ordered from "Seidel & Muhle Angra Pequena" (inscription at the bottom of the card, note that Angra Pequena is still used. A probable reason could be that Angra Pequena was better known internationally than the German name of Luderitzbucht.) The six pictures on the front are, starting at the bottom left hand:

a - Postbeforderung: The conveyance of mail by ox-wagon or with riding oxen. The picture gives an indication of the aridity of South West Africa (SWA)/Namibia,

b - Kriegerdenkmal auf Windhoek: War memorial at Windhoek. This monument was unveiled on 5 April 1897 and honors the soldiers killed in action during the 1893/1894 campaign against the Namas lead by Chief Hendrik Witbooi. It still stands today in a park in the center of Windhoek.

c - Major Leutwein: Theodor Leutwein (1849-1921) came to German South West Africa (GWSA) in 1894 as commander of the military forces campaigning against Chief Hendrik Witbooi.

Figure 1. The view side of the picture postcard from 1898.



He became administrator of GSWA in 1895 and Governor in 1898. In 1904, he was replaced by General von Trotha and returned to Germany in 1905.

d - Gefangene Eingeborene: Captured natives, note the chains.
e - Kirche auf Keetmanshoop: This church was dedicated in 1895, replacing the old church which had been swept away by a flood in 1890. It could seat 1000 people. It now houses the local museum,
f - Kaserne auf Keetmanshoop: Military fortress erected in 1895/1896 at Keetmanshoop to serve as barracks and as a shelter for the civilian population. It was later demolished and replaced by a modern police station.

Three of the pictures have a military and three a "civilian" significance. This tells you something about the *Zeitgeist*. It is now interesting that the "Prosit Neujahr" (Happy New Year) line written by the sender has been signed by Hendrik Witbooi, the adversary of Leutwein only a few years ago. His signature shows that the relationship between the Germans and him had improved in comparison with earlier times. This led me to do some research. Let's start with Witbooi, shown in Figure 2. He was chief of the Witbooi Namas (so-called on account of the white cloth they wore around their hats). He came into conflict with the German authorities in 1893/1894, but surrendered in September 1894 and lived peacefully at Gibeon until 1904. At the outbreak of the Herero War, he went into rebellion again and killed many settlers. He was cornered near Keetmanshoop and killed in action on October 29, 1905. He had a certain amount of education and kept a diary, published in 1929 and a

source of interesting reading.

The Address Side

Postcards prior to 1905 did not have a divided address side. This is also indicated in the right hand side of our card as "Nur für die Adresse". The "blank" card (Fig. 3) (with the frame line of Michel No. P.21 II, but no stamp imprinted) was bought by the German Imperial Post from printers in Hamburg. A 10pfennig German stamp, overprinted "Deutsch-SüdwestAfrika (Scott #3), with two hyphens, was affixed. This was the current UPU rate for postcards. (Postage for cards mailed between Germany and her colonies and vice versa was reduced to 5pfennig from 1 May 1899 onwards.) It was posted at Keetmanshoop on 10 November 1898 and went via Cape Town (transit 2 DEC 98) where it arrived at the Königsberg main post office "(PR) 1" on "25.12.98-ION" (N for "nachmittags" or p.m.), hence on Christmas Day, and was forwarded the following day to the sub-office "(PR) 4" at "6-7V" (V for "vormittags" or a.m.). The card was only in transit from Keetmanshoop to Königsberg for 45 days which was remarkably short if one considers that the first leg from Keetmanshoop to Steinkopf (370 km) in the Cape Province, was covered by runners and carts; and from there by rail (95 km) to Port Nolloth and by ship to Cape Town. From Cape Town the card went to England, across the Channel to France and by rail to Königsberg. Once a German town, it is today called Kaliningrad which is now the administrative center of the most western Oblast of Russia. Considering how our world has changed between 1899 and the present day, this is another reason why this card is special to me.

Observations on Sender and Addressee

The card, when bought, was accompanied by a note reading in translation: "This card was the property of the grandson of the addressee Major Paul Volkmann. He was as well-known collector of colonial postal history and had the card obtained from his father. The father was a lieutenant in the 1st Company of the Imperial Schutztruppe and took part in the suppression of the 1893/94 Nama uprising and knew Hendrik Witbooi personally." The father of the previous owner of the card was Richard Volkmann, son of Paul Volkmann. Richard Volkmann served in the Schutztruppe from 1893 onwards. He was later District Officer at Grootfontein, explored the Okavango/Caprivi region and fought in 1904/07 against the Hereros and Namas.

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Figure 2. Picture of Hendrik Witbooi, chief of the Witbooi Namas.



Figure 3. Address side of the picture post card sent by Chief Hendrik Witbooi.



Fakes, Forgeries & Facsimiles

Frederick P. Lawrence/USA, Ph.D.. FRPSL. Editor

Reader contributions for future columns are encouraged and may be forwarded to Dr. Lawrence at 5016 So. Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282-7265; or e-mail him at ieconsulting@earthlink.net

Editor's Note: Dr. Taylor first wrote about the forgeries of the handstruck letter stamps and postmark of the Cape of Good Hope attributed to Adrian A. Jurgens in "Why, Adrian?" which appeared in *Forerunners*, Vol. V, No. 1, Mar/Jun '91. pp. 39-40. Now he has provided further information on six Jurgens forgeries, plus as POST PAID forgery and a dated Port Elizabeth TO PAY forgery whose sources are not attributed. Information on the genuine handstamps and postmarks is taken from Robert Goldblatt's *Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope*. Illustrations of Jurgens' forgeries are taken from *The Handstruck Letter Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope from 1792 to 1853 and the Postmarks from 1853 to 1910*, since Jurgens used the dies which had been manufactured to illustrate this book, and from example Dr. Taylor obtained from Cmdr. F.S. Collins. The unattributed POST PAID forgery is from a cover supplied by Cmdr. Collins. Dr. Taylor points out the distinguishing characteristics between the genuine handstamps and postmarks and the forgeries.

Forgeries of Handstruck Letter Stamps and Post- "Further types were brought into use, also with very limited **marks of the Cape of Good Hope: Part I** - Robt. F. distribution. These two hyphenated versions ("TO-PAY") Taylor, M.D. show lettering measuring 4 mm (Fig. 4 - PP 4) and 3 mm (Fig.

The following excerpt from Goldblatt's book, *Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope*, provides a basic grounding on the subject of the handstruck letter stamps and postmarks. It reads as follows:

"Distinctive handstamps were needed to differentiate between prepaid and unpaid mail in accordance with the third and fourth of the handstamps requested by the Postmaster-General. These were the unhyphenated "To Pay" (Fig. 1 - PP 1) and the "Post Paid" handstamps (Fig. 2 - PP Y), which were brought into use at the general post office in Cape Town in 1827.

Figure 1. The unhyphenated "TOPAY" handstamp.



PP 1

Figure 1. The unhyphenated "POST PAID" handstamp.



PP 2

"These handstamps were also exclusive to Cape Town, but a few years later a new "TO PAY" handstamp (Fig. 3 - PP3) was issued to a limited number of the larger post offices in the colony. It differs from the earlier PP 1 in having small lettering.

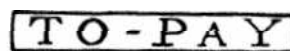
Figure 3. The new "TO PAY" handstamp issued to larger post offices.



PP 3

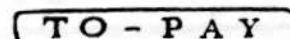
5 - PP 5), respectively.

Figure 4. The 4 mm hyphenated "TO-Pay" handstamp.



PP 4

Figure 5. The 3 mm hyphenated "TO-PAY" handstamp.



PP 5

"In 1846 the Cape Town general post office discontinued the use of the "POST PAID" handstamp, and in its stead provided one with the single word "PREPAID". This prepaid handstamp (PP 6 - not shown) was in use for a much shorter period than PP 2, and in consequence is scarcer. In the genuine, the "O" and "S" both slant to the left.

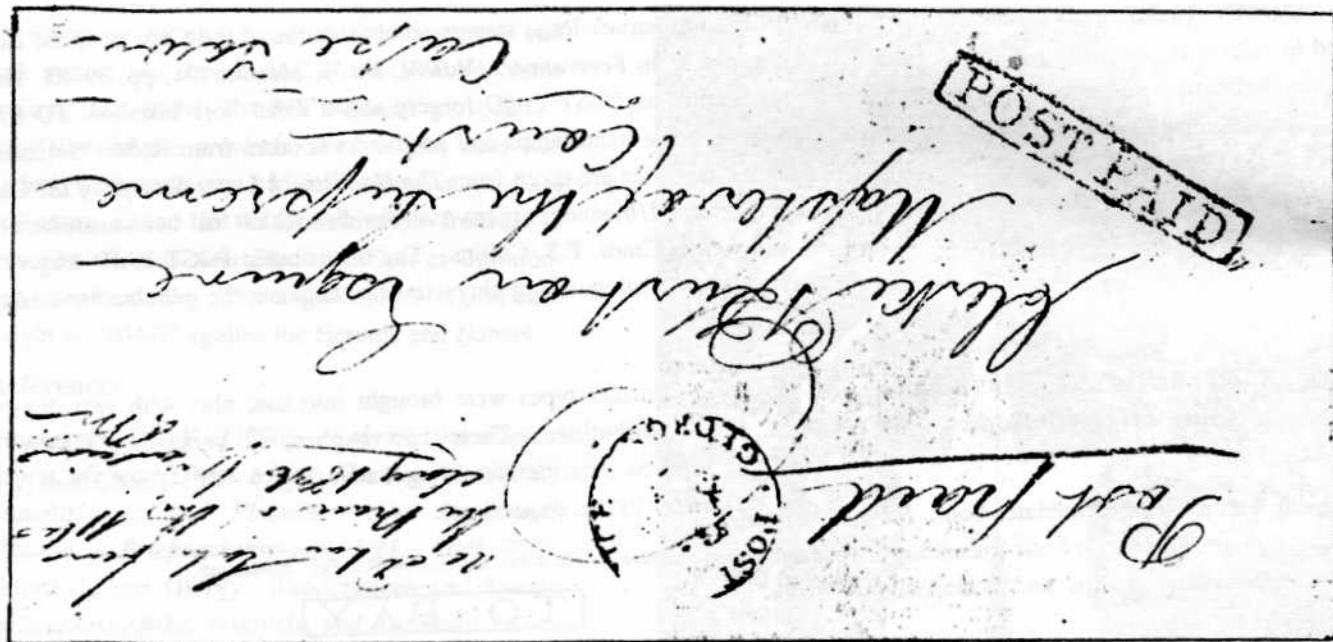
The "PREPAID" handstamp is occasionally found used with the Octagonal Numeral Handstamp (ON 1- not shown.) and is also seen on covers which originate from country post offices to an overseas destination, in which case the cover will also, in all probability, show foreign strikes. Such usage with multiple markings may be considered rare.

Two letterboxes were provided at post offices, one for paid and one for unpaid letters. The sender who wished to prepay postage handed the letter to the post office counter where, after payment, it received an impression of the "POST PAID" handstamp (Fig. 1) and was returned for dropping in the box for paid letters. Senders of unpaid letters dropped them directly into the appropriate letterbox. The postmaster would impress them with the "TO PAY" handstamp when he made up the mail.

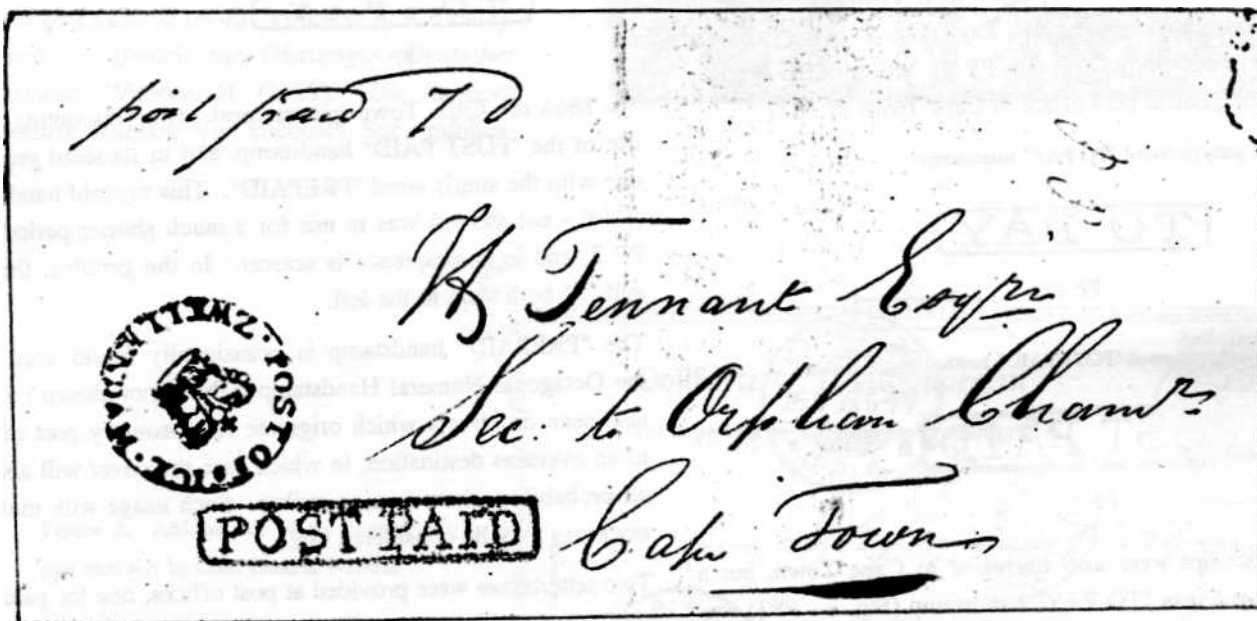
Figure 1. Two examples of the "POST PAID" handstamp forgery.

POST PAID

Forged handstamp on genuine wrapper.
Stamp identical to illustration from Jurgen's book.



Rated 9d. single sheet rate of 1826, George - Cape Town.
George post office stamp in red rare.

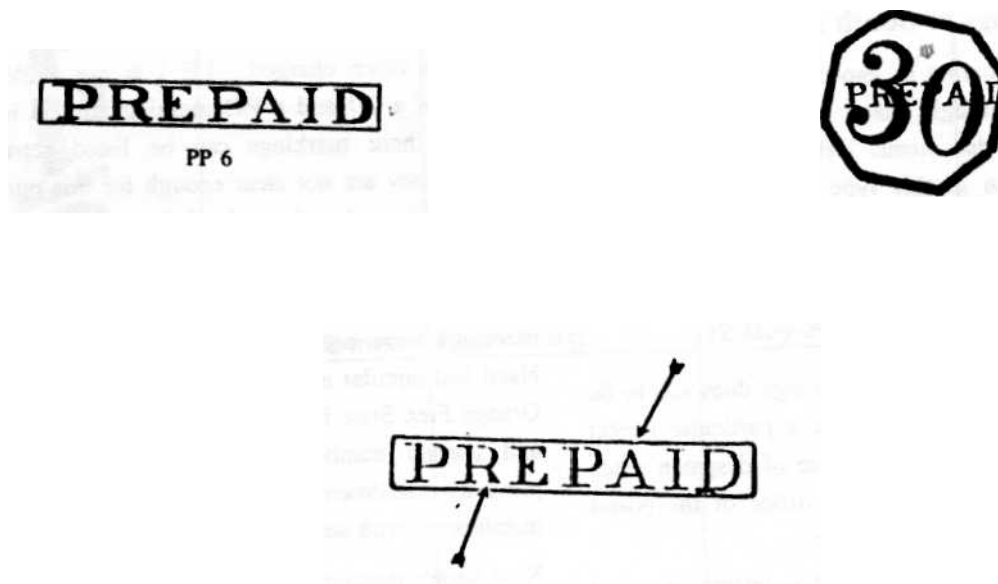


Second type of forged Handstamp on genuine wrapper.
S&T markedly inclined to left.

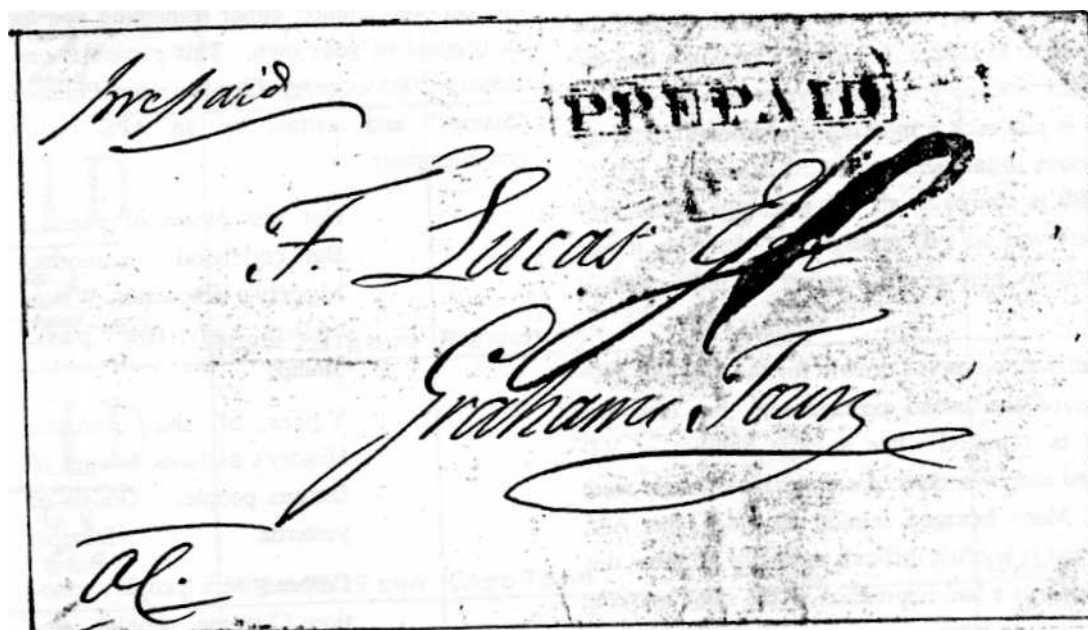
In 1846 the General Post Office, Cape town, discontinued the destination, letters are known to be stamped as well with other use of the "POST PAID" handstamp, and used in its place one Foreign Letter Stamps, which may be applied before reaching showing the "PREPAID". The letter stamp shown in Figure 2 its destination; but all such multiple markings are extremely rare... *end Part I*

When forwarded from a country Post Office to an overseas

Figure 2. Example of a "PREPAID" forgery.



Alleged to have been created by Adrian Jurgens using the die created to illustrate his book "The Handstruck Letter Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope from 1792 to 1853 and the Postmarks from 1853 to 1910." The illustration above is copied from this book.



The forged stamp on a genuine cover. The major difference in the forgery is the straight right leg of the "R". Gently curved in the genuine. "A" is upright in the forgery but tilted left in the genuine.

Postage Dues

Jan Stolk/The Netherlands, 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 or e-mail at janstolk@uni-one.nl

Postage Due Markings of South Africa..Jan Stolk

New information keeps coming in, especially from Werner K. Seeba who is going through many auction catalogs and photocopies all postage due items. Hopefully some other members will follow him in this type of supportive effort. Also, Michael Furfie of the Postage Due Mail Study Group managed to photocopy his complete collection of South African taxed covers which contains much information for the next column installment.

One of the difficulties of my study on postage dues has to do with making certain at which post office a particular cancel type was applied. It often is not the office of despatch when this is a small town, but often the head office of the postal district or a larger office on the postal route.

Based upon the above, it becomes important to know the mail routes used and to have information on the post offices along each route. *The Encyclopedia of South Africa Post Offices* is the best source for this information. For example, often the same marks are found on mail to Europe from small towns around Cape Town. In that this mail passes through Cape Town to be shipped to Europe, it is almost a certainty that the cancels were applied in Cape Town as they are all very similar. Cancel type LB6 is just such a marking. Additional markings illustrated in previous installments include KBO, KB16, KB17, A3f and DL. KBO is similar to all "/:D markings. It is very special in that there was no 1/4D postage rate, therefore it was not used for deficiency purposes, but rather for redirection of the mail piece.

In May 1920, mail was not taxed double for the first ten days after the increase of the inland postage rate, but only the deficiency. This is a period when a large number of '1/2D markings were used and even ones of a provisional nature were made up for use. Many hexagon framed markings, like AM, differ just a little and it is often difficult to decide whether this is a different marking or a bad impression of the same marking with some changes due to wear.

The Unframed Sterling Markings Part I: 'ad to 4D

The unframed markings are shown in Figures 1-5. Starting with the '1/2D markings, LA1 and LAY are provisional markings for the period 10 to 20 May 1920. By all appearances, they were probably made from cork. The other '1/2M markings were found on redirected covers. Although redirection of in the

same district was free of charge, according to UPU regulations, a fee was often charged. LE 1 is not a 2 1/2D marking but consists of a 2D and a '1/2M marking applied in Johannesburg. Both of these markings can be listed separately as well, however they are not clear enough for this purpose. Many of these markings date from the 19th century and were in use for very long periods of time.

With a few exceptions it is very clear that unframed Sterling markings were nearly always applied in the Cape province. Natal had circular and oval framed markings: Transvaal and the Orange Free State had circular markings with both Roman and normal numbers. These were already mentioned in previous installments and will be added at the end of all the installments with some additional information

Next issue's installment will be Part Y of the unframed Sterling markings - 5D to 2/6.

s r *

Philatelic Poetry - Readers are encouraged to contribute to this periodic feature; either something you have run across or an original of your own. This particular one appeared in the January 2001 issue of *The American Philatelist*. It is entitled "Stamps" and written by an APS member's 9-year old granddaughter.

Not just pieces of paper, But
childhood memories, Mystery's
silhouettes, Watercolors of the
past. Stamps

Voices of the centuries
History's pictures, Images of
famous people. Ghosts of
yesterday. Stamps

Colored with people's emo-
tions, Carrying people's sto-
ries, Frail old landmarks,
Whispering a tale. Stamps

Artists simple messages,
Government's paintings,
World's honeybees, Graceful
portraits. Stamps

Figure 1. Marking types LA1 through LAY.




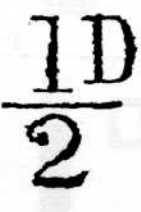

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
LA1 	H/B = 45/8 mm	Middelburg	12-May-20	
LA2 	H/B = 27/22 mm	Transvaal	20-May-20	
LA3 	H/B = 25/17 mm	ex-Allen		
LA4 	H/B = 23/18 mm	Rondebosch	01-Jun-09	
LA5 	H/B = 23/19 mm	Cape Town	19-Jul-05	19-Oct-40

Figure 2. Marking types LB. through LB7.








Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
				
LB1	H/B = 23/15 mm	Mafeking	22-May-00	17-Aug-04
				
LB2	H/B = 22/9 mm	Worcester	01-Feb-09	
				
LB3	H/B = 26/12 mm	ex-Allen		
				
LB4	H/B = 23/13 mm	Port Elizabeth	2 jan 1861	
				
LB5	H/B = 14/9 mm	ex-Allen		
				
LB6	H/B = 27/22 mm	Cape Town	02-Dec-03	13-Sep-37
				
LB7	H/B = 28/22 mm	ex-Allen		

Figure 3. Marking types LB7 through LB11 and LC1 & LC2.








Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
				
LB7	H/B = 41/30 mm	ex-Allen		
				
LB8	H/B = 20/18 mm	East London	05-Feb-15	
				
LB9	H/B = 28/15 mm	ex-Goldblatt		
				
LB10	H/B = 21/15 mm	ex-Goldblatt		
				
LB11	H/B = 22/18 mm	Ladysmith	05-Mar-00	
				
LC1	H/B = 23/19 mm	Cape Town	22-Apr-50	
				
LC2	H/B = 24/21 mm	Stellenbosch	02-Sep-02	11-Feb-40

Figure 4. Marking types LD1 through LD6 and LE1 & LE2





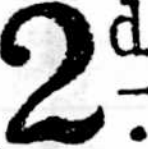
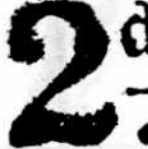


Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 LD1	H/B = 23/21 mm	ex-Allen		
 LD2	H/B = 21/24 mm	Cape Town	01-Mar-16	
 LD3	H/B = 22/20 mm	ex-Goldblatt		
 LD4	H/B = 23/23 mm	ex-Goldblatt		
 LD5	H/B = 23/24 mm	Pietermaritzburg	Jul-06	30-Nov-37
 LD6	H/B = 22/24 mm	Cape Town	28-Jul-30	
 LE1	H/B = 23/30 mm	Johannesburg	18-Jun-13	
 LE2	H/B = 23/25 mm	Graaf Reinet	01-Jul-06	

Figure S. Marking types LF1 through LF4 and LH1 through LH4.

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
3^d LF1	H/B = 23/19 mm	Wynberg	3 Sep 1883	
3^d LF2	H/B = 22/17 mm	Capetown	30-Aug-04	02-Jan-31
3^d LF3	H/B = 24/19 mm	Cape Town	08-Nov-14	21-Sep-34
3^d LF4	H/B = 26/18 mm	Cape Town	4 May 1882	26 Feb 1886
4^D LH1	H/B = 18/23 mm	Cape Town	12-Mar-16	22-Feb-22
4^D LH2	H/B = 20/25 mm	ex-Goldblatt		
4^o LH3	H/B = 22/25 mm	Mafeking	26 Mar 1896	
4^D LH4	H/B = 19/22 mm	East London	17-Sep-31	

The Rhodesias

Alan J. Hanks/Canada, Editor

Comments and updates to this column are invited, as are installments for future columns as a guest [author](#).
at 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 2K), or e-mail him at a.hanks@aci.on.ca

Send yours to Alan

Postal Stationery - British South Africa Company Part II: 1893 "MASHONALAND" Cards... Alan

J. Hanks

Part I of this series described Cape of Good Hope cards overprinted "MASHONALAND" and there was an error in the size of the id card, which should have been 122 x 74 mm, the same as the 1/2dd card.

Shortly after the Cape overprinted cards appeared in 1893, cards were prepared with a "MASHONALAND" imprint and indicia carrying the name of the British South Africa Company. These were probably printed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., who were printers for the first series of "Small Arms" stamps for the colony.

The 1d card, H&G 5 (Fig. 1) is in blue with an attractive border around the indicium and country title. The size is 122 x 74 mm. A used example is shown, sent from Bulawayo in 1896 with a single circle cancel which already has "RHODESIA" in the postmark! The card, as indicated by "Inland Post Card", was only intended for use in the colony. It is addressed to Peter Falk, a well-known philatelic entrepreneur, who also ran a seed merchant business.

The 1¹/4 card, H&G 6 (Figs. Y, 3, 4 and 5) is in yellow, 130 x 89 mm, and was meant for international use, as the line of text under "MASHONALAND" indicates. These cards are a wonderful source of material for the postal historian, as they were printed in large quantities.

Figure Y shows a card sent from Salisbury to England with a single circle "Salisbury Mashonaland" dater and the 8Y7 barred oval assigned there. Since the postcard rate to England was Yd at the time, a 1/2d stamp has been added. It is backstamped "Tuli" on the southern route.

Figure 3 shows a card sent from Bulawayo on July 6, 1894 with the single circle dater used in Bulawayo. It reads "GUBULAWAYO" and was the device from which "BECHUANALAND" was excised in 189Y to avoid offending Lobengula, the native ruler in Bulawayo.

Figure 4 shows a card sent to England but without the addition of a stamp to make up the Yd rate. It is marked with a letter "T" in pen, a "T 5c" mark, a "Id F.B." (Foreign Branch) due marking and Birmingham receiving mark. It was sent August 15, 1898 and arrived September 11th.

Figure 5 shows a card incorrectly used for internal mail, again to Peter Falk, now located in Gwelo. Although of "Philatelic" appearance, it is from merchant asking about shipping goods.

Figure 6 shows the 1d + 1d Replay Paid card, H & G 7, also 139 x 89 mm, that was issued at the same time. It has been uprated by the addition of a 1d "Large Arms" adhesive to make up the Yd postcard rate to the United Kingdom. The return portion of these cards has "REPLY" printed underneath the two lines of text "MASHONALAND". In the next issue, we will take a look at the 1897 "RHODESIA" cards.

Figure 1. Example of the 1893 issue of the Mashonaland 1d Inland Post Card.

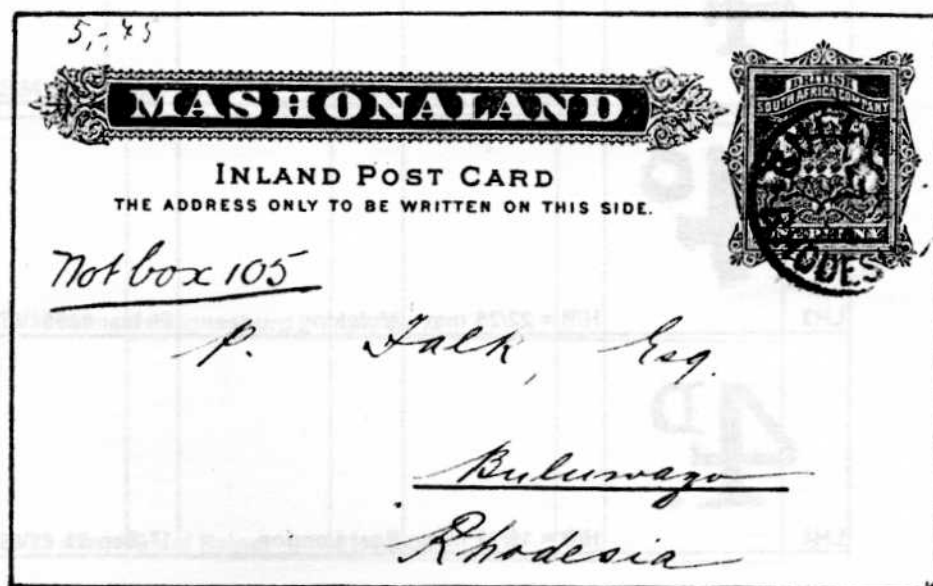


Figure 2. A 1½d international use card from Salisbury to England with an added ½d stamp.

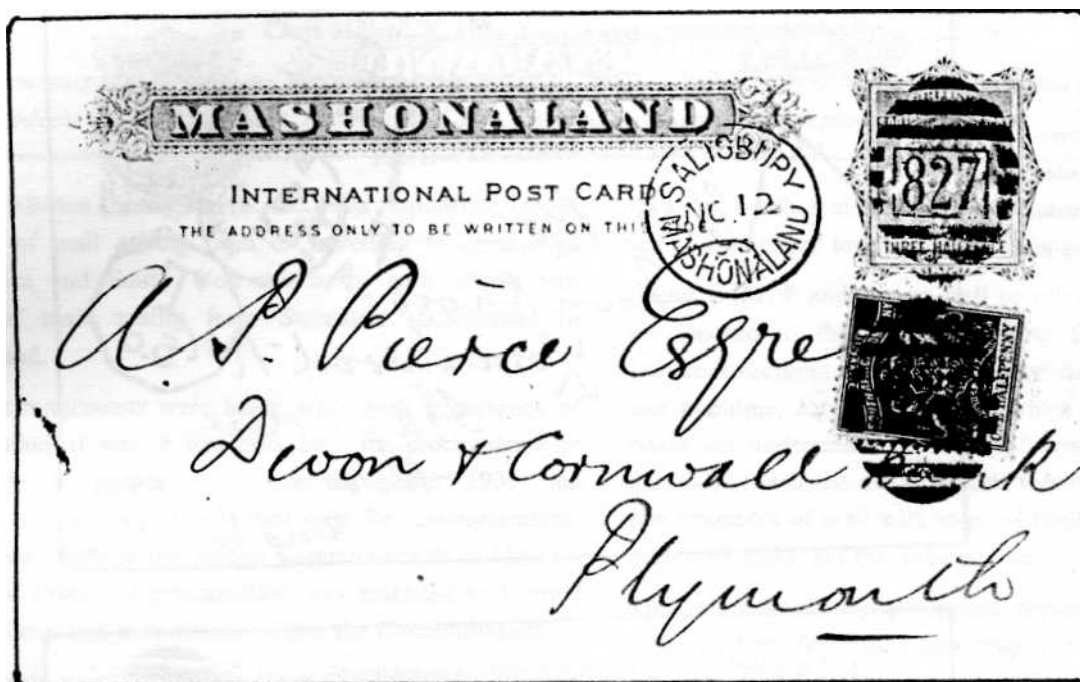


Figure 3. A 1'A international use card from Bulawayo to Cape Town with "BECHUANALAND" excised from the date cancel to avoid offending the native ruler of Bulawayo.

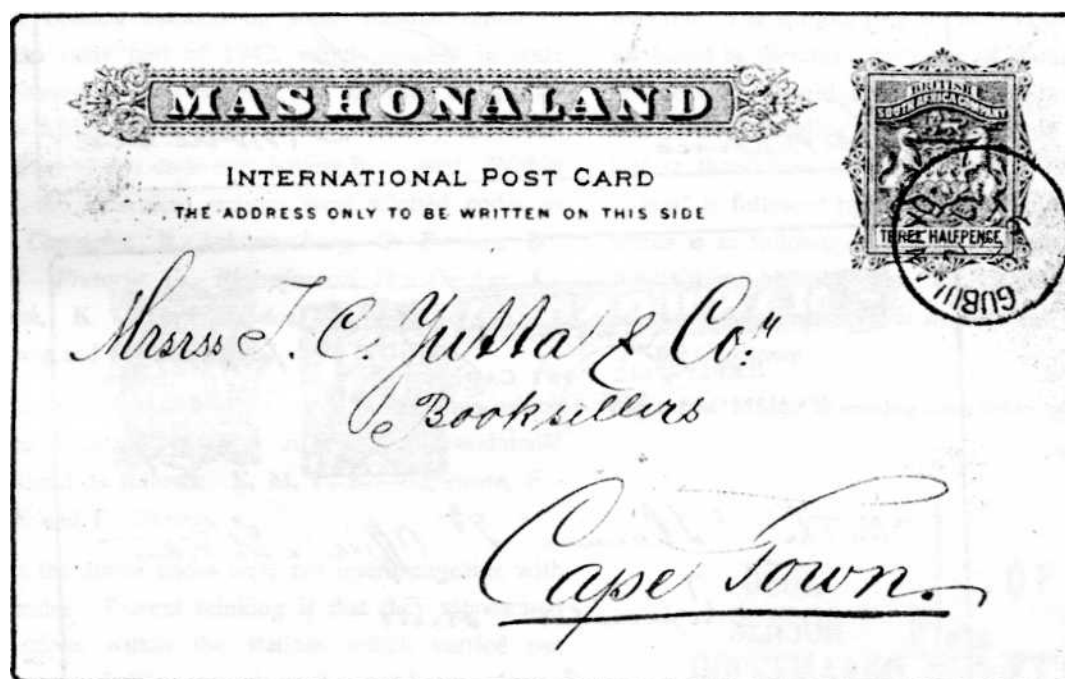


Figure 4. An international card without addition of a stamp to make up the 2d rate resulting in due markings.

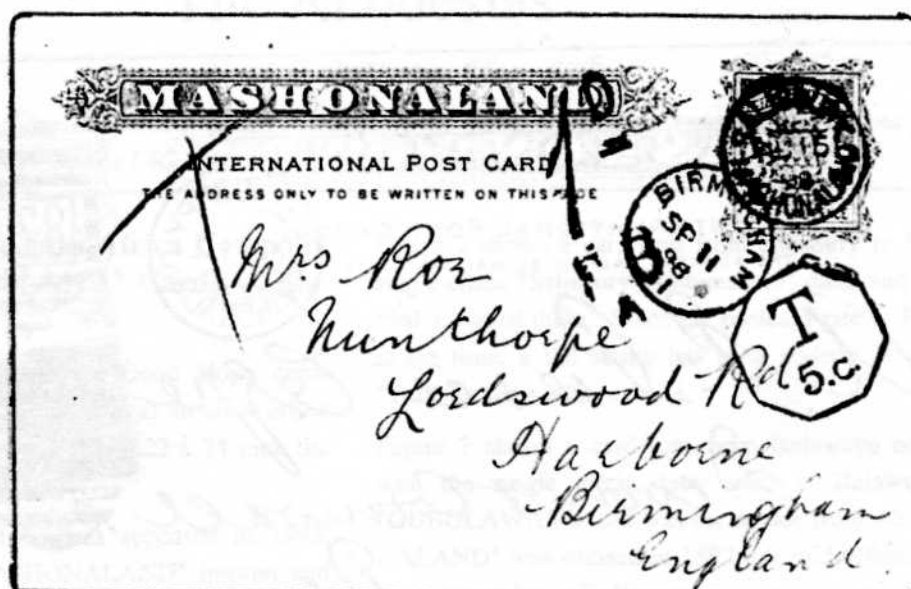


Figure 5. An international card incorrectly used for internal mail.

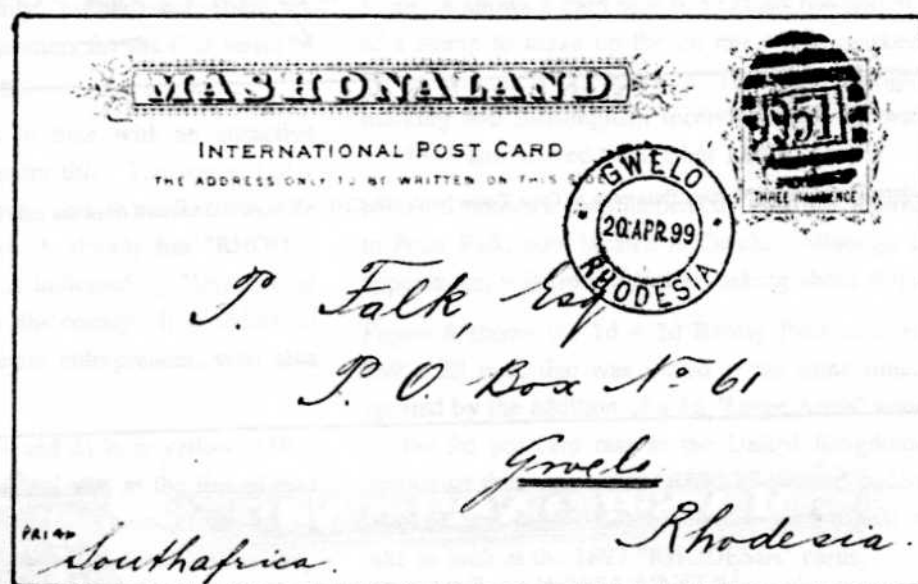


Figure 6. A example of the 1d + 1d Reply card from Bulawayo to London.



South Africa Civil Censorship in World War II

Chris Miller/UK, Hon. Sect'. Civil Censorship Study Group, Editor

Reader comments and updates are invited, as are entries for future installments as a "guest" author. Send yours to Chris at 161 Upper Woodcote Road, Caversham, Reading RG4 7JR, England, or e-mail him at cpbmiller@aoLcom

The South African Censorship (S.A.C.) was responsible for the censorship of mail arising from or travelling to or through South Africa and South West Africa, as well as the vast majority of mail arising from Swaziland, Basutoland or Bechuanaland.

Although arrangements were being made well in advance of the declaration of war, it was only after the proclamation of authorization or censorship on 26 December 1939 that censorship was authorized: and then only for communications with territories outside the British Commonwealth of Nations. On 15 June 1940 this proclamation was extended to internal communications and to territories within the Commonwealth.

The censorship was divided into (1) *civil*, with headquarters in Capetown: and (Y) *forces*, with its headquarters in Pretoria, although there is evidence of joint censorship in some cases. This differs from civil censorship of sources mail when entrusted to the ordinary mail system.

So, how can it be determined where an item was censored? Individual examiners at some stations marked the label used for resealing the envelope to indicate their identity and study of a number of labels suggests a pattern. However, the Imperial Censorship in London decided on some standardization of practices in the early part of 194Y, which resulted in code letters being issued to each country and for each censorship station. South Africa was issued with the code DF. However, there is no record of this code ever having been used. Within South Africa, the individual stations were allotted codes as follows: A - Capetown, B - Johannesburg, C - Durban, D - Windhoek, F - Pretoria, G - Bloemfontein, H - De Aar, J - Port Elizabeth, K - East London, L - George, N - Pietermaritzburg and O - Kimberley.

The above codes can frequently be seen on handstamps, which incorporate the Union coat of arms. At a later date, additional codes were issued as follows: **E, M, P, R** - Capetown, **S** - Port Elizabeth, and **T** - Durban.

It is clear that the above codes were not interchangeable with the original codes. Present thinking is that they represented difference sections within the stations which carried out different functions. Sufficient evidence has yet been accumulated to formulate a theory as to which sections did what; but it is possible that codes S and T were related to maritime mail, although most of this mail was not so marked. As the total

recorded number of these handstamps is three, this theory will not be challenged unless further examples come forward.

Codes **E, M, P** and **R** may well be related to the Head Office, as opposed to the local censorship function at Capetown. Different sections may perhaps have been for military, naval and maritime, economic or mail which the normal examiners could not understand. This would arise if the language was unfamiliar, or if the use of a code was suspected. Again, very few examples of mail with some of these codes exists. Of this group, M and P are the most elusive.

The writer has in his possession copies of: (1) *The Official History of the Imperial Censorship*. (Y) the actual instructions issued to individual censors. (3) *World War II Philately of Southern and Eastern Africa* by J. Harvey Pirie. and (4) *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices of World War II - Colonies and Occupied Territories - Africa* by D.J. Little. Extracts of the first two will appear in future installments of this specialty column. Although a number of philatelists and organizations have been approached, there has currently been a response from only one member who is a prominent collector of South African material. The sample (see 111. below) on which my comments are based is, therefore, only one of about two thousand covers. (However, I should add that the comments are entirely my own.) The resealing label (Type 5) in the illustration shows text in three lines on white paper. "U.C." is 4mm in height "Klein" is followed by a period. The height of the remaining words is as follows: "DEUR" - 10mm, "OPENED" - Y1mm, "OOPGEMAAK" - 24mm, "CENSOR" - 21mm. The tie coat of arms handstamp is violet in color and shows the censor code "P" for Capetown.

Illustration. Example of resealing label, tied by censor handstamp.



Society Affairs

A Few Words From Your Board

President's Message... Alan J. Hanks, President

Finally we have arrived at the Millennium after all the discussion about whether it should be in 2000 or 2001. Probably to the majority of us, it makes no difference.

There has been a lot of discussion recently in the philatelic press regarding so-called "illegal" stamps. Michael Laurence wrote in the February 12th issue of *Linn's Stamp News* about issues mostly from third world countries that were not officially sanctioned by the UPU and consisted mostly of popular topical or thematic subjects. In the February 12th *Linn's*, a letter from Thomas E. Leavey, the director-general of the International Bureau of the UPU in Berne states that they act on many requests from UPU member countries to denounce illegal and unauthorized stamps. He also noted that the UPU urges their members to implement the UPU's Philatelic Code of Ethics, which contains sound principles and practices on which to base their philatelic businesses. In the March 5th issue of *Linn's*, a column titled "In My Opinion" was written by Ken Lake, a philatelic journalist in England. He tends to support the issues produced by the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation of New York City, stating that they are probably no different from the Crown Agents, in that both of these authorities produce stamps ordered by bona fide stamp issuing entities.

Although the problem of these unauthorized issues is of little concern to most of us, since we collect material from an earlier era of countries that may not now exist in their original form. However, as philatelists, it should be a concern as it affects the future of our hobby. Many newcomers enter philately as topical or thematic collectors, but later turn to more classic areas. It would be a shame if numbers of them were "turned off" by these suspect practices. I hope all of our members will preach restraint whenever an opportunity arises and caution new enthusiasts against the "wallpaper" which is common in many dealers' stocks.

From The Archives. . . Tim Bartshe, Director/Archives

Well, Santa was good to me this past holiday season. Obviously his record keeping is somewhat deficient as to whether I had been naughty or nice. Oh well, don't look a gift horse in the mouth! Sitting on his lap, I asked for some of the newer book release related to southern Africa. No, really, I did! And he came through, although after reading much of

what was inside the titles, I began to no longer doubt his record keeping.

This first title is related to a new one-frame exhibit I am putting together related to the Enschede printings of the South African Republic. *The Reminders and Reprints of Transvaal, 1910-12* was published by the Philatelistenvereniging Zuidelijk Afrika of The Netherlands and is a joint effort by W.J. Quik and the late Dr. G.H. Jonkers of New Republic fame and scholarship. The story really should be included in a "who done it". So much of the material printed by John Enschede and Sons of Haarlem from 1884 through 1899 has been coupled by the specter of the Iranian-born French stamp dealer Mirza Hadi. Years after the demise of the South African Republic, a quantity of these stamps began to flood the market, much to the detriment of the legitimate stamps from this country. The book attempts to illuminate the background of the Republic's dealings with Enschede and subsequent relationship with Hadi. Written in Dutch and then translated into English the text is quite awkward and difficult to read for the content. There are also a number of typographical errors such as wrong dates. Although the bibliography is in the front it is very scantily referenced in the text so as to come across as more anecdotal rather than scholarly researched which I am sure it was. There are numerous copies of correspondence between parties new to me, as well as some paper type investigations done for the authors by a commercial laboratory. The table information is well laid out and abundant regarding the stamps produced prior to and after Hadi's involvement, although the text tends not to tie together well with the tables. They did not answer all of my questions and actually posed more. This is a truly complicated story with a lot of numbers flying around between the reminders in stock and those reprinted for the benefit of Mina Hadi. Quik and Jonkers are to be commended for attempting to this story together and in a bilingual fashion, always a problem when dealing with the Dutch and Afrikaaner researchers. In all, this 76 page book is of interest to the person wishing to understand this part of the story of the South African Republic and its stamps and is probably worth paying the \$ 25 for having all of the data in one volume. Santa purchased my copy from James Bendon although you might be able to receive yours directly from the F.V.Z.A.

The other new item received, published by the F.V.Z.A., is *The Postal Stationery of South Africa - Part II: 1910-2000*, again authored by W.J. Quik. This is the companion volume to *The Postal Stationery of South Africa - Part I: Cape of Good*

Hope, Natal, New Republic, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Zululand, also authored by Quik and Jonkers, printed in 1998. As with the above volume, this too is bilingual in a split page column format, left in Dutch and the right in English. I imagine, due to the subject matter and the fact that this is truly a catalog and not a complicated story, this 212-page book comes across much better and is quite a refreshing "addition" to the *Higgins & Gage* listing of the postal stationery of South Africa. In fact, the paper done by Tony Chilton, in conjunction with the *South African Philatelist* on the pictorial stationery cards, and this volume, are now THE definitive source books on this very broad and fascinating subject, so long neglected in the literature. As we collectors and philatelists try to find new things to concentrate on, it is very comforting to know that you can find a treatise that will guide you on your new chosen path. This item can also be purchased from either the F.V.Z.A. or James Bendon for 35 Guilders/ \$28.50, respectively. The work also comes complete with a price list based upon points (Y points = \$1), so throw the old *Higgins & Gage* away!

Finally, Santa brought me Volume 7 of *The Postmarks of South Africa and Former States and Colonies* being compiled by Ralph Putzel. This volume takes up from MOE and continues through the letter N. There is some sad news involved with this volume - I had heard from many fellow collectors in South Africa that Ralph had suffered some health problems and would probably not be able to finish his great work.

The good news came to me, a number of months back, that Alex Visser of South Africa was taking over the responsibilities for finishing the series. In fact, as you read this, Volume 8 is probably near going to press. I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Visser for carrying the torch and encourage anyone who has some interesting items with postal markings to send photocopies to him. His address is 212 Roos St., Meyerspark, 0184, South Africa; his e-mail is avisser@postino.up.ac.za.

I also want to send my condolences to Ralph for his illness and wish him speedy recovery. I also want to thank him along with thousands of other philatelists now and in the future for his work all of these years between the *Encyclopedia* and *Postmarks of South Africa*.

One last note of sadness needs to be mentioned here. Last September 1, Allan Raw passed away. His wife is still handling the auction business for a year or so, until the stock is depleted. For those of you who did not know Allan, he was a dealer and auction manager from the Port Elizabeth area. I met him some 17 years ago and picked up some very interesting material from him over the years. His absence will be a loss for the hobby. Condolences to Pam Raw and Allan's family.

The Society Publications Program

Through this activity, PSGSA provides assistance in the development and 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 (PPC). Inquiries, submission of drafts, etc., are to be made to Peter Thy, PPC Chair, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 USA, [e-Mail: thy@geology.ucdavis.edu](mailto:thy@geology.ucdavis.edu)

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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 and/or additional information through this feature. If you are researching an area and have yet to use "Works...", please consider doing so. You might be pleasantly rewarded at the response you receive. Entries submitted to the Editor will be run for three consecutive issues (and may be renewed if written confirmation is received). The alpha-numeric following an entry identifies the last issue in which it appears.

*No new "Works" have been received this reporting period. s * **

The Life of a Stamp Designer

The last issue featured the eighth and last installment of Peter Loeden's chronicles of his adventures as a stamp designer for the Botswana Postal Service. The whole story is at present being prepared for publication in Botswana and will include color illustrations of many of the original stamp designs. Peter has also written a final chapter that illustrates some of the stamps he would love to design - should he ever be given the opportunity. He will keep us informed as soon as the book is available.

NEWS OF THE MEMBERSHIP

Welcome Aboard. . . Listing of new members. None this publishing cycle.

The Honor Roll. . . Listing of notable achievements such as exhibit and literature awards in any area. Members are encouraged to notify the Editor of their achievements. None this publishing cycle.

Member Biographies. . . Lois C. Olsen/USA - Born in the USA, birthday falls March 30. Before retiring, Lois worked as a Nurse-Midwife. She had both Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Nursing. During her professional life.

Lois lived and worked in the UK, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Kenya. She has been collecting for 60 years. Her primary philatelic interests include Sierra Leone and China. Other leisure time pursuits include music, reading, travel and needlework. **Dennis Wolmarans/RSA** - Born in Pretoria with a birthday of October 28th. He is married to Hendriett and they have two children - Johan and Deon. Dennis is a Development Economist by trade with Bachelor, Masters and Doctorate degrees in Commerce. He has been collecting 15 years. His primary philatelic interest is South Africa with specializations in Natal 1880 QV 1d, KH ½d + 1d, 1938 Voortrekker, 1d ship and ½ d Springbok. Dennis's subspecialities include collecting varieties and building up a collection of a specific stamp, varieties, postal stationery and postal history. He also enjoys music and travel - USA, England, Europe, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan and Canada. **Thomas C. Winkler/USA** - Born in Cleveland, Ohio with a birthday falling on January 31st. Tom is married to Caroline and they have two children - Aimee and Christa. Tom has a Bachelor's Degree in Chemistry, a Master's in Chemical Engineering and a degree in Law (JD). By profession, he is an international attorney for a major oil company. For relaxation, Tom enjoys rollerblading. He has been collecting for eight years. His primary collecting interests include British Africa, Italian colonial Africa - Eritrea, Tripolitania, Somalia, Cyrenaica and Ethiopia. Tom says he began collecting stamps for his daughters at their request, during his work related travels. Somewhere along the way he realized how interesting collecting was and started collecting for himself also. Because his travels at that time were to Ethiopia and Eritrea, his collecting interest started in Ethiopia and Italian Africa and then spread to British Africa which has now become his major interest. PSGSA was recommended to him at a stamp fair in Houston by a dealer who specializes in British Commonwealth. He is thrilled to find others with similar collecting interests.

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Society Translation Service

The following members will provide translations. Others wishing to volunteer as a translator, please contact the Editor.

Afrikaans and German to English - Bob Hisey, 7337 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872, [e-mail: bobhiscyCastrato.net](mailto:bobhiscyCastrato.net); or Dr. H.U. "Ulli" Bantz, P.O. Box 6913, Westgate 1734, south Africa, [e-mail: ulibCmweb.co.za](mailto:ulibCmweb.co.za)

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Society Meetings

PSGSA Annual Meeting 2002 to be held at

ROMPEX 2002, Denver. . . The annual meeting of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa will be held at

ROMPEX 2002 during the dates of 17-19 May at the Holiday Inn Convention Center just a few short miles away from Denver International Airport. This tried and true venue will be the home of over 300 frames of exhibits and 50 dealers from around the world, many of whom will be specializing in our areas of interest.

As the fall approaches, each member will be receiving a prospectus for exhibiting, as well as a tri-fold sheet discussing the show hotel, festivities and dates/times for the show. This is not to be just your everyday annual meeting where one to three members get together and talk, but a grand event meant to showcase the areas we so love and cherish as philatelists. All members are strongly encouraged to attend for what may be the largest National exhibition of our collecting area and certainly the largest domestically since PACIFIC 97. All members are encouraged to exhibit their material, whether previously displayed nationally or not. The jury will be composed of five APS accredited judges, three of which are specialists in the Commonwealth, one an international exhibitor of our material. The dealer's bourse will be geared towards the societies attending. Besides PSGSA, the Mexico Elmhurst Philatelic Society International (MEPSI) will also be having their annual meeting there. Presently, the local committee has contacted a number of dealers from both South Africa and England. More than a few have expressed interest and informally committed to attending, so there should be a lot of excellent material not frequently seen at national World Series of Philately shows. Tentative attendees include David Crocker, Alan MacGregor and Richard Johnson from South Africa and Argyll Etkin from England.

A number of activities are in the planning stages including a society banquet prior to the awards banquet held on Saturday, special presentations by renowned philatelists and possibly an auction.

Please block out your calendar for this show and plan to attend and bring an exhibit as well. For further information as the year progresses, please contact Bob Taylor, PSGSA Director of Programs or Tim Bartshe (local representative for the ROMPEX Committee).

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Founder's Corner

Your Board and journal are still looking for the ever important volunteers to step forward and take charge of one or more of the following three areas: (1) Director of Marketing (Board position) . (Y) Director of Advertising (Journal staff) and (3) Journal Index Project leader (Journal staff). Please contact any the President and/or your's truly if interested... Bill Brooks

The International Scene

Editorial Note: This feature includes newsy bits and pieces from a variety of sources. Although some entries will not focus upon the greater southern Africa area, they will have a generic appeal to the collector. Readers are encouraged to act as "reporters" by contributing items appearing in the philatelic press in their geographic areas. Reports from members attending international exhibitions are asked to send in "show reports" giving their experiences and impressions.

American Philatelic Society's STAMPSHOW

2001 in Chicago... The largest annual postage stamp show in the United States will run from August Y3-Y6, 2001 at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center, about five minutes from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport. More than 190 dealers have requested booths at the show which will also include 800 frames of exhibits including the World Series of Philately, a U.S. first day ceremony for four carnivorous plant stamps, more than 100 Society meetings and seminars, a cachetmakers bourse, three auctions, and the American Philatelic Society general and board meetings. Admission is free and door prizes will be awarded hourly.

Youth exhibits are still being accepted but the space for adult exhibits and dealer booths is oversubscribed. Limited meeting and seminar space remains available. Special activities include a large interactive youth area, an adult beginner program, an area where a bucket of stamps may be purchased for only \$3 (\$1 for youth age 15 and under) and more than fifteen booths at which all stamps will sell for 10 cents or less and all covers for \$1 or less.

The tentative show schedule, the list of participating dealers, and information on the more than 40 participating Societies and hotel and travel discounts are available from the APS and the show website at www.stamps.org/directories/dir Stamp-Show intro.htm. Individuals may also sign up for a monthly e-mail newsletter on the show. The APS can be reached at P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803-8000, Telephone 814-Y37-61Y8. E-mail queries may be sent to stampshowCa@stamps.org.

PSGSA is APS affiliate I90 and encourages members to attend this fine annual National Exhibition. Please contact our Director of Programs, Bob Taylor, if you plan on attending STAMPSHOW Y001. Bob's mailing address and e-mail contact are listed on the officers page.

HONG KONG 2001 - What a successful Exhibi

tion is all about . . As Reported in a recent issue of *Sixth Sense*, published by Dickon Pollard and friends over at Murray Payne Ltd., HONG KONG Y001, was a tremendous success over its 6-day run. Attendance on a poor day was 30,000 and on a good day 60,000+! "If ever a wake-up call was needed to

the powers that be of organized philately in the West, then this is surely it. I am unsure if the total attendance figures were published but it must be somewhere in the region of a quarter of a million people, over 6 days, a far cry from the five thousand plus over the five-day period of Stampex.

"There was much speculation over whether the crowds of Hong Kong '97 was just a one-off. Admittedly the queues were not as long, nor was there the frenetic activity that reached fever pitch on occasions but on the upside the clientele appeared to be more philatelically astute and their tastes had matured somewhat over the intervening period. One of the most surprising aspects was the number of women and children involved in the hobby. We conducted a straw poll of the collectors passing by our Stand and found that it was split 60/40 male to female. Such numbers of the fairer sex in any of our exhibitions would cause headlines!

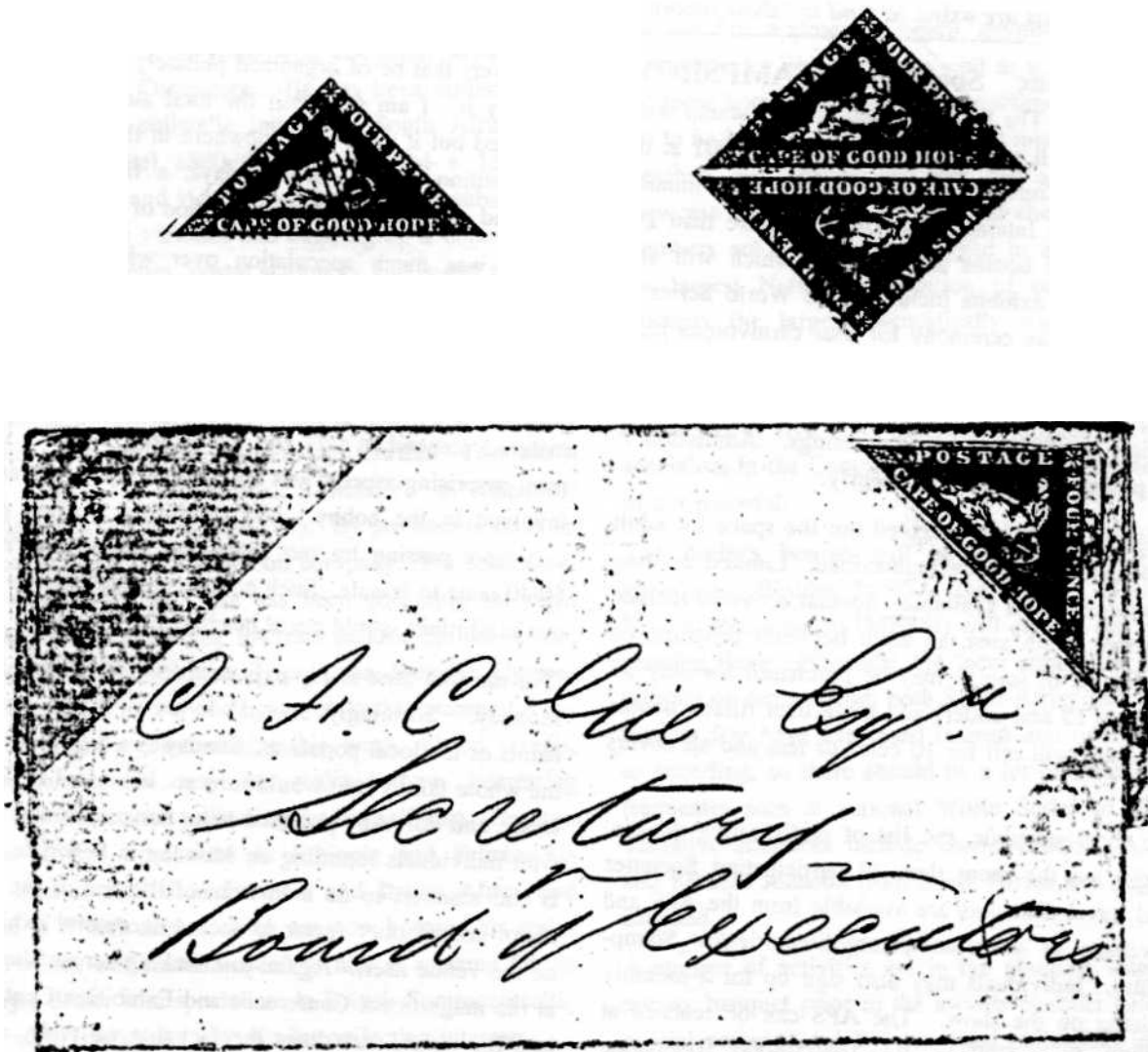
"For the first time in my experience the Exhibition ended on a Monday. Seemingly unusual to us, it fitted admirably the habits of the local populace. Sunday is a big family day, when the whole family unit would turn up, interested in all there was to see and do. Any potential items for purchasing were noted, with individuals returning on Monday to negotiate. Perhaps it is bad manners to do it in front of the rest of the family? A major contributory factor to such a successful exhibition must be the venue itself. Again, just looking across Victoria harbor at the magnificent Conference and Exhibition Centre, built out into the water, underlines the fact that we really do not have anything of this quality here in the UK. This magnificent building, with its multiple halls of all sizes and supporting facilities must surely rank as one of the great Conference venues around the world. With hotels at extremely reasonable prices, restaurants of every flavor, polite and friendly people, to say nothing of the shopping opportunities, Hong Kong is as winner."

Archives running low!

Reporters needed for "The International Scene". Send ye olde Editors snippets and quotes from the philatelic press in your area (even regular newspapers and magazines if the topic is of general philatelic interest.)

Illustration. Cape of Good Hope Triangles page from the Society's one-frame exhibit prepared for PACIFIC 97.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TRIANGLES



The first ever triangular stamps made their debut on Sept. 1, 1853 in the Cape of Good Hope Colony. Appearing first were a one penny red and a four pence blue. Five years later a six pence lilac and a one shilling green were also issued. Printing was initially by Perkins Bacon, who lost the contract to De La Rue in 1863. Adding to the attraction of the triangles was the appearance in 1861 of a provisional issue popularly referred to as the "woodblocks." These were hastily produced, by lithograph, in one penny and four pence denominations by a local printer to alleviate a sudden shortage of the engraved issues. Shown here are a single, a square pair and an on-cover usage of the 1853 four pence blue.

The Marketplace

Member adlets for buying/selling/trading are free and run for three consecutive issues and then removed. Members desiring to continue the run of their ad for another twelve-month period must so notify the Editor to that effect in writing. PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS A 20% RATE DISCOUNT (FROM THE RATES LISTED BELOW) FOR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISERS WHO REQUEST TO PLACE THEIR ADS FOR AT LEAST A TWO-YEAR PERIOD.

Ad Placement Guidelines:

- Brief ads are free to NON-DEALER MEMBERS and are run for three consecutive issues.
- Small word ads may be run by individuals who are not Society members. The cost is \$1US per column line.
- Payment for an ad must be received prior to appearance in "The Marketplace".

Ad Payment Options:

- 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.**

Commercial Ad Rate Schedule

Premium Position (inside front, inside/outside back cover pages): v2

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 - \$40 1/3

page: single issue - \$20, annual - \$55 1/2

page: single issue - \$30, annual - \$75 full

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

Small non-member word ad \$1 per column line (approximately 50 characters).

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

Send camera ready ad copy to: Bill Brooks, Editor, P.O. Box 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91729-4158 USA.

Adlets

Advertising Manager sought for Journal.. YOUR society urgently needs a member to take over activities in this area. Anyone volunteering will receive assistance as needed. Prior advertising management experience not necessary - just a strong desire. Contact: Bill Brooks, Editor, Box 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91729 or [e-mail: bbrooks@dpss.co.san-bernardino.ca.us](mailto:bbrooks@dpss.co.san-bernardino.ca.us)

US trading partners sought. . .I collect used USA stamps and would like to exchange stamps of southern Africa countries for them on a stamp-for-stamp basis. Write to Anton P. Roux, P. O. Box 427, Newlands, Pretoria 0049, South Africa.

South West Africa postal stationery. . .I am seeking pre-1969 items. Please send offers to: Jan Stolk, P.O. Box 33223, EE Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

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., FRPSL, 5016 S. Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282 USA.

Join the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. . .Write to PFSA, P.O. Box 41Y505, Craighall 2024, South Africa.

Join the Society team. . .YOUR Board is seeking a volunteer to serve as Director/Marketing. You will have a wonderful team to work with and not be left up to your own devices. Contact Alan Hanks, Pres., 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ontario LAG 2K1, Canada or e-mail a.hanks@aci.on.ca

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

Cape of Good Hope. . .Seeking VOC embossed revenues from the Cape. Send offers to Robert F. Taylor, 674 Chelsea Dr., Sanford, NC 27330-8567 or e-mail at rtaylor@wave-net.net.

22-year accumulation of South Africa commercial covers offered. . .Container full and of interest regarding RSA postmarks, machine cancels, etc., from the mid-70's onwards. Prefer someone interested in classifying, studying and preserving the material; perhaps even write articles for the journal. Just pay for the shipping. Contact D.G. Mordant, P.O. Box 21161, Helderkruijn 1733, South Africa or [e-mail: farmfeed@global.co.za](mailto:farmfeed@global.co.za).

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

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

of

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