



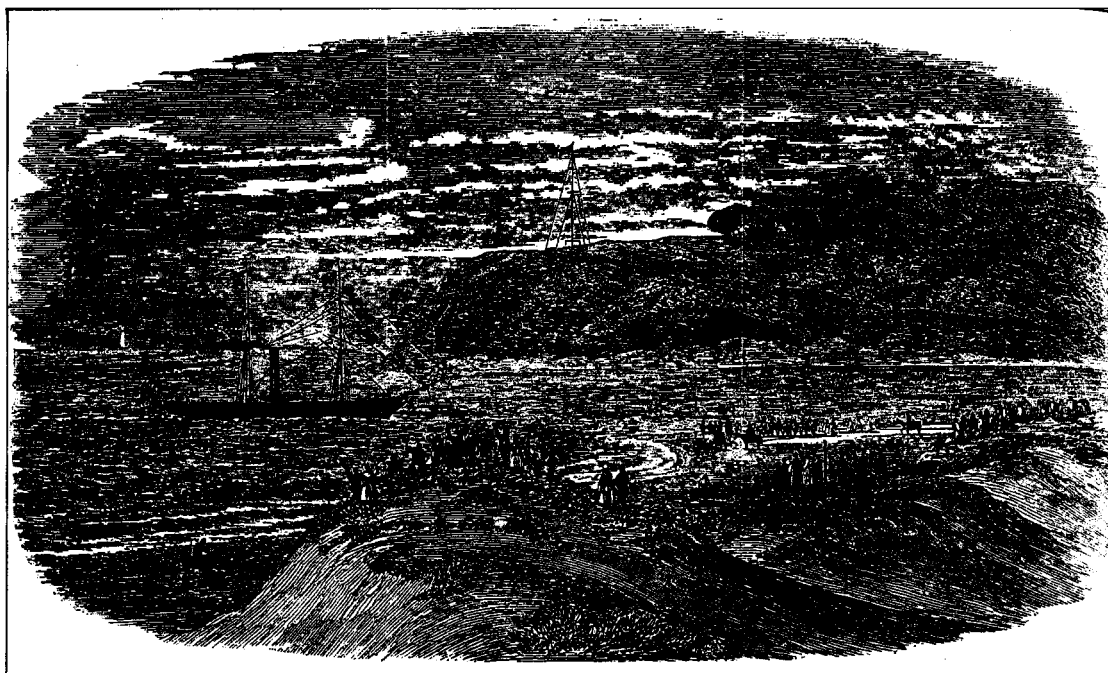
# \*\*\*\*\****FORERUNNERS***

Journal Of The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa

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

Volume XV, Number 3, Whole #43

March/June 2002



## Natal Revisited

### Other Highlights of This Issue

\* Colonial Post and Telegraph Diary of the Cape of Good Hope: Part III

\* Bits & Pieces

\* A Favorite Philatelic Item

\* Aerophilately

\* The Bechuanalands

\* The Boer Republics \* Fakes, Forgeries & Facsimiles

\* The Rhodesias \* South Africa World War II Civil Censorship

\* South West Africa/Namibia \* Society Affairs

\* The Marketplace

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## FEATURE ARTICLES

### Natal Revisited

International Encyclopedia of Stamps, UK This is the

fifth excerpt from an excellent general reference work, serially published during the 1970's. Previous installments have covered South Africa, Swaziland, South West Africa and Basutoland. Now we come to Natal, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day in 1497. Settled by both British and Boer settlers, Natal was annexed to Cape Colony in 1844. In 1856 it became a separate colony. Its first adhesives were embossed stamps, issued in 1857. An unusual feature of Natal cancellations is discussed as are the various regular and revenue issued stamps up until the formation of the Union. . . **81**

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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.

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

## Editorial Notes

Bill Brooks, Editor & Founder

**Just a reminder.** . .As mentioned a couple of issues ago, a reduction in the number of pages per journal issue was necessary for cost avoidance purposes. In this issue the traditional boilerplate text for "Dialogues & Updates", "Questions & Answers", and "Unanswered Challenges" does not appear. From here on out, the boiler plate for these features will only appear in the first issue of each volume - the July/October issue. As a reminder, the same applies to the Officers and Panel of Experts page. Please read the "Editorial Note" appearing as a lead-in for this issue's "Forerunners Forum". Also any letters to the Editor will appear in that section under the heading of "Correspondence Received". My thanks to our Coeditor, Peter Thy, for these space-saving suggestions.

**Singing an old song.** . .Submissions for the following specialty columns are badly needed: "Cover With A Story" and "Fakes, Forgeries & Facsimiles". I have no material for the latter and Dr. Lawrence writes that he only has one more installment for "Fakes" after this issue. Readers please help out.

**Illustrations.** . .Authors and columnists please remember to reduce the size of any illustrations or figures before sending your material on for publication. Make them the smallest size possible without taking away from their readability.

**The Honor Roll ...**I have not received any notices as of late regarding significant achievements by members. Here we are talking about exhibit or literature awards, or completing apprenticeship and becoming an accredited philatelic judge. My only sources for identifying and publishing member achievements are *Linn's* and *Stamp Collector*. I would especially like to hear from our overseas brethren.

**Valued space fillers.** . .Every now and then we are able to grace journal pages with philatelically-related cartoon and/or poetry. Over the years a number of readers have communicated to me that they enjoy and appreciate it when items of this nature appear. Any readers running across poetry and/or cartoon are encouraged to forward them to either Peter or myself. Just make sure to give proper acknowledgment of the source.

**The well is dry.** . .After the publication of the last installment of Franco Frescura's article in this issue, all that I have available for future issues, as far as feature articles are concerned, are reprints. That is okay if you, the reader, are satisfied with "repeating history", so-to-speak. Now I know that there are any number of specialists amongst you who collect areas that have seldomly, if ever, appeared in your journal in the form of a feature article. What about the Nyasalands, Lesotho, the Griqualands, Swaziland, Zambia, Union or Republic of South Africa, to name just a few?

### 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)

Contact Walter Bjork - 54 West 84th St., NY, NY 10024

# FEATURE ARTICLES

Articles are accepted on an ongoing basis. The submission deadlines are the January 15th (Mar/Jun issue), May 15th (Jul/Oct issue) and September 15th (Nov/Feb issue). Articles must be submitted in double-spaced, typewritten form. Maximum length should be held to five pages, 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.

*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 (Whole #38), South West Africa (Whole #39) and Basutoland (Whole #40). 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 Natal was extracted from Part 12, Volume 4, pages 1289-1290.*

Province on the south-east coast of" the Republic of South Africa, which issued its own stamps between 1857 and 1910 while a separate colony.

Originally, Natal was called Terra Natalis because Vasco da Gama discovered the coastline on Christmas Day, 1497. The leader of the first British settlers was Sir Benjamin D'Urban after whom the largest town was named. Early postal cancellers showed the town name spelled with an apostrophe. Boers, who settled in the area, named their principal town Pietermaritzburg after two of their leaders, Piet Retief and Saloman Maritz. Natal was annexed to Cape Colony in 1844 and in 1856 it became a separate colony.

Embossed stamps were issued in 1857 in values of 1d, 3d, 6d, 9d and 1s, in different designs and colors. Subsequently these were freely reprinted. Perkins Bacon prepared plates for printing 1d and 3d stamps which appeared in the "Chalon Head" design. Three years later a 6d value was added. Initially these stamps were perforated at Somerset House, and then by Perkins Bacon on a line machine which produced very rough perforations.

Inland postal rates were reduced from 3d to 1d in 1862, resulting in a surplus of 3d stamps. These were frequently used to make up the 1s rate to the United Kingdom, but even so stocks did not run out until 1870. De La Rue took over the printing contract in 1863 and produced 1d and 6d stamps in a similar design, but in very distinctive shades of color.

Stamps in a common design were used for both postal and revenue purposes until 1869. In the early embossed issues, postage stamps were imperforate and revenue stamps perforated, but with the Queen's Head design, different colors were used. These were yellow for the 1d revenue and red for the 1d postage, pink for the 6d revenue and lilac for the 6d postage, brown for the 1s revenue and green for the 1s postage. After 1869 the word "POSTAGE" was overprinted on stamps intended for this purpose.

Two new series with a medallion side-face portrait of Queen Victoria were typographed by De la Rue in 1869. Values of

1d, 3d, 4d, 6d, and 5s were inscribed "NATAL POSTAGE" and denominations from 1d and £20 showed "NATAL REVENUE". A 1/2d newspaper rate was introduced in 1877 and surcharges were made on 1d and 6d stamps of both the postal and the revenue series to provide for a 1/2d denomination until a new stamp could be released. Several varieties of surcharge setting are known.

The Crown Agents took over responsibility for supplying stamps from the Colonial Office in 1902. De La Rue continued to print stamps in the same design but on paper watermarked Crown CA instead of CC.

Edward VII issues, in values from 1/2d to £200, appeared between 1902 and 1905 with the words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" either side of the King's portrait. Stamps of the Union of South Africa were introduced in Natal in 1910 and from then onwards.

An unusual feature of natal cancellations is the number of marks incorporating the letters POA (for Post Office Agency) and a number. A large oval postal mark "POST OFFICE PMBURG" was used at Pietermaritzburg and the mark DURBAN" at Durban. In addition, post offices were provided with numeral cancellers.

Natal stamps were used in Zululand between 1888 and 1898 and during that period the 1/2d and 6d postage stamps and several of the Natal fiscals were overprinted "ZULULAND". In addition, Natal stamps have been found used with Zululand postmarks outside this period, and also with those of British Central Africa and Swaziland.

## Stamp History

1857-1909 British colony with stamp issues inscribed with the word NATAL.

1913 to present day. Included in the Union (now Republic) of South Africa, using South African stamps.

## Currency

Sterling

**Collectors' Items:** 1857 embossed in plain relief on colored wove paper and issued imperforate, 1d rose and 1d buff, £90 used; 1d blue, £95; 3d rose, £70; 6d green, £120; 9d blue, £650; 1s buff, £450 - all unpriced mint; 1869 earlier Natal stamps overprinted "POSTAGE" in various types, to £70 mint, £160 used; 1870 curved "POSTAGE" overprint on 1867 1s, to £300 mint, £75 used; double overprint, £250 mint, £90 used; 1902-03 watermark Crown CC £10, £2,000 mint; £20, £6000 mint; 1904 30s, £300 mint; 1903 inscribed "NATAL REV-ENUE" (used for postage) £10 green and blue, £130 mint, £65 used.

**Illustrations:** *Above* - Early print showing Natal turning out to cheer, and clergymen to bless, the first mail steamer coming into the Bay of Natal, 1852, establishing quicker contact with the outside world. *Below* - Stamps of Natal, 1864 to 1902. 1 - 1864 6d Queen Victoria definitive of Natal's first - 1859 - design. 2 - 1s Queen Victoria definitive of the 1867 design, overprinted "POSTAGE" in 1888. 3 - 1d Queen Victoria definitive of the 1874 design, surcharged "HALF" in 1895. 4 - 1902 2D King Edward VII definitive.

**Illustrations.** Early print showing the first mail steamer coming into the Bay of Natal during 1852 and a sampling of the stamps of Natal, 1864 to 1902.

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# Colonial Post and Telegraph Diary of the Cape of Good Hope: Part III

(Taken from official sources and archival records) ... Franco Frescura, South Africa

*Editorial Note: Part I covered the period July 7, 1501 through April 1, 1806, Part II the period May 3, 1806 through December 1881. This is the final installment.*

## **1882**

Registered letter envelopes issued for the first time.

Postal orders were first introduced for the purpose of transmitting small sums of money through the postal system. This ranged from a minimum of 6d to a maximum of £1.1s, and was designed to serve those regions where the facilities of a Money Order Office were not immediately available. In 1908 the Cape Postal Order was replaced by the British Postal Order.

The Cape's first Telephone Exchange was opened in Port Elizabeth. This was followed by the opening of a similar service in Cape Town, with some 54 subscribers.

The first Railway Traveling Post Office, known as the Western TPO, was established between Cape Town and Victoria West Road, since renamed Hutchinson. In order to speed up the delivery of mail upon arrival, special railway carriages were fitted out as sorting offices and attached to trains carrying mail.

## **1882, April 1**

Issue of the first Post Office Guide published on a quarterly basis.

## **1882, May 14**

The 2d rate of postage came into operation to Natal.

## **1882, July**

Issue of existing stocks of "*Hope Seated*" 3d pale claret stamps overprinted in black with "One Half-Penny" for provisional usage.

Issue of the third "*Hope Seated*" rectangular stamp series.

## **1882, July 1**

The 2d rate of postage came into operation within the Cape Colony.

Parcel post commenced.

## **1883**

Negotiations begin for the foundation of a South African Postal Union.

A Telegraphic Money Order system was instituted.

## **1883, July 1**

The 2d rate of postage came into operation to the Orange Free State.

## **1883, October 1**

In terms of a new contract, the length of passage of Ocean Mails between Cape Town and the United Kingdom was reduced to 21½ days.

## **1884**

The Postal Note service was inaugurated.

Provincial Post Offices were graded into Head Offices, Sub-Offices and Postal Agencies, the latter two being made subordinate to the first. Head Offices thus became responsible for the local distribution of postal matter, and for controlling the accountancy of subordinate offices.

## **1884, January 1**

The Post Office Savings Bank was established. This replaced the Government Savings Bank, previously administered by the Treasury in Cape Town.

## **1884, May**

The general distribution of stamps was transferred to the Principal Distributor of Stamps at the Treasury in Cape Town.

## **1884, December**

Issue of the fourth "*Hope Seated*" rectangular stamp series.

## **1885, February 16**

The postal and telegraphic services of the Cape were amalgamated into one Department under the control of the Postmaster General.

## **1885, April 1**

The 2d rate of postage came into operation in the Transvaal.

## **1885, July 1**

Postage stamps first affixed to telegraph messages.

## **1885, December 1**

Parcel post extended to the United Kingdom.

## **1886**

The Postal Draft system came into operation. This permitted persons to draw upon their creditors for any sum not exceeding £ 10. In terms of legislation, a draft had the same force and effect as a legal demand. The Cape Colony was the first of the countries in the British Empire to adopt the business.

## **1888**

The first mechanized postage stamp canceller was brought into use in Cape Town. Up to this time all mails had been processed by hand.

## **1888, October**

In terms of a new contract, the length of passage of Ocean Mails between Cape Town and the United Kingdom was reduced to 20 days.

The 6d rate on letters to the United Kingdom lowered to 4d.

## **1889, January 1**

The 1d postage rate came into operation within Cape Colony.



## 1890

The Midland Travelling Post Office, covering the railway line between Port Elizabeth and Cradock, was inaugurated.

### 1890, December 1

The Northern Traveling Post Office, covering the railway line between De Aar and Vryburg, was inaugurated.

### 1891

Parts of the Cape Telegraph System, running through the Orange Free State territory, were handed over to its Government.

### 1891, January 1

The 4d rate on letters to the United Kingdom was lowered to 2½d, and the 6d rate to Europe was reduced to 3d.

### 1891, March

Issue of new stocks of "*Hope Seated*" 3d stamps, specially printed in a pale magenta color, were overprinted in black with "2½d" for provisional usage.

### 1891, September 1

George Hurford, Postmaster of Grahamstown, was appointed Postmaster General of the Orange Free State.

### 1892, January 26

Death of Postmaster General G.W. Aitchison. The following day Somerset R. French was appointed in his stead.

### 1892, March 1

Issue of the new "*Hope Seated*" 2½d stamps printed in an amended design and in a sage-green color.

### 1892, May 1

Embossed envelopes were first introduced.

### 1892, May 31

Direct telegraphic communication was established with Basuto-land, with the Telegraph Department of the Orange Free State conducting maintenance of the line. The territory's first telegraph office was opened at Maseru.

### 1892, July 1

Natal joins the UPU.

### 1892, August 19

The first "Book of Instruction to Postmasters" was published.

### 1892, September 1

The rate on letters to all parts of the world outside South Africa was set at a uniform fee of 2½d.

The 1d rate of postage to the Orange Free State came into operation.

### 1892, September 20

Cape postal rates fall into line with the UPU tariffs. However, the Cape's Ocean Mail contracts prevented it from joining the UPU until 1895.

## 1892, September 26

The Post Office Amendment Act of 1892 took effect, amending letter, newspaper and packet rates.

### 1893

The Albany Traveling Post Office, covering the railway line between Grahamstown and Alicedale, was inaugurated. It was abolished in 1898.

The Telegraph Services of the British South Africa Company were placed under the management of the Cape's Postmaster General. It remained thus until 23 February 1897.

### 1893, January 1

The ZAR joins the UPU.

### 1893, March

Issue of existing stocks of "*Hope Seated*" 2d stamps were overprinted in black with "ONE PENNY" for provisional use.

### 1893, April 1

The administration of the postal affairs of Bechuanaland and Bechuanaland Protectorate was transferred to the Postmaster General of the Cape in Cape Town.

### 1893, October

Issue of new "*Hope Standing*" stamps in three values.

### 1893, October 1

The Ocean Post Office was established, with an office being located on each mail steamer traveling between Table Bay and the United Kingdom.

### 1893, December

Issue of the fifth "*Hope Seated*" rectangular stamp series, in new colors.

### 1894

The Cape Colony initiates direct exchange of mails with many of its more important countries of correspondence, thus sidestepping the United Kingdom through which all mails had hitherto been channeled.

### 1895

The Cape Colony enters the Universal Postal Union.

### 1895, November 16

The Crown Colony of Bechuanaland was annexed to the Cape, and its Postal and Telegraph Services were absorbed into those of the Cape.

### 1896, February 1

The Eastern Traveling Post Office, covering the railway line between Rosmead and Queenstown, was inaugurated.

### 1896, November 1

The 1d rate of postage to Natal came into operation.

### 1897

The GPO was transferred to new premises in Adderley Street. Construction of the building was begun during 1893 and cost



some £195,000. However, within ten years the work of the Post Office had grown to such a degree that the premises had become too cramped, and the Postmaster General had begun to make requests for additional office space.

**1897, February 1**

The North-Eastern Traveling Post Office, covering the railway line between Middelburg Road and De Aar, was inaugurated.

**1897, July 1**

The Post Office took over the entire sale of revenue stamps on behalf of the Treasury.

**1898**

The South African Postal Union came into being, incorporating the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The following year they were joined by the Portuguese province of Lourenco Marques.

**1898, January 1**

The 1d rate of postage to the ZAR came into operation.

**1898, December 25**

The Imperial Penny Postage rate came into being. However, technical considerations prevented the Cape from immediately joining the service.

**1899**

The Portuguese province of Lourenco Marquie was admitted to the South African Postal Union.

**1899, January**

The use of motor cars for the transport and collection of mails was instituted on an experimental basis in Cape Town. This was abandoned in February owing to the unreliable nature of these vehicles.

**1899, April 1**

The 1d postage rate to Algoa Bay came into operation.

The letter rate to the Bechuanaland Protectorate was reduced from 4d to 2d; postcards from 1½d to 1d; newspapers from 1d to ½d for four ounces; and books to a uniform rate of ½d per two ounces.

**1899, July 1**

The General Post Office undertook the sale of licenses through all of its Money Order Offices in the Colony, exclusive of the Native Territories.

**1899, July 7**

Introduction of 1d pictorial postcards, intended for international use, bearing six views of the Cape.

**1899, September 1**

Provisions of the Imperial Penny Postage Act were implemented in the Cape for letters addressed to the United Kingdom, Canada, India and other British Colonies and dependencies.

**1899, October 12**

Outbreak of hostilities on the Cape's northern borders begins.

An Army Post Office was established on the third floor of the GPO building in Cape Town, under the management of the Cape's PMG, Somerset French.

**1899, November 24**

Delivery of mails are suspended between the Cape and the Boer republics of ZAR and the Orange Free State.

Boer forces occupied Vryburg on 15 October 1899, and on 24 November overprinted captured stocks of Cape stamps with "Z.A.R." and a new value.

**1900, January 1**

Issue of a new postage stamp, depicting Table Bay, Table Mountain and the Cape's coat of arms.

**1900, March 8**

The Union and Castle lines amalgamated into one company which became known as the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company Ltd. In terms of a new contract covering the next ten years, the length of passage of Ocean Mails between Cape Town and the United Kingdom was reduced to 16 days 15 hours.

**1900, March 23**

Issue of provisional overprints in Mafeking, to cover its immediate postal needs. The printers used stocks of Cape stamps, as well as British stamps previously overprinted "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE". In both cases they were overprinted "MAFEKING BESIEGED" and a new value. The rates used locally were is per ½oz for mails dispatched to the north, via Bechuanaland and Rhodesia, and 6d per ½oz for mails dispatched to the south via the Cape. The Cape Post Office subsequently gave these stamps the status of "Military issues".

**1900, April 9**

Issue of the Mafeking Local Provisionals, subsequently known as the "Mafeking Blues". Given the isolation of the town, and the difficulty of getting large quantities of mails through the Boer lines, it is probable that both the Mafeking Blues and the Provisional Overprints were produced to raise the morale of the besieged population.

**1900, July 5**

The letter rate to Rhodesia was reduced from 4d to 2d.

**1900, October 1**

All Cape triangular stamp issues were demonetized owing to a proliferation of forgeries.

**1901, March 1**

The Bechuanaland Protectorate was admitted to the Universal Postal Union.

**1902**

The Orange River Colony was admitted to the South African Postal Union.

**1902, May 1**

The postage rate for printed matter addressed to all overseas

destinations was reduced from 1d to 1/2d per 2oz.

**1902, November**

Issue of a new definitive issue of stamps bearing the portrait of King Edward VII.

**1903**

A system of compensation for the loss of inland registered packets or their contents was introduced.

**1903, January 1**

The Orange River colony is admitted to the Universal Postal Union.

The 1d per 1/2oz letter rate of postage in force throughout the South Africa Postal Union was extended to Southern, NorthEastern, and North-Western Rhodesia. The postcard rate was similarly reduced to 1/2d for a single item.

Postcards of private manufacture were accepted for transmission through the South African postal service. At the same time the price of official cards was reduced to face value, although the price of the GPO's illustrated postcards remains unaltered.

**1903, April 1**

The 1d postage rate to Bechuanaland took effect.

**1905, December 2**

Booklets containing thirty 1d postage stamps, and priced at 2s 7d each, were introduced.

**1906, December 1**

The price of official illustrated postcards reduced to face value.

**1908, January 31**

Sir Somerset R. French retired as Postmaster General, and was immediately appointed as the Cape's Agent-General in London.

**1908, February 1**

William Hoal was appointed Postmaster General to succeed Sir. Somerset R. French.

**1910, May 31**

Declaration of the Union of South Africa. Post offices in the Cape, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal were merged under a single administration with its headquarters in Pretoria. Former Cape Postmaster General, William Hoal, was appointed the first Union PMG.

\* \* \*

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**Stamps Used As Currency...** An interesting little piece with this title appeared in the journal of the Association of S.A. Numismatic Societies in 1989 (No. 3). It was compiled and edited from various philatelic sources by Henk van Hoogdale. It reads, in part, as follows: "Postage stamps have often been used as units of currency when coin money has been in short supply, a common situation during war or its aftermath.

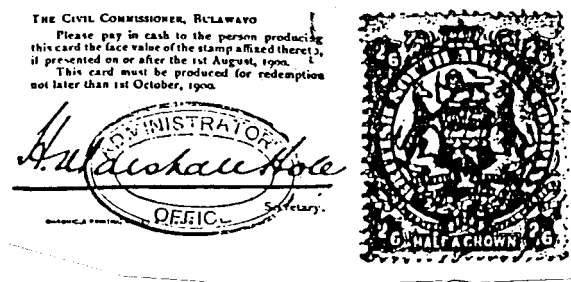
"Stamps were declared legal tender in the United Kingdom during both world wars, but were never used as currency, as there was always enough small change to go around. Other countries were less fortunate and many of them used stamps as coins.

"The idea originated in the United States during the Civil War of 1861-1865. The banks suspended payments in coins, with the result that any remaining coins were hoarded and disappeared from circulation altogether. Shopkeepers and traders were unable to give small change to their customers, and a highly impractical system of barter grew up.

"Stamps have been substituted for coins in other ways. During the Boer War, the British South Africa Company (BSAC) in Rhodesia adopted the method of sticking the stamp to special cards. The civil commissioners in Bulawayo issued a set of small cards, 5.5 by 7.5cms, bearing the legend *'Please pay in cash to the person producing this card the face value of the stamp affixed thereto; if presented on or after August 1st 1900. This card must be produced for redemption not later than October 1, 1900. (Signed) H. Marshall Hole, Secretary'* (see Fig. below).

"The special cards referred to bore the imprint of the Chronicle Printing Works, Bulawayo, and a great variety of rubber stamps were used to authenticate the Secretary's signature. Stamps of the BSAC were affixed to the back and contemporary stamps of 3d, 6d, 1s, 2s, 2s6d and 10s values have been found. Of the 20,000 Pounds Sterling's worth of stamps issued, about 1,000 Pounds worth were never redeemed. The quantity of stamped cards in the hands of collectors is presumably very small."

Figure. Example of a card produced by BSAC during the Anglo Boer War with the stamp being used for currency purposes.



**Improved Safe for the Conveyance of the Diamond Mails from Kimberley.** . . "In consequence of an attempt having been made in 1889 to rob the Diamond Mail by boring through the Travelling Post Office Van, and drilling the steel chest in which the diamonds were enclose, an order was given to one

a safe which should be wedge-proof, gunpowder-proof, and drill-proof. The safe arrived in the Colony in January, 1891, and was brought into use so soon as the New Travelling Post office Van - then under construction - was completed.

"Every device which human ingenuity could suggest has been brought to bear in the construction of this safe in order to make it thoroughly secure against any attempts which might be made to rob the mail, and it is trusted that, with the other precautions which it is customary to take, the safety of the mail may now be considered as fully assured". (From the PostmasterGeneral's *Annual Report for 1891*, p. 10 - submitted by Peter Thy.)

**Scarce and valuable U.S. postal stationery item with a Tamsen connection.** . . The following story, written by Charles Snee, appeared on page 14 of the January 7, 2002 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*.

"Unused examples of United States 30c and 90c stamped envelopes from the regular issue of 1887-94 are decidedly scarce items in the realm of 19th-century postal stationery. They are most desirable because used high-value entires are quite scarce. For example, in all my years of dealing in U.S. postal history, I previously had handled just one used 90c envelope.

"The cover shown in the figure (next page), a used 90c purple on amber-manila paper (Scott U347), was sent via registered mail November 24, 1902, from Troy, Ohio, to Transvaal, Africa.

"At first glance, it also appears to have been philatelically inspired, which would markedly reduce its desirability for some collectors.

"The overall condition of the cover, however, provides evidence that it might have fulfilled a specific postal rate.

"Substantial edge wear, creases and a deliberate fold beyond the edge of the envelope flap, top, suggests that the contents were bulky and heavy.

"Given such a scenario, the 90c stamped envelope could have paid 16 times the 5c UPU letter rate and the 10c registry fee.

"The postage total of 80c means that the envelope could have been used to mail contents weighing 8 ounces.

"A skeptic, however, might argue that this is an unlikely possibility.

"Once again, values in the Scott U.S. specialized catalog reflect a sharp disparity between mint and used 90c envelopes. A mint example is valued at \$140, whereas a used example is valued at \$1,000 italicized..."

Additional specialty columnists sought - share your knowledge and expertise for all to enjoy.

Also, the journal needs feature articles for future issues. Come to the rescue, please.

# THE FORERUNNERS FORUM

## Bits & Pieces

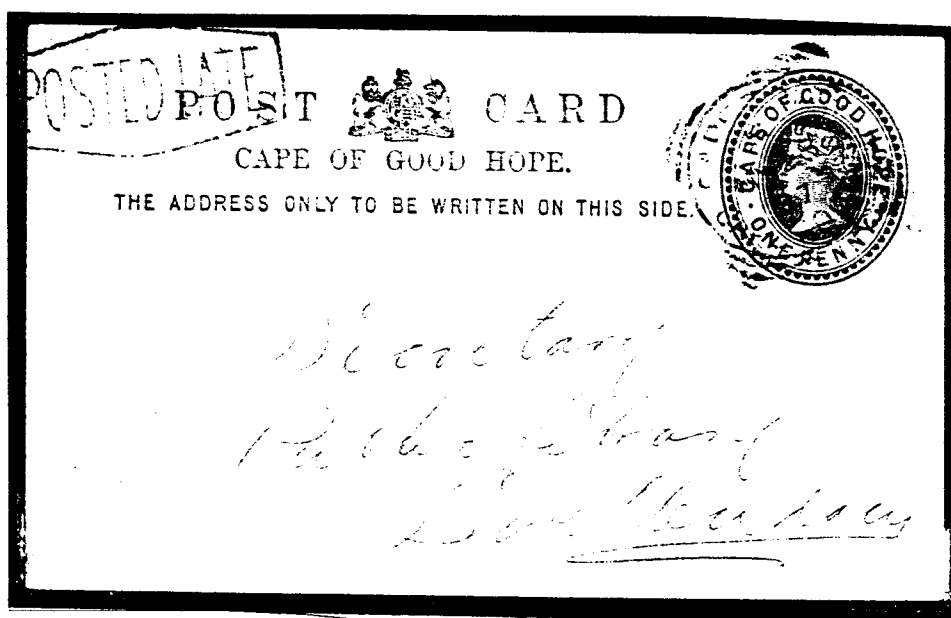
*This feature provides readers with the opportunity to present information in a short-order format. If you have an interesting cancel, rarity, cover, cachet, etc., and want it to appear here, please provide descriptive information. "Bits" also presents short entries which do not fit elsewhere. Items of an anecdotal nature are especially invited.*

**Late letters.** . . From the CGH collection of the late Athol Murray. On the next page we show two examples of "late letter" markings on cover.

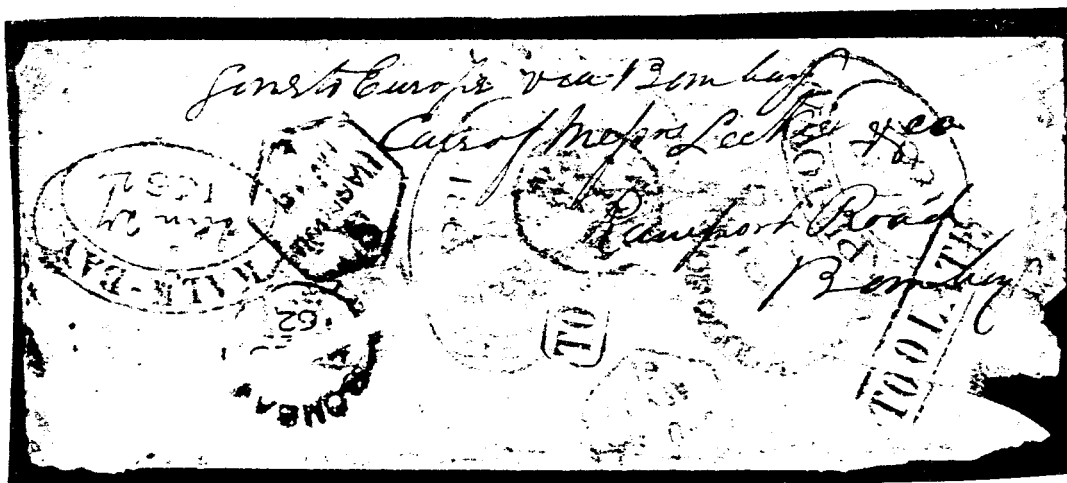
Figure 1 shows the boxed "POSTED LATE" mark in the upper left corner of a Cape post card. The late fee amounted to 1s, in addition to the ordinary postage. This was the standard fee at

the time and was not dependent upon the weight of the letter. Figure 2 is a much travelled cover posted from "KALK BAY I 27 APRIL 1862". Postmasters who had not received official handstamps for "TOO LATE" made their own in various shapes and sizes. These "TOO LATE" handstamps would appear to be from the "KALK BAY" post office.

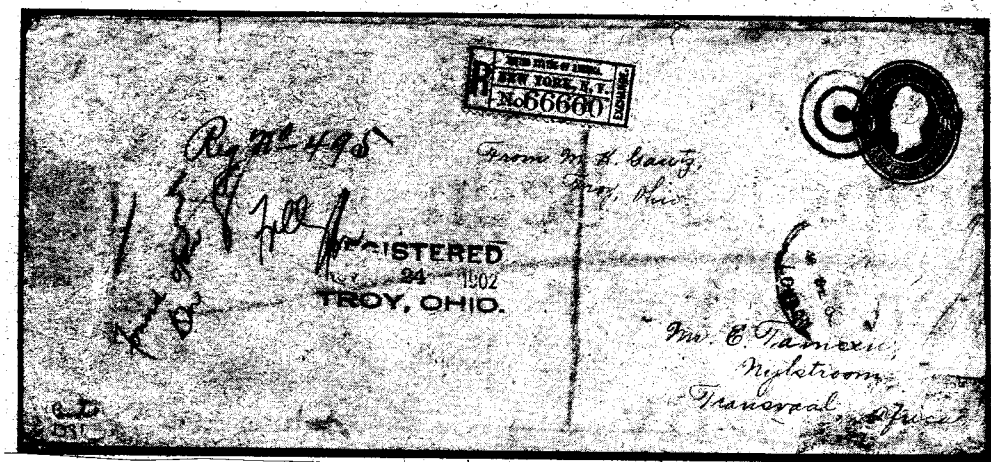
**Figure 1.** Cape post card showing boxed "TOO LATE" marking.



**Figure 2.** A much travelled cover posted at Kalk Bay with boxed "TOO LATE" markings.



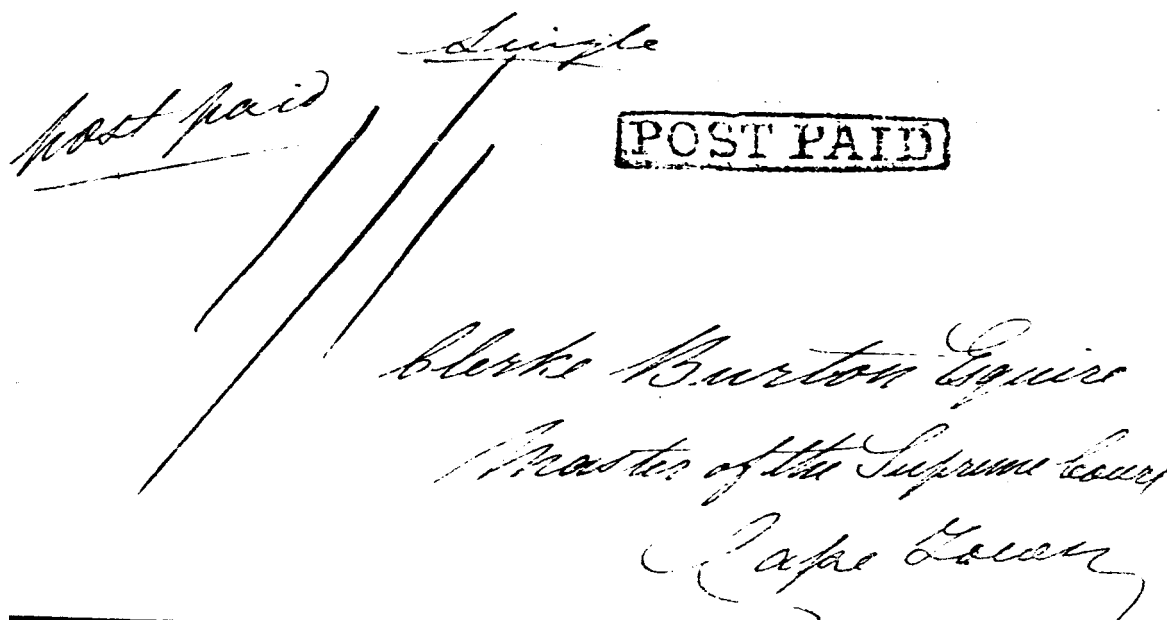
**Figure.** The contents of this used 90c purple stamped envelope, mailed in 1902 to Transvaal, Africa, might have been quite heavy. If so, the 90c could have paid 16 times the 5c Universal Postal Union letter rate (for a package weighing 8 ounces) and the 10c registry fee.



**POST PAID.** . Our final "Bit" is another item from the collection of the late Athol Murray. It is an undated letter wrapper, endorsed "single" and "post paid" rate 1s 1d. This rate was the charge to Cape Town from Bathurst, Somerset

East or Cradock. The illustrated item (ex. Maximus) is addressed to the "Master of the Supreme Court". It carries a fine strike of the boxed "POST PAID" handstamp. The paper is watermarked 1837.

Figure. Example of an undated letter wrapper showing a fine strike of the boxed "POST PAID" handstamp.



# 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. Please share yours by sending it to the Editor.

## Kimberley Postal Savings Bank Book from 1892

By Peter Thy

The Postal Savings Bank was an important function of the Cape Post Office. The Savings Bank was established in the Colony in 1888 and replaced a Government Savings Bank. In 1895, the annual deposits in the Cape Savings Bank had reached about £850,000. In 1907, the total annual deposits had doubled and now amounted to £1,500,000. Despite the rapidly increasing banking activities at the Post Office, postal history documents from the Savings Bank are an extremely rare find. Therefore, we are fortunate here to be able to show an example of a savings bank book (Fig. 1).

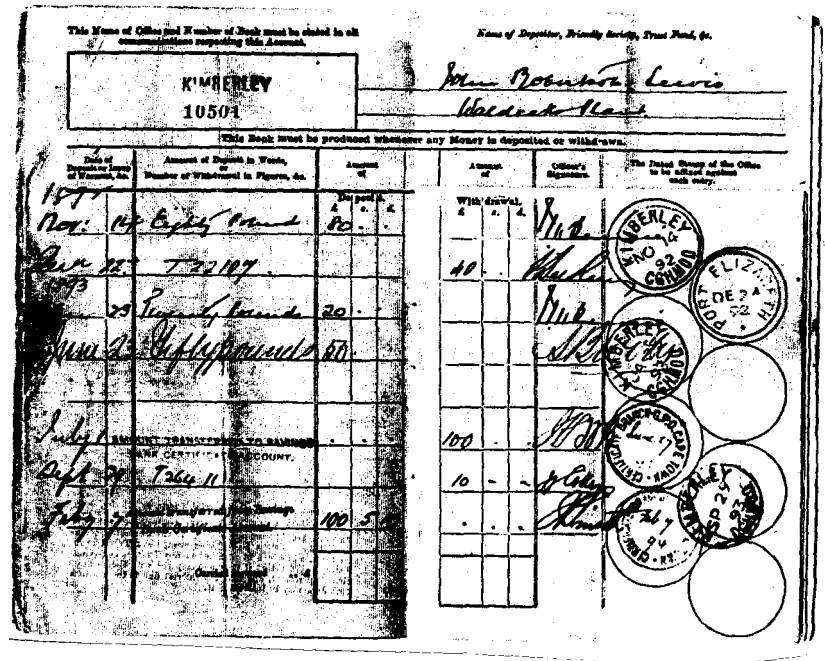
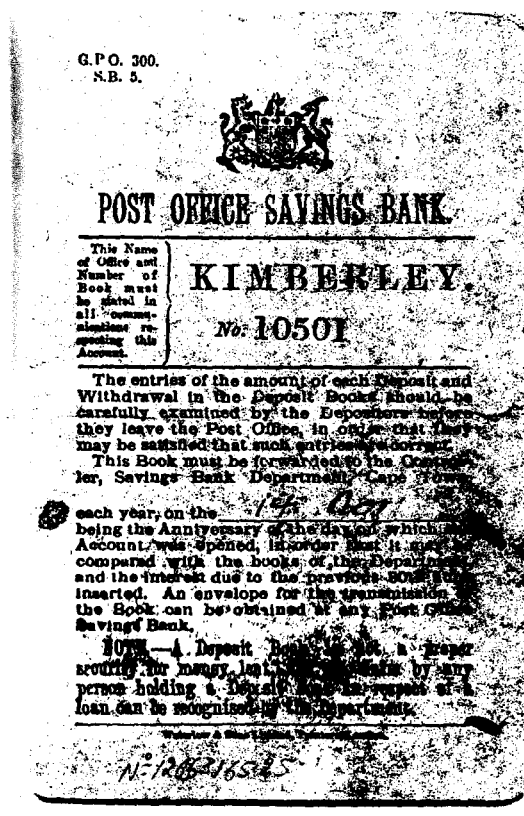
The illustrated book was issued in Kimberley in November 1892 to a John Robertson Lewis. His first deposit was £80 (Fig. 2). In July 1893, £100 were transferred to savings bank. The final withdrawal of £100 was during February of 1894.

Apparently, savings certificates earned interest, while this was not so in the case of the regular savings account. Another interesting observation is that savings books had to be mailed once a year to the General Post Office in Capetown for updating.

There was a total deposit of £250 5s 10p and a withdrawal of £250 on the book. The 5s 10p is interest earned between July 1893 and February 1894 on the savings certificates. The balance in February 1894 was never claimed. This is probably the reason why the book has survived since it is likely that empty books were reclaimed by the Post Office. The question is: "How much is the 5s 10p worth today and where does one go to claim the balance?"

Figure 1. Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank book issued in 1892 in Kimberley.

Figure 2. Savings account bank book transaction record between 1892 and 1894.



# 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](mailto:kaerophil@cs.com) or Paul at 5324 28th St. NW, Washington, DC 20015, e-mail: [magid@erols.com](mailto:magid@erols.com)  
b21W

## Two Interesting Crash Covers From The Imperial Airways "Hanno" Crash

By Kendall Sanford

On the 7th of October 1935, Captain J.T. Percy (Fig. 1) was flying the Imperial Airways "Hanno" - a Handley Page HR42 Hannibal Class, registration G-AAUD (Fig. 2), on the Great Britain-South Africa route. A lightning strike burst a tire between Masindi and Kampala. On landing at Kampala, the aircraft overran the runway, and ended up pitched onto its nose (Fig. 3). The propellers of both upper engines pierced the fuselage. The Captain was thrown out of the cockpit. Both pilots suffered concussions, but no passenger was injured.

The "Atalanta" flew up from Kisumu to carry the passengers and mail to points south of Nairobi. Wilson Airways carried the mail for Kisumu and Nairobi. The mail was not damaged and no special markings were applied. Two covers are known, as shown in Figure 4. One cover is addressed to Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, the other cover to Johannesburg, South Africa.

Figure 2. A Handley Page HR42 Hannibal class aircraft.



Figure 3. Overrun landing result at Kampala.

Figure 1. Captain J.T. Percy

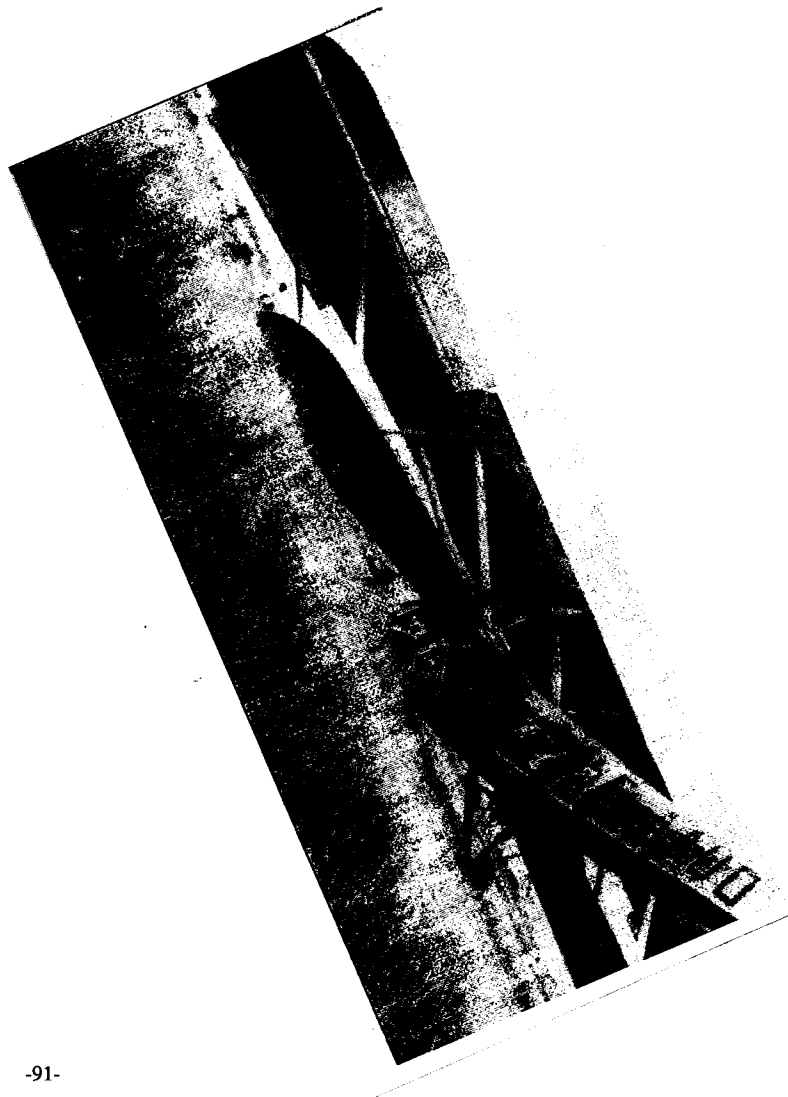
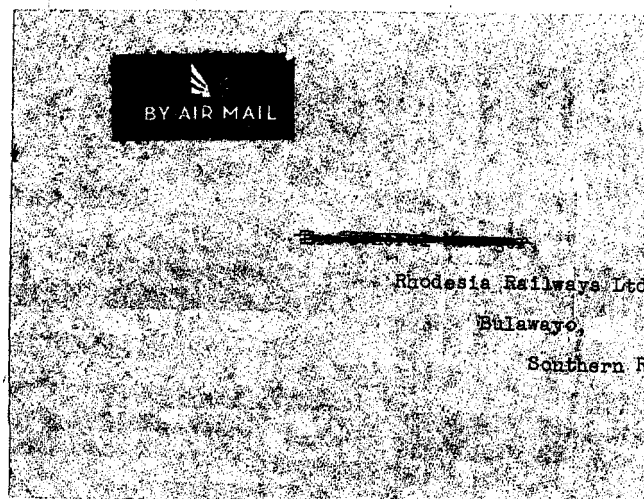
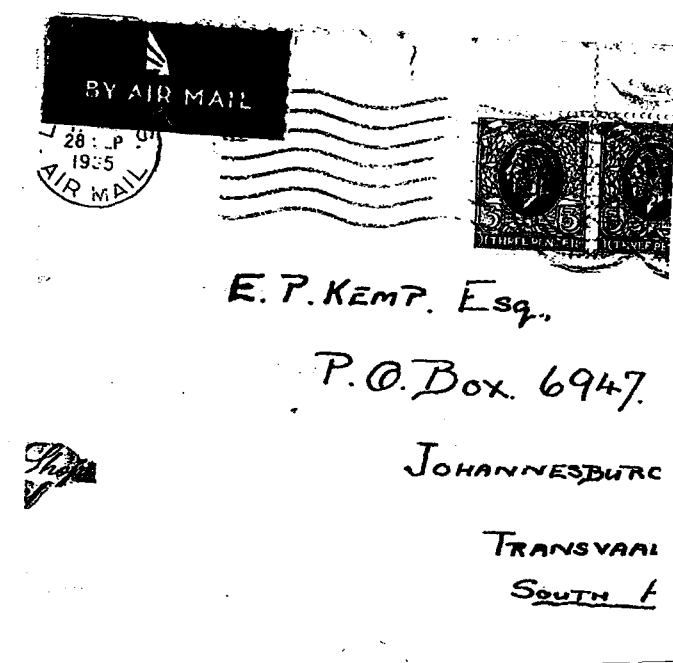




Figure 4. Two known covers from the Imperial Airways "Hanno" crash.



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# The Bechuanalands

Peter Thy/USA, Editor

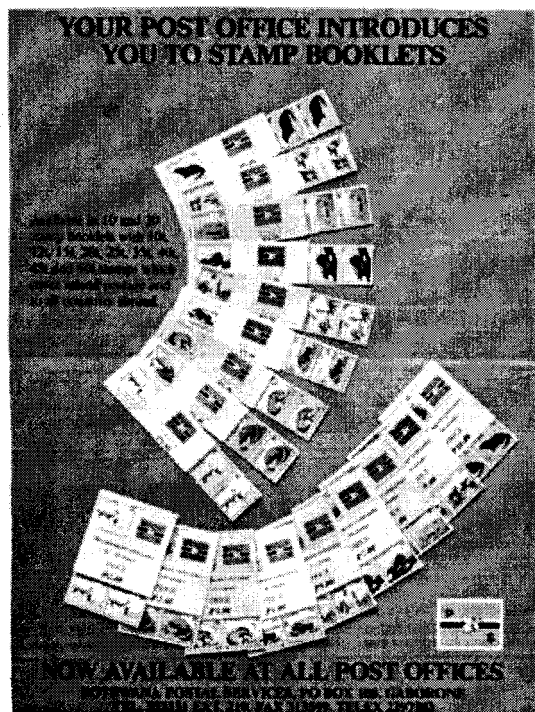
Your comments invited, as are installments for future columns as a guest author. Send to Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 or e-mail him at [thy@jade.ucdavis.edu](mailto:thy@jade.ucdavis.edu).

## Botswana Definitive Stamp Booklets

By Peter Thy

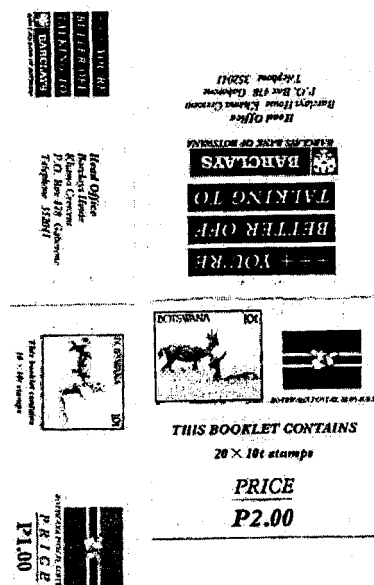
The Botswana Postal Services issued booklets made up from the definitive adhesives of 1987 and 1992 (Fig. 1). The first set of booklets was issued in December, 1989, a few years after the release of the 1987 definitive "animal" series (Fig. 2). The second set was issued in October 1993, shortly after the release of the 1992 definitive "lesser animal" series (Fig. 3).

**Figure 1.** Full page advertisement in the local press announcing the release of the second series booklets in 1993.

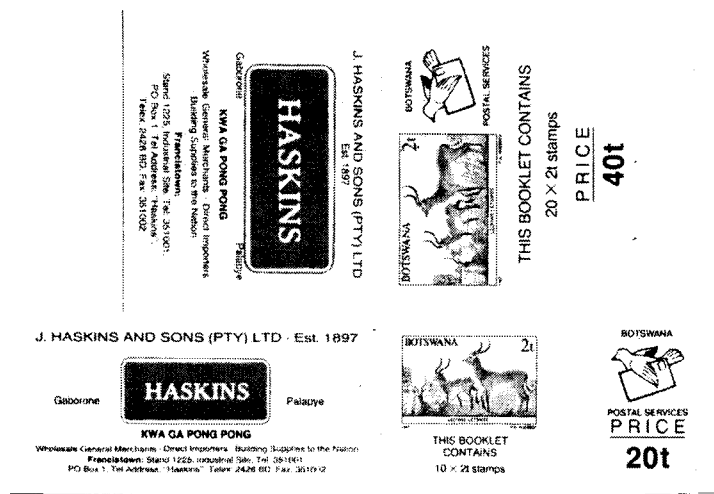


**Figure 2.** The covers for the 1989 booklet series printed by Twinlock.

Although slightly different, the two booklet series are similar in design and mode of production. The booklet covers were printed by Twinlock of South Africa on various pastel colored card stock, each color identifying the stamp denomination. The only exceptions were the 25t and 45t denominations of the 1993 booklets which appeared on the same colored card. The front of the cover includes an image of the stamp contained in the booklet, together with the stamp denomination, number of stamps, and the total price. The 1989 booklet covers were printed in black and red, while the 1993 covers were printed in black and green. It is not known how many covers were printed, nor is it known how many booklets were produced.



**Figure 3.** The cover for the 1993 booklet series printed by Twinlock.



The booklets were assembled by Post Office staff by folding the covers, inserting a column (10) or two columns (20) of stamps, and stapling through the selvage (Fig. 4). The definitives were printed from four plates (plate number A, B, C and D), but these cannot be identified since the vertical margins were removed as shown in Figure 4. Thus, there are five different possible stamp strips for the 10-stamp booklets, and four different possible stamp strips for the 20-stamp booklets. These may be identified from the marginal and gutter annotations.

The 1987 definitive series was used to produce 16 different booklets, half with 10 stamps and half with 20 stamps. The denominations used were 2t, 5t, 8t, 10t, 15t, 30t, and 40t. This resulted in booklet denominations between the 20t and P8 (first booklet series, SB1-SB16).

Figure 5. Red printing missing on the P2, 1989 booklet cover (ten 20t stamps).

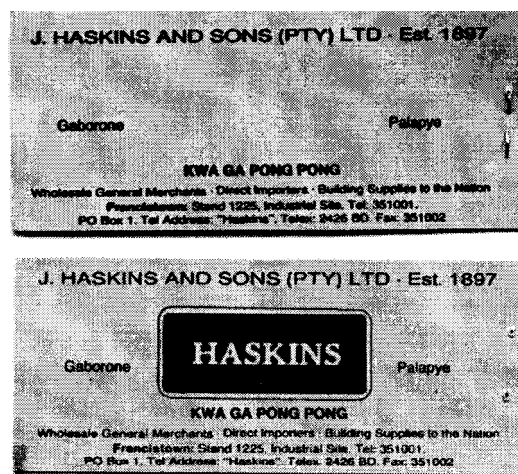
Figure 4. A full sheet of the 1992 definitive stamps illustrating the way the booklet strips were manually separated.



The 1992 definitive series was used to produce 18 different booklets, half with 10 stamps and half with 20 stamps. The denominations used were 10t, 12t, 15t, 20t, 25t, 35t, 40t, 45t, and 50t. This resulted in booklet denominations between P1 and P10 (second booklet series, SB17-SB34).

In addition to the basic booklets, several variants and an error also occur. For the 1989 issue, these include nine different variants and an error listed by *Stanley Gibbons*. Before discussing these, we will need to review the production of the booklets (based upon the first series for which the author has direct observations). The 1989 booklet series was only on sale in Gaborone at the Philatelic counter of the Mall Post Office. The assembling of the booklets, therefore, was assigned to the philatelic staff. The staff simply folded the cover, separated the stamps into one or two columns, and assembled the booklet by stapling at the left. The production and sale of the booklets naturally stopped when the cover stock was exhausted.

In 1990, three of the definitives were surcharged because supplies of the most used denominations were running low (10t on 1t, 20t on 6t, 50t on 12t). Again in 1992, for similar reasons, four more stamps were surcharged (8t on 12t, 10t on 12t, 25t on 6t, 40t on 3t). Five of these surcharged definitives were also used for the booklet production. The other two denominations (25t and 50t) were not used for the original booklets. The only reported error was produced by inserting the wrong stamp (50t on 12t in a 40t booklet cover) and has the correct total price corrected in pen on the cover according to *Stanley Gibbons*. There is only one regular printing error known to exist. This is shown in Figure 5 as missing red ink on the 1989 P2 booklet cover (not listed by *Stanley Gibbons*). or the 1992 definitive, four denominations were surcharged. The first of these was issued in 1994 (10t on 12t). The other



three (20t on 2t, 30t on 1t, 70t on 4t) were surcharged in late 1996. Only two booklets (10 and 20 stamps) were produced from the 1994 surcharged definitive (10t on 12t). No errors are recorded.

In addition to Gaborone, it is possible that the booklets were also on sale at other post offices, such as Serowe and Francistown; however, no information to that effect has been made available to indicate this as a possibility. There is little doubt that the majority of the 1989 booklets was mainly sold to the philatelic community and may not have, to any significant degree, reached the general public. This may have changed for the 1993 booklet series that was supported by advertisements in the local press as illustrated in Figure 1. The booklets with surcharged stamps are extremely rare. Despite living in Gaborone during the period the 1989 booklet was on sale, and despite having visited the Philatelic Counter often, I never succeeded in seeing any of the booklet variants pass over the counter.

It appears logical that the surcharged stamps were substituted when supply of the regular definitives started running out. It is not known if this use of the surcharged definitive was authorized by the Postal Service. In fact, it is not clear that such an authorization would have been required. The illustration on the cover containing the surcharged stamps, differs from the actual stamps despite the fact that the denomination and the total price are correct. The point is that it is very possible that at least some of these booklets were produced by special request of a customer. Considering the manner in which the booklets were produced, errors would be expected. In fact, it is surprising that so few exist. However, because of the possible lack of authorization for the use of the surcharged definitives, as well as the ease with which the booklets can be forged, it appears unwise to list these in a general stamp catalog such as *Stanley Gibbons*. The next installment will discuss the 1996-2000 experimental vending booklets. Some of these were produced from left-over stock of the 1993 booklet covers.

# 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. Send to Tim at 13955 West 30th, Golden, CO 80401, or e-mail him at [timbartshe@aol.com](mailto:timbartshe@aol.com)*

## Transvaal Postage Due Markings: Understanding the Rate Regulations - Part IV

By Tim Bartshe

*Editorial Note: This is the fourth and final installment drawn from selected pages of the author's exhibit explaining the postal rate regulations applicable to the fees assessed prior to the Union in 1910.*

Figure 1 illustrates the 5d 2'h oz letter rate to Natal with insufficient postage requiring an additional 2d. The cover was mailed from Johannesburg on 15 Dec 03 to Durban, Natal. There is no arrival mark.

The circle "T/I" mark was issued to Johannesburg sometime after August, 1902. This is the earliest recorded date of use. The circle "4D" mark is an older Republican stamp issued in the mid-1890's and was applied to indicate underpayment of 2d for 2'h oz letter plus penalty.

Figure 2 shows two covers illustrating underpayment of the 5d 1 oz letter rate to the United States (UPU rate). The top cover was cancelled Germiston, "25 Mar 07", on 3 x 1d KEVII stamps originally intended as convenience over-franking. It arrived at Overbrook on 22 April. Thus, transit time was 28 days.

The "T/20/CENTIME" octagon mark used on outgoing mail indicates a 2d deficiency for an overweight letter. The canceller itself was distributed late 1901. There is no indication of collection at arrival, possibly because the cover's weight limit.

The bottom cover was cancelled in Florida on 11 May 06. It was franked with a 2 1/2d KEVII stamp. Most likely, transit was through Johannesburg, arriving eventually in New York on 10 June, then through Philadelphia and on to Overbrook arriving on April 11. Total transit time was 30 days.

The "T/CENTIMES" octagon cancel was used on outgoing mail to Florida without deficiency and "T/25/CENTIMES"

added at Johannesburg. The tax of 25 Centimes indicates a 2 1/2d deficiency for an overweight letter. Upon arrival in New York, a due mark of 10 cents was applied for a deficiency of 5 cents (1d=2c) and a penalty of an additional 5 cents.

We now come to two examples of underpaid letters to external destinations. The top cover in Figure 3 required the 5d 1 oz letter rate to the United States (UPU rate). This letter was underpaid by 2 1/2d. It was cancelled "Florida/26 Mar 06" and franked with 2x1d and 1/2d KEVII stamps of the period. The letter arrived New York on 21 April, followed by 22 April at Philadelphia, finally at its destination of Overbrook on 23 April. The total transit time was 29 days.

A "T/xvu" circle was used on outgoing mail, indicating deficiency without amount. This canceller was distributed to most post offices between 1902-1906. Upon arrival in New York, a due mark of 10 cents was applied for a deficiency of 5 cents (1d=2c) and a penalty of an additional 5 cents, payment of which was made with as 10c due stamp.

The lower cover in Figure 3 illustrates 2d 1oz letter rate to England (Empire rate) which was underpaid by 1d. The cover was franked with a 1d KEVII stamp and cancelled in Potchefstroom on 9 August 1902. Arrival at Malvern was 31 August for a transit time of 13 days.

A "T/vml" circle mark was used on outgoing mail, indicating deficiency without an amount. This canceller was first distributed to offices per a Post Office circular dated 1 August 1902. It would appear this may be the earliest recorded usage of this mark. The cover also shows an England arrival due mark of "2D/LS/E." applied to indicate the deficiency and a penalty totaling 2d.

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\*Combined as a British Africa anthology with articles from 15 specialty groups celebrating PSGSA's 10th Anniversary and honoring THE Celebration British Africa Philately Convention at PACIFIC 97.

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Figure 1. Letter to Natal showing insufficient postage requiring an additional 2d.

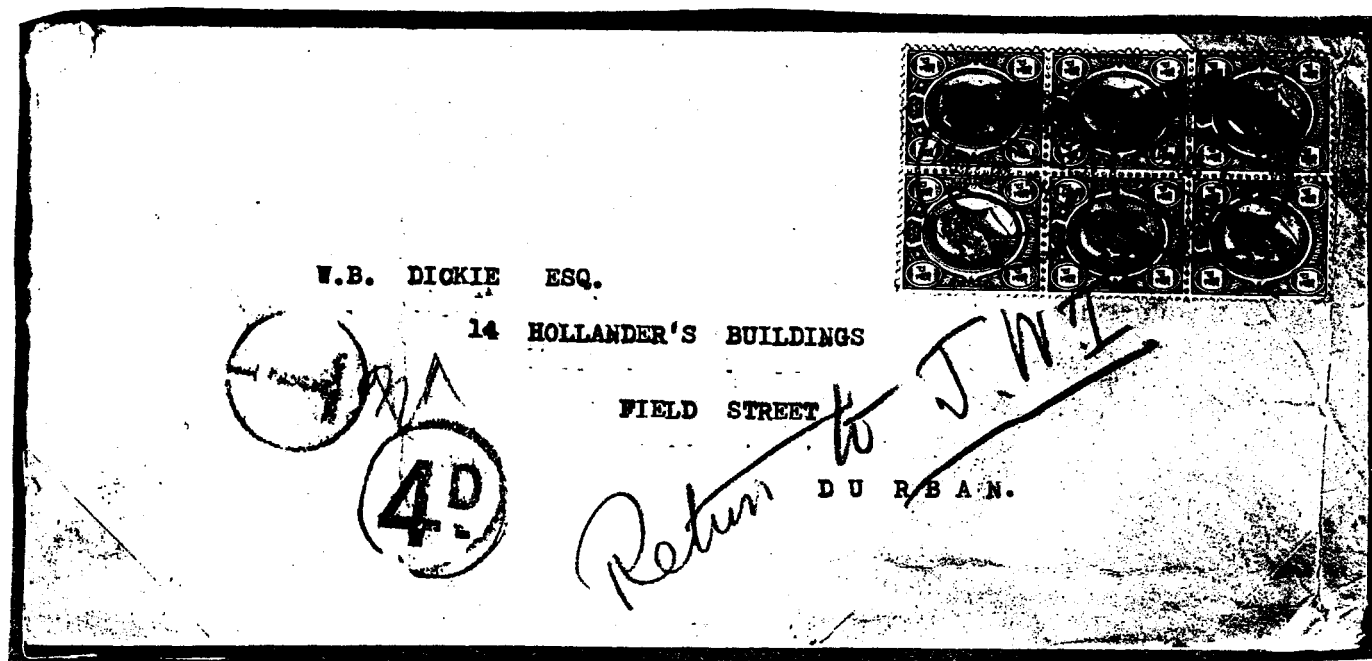


Figure 2. Examples of two underpaid covers to the United States as per UPU rates.

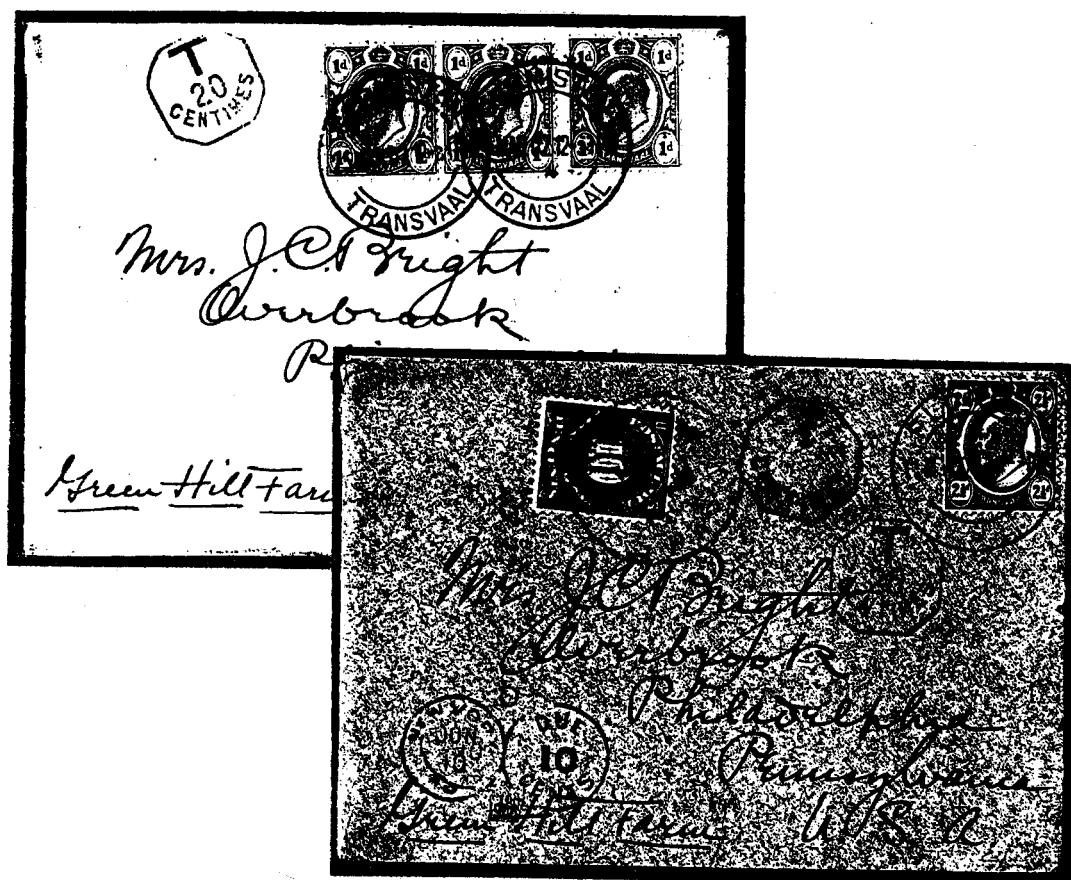
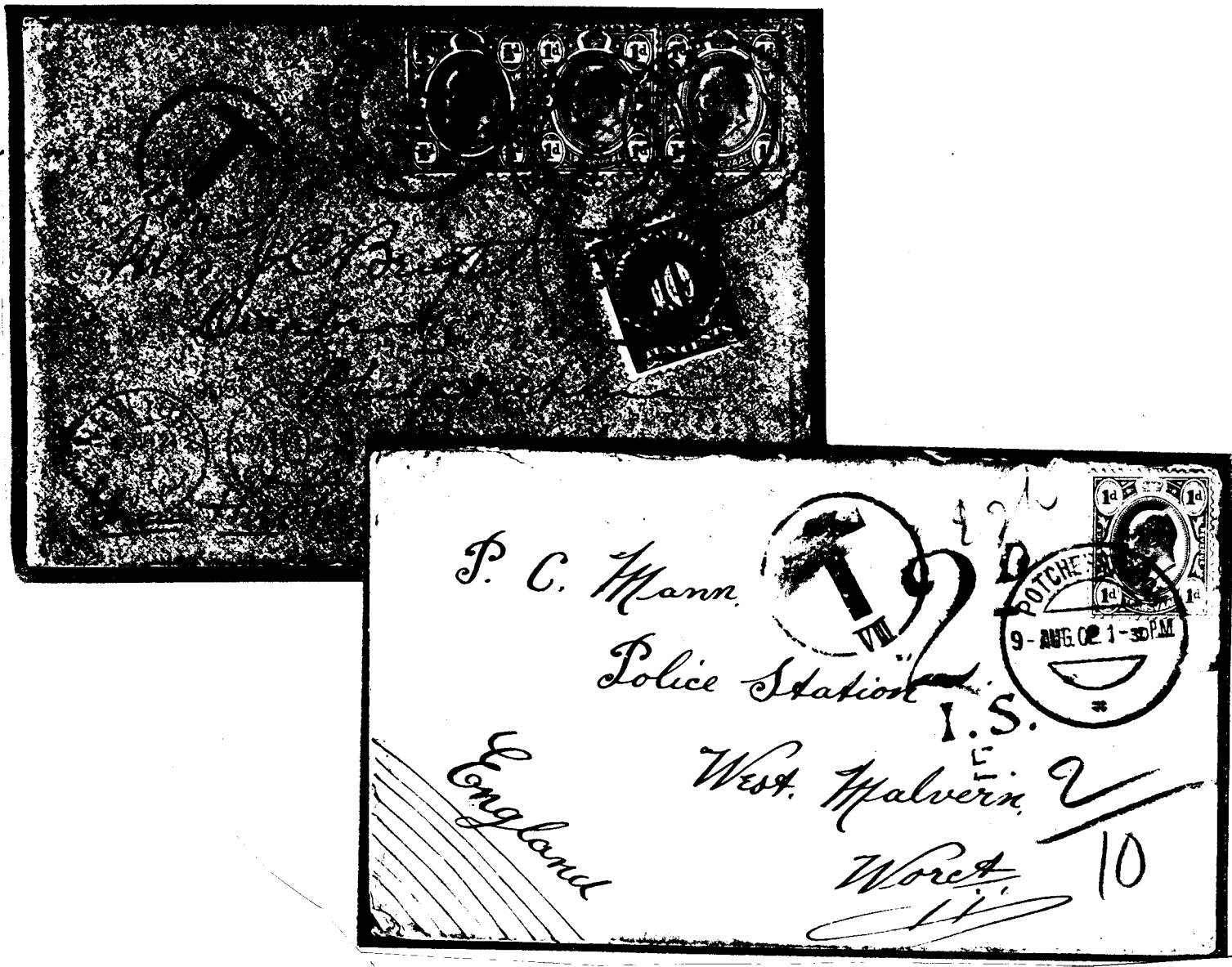


Figure 3. Two examples of underpaid covers to external destinations.



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**Illustration.** Natal page from Society's one-frame exhibit prepared for PACIFIC 97 as part of "The Celebration of British Africa Philately" Convention

## NATAL

### POST OFFICE AGENCY (POA) CANCELLATIONS



POA #40 on  
Queen Victoria  
1/2d definitive



POA #42 on  
Queen Victoria  
1d definitive



POA #73 on  
Queen Victoria  
21 /2d definitive



POA #119 on  
Edward VII  
1/2d postage  
and revenue



POA #64 on  
Edward VII  
1d postage  
and revenue

Unlike all other agency cancellations of Natal, the Post Office Agency (POA) cancellations do not contain the name of territory. In use from 1891 to 1910, when Natal was incorporated into the Union of South Africa, 122 numbers appeared in POA cancellations. As agencies were upgraded to post offices or closed, POA numbers were freed for use at other agencies. Some numbers were used by as many as five agencies. Most POA's were located in small country stores.

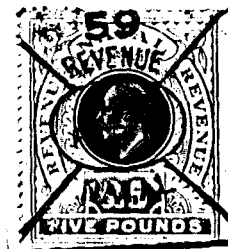
### REVENUES



Entertainments Duty



Witch doctor's license (!)



1906 Series



# 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](mailto:ieconsulting@earthlink.net)

## Forgeries of Handstruck Letter Stamps and Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope: Part IV

By Robert Taylor

*Editorial Note: Robert Taylor first wrote about the forgeries of the handstruck letter stamps and postmarks 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. He now has provided further information on Jurgens' forgeries. 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 Dr. Taylor points out the distinguishing characteristics between the genuine handstamps and postmarks and the forgeries. This is the fourth and last segment of Dr. Taylor's contribution to "Fakes... ". Dr. Lawrence, column editor, indicates that he has material for one more installment after this issue. Readers please help out!!*

In this installment, three forgeries will be discussed: (1) the "VOC" handstamp [VOC. 1], (2) the "oval medallion" handstamp [VOC. 2] and (3) the "ship letter" handstamp [VOC. 3].

Quoting Jurgens, regarding the VOC mark, he states: "When the short period that this stamp was used is taken into consideration it will readily be seen why they are so extremely rare. It was only brought into use at the Cape in 1792, and by 1795 it was thrown out of use owing to British occupation. Then from 1803, until the end of 1805, it was again brought into use by the Batavian Republic. From from all evidence it appears to have been used on rare occasions only since the majority of the letters found written during the rule of the Batavian Republic show no postal markings at all".

Jurgens then goes on to describe two distinct types of the VOC handstamp which he refers to as Figure 1 and Figure 1A.



Fig. 1. (Type I.)



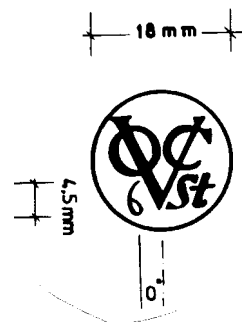
Fig. 1A. (Type I.)

In describing these he states: "In Figure 1, the circle measures 18 mm. In Figure 1A it measures 19 mm. The 18 mm circle shows a closed 'C' whilst the 19 mm shows an open 'C'. There are other small differences but these are sufficient to identify them. He goes on and refers to two sub-types: "Ib - the 'St.' of 'Stuivers' is in line with the 'V'. The 'S' is also larger and closer to the V. Ic - the 't' in 'St.' is lower than the 'S'. Note that the sub-types Ib and Ic are to be found in the 18 mm circle only.

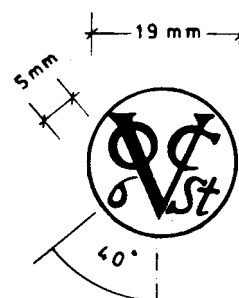
Goldblatt goes into much greater descriptive detail regarding the VOC mark as is illustrated in what he labels VOC 1, VOC 2 and VOC 3. He states: "The VOC handstamp consists of a circle with a diameter of 18 to 19 mm, containing the monogram of the Vereenigde (Nederlandsche Geootroyeerde)

Oos-Indische Compagnie - the United Netherlands Chartered East India Company. There is a figure 6 at the left of the base of the V, and the letters 'St' (with and without a stop) to its right, indicating the amount of six Stuivers."

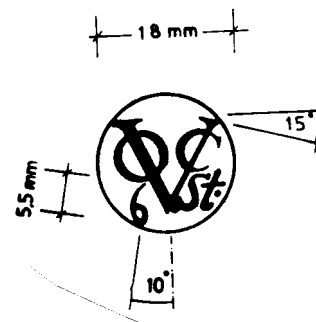
VOC 1 - Diameter of circle 18 mm. The figure "6" is 4.5 mm from the base to apex and the angle of inclination is virtually nil (i.e., vertical).



VOC 2 - Diameter of circle 19 mm - this in itself is unique. The figure "6" is 5 mm from base to apex and has an angle of inclination of approximately 40 degrees.



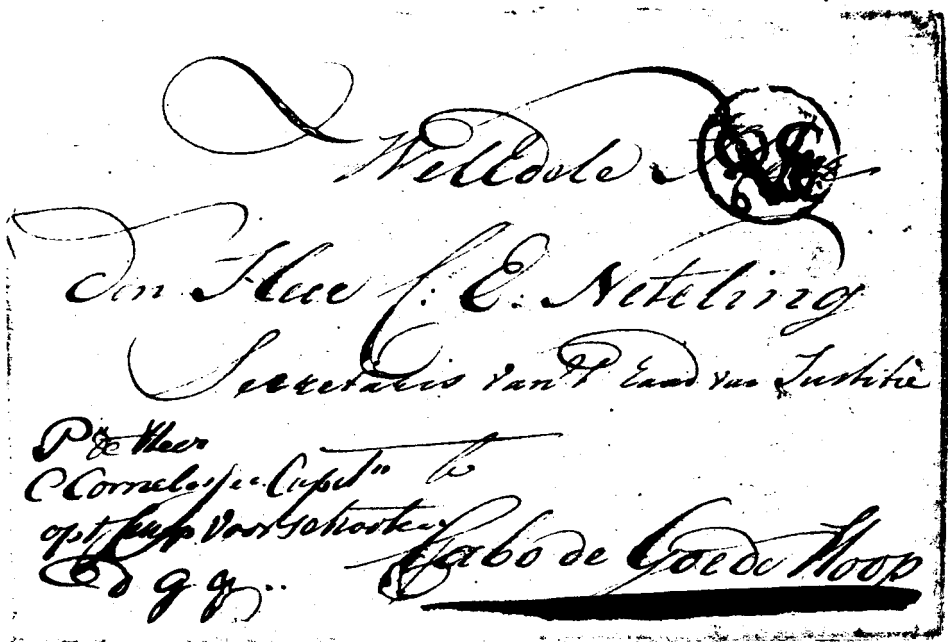
VOC 3 - Diameter of circle 18 mm. The figure "6" is 5.5 mm from from base to apex and has an angle of inclination of approximately 10 degrees. The base of the figure virtually touches the circle of the strike. Further, the righthand serif to the letter V is inclined at approximately 15 degrees to the horizon.



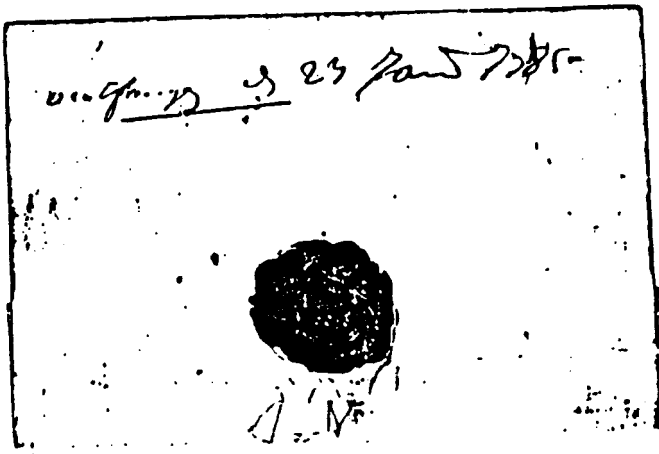
**Illustration 1.** A VOC forgery. Stamp is good reproduction of Goldblatt Type 3. Jurgen's illustrations of the VOC stamp probably are three illustrations of Goldblatt Type 3 and one of Type 2. The letter shown below was posted 6 to 7 years before the VOC stamp was placed in use.

## "VOC" Handstamp Forgery

Cover is genuine but VOC handstamp Type 3 is forged.



Forgery



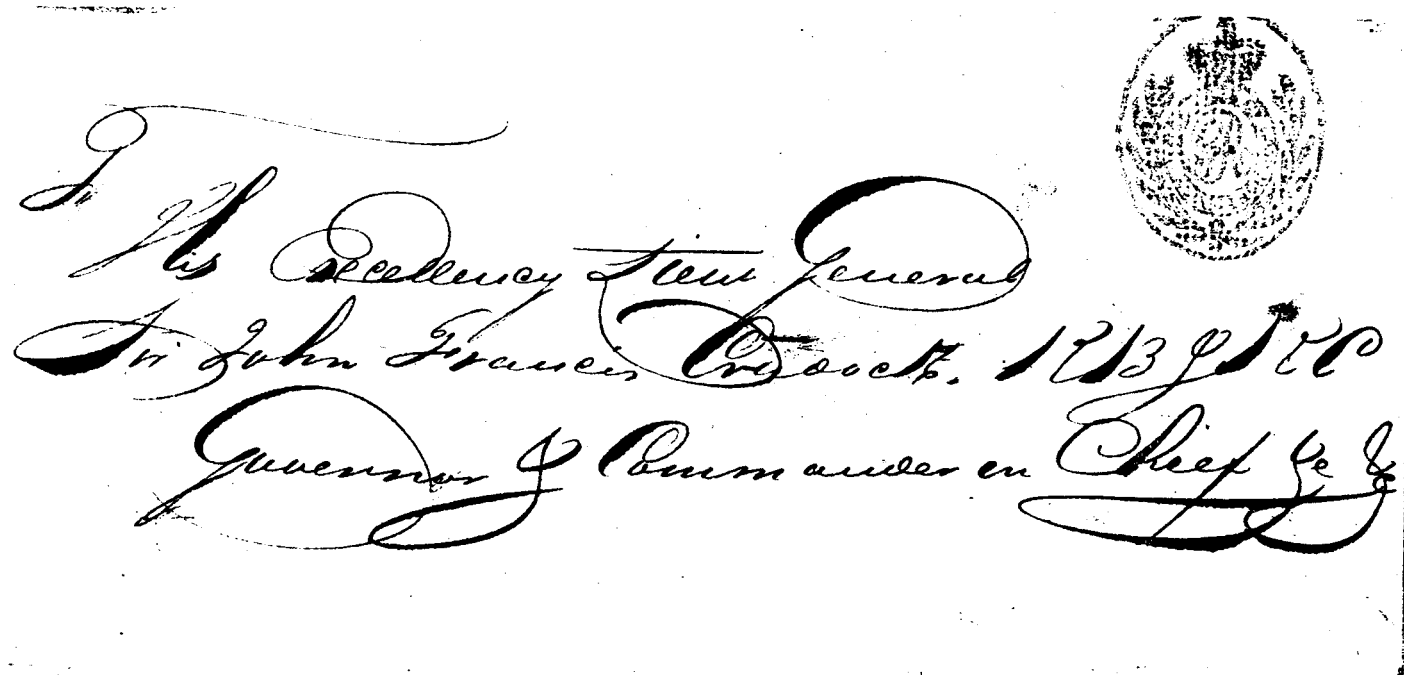
Reverse

Use of VOC handstamp to the Cape unknown prior to 1792. Arrival marking 23 Jan 1785 on reverse..

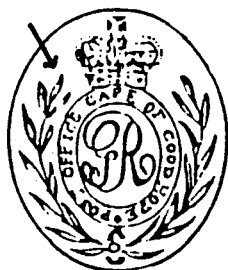
**Illustration 2.** An example of a forgery of the Oval Medallion hand stamp. The stamp Jurgens had made to illustrate his book is far better than most of his dies. The most conspicuous error is middle leaf of the top cluster on the left.

## Second British Occupation

A forged handstamp on a genuine wrapper.



The middle leaf of the top left cluster does not extend above t



Genuine



forgery

**Illustration 3.** Example of a Ship Letter forgery - this is a very crude reproduction but was used for years to illustrate the ship letter stamp in various publications. The forgery on this cover is an exact replica of the illustration taken from Jurgens' book.

Ship Letter Stamp

Forgery

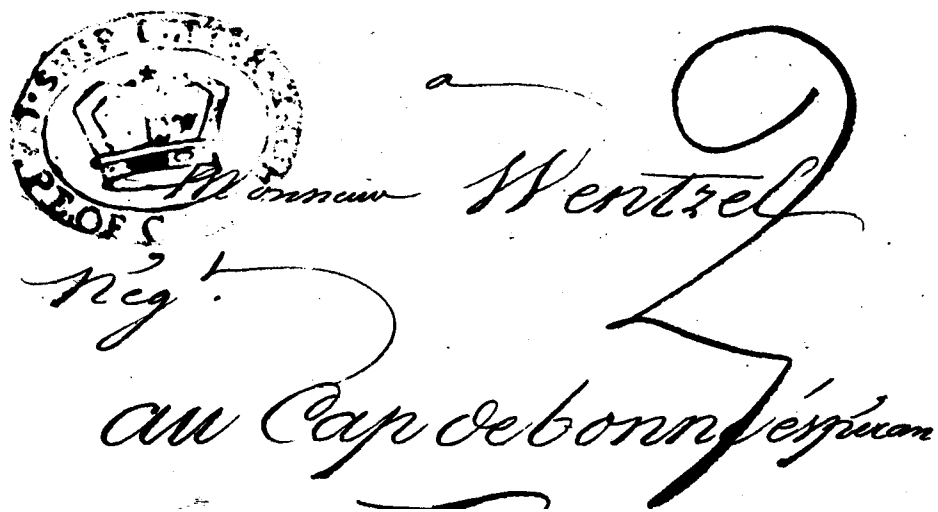
A crude imitation of genuine stamp. Irregular letters and border, badly drawn crown and intense black ink characteristic of forgery.



Genuine



Forgery



Genuine cover rated 2sk. double sheet rate at Cape Town.

# Modern Times

Will Ross/USA, Editor

*Comments, updates and installments as a guest author for future issues are encouraged.  
Drive, Calabasas, CA 91302 or e-mail him at rosskw@earthlinknet.*

*Contact Will at 4120 Schuylkill*

## Some Interesting Internet Notes From 1996 & Other Matters

By Bill Brooks

*Editorial Note:* While "digging through" journal archive files here on the home front, I ran across the following information in the form of an e-mail release. Hope you enjoy it.

**OLD STAMP STOCKS** - Extract from Post Office *SETEMPE* Bulletin, October 1996.

One of the debates currently taking place in South African philately surrounds the question of what should be done with old stamp stocks. At the heart of this issue is the fear entertained by some philatelists that were this material to find its way onto the market, the value of those stamps already in philatelic collections would be negatively affected. From Philatelic Services' point of view this issue is a complex one which warrants a detailed answer.

### THE CURRENT STAMP MARKET

Firstly, we have to understand that Philatelic Services' mission is to encourage all aspects of stamp collecting in this country. Furthermore, Philatelic Services is a business unit within the greater South African Post Office and we are duty-bound to take a business-like approach in our decisions. Thus, while there may be a temptation to make short-term decisions for the sake of boosting current budget figures, these have to be balanced by considerations of just how sustainable these decisions are in the medium run, the benefit of whose work will not become evident on our budgets for a good 10 to 20 years hence. Secondly, we have to consider that 80% of the current market for South African stamps is within the borders of our country. Our agents and most dealers are in general agreement that the South African stamp and FDC markets are grossly overstocked. It is virtually impossible to sell most FDCs above 20% of face value and some of the pre-1993 stamp issues are being offered overseas at 60-80% of face value.

Current South African Post Office policy is counter-productive to the investment value of modern South African issues and therefore the business interest of Philatelic Services. In this last respect it must be obvious that the future of Philatelic Service sales to collectors must be upon the continued health and well-being of South African philately.

Unsubstantiated rumors over stated claims must be seen contrary to the common interest of all South African philatelists, not only for those who collect modern South African issues.

### THE POSITION OF CURRENT STOCK

While it is true that Philatelic Services is currently the

customer of some extensive stamp holdings, this stock is not homogeneous and in need of detailed analysis.

### THE POSTMASTER'S GENERAL STOCK

This is stock which was being held by Philatelic Services in trust on behalf of the Post Master General (PMG) and, more recently, the Post Office Board. It was used to promote the hobby by the PMG and such material was used for presentation purposes in expectation of South Africa rejoining the UPU. In mid-1995, under instruction from the Post Office Management Board, these were processed and despatched to UPU member states and for distribution to other UPU signatories. Its exact size is not certain, but appears to comprise some 600 sets of each issue and a smaller stock of FDCs, postal stationery, maximum cards and booklets. Over the years this stock has been severely depleted. The stock of definitives was not exhausted and appears to have excluded most reprintings, particularly where the design was redrawn. This material is currently under reevaluation by the Post Office's auditors.

The PMG's safe also included a stock of South West African material, but this was handed over to the Namibian Post Office at the beginning of 1996 as part of our rationalization process during the move to Silverton. The fate of stocks in the PMG's safe has yet to be confirmed by the Post Office's Management Board, but Philatelic Services has already made a decision, in principle, to have it destroyed. The only exception may lie in the stock of postal stationery which, subject to Board approval, could still be made available to collectors in bulk lots.

One component of the "Silverton" stock not included in this valuation is the "remaindered" Post Office stock of the 5th Definitive Issue depicting succulent plants. This included some 700,000 sheets of the 35c value alone which, after some hope that this material could be recycled in booklet forms, all but 100,000 of these sheets were destroyed. The stock does not cover the complete range of issued values and there is little hope of ever marketing it as full sets. The "Silverton" stock also includes some 386,000 sheets of the 45c Presidential Inauguration issue of 1994 featuring the portrait of President Nelson Mandela. Plans have been made to market this in the USA as part of a promotion in aid of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, but this is likely to use only a small portion of the total and the balance will probably also be destroyed.

At this time, plans are being made for the disposal of the Silverton material. A quantity will be set aside for use in philatelic "passports" at overseas exhibitions. Another lot will be made available for youth promotions in packet form.

## TBVC POST OFFICES

Following the political inclusion of the TBVC into the Republic after the elections, stocks of TBVC stamps, revenue stamps, and postal orders have been gradually withdrawn from post offices this returned material is stored at the Post Office Distribution Branch at Silverton to whom its control now falls.

These stocks appear mostly from 1991, 1992, 1993 and in isolated instances, from the late 1970s and 1980s. Complete commemoratives sets have been recorded by the auditors to date. The size of indeterminate face value combined volume is much less than that of the "Silverton" stocks already handed over to Philatelic Services. A large proportion originated from post offices and as a result, was in a poor condition not suitable for the philatelic purposes. Part of this volume also included outdated postal stationery.

By common agreement, stamps stocks of poor quality have already been destroyed. This includes tropicalized material, part sets and anything which, at first glance does not pass philatelic conditions. Similarly, where a stock of stamps exceeded 100,000, the excess has also been destroyed. Surviving material will, at some date, be transferred to the stock at Philatelic Services and will be used for promotion of youth projects as described.

As matters stand, it is unlikely that TBVC stamps will be demonetized as this will require an Act of Parliament which is a complex and costly procedure. Instead, the South African Post Office will simply not recognize them as being valid as prepayment of postage at a date to be announced.

\* \* \*

## Recent Botswana Issues

New commemorative stamps issued by Botswana Post within the last 1-2 years includes some of the most flashy Botswana stamps ever issued. This change in stamp-issuing policy is a result of a New Zealand postal consultant. Most of the following issues have been graphically designed in New Zealand. The only exception appears to be the Literacy issue that was locally designed. This change in policy has met with strong opposition from the local Botswana Philatelic Society. The latest news is that the consultant's contract has been terminated.

1999: December 1, Miss Universe, values - 35t, P1, P2, P2.50, P15

2000: April 5, Scenic Rivers, values - 35t, P1, P2, P2.50; July 19, Moths (reprinted January 29, 200, virtually identical to the first issue), August 23, Literacy (with non-denominated labels in the sheet layout), values - 35t, 70t, P2, P2.50; September 29, Chiefs & Presidents, values - 35t, 70t, P1, P2, P2.50; November 3, Flying Mission (first se-tenant issued with non-denominated label in the sheet layout, values - 35t, P1.75, P2, P2.50; December 6, Okavango Wetlands (the minisheet also issued with Hong Kong Exhibition logo dated February 1), values - 35t, P1, P1.75, P2, P2.50, minisheet.

2001: February 1, Diamonds, values - 35t, P1.75, P2, P2.50; May 12, Kgalgadi Park (similar designs issued by South Africa), values - 35t, P1, P2, P2.50, minisheet; July 30, Botswana Baskets, values - 35t, P1, P2, P2.50; September 28,

Scenic Skies, values - 50t, P1, P2, P10; expected December 12, Chobe Wetlands.

The address to the Philatelic bureau is Botswana Post, P.O. Box 100, Gaborone, Botswana. The philatelic manager is Mrs. Margaret Ruda who may be reached on [philman@botsnet.bw](mailto:philman@botsnet.bw), or phone at +267-353131, or fax at +267-312253

According to the March 31, 2000 issue of *Linn's*, during 2000, South Africa commemorated the launch of its first national lottery on March 2nd of that year which was the first day of the

lottery.

South Africa issued this stamp to promote its lottery. This picture is from a new-issue announcement; the actual stamp may be different. (*Linn's*, 3/13/2000).



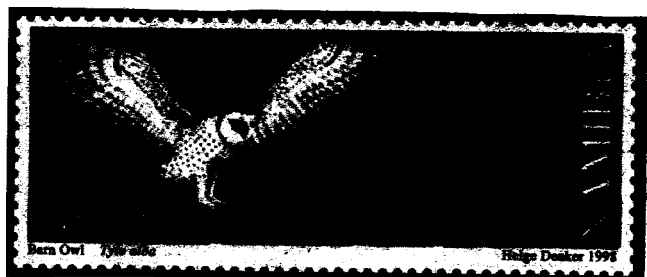
The stamp is nondenominated with the words "standard postage" in place of the value. The stamp pays the domestic letter rate. The design shows the lottery's logo featuring a stylized person. A "TM" for trademark appears below the figure's foot on the stamp.

In addition to selling the stamps, post offices across South Africa are selling the lottery tickets. According to the press release announcing the National Lottery postage stamp, it is expected that about half of South Africa's adult population will buy a lottery ticket during the first year, and that the lottery will raise approximately 13 billion rand (U.S. \$2 billion) within seven years to distribute to worthy causes.

The address of the South African bureau is Philatelic Services, Private Bag X505, Pretoria 0001, Republic of South Africa. \* \* \*

In 1998, Namibia issued a stamp featuring the Barn Owl with a denomination of \$1.90 (see below). This stamp won first place in the most beautiful stamp category for the Africa and Middle East zone in a contest organized by the French philatelic magazine *Timbroloisirs*.

The address of the Namibian bureau is Philatelic Services Namibia Post Ltd., Private Bag 13336, Windhoek, Namibia, Southern Africa.



# 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 2K1, or e-mail him at [a.hanks@aci.on.ca](mailto:a.hanks@aci.on.ca).

Send yours to Alan

## Postal Stationery - British South Africa Company Part V: "SMALL ARMS" Cards

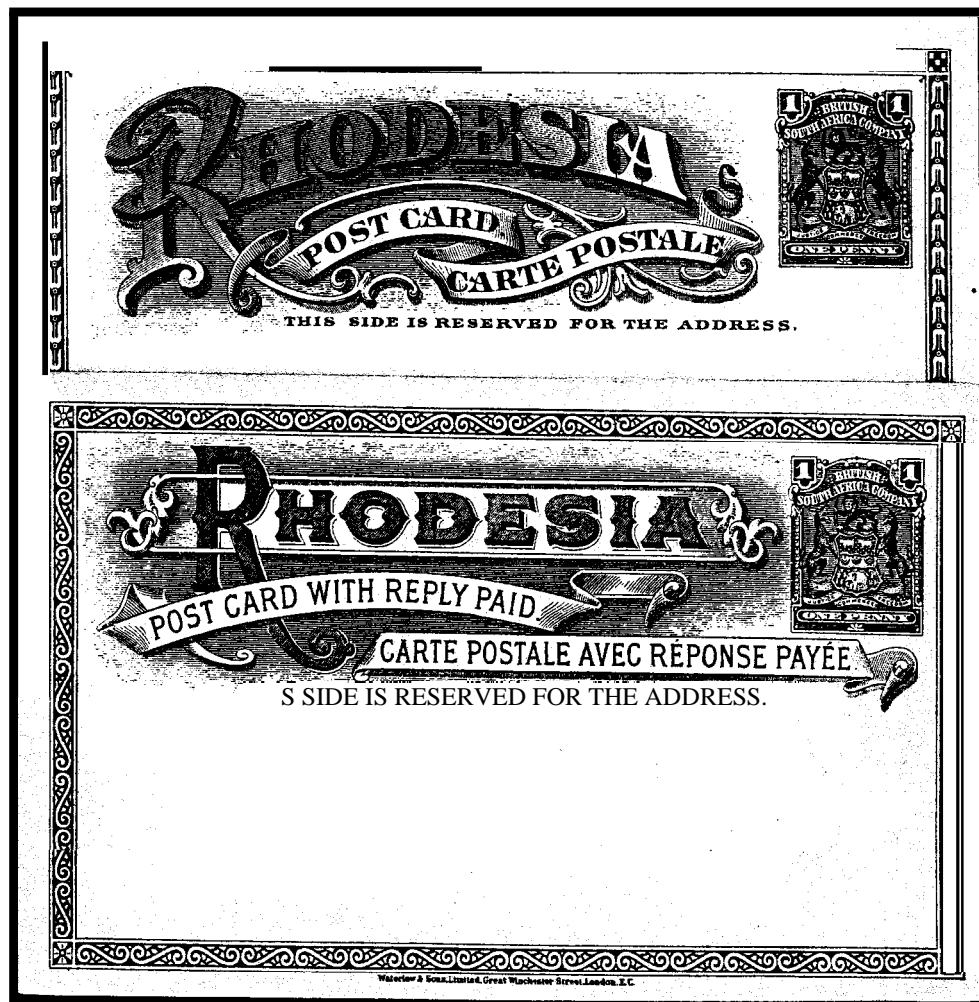
By Alan Hanks

Stationery cards with the word "RHODESIA" in an ornate design were issued in 1899 with the indicium similar to the 1898 "Small Arms" stamp issue. They were printed by Waterlow & Sons in 1d value (postcard) and 1d + 1d value (reply paid card) on 140 x 90 mm size card and both printed in red. The Higgins and Gage (H & G) numbers are 11 and 12 respectively and are shown in Figure 1. One oddity is that the Waterlow Company address is given as Great Winchester Street, whereas later products give the address as "London Wall". The 1d cards are quite common, particularly used from Salisbury and Bulawayo, as well as Livingstone and Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia. Cards from smaller offices are sought after. The reply paid cards appear to be uncommon used.

The Victoria Falls are one of the "Wonders of the World" and since the "Cape to Cairo" railway - one of Cecil Rhodes dreams - was rapidly approaching the Zambesi, it made perfect sense to put the proposed bridge over the river near the Falls so that passengers in transit would have a good view of a natural wonder. The bridge was to be opened by members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, headed by Professor G.H. Darwin, the date chosen being September 12, 1905. This particular date was a public holiday to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneer Column and raising of the Union Flag at Fort Salisbury.

Special cancels for the occasion were to be used. Possibly,

Figure 1. Unused examples of the 1899 postcard and reply paid card.





sometime in 1905, a series of twelve viewcards were made using photographs of the Falls and Zambesi River, printed on a new version of the 1d stationery card (H & G 11a). This was from a new die with differences in the shading around the word "RHODESIA" and printed in a slightly brighter red than the previous cards.

These cards were listed by Cliff Wheatley in his article in Rhodesian Study Circle's *Journal* for June 1983 and also by Chris Cordes of Marshalltown, South Africa in an essay he prepared on the BSAC Victoria Falls stamp issue. They are listed below with figure numbers for those illustrated. Thanks to Jan Diesveld for photocopies and Eric Burnett for material for this article.

Views 1 and 2 do not show the bridge, so they must have been taken before 1904. Many of the cards were used in Northern Rhodesia and may have only been on sale at the Falls.

The 12th was a Sunday, so the post office was only open for a short time. As a result, mail from that date is somewhat elusive. Also, I do not recollect any report of the view cards with the special cancel applied, but no doubt they exist.

These view cards posed a problem for correspondents, as there were rules against writing on the picture side and the indicium side being reserved for the address only. However, as may be seen from the figures, full use was made of the available space in many instances. The half pictures of course were much easier to deal with.

The "Reply Paid" card is known with an italic "Specimen" overprint on the indicium - possible Samuel type R3. It is also likely that the 1d card exists thus. The numbers printed of these issues are unknown, or at least have never been recorded. The Figures 2 through 9 are 75% reductions of the originals.

[To be continued]

**Table.** List of 12 view cards by photographer.

View	Photographer	Figure No.
1. Profile Point from South Bank	F.W. Sykes	3
2. Gorge below Falls, showing spray at exit	F.W. Sykes	2
3. In flood, showing spray mist, North Bank	F.W. Sykes	4
4. View from the North Bank	F.W. Sykes	-
5. The Zambesi above the Falls	F.W. Sykes	5
6. Main Fall from Cataract Island	F.W. Sykes	-
7. Low water from bottom of gully on North Bank	F.W. Sykes	7
8. Western or Devil's Cataract	R.T. Coryndon	-
9. 1 mile wide, 400 feet deep	F. W. Sykes	-
10. Eastern end	C.B. Fox	8
11. Rhodesia Railways Train - de luxe on the way to the Falls	?	9
12. The highest bridge in the World	?	6

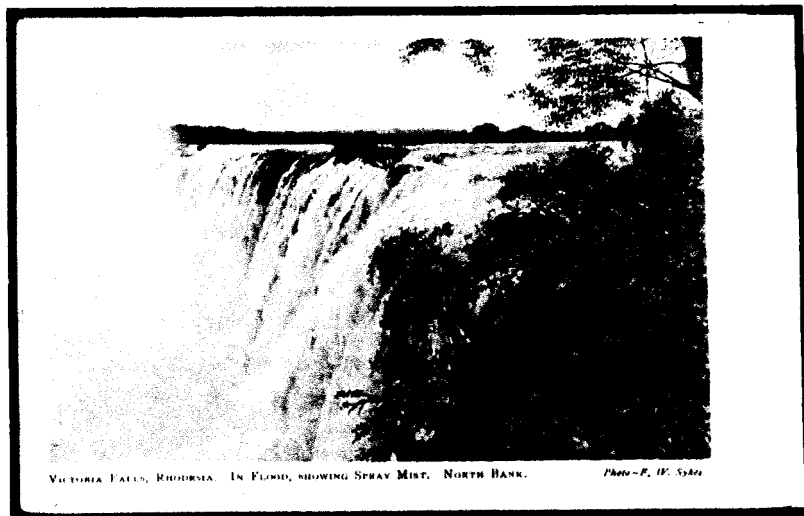
**Figure 2.** Gorge below Falls, showing spray at exit (photographer F.W. Sykes).



**Figure 3.** Profile Point from South Bank (photographer - F. W. Sykes).



**Figure 4.** In flood, showing spray mist, North Bank (photographer - F.W. Sykes).



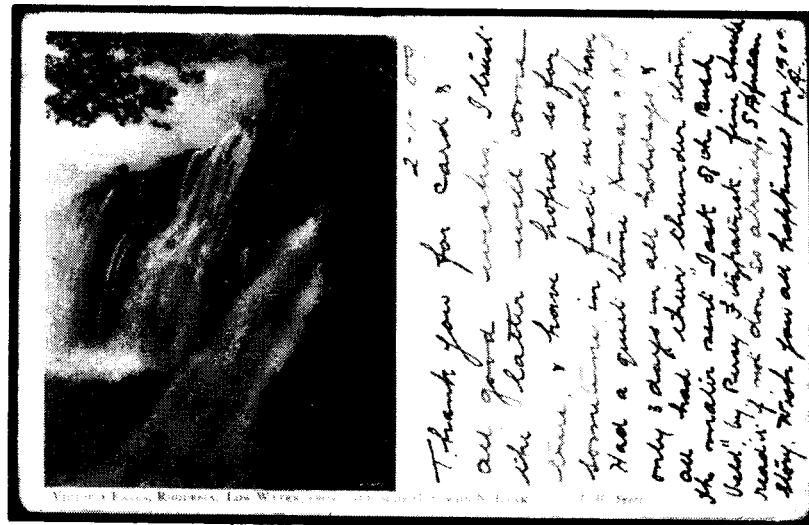
**Figure 6.** The highest bridge in the World  
- (photographer unknown).



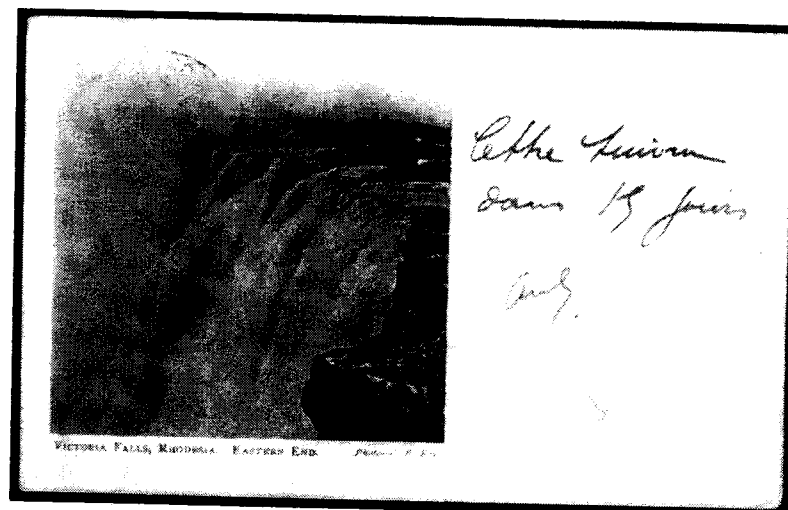
**Figure 5.** The Zambesi above the Falls (photographer - F.W. Sykes).



**Figure 7.** Low water from bottom of gully on North Bank (photographer - F.W. Sykes).



**Figure 8.** Eastern end (photographer - C.B. Fox).



**Figure 9.** Rhodesia Railways Train - de luxe on the way to the Falls (photographer unknown).



# South African Civil Censorship in World War II

Chris Miller/UK, Hon. Secy. 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@aol.com](mailto:cpbmiller@aol.com)*

## The Single Line "Passed by Censor" Handstamp

By Chris Miller

Another interesting item has been shown to me and I wonder if any reader can provide an answer or even an alternative suggestion? The front of the cover we are concerned with is illustrated below; however, the query concerns the censor mark struck in blue, on the reverse which is also shown.

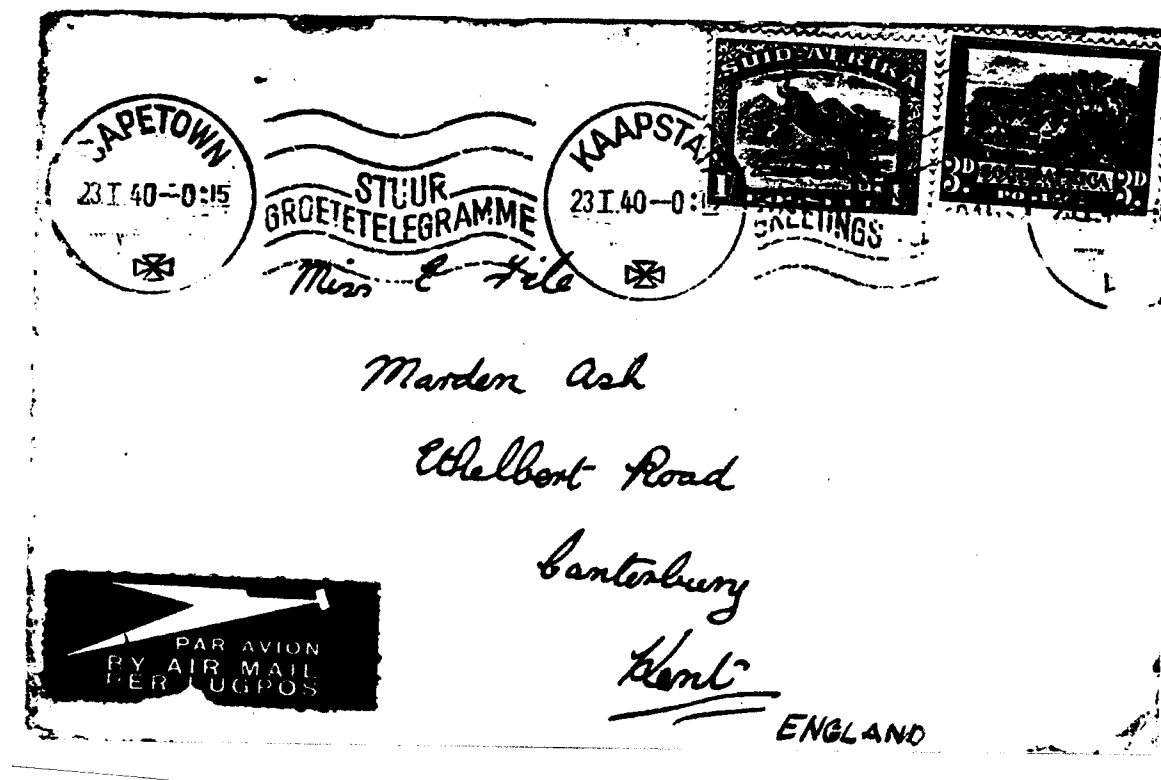
Covers from the route indicated on the cover are numerous. However, the mark has not been reported before in a South African context. It is a well-known naval mark. The cover would have travelled the Imperial Airways route along the

Mediterranean and arrived in Britain at Poole. It is likely, in view of wartime conditions, that the seaplane base at Poole was also used by the services.

Because of the staging posts for air mail at the time, the mark could have been applied anywhere en route; however, Durban or Poole would be the most likely. If you can help, please let me know either through the e-mail or postal address above.

**Illustration.** Example of cover with the single line "PASSED BY CENSOR" handstamp on reverse.

P EB BY { r1861%.



# South West Africa/Namibia

Hans Ulrich Bantz/South Africa, Editor

Reader comments, updates and installments for future columns are invited by contacting the Editor at P.O. Box 6913, Westgate 1724, South Africa or by e-mail at [ulib@mweb.co.za](mailto:ulib@mweb.co.za)

## The "Occupational Period" : South West Africa Under South African Military Rule

By Hans Ulrich Bantz

*Summary: After the surrender of the German "Schutztruppe" on July 9, 1915, the South African authorities, now in charge, had to make new postal arrangements. This installment deals with the substitution of the German postal system and its consequences on the postal history of the area.*

### 1. Introduction

The German administration came to a final end on July 9, 1915, when the armistice between the invading South African forces and the German Schutztruppe was signed at Khorab, situated 500km from Swakopmund at the Swakopmund-Tsumeb railway line. From this date the South African army's postal arrangements, discussed in *Bantz (1997)*, were replaced by a civilian postal system, governed by martial law until January 1, 1921, when South West Africa (SWA) was mandated to South Africa by the League of Nations.

We will first take a brief look at the political and administrative events after 1915 and will then discuss the naming of the postal history periods. They are ruled by the arrangements brought in by the Post Master General of the Union of South Africa and do not coincide with the political episodes.

### 2. Political

*1915, October 28:* South Africa proclaims SWA a "Protectorate". E.H.L. Georges becomes the first "Administrator".

*1918, November 11:* World War I ends in Europe.

*1919, January 30:* The "mandate" system is adopted and the Allied Powers, Great Britain and South Africa, begin to establish their mandatory powers over SWA.

*1919, June 28:* Germany signs the "Treaty of Versailles". Among the various concessions and humiliations forced on Germany was that Germany had to renounce all of its rights over its former colonies, including SWA. The League of Nations considered the people and the territory of SWA unfit for self-government and assigned it as a "Class C Mandate". A "Class C Mandate" meant that SWA was to be administered under the laws of South Africa, but under the supervision of the League of Nations' Permanent Mandates Commission. This was a rather theoretical arrangement. The Commission had no real ways and powers to enforce its will on South Africa.

*1921, January 1:* The League finally transfers full mandatory powers by giving the Union of South Africa the right to govern the territory through a Governor-General. January 1, 1921 is the official political beginning of the South African rule under

the League of Nations' mandate. This mandate, given to South Africa, ended on January 17, 1946 when Britain declares that mandates, held by Commonwealth countries, are to be placed under the trusteeship of the newly created United Nations. South Africa disputed the replacement of the mandate by a trusteeship in times to come - but, this is a future story.

### 3. Postal

For us as philatelists, it is now important to note that some confusion arises from the fact that the postal arrangements did not coincide with the political events. Stamp catalogs start the "Mandate Period" on January 1, 1923, when the overprinted South African King George V stamps were first sold in SWA, two years after the beginning of the political mandate. The unoverprinted stamps of South Africa, on sale from 1915 until December 31, 1922, are labeled "Forerunners" and the period between September 19, 1915 and December 31, 1922 is usually called the "Occupational Period" by postal historians. However, the early years of the South African presence in SWA should be subdivided into the following: (1) The Military Campaign Period, starting from the occupation of Luderitz on September 19, 1914 to the German surrender on July 9, 1915; (2) The setting up of a civilian postal system under military control. This period, when censorship was in force and postal arrangements for POWs and internees had to be made, can be ended on December 31, 1920; (3) The time between the political beginning of the mandate period on January 1, 1921 and January 31, 1923 when unoverprinted South African stamps, postage dues and postal stationery were still in use; and (4) January 1923 has as special status: South African stamps, postage dues and postal stationery were no longer sold by post offices, but stamps, etc., in private hands, were still accepted on mail until January 31, 1923. Covers posted during January 1923 and franked with unoverprinted or overprinted stamps, or a mix of both types are interesting and scarce documents.

The Military Campaign Period has been covered in *Bantz (1997)*, as mentioned earlier. Today's column deals with Periods 2 and 3, which could be called "The Mandate Forerunner Period". It saw the establishment of the South African postal system, the changes taking place, and the problems encountered.

# South West Africa/Namibia

Hans Ulrich Bantz/South Africa, Editor

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### 2. Political

*1915, October 28:* South Africa proclaims SWA a "Protectorate". E.H.L. Georges becomes the first "Administrator".

*1918, November 11:* World War I ends in Europe.

*1919, January 30:* The "mandate" system is adopted and the Allied Powers, Great Britain and South Africa, begin to establish their mandatory powers over SWA.

*1919, June 28:* Germany signs the "Treaty of Versailles". Among the various concessions and humiliations forced on Germany was that Germany had to renounce all of its rights over its former colonies, including SWA. The League of Nations considered the people and the territory of SWA unfit for self-government and assigned it as a "Class C Mandate". A "Class C Mandate" meant that SWA was to be administered under the laws of South Africa, but under the supervision of the League of Nations' Permanent Mandates Commission. This was a rather theoretical arrangement. The Commission had no real ways and powers to enforce its will on South Africa.

*1921, January 1:* The League finally transfers full mandatory powers by giving the Union of South Africa the right to govern the territory through a Governor-General. January 1, 1921 is the official political beginning of the South African rule under

the League of Nations' mandate. This mandate, given to South Africa, ended on January 17, 1946 when Britain declares that mandates, held by Commonwealth countries, are to be placed under the trusteeship of the newly created United Nations. South Africa disputed the replacement of the mandate by a trusteeship in times to come - but, this is a future story.

### 3. Postal

For us as philatelists, it is now important to note that some confusion arises from the fact that the postal arrangements did not coincide with the political events. Stamp catalogs start the "Mandate Period" on January 1, 1923, when the overprinted South African King George V stamps were first sold in SWA, two years after the beginning of the political mandate. The unoverprinted stamps of South Africa, on sale from 1915 until December 31, 1922, are labeled "Forerunners" and the period between September 19, 1915 and December 31, 1922 is usually called the "Occupational Period" by postal historians. However, the early years of the South African presence in SWA should be subdivided into the following: (1) The Military Campaign Period, starting from the occupation of Luderitz on September 19, 1914 to the German surrender on July 9, 1915; (2) The setting up of a civilian postal system under military control. This period, when censorship was in force and postal arrangements for POWs and internees had to be made, can be ended on December 31, 1920; (3) The time between the political beginning of the mandate period on January 1, 1921 and January 31, 1923 when unoverprinted South African stamps, postage dues and postal stationery were still in use; and (4) January 1923 has as special status: South African stamps, postage dues and postal stationery were no longer sold by post offices, but stamps, etc., in private hands, were still accepted on mail until January 31, 1923. Covers posted during January 1923 and franked with unoverprinted or overprinted stamps, or a mix of both types are interesting and scarce documents.

The Military Campaign Period has been covered in *Bantz (1997)*, as mentioned earlier. Today's column deals with Periods 2 and 3, which could be called "The Mandate Forerunner Period". It saw the establishment of the South African postal system, the changes taking place, and the problems encountered.

#### 4. From Improvisation to Organization

4.1 From German SWA to South Africa: SWA's main towns were occupied as follows: *Luderitzbucht* - 19 September 1914, *Swakopmund* - 24 December 1914, *Keetmanshoop* - 19 April 1915, *Karibib* - 6 May 1915, *Windhoek* - 12 May 1915, *Omaruru* - 20 June 1915, *Otjiwarongo* - 26 June 1915, *Otavi* - 1 July 1915 and *Tsumeb* - 9 July 1915.

The last "German" post office to close was Olukonda, a Finnish mission station established in 1871, roughly 245km (150 miles) northwest of Tsumeb. While the campaign had ended on September 7, 1915, this only became known at this remote outpost about or after the middle of July. Therefore, Olukonda cancellations, although rare, are still found up to July 19, 1915.

In most cases, the occupying South African forces opened the post offices a few days after entering the relevant town or did it even on the the "Day of Occupation", as is the case with Windhoek. The reopened post offices served South African soldiers and the public alike. The end of the "Military Campaign Period" is tied to the beginning of the "Occupational Period". To some extent the differentiation between field post and civilian mail is indistinct. It differs on the one hand from place-to-place and, on the other hand, for soldier's mail, which might still be classified as "Campaign Period", while civilian mail of the same date might already fall under the "Occupational Period".

4.2 What was there and what was not? Put yourself in the boots of Major J.A. Venning, the Commanding Officer of the South African Postal Corps, who had to reorganize the hitherto GSWA postal services. The postal service of a country is a major vehicle to project the country's image to a broader public. Major Venning's task was now to organize this service along the lines of South African postal regulations and customs. What could he use and what needed change?

a) *Buildings* housing the post offices and agencies were in most cases undamaged and still furnished and equipped. However, postage stamps and certain cancellers had, by and large, been removed by the departing German clerks.

b) *Trained Staff* German minor officials were usually retrained. Higher ranking staff were either interned or repatriated to Germany and replaced by South African postal officials.

c) *"German" town names*: Most of the names were retained. Some were shortened like Luderitzbucht to Luderitz or Johann-Albrechtshöhe to Albrechts. A few, like Bethanien, which became Bethany, were anglicized.

d) *GSWA postage stamps*: Only a few stamps were seized at smaller postal agencies. The bulk of stamps, held at Windhoek, was transferred to Grootfontein and burned there during the middle of May 1915. Hence, no officially overprinted GSWA exist. GSWA yacht stamps with overprints like "Bothaland" are fabrications to mislead and fleece collectors.

e) *Date stamps*: The South Africans came across a variety of German postal date stamps inscribed "DEUTSCH-SUD

WESTAFRIKA". Being thrifty and economical, the South Africans did not throw these handstamps away. **Rather, they converted them by removing either the now obsolete "DEUTSCH-SUDWESTAFRIKA" entirely, or "DEUTSCH" and "UD EST AFRIKA", thus, leaving a more or less widely spaced "S W A" or "S W Africa" with the "K" changed to "C".** Smaller agencies were supplied with rubber stamps, which quickly wore out and were soon replaced with proper steel cancellers. Other, highly sought-after improvised cancellers exist (see Figs. 1 to 3).

Figure 1. Three different types of altered German cancellers and the original.

Albrechts was converted from the original Bogenfels canceller.

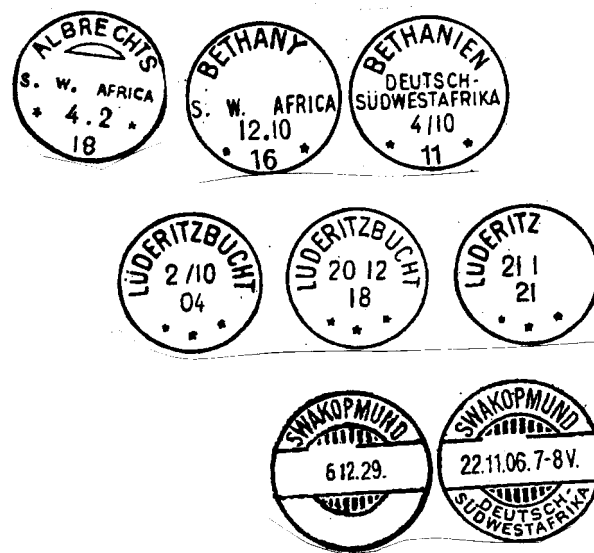


Figure 2. Examples of rubber stamps. Note the wear and tear of certain cancellers.

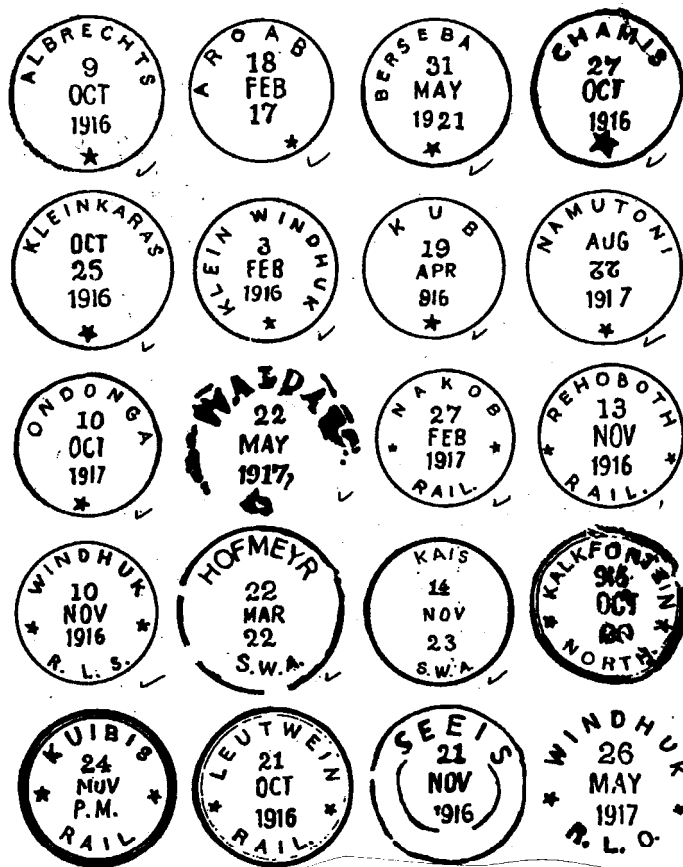
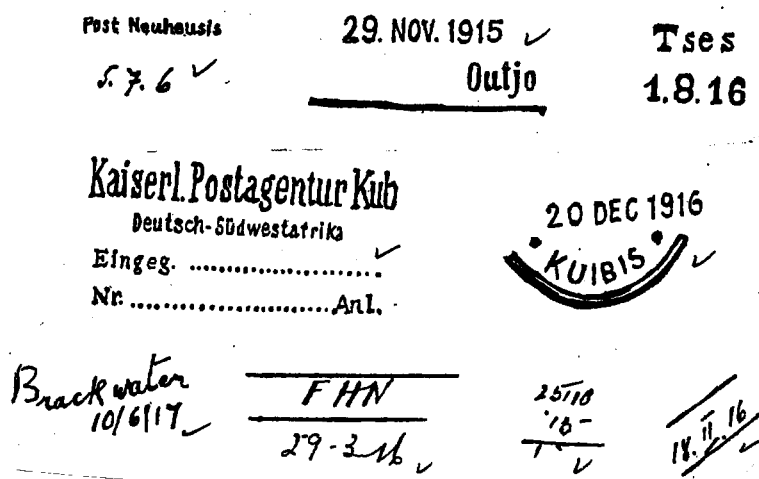




Figure 3. Examples of stopgap cancellers only used during a short period.



It should be noted, that these "Forerunner" stamps can only be recognized by their cancellations, which should show at least an identifiable SWA town name.

b) *Postal rates:* The postal rates valid in the Union of South Africa were also applicable for SWA right from the beginning of the occupation.

The table below lists the rates for letters, postcards and printed matter. Rates for parcels, telegrams, money orders, etc., interest the specialist only and are outside the scope of this column.

Both the registration fee at 4p and the "Acknowledgement of Receipt" charge at 2½p remained unchanged during the four applicable rate periods. The next modification of rates took place on January 1, 1926 and will be dealt with in a later installment.

### 5. Censorship of Civilian Mail

All mail was subject to general censorship soon after the occupation of the territory. There was no specific end to censorship, but rather a phasing out during 1919. Various rubber cachets and labels were used to indicate that a mail item had been censored. Bantz (1997, pages 168-169) shows some cachets. Figure 4 proves that the censor label 104 was affixed at Keetmanshoop.

### 6. Internee's Mail

Prisoners of War (POWs) captured during the military campaign, and the inhabitants of Luderitz, were brought to South Africa. A major internment camp at the time was

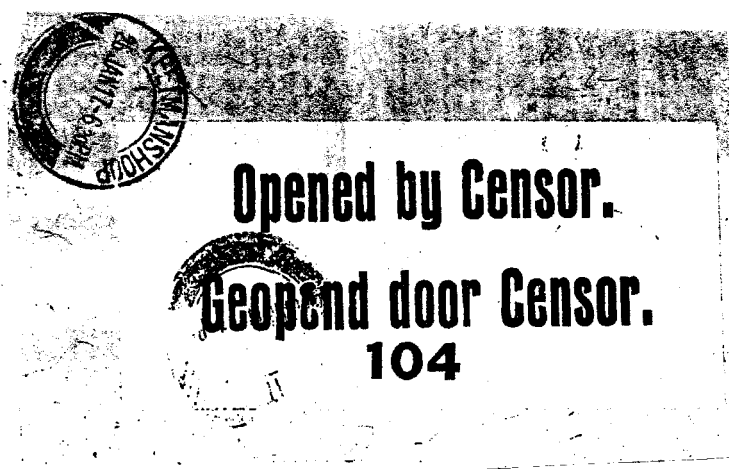
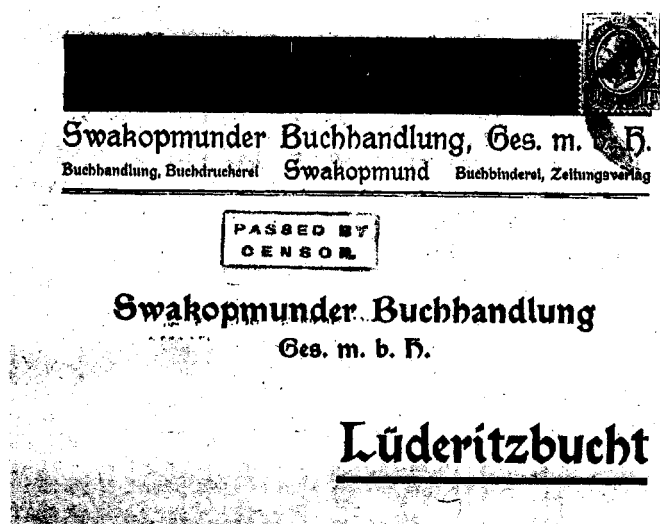
g) *Postage stamps:* The current stamps of the Union of South Africa and the stamps issued by the four provinces prior to the formation of the Union in 1910 - namely by the Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal - were valid for postage. These "Provincial" stamps were never sold in SWA. Nevertheless, covers with these stamps, which had been brought into the country by collectors, exist. The following values were on sale: ½p, 1p, 1hp, 3p, 4p, 6p, 1/-, 1/3sh, 1/6sh, 5/-, 10/- and £1.

The high values, especially the £1, were not generally available as there was little use for them. They were mainly needed for diamond parcels exiting Luderitz and are, in view of this, rare.

Postal Rate Table.

Date	Destination	Letter	Postcard	Printed Matter
19.09.1914	Inland	1p per 2oz	½p	½p per 2oz
	Brit. Commonwealth	1p per 2oz	1p	12 per 2oz, min. charge 2½p.
	Foreign (UPU)	2½p per 2 oz	1p	72 per 2oz, min. charge 2½p.
10.05.1920	Inland	1½p per 1oz	1p	½p per 2oz
	Brit. Commonwealth	1½p per 1oz	1p	
	Foreign (UPU)	2½p per 1oz, 1½p each add. 1 oz	1p	½p per 2oz
01.06.1921	Inland	2p per 1oz	1d	½p per 2oz
	Brit. Commonwealth	2d per 1oz	1d	
	Foreign (UPU)	2½p per 2oz, 2½p each add. 72 oz	1d	½p per 2oz
01.01.1922	Inland	2p per 1oz	1d	½p per 2oz
	Brit. Commonwealth	2d per 1oz	1½d	
	Foreign (UPU)	3d per ½oz 1½p each add. ½oz	1½d	½p per 2oz

**Figure 4.** Front (reduced size) and reverse of a cover sent from Keetmanshoop to Luderitz, proving that censor label 104 was affixed at Keetmanshoop. The canceller tying the label is Putzel's No. B2oc with curved bar and recurring time indicator. B2oc was first seen in September 1915 and is an example of the early "civilian" cancellers introduced by South Africa.



located at Pietermaritzburg in Natal. Cape mail, written on regulation stationery, is scarce.

Ordinary soldiers of the "Schutztruppe" were interned at Aas after the end of the hostilities, while officers were initially detained at Okanjande, thereafter at Swakopmund and finally at Albrechts. A POW Recuperation Center was established at Kabus and a smaller camp at Kanus. POW mail was "postage free" and had to be censored and endorsed by the Camp Commandant. Registration was 4d and had to be paid. Mail from the officers' camps is, due to the low number of officers held, particularly scarce and forms a specialized study field.

#### 7. Civilian Arrangements for Foreign Mail

Of the total German population in the territory, 6,374 were deported back to Germany and about 6,700, comprising around 57% of the remaining population, were allowed to stay. Postal traffic with Germany now took second place to the one with South Africa, which had been linked in 1915 by rail via Upington - Nakop to Karasburg in SWA. In order to communicate from SWA with Germany or vice versa, during this time, international institutions like the Red Cross in Switzerland, or in Sweden (both countries being neutral) had to be used.

It worked like this: letters in addressed open envelopes were put into a large envelope after censoring, and then sent to Switzerland or Sweden. Two International Reply Coupons (IRCs) had to be enclosed. One coupon was used by the organization to buy the Swiss or Swedish stamps necessary for onward dispatch to Germany, to SWA or to another of the warring countries. The other IRC was cashed to cover administrative costs. Hence, we find during the "Occupational Period", that most foreign mail to SWA has come from

Switzerland or Sweden. The true point of origin can only be established if the address of the sender has been noted on the cover. Such a cover could be a candidate for the "Cover with a Story Section".

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# Society Affairs

## Society Meeting

The Annual Society Meeting Agenda At the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show included the following items: 1. *Publicity* - a) We need to get more exposure by putting short pieces in the popular philatelic press, such as the one in *Linn's* for April 29th. A longer article in the *American Philatelist* would not go amiss, and could end with a plug for the Society. Need someone to write something, or use something already prepared. b) We need to have a person to look after publicity and ensuring that Society material is available for any shows where they have a club or society table. I am sure that Ken Martin of the APS would be pleased to let us know where and when such shows are on. 2. *The Journal* - a) Have we got the journal now to a size and weight that we can live with in view of the mailing costs? b) Is the bulk shipment and remailing in Europe and South African going to work out? c) Could we think of putting the "Contents" on the cover and consolidate the other data on pages 1 and 2 into one page to give use an extra page for content. 3. *The Auction* - Discussion of the Franco Frescura proposal with a view to getting a consensus on a trial run. . . Alan Hanks, President

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## NEWS OF THE MEMBERSHIP

### The Honor Roll

**Tim Bartshe** won a Gold and Best In Show at CINCOPEX 2001 for "Transvaal Postage Due Markings". A second entry by Tim, "Transvaal Traveling Post Office Mail", won a Silver.

**Robert Hisey** received a Gold and the American Philatelic Congress Award at the Sarasota National 2002 for "The Official Stamps of South Africa".

**Jerome V.V. Kasper** received a Vermeil at VAPEX 2001 for "SCADTA Postal Stationery".

**Robert Taylor** won the Sarasota National 2002 Grand Award for "Postal Service, Cape of Good Hope 1653-1853" which also earned a Gold and the Postal History Society award.

\*\*\* Member

### Biographies

**Peter W. van der Molen, RPSL**, was born in Lille, France. His birthday falls on May 16th. He is married to Sarah. They have four children. Peter received his bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering in Holland and a Master of Science Degree from the University of Manchester, England. His profession is in the factory management field. Peter has been collecting for over 20 years. His primary philatelic interests include Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland.

**Ronald E. Strawser's** place of birth was Newark, Ohio. His birthday is January 4th. He is married to Bethel. Their "children" are Obiewahn, a Miniature Schnauzer and Jedi, a German Sheppard. Ronald is a Petroleum Engineer. He has a

Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering. Ronald's primary philatelic interest is Belgian Congo, with an emphasis on postal stationery and pre-1930 stamps and covers. He has won Vermeil and Gold awards nationally with two Belgian Congo exhibits. Plans are in the works to exhibit Transvaal and OFS material. He also enjoys traveling, especially to Belgium.

**Charles A. Jones, DDS** has been a collector for 15 years. He was born in Phoenix, Arizona, his birthday falling on February 28th. He is married to Vivian. They have four children - Casey, Davey, Tami and Jeff. Charles' primary philatelic interests include British Commonwealth, Western Europe and Hong Kong. In addition to collecting stamps, he also enjoys hunting.

**Michael K. Kluherz**, the son of a career military man, was born in Irumagaw, Japan. His birthday is April 10. He is married to Brenda. Michael's undergraduate degree consisted of a triple major in accounting, history and biblical studies. He received his Master of Arts Degree in Systematic Theology. Michael's profession is that of a Working Capital Fund Manager for the Bureau of Land Management. He has been a collector for 35 years. His primary philatelic interests include European and American colonies/protectorates/territories, Australia and New Zealand, as well as Germany and Japan. Michael's other hobbies include being an avid reader - biblical/religious/theological works, colonial and military topics particularly concerning World War I in Africa and modern Middle East. He also serves as an elder and adult Sunday school teacher.

**Jerry Kasper** has been collecting for 50 years. His primary philatelic interests include: Aerogrammes of the world - errors, freaks, oddities, proofs, specimens, usages. Jerry was born in Philadelphia. His birthday falls on 29 April. He is married to Jean. They have three children - Laurie, Bill and Brian. Educationally, Jerry received his Bachelor of Science in Chemistry from Cal Tech and his Ph.D. from UC Berkeley in Physical Chemistry. He is a computer consultant by trade.

## ZIGGY



# 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 the 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 Marketp

## 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): 1/2

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- \$75, annual - \$200 *Non premium Position:*

1/8 page: single issue - \$10, annual - \$25 1/4

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

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

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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

**Bechuanaland & Botswana Postal Stationery.** Used stamped and unstamped stationery from any territory and any period are needed for collection and exhibit. Send offer to Peter Thy, Post Office Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 USA, or e-mail [thy@jade.ucdavis.edu](mailto:thy@jade.ucdavis.edu).

**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](mailto: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:e-mail: farmfeed@global.co.za).

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

**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 Netherland

**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 412505, 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](mailto: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.

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