



******FORERUNNERS*

Journal Of The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa

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

Volume XVI, Number 3, Whole #46

March/June 2003



Personalities of the Anglo-Boer War

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RHODESIA BSA COMPANY / REVENUE 1906 'Certificate of Transfer document issued at Hartley, certifying the transfer of ten claims from the 'Butterfly Gold Development Co. Ltd.' to the 'Indarama Gold Mining Co. Ltd.'. Bearing, on the reverse, a pair of £100 'cherry-red', £30 and £50 large format revenues and a 'postage' £2 rosy red. All tied by '2711/06' perfins and 'MINING COMMISSIONER / 27 JAN 1906 / HARTLEY' oval datestamps struck in violet. (Mewett 13,75,78,99; B&H 2a,8,9,19). Extremely rare and attractive. Stunning!

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Silver-Bronze at LONDON 2000, Silvers at JOPEX 99, STaMpsHOW 99 and COLOPEX 99, Silver-Bronze at PACIFIC 97, Vermeil/Certificate of Merit at OKPEX 96, Large Silver at New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition 96, Silver awards at SESCAL 95, CAPEX 96, WAPEX 93, HAFNIA 94, Silver-Bronzes - ESPAMER 95, SINGAPORE 95, PHILAKOREA 94.
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PSGSA's coverage includes: Anglo-Boer War, the Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand West/East, the Homelands, the Interprovisional Period, Lesotho, Namibia, Natal, New Republic, the Nyasaland, 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 members in Belgium, Canada, England, France, Germany, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States .

The Society program year is 1 July - 30 June. Additional information concerning PSGSA services and benefits is available from any of the PSGSA International Representatives listed on the previous page or by accessing the Society's web site at: <http://www.homestead.com/psgsa/>. Membership in the Society is available at the following subscription rates: *surface class worldwide* - \$25US, *1st class North America* - \$30US, *Europe air mail* - \$38US, *Africa/Pacific air mail* - \$40US. Payment options: (1) **Credit Card** - please contact Treasurer at address below; (2) **check drawn on a US bank**, payable to "PSGSA"; (3) Sterling bank drafts at current exchange equivalent **with "payee" left blank**; or (4) \$US, Rand, Sterling or DM currency, **sent via registered mail**, using current exchange rates at local major bank. Membership fees are to be mailed directly to the Society Treasurer, Robert W. Hisey, 7227 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872, [e-mail: bobhisey@strato.net](mailto:bobhisey@strato.net).

ALL ADDRESS CHANGES ARE TO BE SENT TO THE TREASURER

Editorial Notes

Bill Brooks, Editor & Founder

For the record. . . Please note that the e-mail address of our Director/Programs, Bob Taylor has changed to: rtaylor@olivi-anc.net.

Here today gone tomorrow. . . The recently rekindled "Zulu Notes" specialty column, edited by Andy Carr, is no longer. After two installments, Andy communicated that he has liquidated all of his Zululand material. We thank Andy for the effort he put forth. This leaves us, once again, with a need for someone to come forward. Might I suggest that readers with an interest in Natal consider the matter. Natal is the one remaining, of the four major pre-Union states, that is not covered by a specialty column. As with "Aerophilately" and "Cape Corner", two or more Natal collectors could share the effort. Contributing to a specialty column does not have to be an onerous task. An installment could be as brief as illustrating a cover and discussing its significance from a postal history standpoint.

Volume II in development... As you noted, PSGSA proudly announced the cosponsorship of a major work - *Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. I, The Postage Stamps*. Other volumes are in progress, one of which will cover OVS telegraphs. Coauthor, Bob Hisey, is seeking information on Orange Free State telegraph rates and other related. Bob can be communicated with via e-mail at bobhisey@strato.net, or by writing him at 7227 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33875 USA.

Last remaining vacancy filled... After a lengthy period, the Society's Director/Marketing position has been filled by new

member, Ashley Cotter-Cairns. Ashley expresses unbounded energy as evidenced by his recruitment of new members in the past few weeks. Beginning with this issue, his regular column appears in the Society Affairs department under the heading "Going To Market."

PSGSA is celebrating... Happy 16th Anniversary! Almost to the day in 1987, the pre-cursor to your society had its start as the Pre-Union South Africa Study Group. We had 16 founding members by the end of the first year with a newsletter that was averaging four to six pages per issue.

Archives empty... As you will note elsewhere in this issue, I mention that the journal archives DO NOT have any more installments for "A cover With A Story" or "Fakes, Forgeries and Facsimiles" for future issues. Also, I am in need of more entries for "A Philatelic Favorite". The same holds true for Feature Articles. I am now appealing to all readers to come to the aid of ye olde editor. Please help.

Advertising Manager needed... Once again Peter and I are asking one of you to step forward and join your journal team in this capacity. Revenue from commercial advertisers helps defray the cost of journal production and its mailing. Paid advertising dollars also minimize the possibility of having to raise dues. No experience is needed, just a little time and commitment. Both Peter and I are always available to provide assistance. Those interested please contact either Peter or myself.

FEATURE ARTICLES

Articles are accepted on an ongoing basis. The submission deadlines are January 15th (Mar/Jun issue), May 15th (Jul/Oct issue) and September 15th (Nov/Feb issue). Typewritten articles should be submitted in double-spaced form. Maximum length should be held to five pages, not including illustrations. Lengthier works should be submitted in serialized form. Each illustration should be titled and properly referenced in the text. Authors are encouraged to include references, footnotes and a list of suggested reading for readers. Whenever possible, scanned images or 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.

It really began with the Jameson Raid & Other Personalities of the Anglo-Boer War ... By John Hod-on, AIJ-P, RSA

Editorial Note: The author is an old friend by correspondence. John sent a copy of his article which appeared in The South African Philatelist, pages 381-383 (November '81) and 418-419 (December '81 issue). For those of you who have not read the work before, I know that you will enjoy it.

Ever since the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886, the newer inhabitants of the country who settled in Johannesburg and nearby, had been accumulating grievances as to political rights, the inadequacy of public services, taxation, manufacturing monopolies, and a number of other subjects.

These became more acute as the Boer authorities showed little sympathy for the complainants. In 1892, the Transvaal National Union was forced to find a remedy, but by degrees its moderate program became more extreme. Cecil John Rhodes, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, gave the movement his strong support. Many of the best-known figures on the Rand became interested in the idea of securing help from outside.

Gradually, the plan took shape - of starting a rising in Johannesburg, for which large quantities of arms and ammunition were smuggled in. The aims of the movement were uncertain, but seemed to have been to preserve the republic under a leader other than President Kruger. Secret preparations were made for military action. Dr. Starr Jameson, who was the Administrator of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) assembled a force of police and volunteers at Pitsani on the frontier of Bechuanaland (now Botswana) and the Transvaal.

Impatient with delay, he started off on 29 December 1895, without the approval of his collaborators in Johannesburg or of Cecil Rhodes in Cape Town. The Boer authorities received warning and immediately mobilized commandos. Great confusion prevailed in Johannesburg. Jameson's forces, commanded by Sir John Willoughby, comprised 511 whites, about 150 black drivers with Maxims, 3 guns, 640 horses and 158 mules.

At Doornkop, near Krugersdorp, the invaders were met by the Boers, forced to capitulate and later handed over by President Kruger to Great Britain for trial. Meanwhile, a "Reform Committee" of prominent citizens had been set up in Johannesburg. With the collapse of the raid, they were arrested and imprisoned in Pretoria.

On 27 April 1896, the trial of the "Reformers" began in

Illustration. Leading Anglo-Boer War Personalities, clockwise from bottom left: Paul Kruger, Cecil John Rhodes, Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) and Leander Starr Jameson.



Pretoria; four of the leaders being sentenced to death, while the remainder were each given two years' imprisonment and a fine of £2,000. Samuel Clemens (alias Mark Twain) was at that time in Cape Town on a world-wide lecture tour and he was urged to mediate on behalf of the "Reformers." It cannot be said with certainty whether he was responsible or not for all the sentences being commuted and/or reduced by President Kruger. The increased political friction, which resulted from the Raid, made the South African War almost inevitable. Now to the individual personalities in some detail.

Paul Kruger (1825 - 1904)

Paul Kruger accompanied his parents on the Great Trek and on his marriage, settled on a farm in the Rustenburg district. Resistance to the British annexation led him into the political arena and he became President of the Transvaal in 1883.

As President, he was faced with the Jameson Raid which nullified all efforts



to ease the tension between the Boers and the British immigrants. He was, however, moderate in his treatment of Raiders, but when the war did break out, he at 74 and in bad health could do no more than visit the burghers in the field.

A few days before the British occupied Pretoria, he fled to Lourenço Marques (now Maputo) where he boarded the *Gelderland*, sent out specially by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to collect him. He died in exile in Switzerland.

Winston Churchill (1874 - 1965)

Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, Churchill entered the British Army in 1895.

He came to South Africa as a war correspondent for the *Morning Post*; was captured near Frere in Natal on 15 November 1900; taken to Pretoria; escaped from the Old Gymnasium School there, and made his way to Lourenço Marques (now Maputo). A



month later, he accompanied Sir Ian Hamilton's forces on their march to Johannesburg which he fully described in his reports to his newspaper.

World War I saw him in the British Cabinet, eventually achieving the position of Prime Minister in World War II. He was a prodigious writer, and was awarded the Nobel Literature prize in 1953, twelve years before his death in 1965.

Louis Botha (1862 - 1919)

Born near Greytown Natal, of Voortrekker parents, Louis Botha accompanied them as a child to the Orange Free State. Beginning his career as a farmer, he moved his flocks to Zululand, where he became politically active.



He was one of the founders of the "New Republic" in Vryheid in 1884, and upon its demise, moved to the Transvaal. In 1895 he was stationed in Swaziland as his country's representative there and was elected to the Volksraad in 1897.

Upon the outbreak of the South African War, he joined the forces in Natal and became assistant general under General Lukas Meyer. He saw active service at Ladysmith, Colenso and Spioenkop. Upon the death of General P.J. Joubert on 27 March 1900 he was appointed Commandant-General of the Transvaal forces.

Despite the unfavorable course of the war, his outstanding gift of leadership came to the fore, and when he realized that the struggle was hopeless, he entered into



unsuccessful negotiations with Lord Kitchener on 7 March 1901.

When the war ended in 1902, he was one of the signatories to the peace treaty of Vereeniging.

He became Prime Minister of the Transvaal and upon the establishment of the Union, became its first Prime Minister. He took an active part in World War I and was present at the Treaty

of Versailles, signing on behalf of his country. His untimely death at the age of 57 robbed his country of one of its ablest sons.

Robert Baden-Powell (18?? - 1941)

He was born in England and educated at Charterhouse, and at the age of 19, joined the British Army, seeing service in India, West Africa, Afghanistan, Zululand and Matabeleland.



The outbreak of the South African War saw Baden-Powell posted to

South Africa where in time, his command of the besieged town of Mafeking, brought him fame. His use of the local boys as messengers and despatch riders inspired to form the Boy Scout movement, drawing on his service experience of its rules and duties.

The stamps he organized for local postage in Mafeking (both overprints and specially designed) brought the wrath of officialdom down upon his head. In time, these stamps became much sought after.

In later years, he was a frequent visitor to South Africa. He died and was buried in Kenya in 1941.

Mohandas Gandhi (1869 - 1948)

Born in India, Gandhi qualified in London as a barrister and came to South Africa in 1893 to appear for Indian clients in Durban.

He founded the Natal Indian Congress in Durban in 1894 and organized an Indian Ambulance Corps of 1,100 Indians from all walks of life for service with the British Forces in



the South African War. He later moved to Johannesburg where he built up a flourishing legal practice using the great part of his income to promote the cause of the Indians. His Ambulance Corps was again used during the outbreak of plague on the Rand and in the Bambata Rebellion of 1906.

Emily Hobhouse (1860 - 1926)

Emily Hobhouse was born in Cornwall, England - the daughter of an Anglican minister. In spite of a sheltered upbringing, she went to the United States as a temperance worker in a mining camp.

On the outbreak of the South African War, she became interested in the South African Women and Children's Distress Fund, and, learning of the alleged abuses in the concentration



camps, went to South Africa to investigate for herself. She soon discovered that all was not well and overcame serious opposition, including the threats of arrest and deportation. Finally, she was allowed to reveal the facts - the abuses were mainly due to inexperience and administrative ineptitude. Her findings raised a national outcry in England. Throughout the appointment of a "Ladies' Committee", with influential political backing, reforms in the camps brought the disgraceful mortality rate for women and children back to normal.

Emily Hobhouse also saw that idleness was reduced by teaching the women and children handicrafts. After the war, by which time she was a national figure, she started a home industries school for Boer girls at Philipolis.

World War I saw her again in the thick of things - doing relief work in the European theater.

She died in England in 1926.

Her body was returned to South Africa, where she was given a state funeral, and interred at the foot of the Women's Memorial in Bloemfontein - a fitting tribute to a gentle English woman who lived her compassion for those less fortunate than herself.



en's Memorial in Bloemfontein - a fitting tribute to a gentle English woman who lived her compassion for those less fortunate than herself.

Sir Roger Casement (1864 - 1916)

Casement served as British Foreign Office Consul in the Belgian Congo, Lourenco Marques, South Africa, Ireland and Angola, and was knighted for his services.

At the outbreak of the South African War he came to South Africa to offer his services to Lord Milner. One of his recommendations was that the railway between Pretoria and Lourenco Marques be cut so as to prevent arms reaching the Boers.



However, this scheme was not adopted as examination of the Lourenco Marques import manifests revealed the paucity of arms imports from Germany. He also reported to the Foreign Office that the Boers were attempting to seduce most of the Irish soldiers in prisoner-of-war camps into forming an Irish brigade to fight the British.

He later became involved in the Irish Easter Rising of 1916, was stripped of his title and hanged for treason.

WANTED: WORLD WAR II MILITARY COVERS USED IN AFRICA FROM THE FOLLOWING AREAS WITH THE VARIOUS CANCELS: Indian FPOs, **East African APOs**, APO/U Postmarks, Sudan, **British Somaliland** (1939-1940) and Italian Posta Militaire. Walter Bjork, 54 W. 84th St., NYC, NY 10024.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 - 1930)

He studied and practiced medicine before turning to writing mostly detective stories, where his medical background is much in evidence. While he himself does not appear to have appeared on a stamp, his famous character "Sherlock Holmes" certainly has.



At the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer

War, he came to South Africa and served as chief physician in Langman's Field Hospital, which was operative inter alia in Bloemfontein and Pretoria in 1900.

He wrote several books on his experiences in this war, most having a bearing on medical services as he saw them.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener (1850 - 1916)

He served with the British Army in Palestine, Cyprus, Egypt, the Sudan, and in 1893 at the Cape.

He returned to South Africa in 1900 as Commander-in-Chief and brought the war to



a successful conclusion by means of a system of block-houses and extensive drives introduced to combat the guerrilla tactics of the Boers.

Assisted by Lord Milner, he arranged with the Boer leaders the terms of the peace which was signed on 31 May 1902.

He subsequently served in India, the Middle East and the Far East. He was drowned in 1916 while on his way to Russia.

Petrus Jacobus Joubert (1831 - 1900).

His first taste of military service was while serving in the American Civil War. He subsequently became a successful farmer and prominent citizen in the Transvaal, rising to acting



President in 1874. In the first Anglo-Boer War he won decisive victories against the British at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill in 1880-81 and defeated Jameson in 1896.

Upon the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1899, he commanded the Boer forces in Natal and conducted the siege of Ladysmith. Ill health caused him to return to Pretoria where died in 1900.

Joseph Rudyard Kipling (1864 - 1936)

He travelled throughout the world collecting material for his writings and came to the Cape in 1891 and 1898.

He returned to South Africa in 1900 to cover the Anglo-Boer War, and served for awhile



awhile as editor of the Bloemfontein newspaper *The Friend*. It was as a visitor to the Cape in 1907 and staying at "The Woolsack" that he wrote his now-famous poem "If".

Samuel Langhorn Clemens (1825 - 1910)

This famous American humorist (alias Mark Twain) visited South Africa in 1895-96 while on a lecture tour around the world.

It was during his stay here that he was persuaded to intervene on behalf of the Jameson Raid prisoners. He made several approaches to President Kruger but the extent of his contacts on the commutation of death and prison sentences of the "Reformers" is not known.

Queen Victoria of England (1819 - 1901)

She succeeded her uncle, George IV, to the British throne in 1837 and became the monarch with the longest reign in British history. Her reign was marked for its high standard of public honor and private virtue.

Although she wrote in the dark days of the Anglo-Boer War that "the Queen is not interested in the possibility of defeat", some felt that the sadness of this war hastened her end, albeit she was then old and ailing.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands (1880 - 1862)

Born in 1880, the daughter of King Willem II, she succeeded him in 1890 under the regency of her mother, Queen Emma. She became Queen in 1898.

On the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War, her sympathies were with the Boers and South African Republic. However, she had to tread warily because of her family connections with the British Monarchy.

to tread warily because of her family connections with the British Monarchy.

When Kruger's defeat seemed imminent, she sent a warship, the *Gelderland*, to Lourenco Marques to collect him. Kruger then spent most of his time in Holland drumming up assistance for the Boer republics, with the Queen's full approval, before going into exile in Switzerland.

James Barry Munnik Hertzog (1866 - 1942)

He studied for the ministry at Stellenbosch, but changed to law and obtained a doctorate in law at Amsterdam. He was a judge in the Supreme Court of the Orange Free State from 1895 to 1899.

During the Anglo-Boer War, he rose to prominence as an audacious general, carrying out raids deep into the British lines in the Cape. He was a signatory to the Vereeniging peace treaty and served in Louis Botha's cabinet in 1910 and became Prime Minister of South Africa in 1924.

Jan Christiaan Smuts (1870 - 1950)

He studied law in South Africa and in England. On his return to South Africa, he migrated to the Transvaal as a result of his feelings about the Jameson Raid. There he became Attorney General under President Kruger.

In the Anglo-Boer War he served in various capacities, becoming in 1901 supreme commander of the Boer forces in the Cape, even coming within sight of Table Mountain.

He served as Prime Minister of South Africa on several occasions; was on the British War Cabinet in both World Wars; and was called upon to help draft the United Nations Charter in 1946.

The following issues of Forerunners are in stock and available for purchase. They are listed in order by whole number. Price per copy includes shipping by surface class/printed matter rate. The number in parenthesis indicates the number of copies remaining in inventory. #1 (2) - \$2.00, #2 (2) - \$2.00, #3 (3) - \$2.00, #4 (4) - \$4.00, #5 (1) - \$3.00, #6 (4) - \$3.00, #7 (2) - \$3.00, #8 (2) - \$3.00, #9 (3) - \$3.00, #11 (7) - \$3.00, #12 (4) - \$4.00, #13 (14) - \$4.00, #14 (8) - \$5.00, #15 (5) - \$5.00, #16 (10) - \$6.00, #17 (6) - \$6.00, #22 (15) - \$7.00, #23 (26) - \$7.00, #24 (2) - \$7.00, #25 (5) - \$7.00, #26 (45) - \$7.00, #27 (30) - \$7.00, #28/#29 (39) - \$10.00*, #30 - #44 each are \$7.00

*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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The Postage Due Stamps of the Transvaal

the late Tony Chilton

Editorial Note: This typewritten piece has laid lurking in the journal archives for a number of years. It contains no reference to wherein it first appeared. The only indicators are page numbers 53 - 59. Since we have not had something on the subject discussed for some time in the journal, I thought it might be time.

Of the four colonies which formed the Union of South Africa in 1910, only the Transvaal issued postage due stamps, and even these did not appear until just under three years before the date of the Union.

The first idea of issuing postage due stamps in the Transvaal came early in 1906 when on 11 January of that year, the Postmaster-General (J. Frank Brown) wrote the following letter from the GPO in Johannesburg to the Secretary to the Treasury in Pretoria:

"In every Postal Administration, accounting for surcharges collected from the public in cash gives rise to much trouble to prevent peculation - i.e., embezzlement.

"The system which appears to find most favor of late years, having been adopted by the majority of countries in the Postal Union, is known as the 'Postage Due' stamp system under which special stamps bearing the words Postage Due' and an indication of value are affixed and cancelled upon delivery of charged letters. Reliance is placed upon the public to protect the Revenue by insisting upon these stamps being affixed, and care would be taken here, as it is elsewhere where the system has been adopted, to inform the public of the necessity for this.

"The introduction of the Postage Due' label system would result in an appreciable saving of labor in all the larger Post Offices and in the Accounts Branch of this Administration.

"About one million and a half of stamps of various values are estimated as a year's supply, and their cost should not exceed 1/- per thousand. They are of one pattern for all values and I enclose two (4d and 8d) of the Tasmanian series for your inspection and return. I should suggest that such stamps for this Colony be printed in red and that they be to this pattern: (below this is the hand-drawn design in ink [Fig. 1]).

Figure 1. Hand-drawn design, in ink, of the proposed Transvaal postage due stamp.



"It is possible that at the approaching Rome Conference of the UPU, certain Postage Rates may be altered, and that the proportionate quantities of the respective values of the stamps required may thereby be changed; and I therefore do not propose that a requisition should at once be put forward for a supply of stamps. As soon as the decisions of the International Conference are known, a more exact estimate of requirements

can be prepared; and in the meantime the present system may continue.

"I shall be glad to learn whether the Treasurer approves of the change herein referred to."

The Colonial Treasurer certainly did agree with the idea and the Postmaster-General was asked to let him have a further report after returning from the Rome Conference. The next move was made by the Postmaster-General on 9 August 1906 when he wrote as follows to the Secretary to the Treasury:

"I now beg to ask that the Distributor of Stamps may indent for this supply of 'Postage Due' stamps: 100,000 at ½d, 500,000 at 1d, 1 million at 2d, 200,000 at 3d, 200,000 at 5d, 200,000 at 6d, and 50,000 at 1s.

"The changes in Postage decided upon at the Rome conference have been duly considered in fixing upon these numbers and values.

"A watermark should run through the stamps which should be printed in red to the pattern, roughly, given in my minute of the 11th January, with perhaps a little scroll ornamentation in the spaces between the printing.

"I should be glad if a specimen stamp could be obtained for my inspection before the whole are printed."

An indent for the quantities and values as specified in the Postmaster-General's letter was made out by the Treasury on 18 August; and, after signature by the Postmaster-General, was forwarded on 23 August to the Assistant Colonial Secretary for onward transmission to the Crown Agents. The requisition required that the stamps be printed in sheets of 60 and made up into packets of 1200 sheets.

The decision as to the final design of the stamps was made largely by De La Rue who, on 25 September, submitted to the Crown Agents as photographic proof of the ½d value affixed to a large card dated "Sept. 25th 1906".

Their covering letter reported that the most economical way of producing the stamps would be to have a separate plate for the 2d value, of which large quantities would be required, and a key plate and duty plates for the other values. They quoted the cost of making the dies and plates as: 2d die - £18, 240-set plate - £20, key die - £15, 120-set key plate - £15, 6 temporary overprint plates at £3.3.0 each - £18.18, with absolute total of £86.15. The total cost of the stamps was quoted at £172.5.10d. De La Rue undertook to submit a color scheme for each denomination and estimated a delivery date for the stamps of about three months from receiving the order.

The Crown Agents approved the design on 27 September and returned the proof to De La Rue. This proof was featured as lot 989 in Robson Lowe's Basel sale in October 1976.

Work then proceeded on preparing the dies. Die proofs were struck on 7 November (2d value - Fig. 2) and 8 November (frame design for the other values - Fig. 3). These proofs are

annotated for the preparation on 28 December of 240 leads (and six extra) for the 240-set 2d plate, and for 120 leads (and six extra) for the remaining values.

Figure 2. Die proof for the 2d value struck on December 28, 1906.

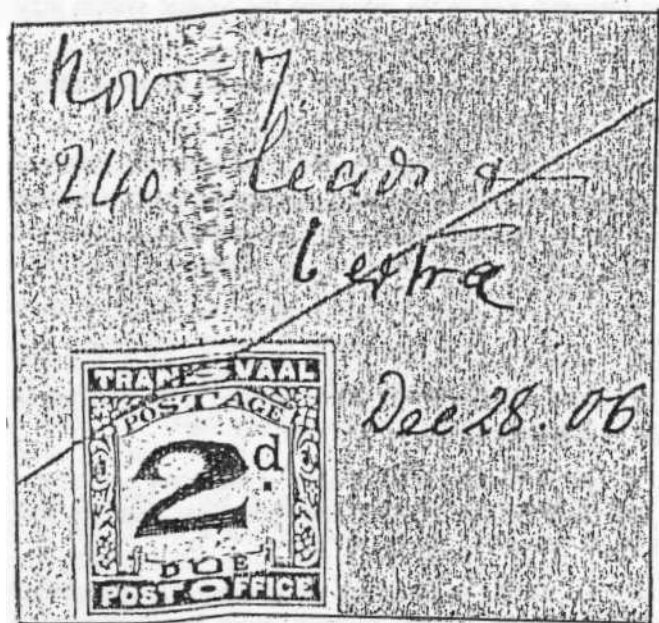
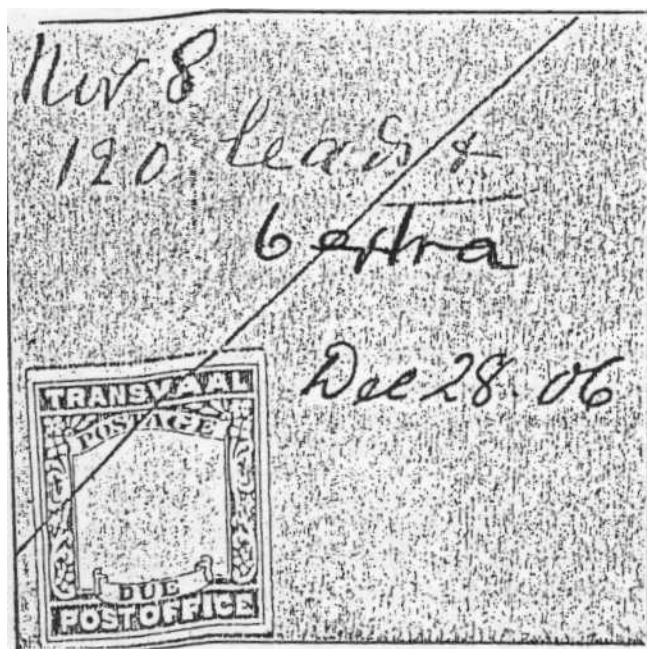


Figure 3. Frame design for the other values struck on December 28, 1906.



On 22 November, imperforate color trials of all seven values were prepared, one set in red and another in the colors in which the stamps were ultimately to be issued. They were stuck onto two sheets which formed respectively Appendix A and Appendix B to De La Rue's letter of that date to the Crown Agents. This explained that Appendix B was "in case the Colony should decide to have the stamps printed in varying colors."

In accordance with normal practice, telegraphic code words were allocated to the two sets of designs, these being "Wolfram" for Appendix A and "Westrumite" for appendix B.

The color schemes were sent to the Transvaal for approval. On 31 December the Postmaster-General wrote to the Secretary to the Treasury to say that he approved the series on Appendix B "provided that the printing in various colors does not cause a considerable increase in cost over that of the all red series."

The Crown Agents were informed accordingly and, on 25 February 1907, the Colonial Secretary was able to tell his Treasury colleague in Pretoria that the printing of the stamps in various colors did not involve any extra cost, and that an order for the stamps had been placed for delivery to the Crown Agents early in March. This order was recorded by De La Rue as requisition No. 82/06.

The stamps were printed in the normal layout of panes of 60 (6x10), each surrounded by a jubilee line in the color of the frame. The paper was watermarked multiple Crown CA and the stamps Comb perforated 14. The adopted colors were: 1/2d black value and blue-green frame, 1d - black and scarlet, 2d deep orange, 3d - black and light blue, 5d - black and violet, 6d - black and brown, is - scarlet and black.

Sets are known overprinted SPECIMEN in capital letters (15 x 2 mm - Samuel Type D9) or ULTRAMAR in violet capitals. The printing was carefully carried out and the only flaw of note occurs on the last stamp of the pane of the 5d value with one stamp showing the "d" without a foot - presumably this means that the serif is missing. It is stated to be on stamp number 33 in the third row.

For this first printing, the De La Rue records of 11 March 1907 show that the sheets were separated into single panes at an additional cost of £1.18.10d. It is not clear whether the request that this be done, which came of course in the original identification, was adhered to for subsequent printings. The total number of stamps printed under this first requisition was 870 sheets of the 1/2d, 1,732 sheets each for the 3d and 5d values and 1715 sheets for the 6d value at 2s1d per thousand stamps, 4328 sheets of the 1d at 2s per 1000 stamps, 4309 sheets of the 2d at 10d per 1000 stamps and 427 sheets of the is at 3s1d per thousand stamps. With packing, the total cost came to £187.7.5d.

According to the notice issued by the Postmaster-General on 24 June 1907 and reproduced in the *Government Gazette* of 28 June (Fig. 4), the first postage due stamps were used from 1 July that year. They were not to be made available to the general public. Subsequent printings of the 1/2d and 1d values were made in 1908 - 1,000 sheets of the 1/2d and 1,500 sheets of the 1d are recorded on 22 September 1908, and 1,030 sheets of the 1/2d and 1,554 sheets of the 1d (both priced this time at 2s1d per thousand stamps) on 19 November (Requisition No. 75/08).

After the establishment of the Union of South Africa, there were further printings of three values, tabulated as follows: *Requisition #5183*: dated 13 March 1911, sheets printed - 1d/1, 540 sheets, 2d/751 sheets, date of printing - 29 March 1911; *Requisition #2542*: dated 19 August 1911, sheets printed - 1/2d/2, 060 sheets, 1d/4,330 sheets, 2d/3,170 sheets printed; date of sheet printing - 14 September 1911; *Requisition #3486*: dated 8 February 1912, sheets printed - 1/2d/4,300 sheets,

Figure 4. Government notice announcing the use of postage due stamps.



¹/₂d/4,300 sheets, 1d/10,610 sheets printed, 2d/6,460 sheets printed and date of sheet printing - 3 April 1912.

It will be noted that the need for the higher value duties had been considerably overestimated when the initial order was placed and the sole printing of these lasted for many years.

The formation of the Union of South Africa, to which only the Transvaal could contribute postage due stamps, did not lead to an immediately increased demand as although the postage and revenue stamps of the four provinces were usable throughout the country from mid-August 1910, the differing systems of collecting postal charges remained unaltered for more than a further year.

It was not until 1 September 1911 that the Acting Postmaster-General wrote to the Secretary for Finance:

"I beg to refer to (Transvaal) Treasury papers 362/06 dealing with a change in the method of accounting for charges on unpaid and insufficiently prepaid mail matter.

"The 'postage due' stamp system which was introduced in the Transvaal on 1 July 1907 has given complete satisfaction and it is proposed to extend the system to all Provinces of the Union from 1 November next.

"The Controller and Auditor-General agree."

Cases have, however, been reported of the stamps with postmarks of other Provinces before the above date. They continued to be used thereafter though they were largely superseded by the first of the Union issues which were brought into use between mid-December 1914 and mid-March 1915 [Gibbons catalogue gives the dates of issue as 12 December 1914 (2d), 2 February 1915 (3d), 19 Mar 1915 (other values). Considerable stocks of the Transvaal 5d and 6d values still remained, however, and these were pressed into service when it became necessary to provide postage dues for South-West Africa. While all values are theoretically to be found with South-West Africa cancellations, it was only these two values which were overprinted specifically for use in its territory.

Between 1923 and 1927 three basic types of overprints were applied to the Transvaal stamps alternately in Dutch (Zuidwest

Afrika) and English (South West Africa). The first of these, on lines of the overprint, was spaced 14 mm (Fig. 5).

Figure 5. Example of the first overprint type.



A second setting, on the 5d value only, has 10 mm between the lines of the overprint. From September 1923, a second type of overprint was applied in which "Zuidwest" is not hyphenated. On the 6d value the words "South West" 14 mm long, "Zuidwest" 11 mm long and the lines of the overprint spaced 14 mm. On the 5d value "South West" is 16mm long and "Zuidwest" 12 mm long, but there are three settings in which the lines of the overprint are spaced 14 mm, 12 mm or 9'/ mm (Fig. 6).

Figure 6. Example of the second type of overprint.



Finally, in 1927 the 5d value was overprinted in a new type in which the Dutch inscription has been altered to the Afrikaans "Suidwes" (Fig. 7).

A number of broken letters are known in the first two types of overprint, notably the "t" of "West" and the full stop after "Afrika" or "Africa".

Figure 7. The third basic type of overprint.



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Ebay Drags Philately into the Electronic Age

Ashley Cotter-Cairns, Canada

In the first of a series of articles, discussing the Internet stamp collecting community, the author introduces an online auction system that has revolutionized all forms of collecting, as well as philately. PSGSA members, ignore this at your peril!

Introduction

It happened quite by accident - one day, my collection was languishing in the past, filling two cartons in my wardrobe; the next day it was foremost in my mind and I was spending more time and money on it than I had for years. That fateful day was the day I discovered www.ebay.com.

Collectors who still rely on postal auctions, their local dealers and a few stamp shows or bourses per year to feed their collecting habit, are at a massive disadvantage. Not only are they unaware of a whole wealth of material, including the chance to see pictures of almost every item instead of the occasional highlight, they are missing out on a perfect forum for the disposal of unwanted items and duplicates.

If you are a newcomer to the Internet, I do not feel that this is the place to teach you how to get connected. There are plenty of books and magazine articles on the subject. What I intend to do here is introduce the concept of Ebay for those of you who have never come across it, explain why I think you should invest time getting to know it, and use it to buy and sell, and should any of you remain unconvinced, show off some of the items I have managed to obtain at sometimes ridiculous prices!

What is Ebay?

Ebay is a gigantic bourse for the world's unwanted items. Imagine as garage or rummage sale, but instead of one seller or twenty gathered together, there are millions of tables aligned end to end.

Now imagine instead of getting your hands dirty and wasting an afternoon (of a lifetime) sifting through millions of old training shoes and garden tools, you could simply request a central administrator to find anything that you are interested in on your behalf, and display the results.

Here is an example. Simply by logging into Ebay and typing in the basic search "SOUTH AFRICA" I was presented with the following matches from a total of 1,396 items:

South West Africa MNH J91-93 1959 set	\$3.25 stamps
South Africa: 1781	\$56.55 vintage map
South Africa Last Pioneer Country 1966	\$5.50 book Radio
RSA South Africa QSL card Cheetah	\$4.95 radio card Railway
Construction South Africa postcard	\$2.00 postcard

Continuing down the list, we come across an ashtray from the BSA police, Barbie Princess of South Africa edition(!), an official XL rugby jersey from the Springboks and so on. Not all that useful to a philatelist.

But there is more good news. You can further narrow down your search. This is done in a number of ways. You can either add more information to the search criteria, for example "SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS". You could instead search only in one category - two fruitful sources might be the category "Stamps" or the category "Collectibles>Paper>Postcards". These would only display results relevant to those categories.

So, repeating my search for SOUTH AFRICA in the stamps category, we now see the following (from a total of 564 items):

South Africa Coronation 1937 mint unmtd	\$3 stamps
Minerals - South West Africa first day cover	\$4 stamps
South Africa / Netherlands postal history	\$7 stamps
South Africa old 1926 stamp collection	\$9 stamps
South Africa postmark hunter lot - all sorts	\$2 stamps

Much more useful. We have taken a database containing millions of items for sale to members (with no buyer's premium or other hidden costs) and narrowed it down to meet our exact requirements. Of those 564 "hits" we probably will not be interested in all of them. What can we do to thin them out?

If you do not collect South West Africa, for example, there is an option to removed results which match a certain word. So we could perform another search removing anything with WEST in the title.

If for some reason you would rather not buy from overseas, you can search for items located only in Canada and get just 35 hits - most of the items I was selling! This somewhat misses the point of having the world at your fingertips, in my opinion.

There are many ways to narrow down your search. I will deal with advanced buying tips in a future article, but the best way is to explore on your own before joining - anybody can look at Ebay even without being a member. Just go to the site and begin searching.

Ebay as A Research Tool

Now imagine you wish to research a subject to write up a paper or article. Whereas before you might have had to search for years to get material, on Ebay it may simply be waiting for you to look for it. A successful Ebay buyer will know that the seller is unlikely to know exactly what it is they have. The description may be lacking in depth, misspelled or otherwise misdescribed. It pays to be diligent if you want to yield results.

As we saw from my initial search request, I accidentally managed to bring up an antique map from the 18th century and a book on South African history:

South Africa: 1781 map - \$56.55

South Africa Last Pioneer Country: 1966 book - \$5.50

With the book, at least, you are left in no doubt about what you are buying. All that is missing is the author, but if you knew who wrote it, Ebay could search through the description for you.

As for the map, this is not the greatest description ever written of an antique map! It makes no mention of "map", or "vintage", or "antique" anywhere in the title. Among the frustrations of Ebay trading, this is one of the most common. However, the advantages outweigh this. Enough interested parties had found this item to bid it up to \$55. This shows you another strength of Ebay - it has an estimated 40 million+ active registered users. Lucky for us, not all of them collect South African stamps.

Witness the power of having such a huge number of items to sort through. If I had wanted to source a particular book or antique map in any other way, it might have meant a lengthy wait, searching through book shops and fairs. Or a frustrating time contacting book dealers and getting on their search lists, not to mention paying heavily for the privilege if they struck gold for me.

Yes, using Ebay you will have to sift through maybe a hundred items in a search result looking for the perfect book, magazine or map. Yes, it will irritate you when you open the tenth auction which is describing something as an antique Boer War print, only to find it has been cut from a magazine.

But take a step back and remember how much trouble finding something - anything - relevant used to be. As I write this, it is -30° and snowing outside. Not exactly ideal weather for scouring Montreal's bookshops or going to a stamp bourse.

So, you have found a gem. How does bidding work?

You must be a registered user of Ebay to bid on items. This involves supplying Ebay with various personal details via a secure website link. This information is only exchanged once. No other user can access your personal data.

Now that you have an active account, you are free to bid on items. Before entering a bid, you should be aware that you are entering into a contract that is binding. Make sure you are prepared to pay for anything that you win.

The current highest bidder (if any) will be displayed beneath the seller's name, and the current price is at the top. Let us say this is \$5. You want to pay no more than \$10 for the item. There are two ways you can proceed.

Either bid the minimum next step - in this case, \$5.50 - or enter your maximum price right away. This puts you at a disadvantage. Often, many bids are received right near the end of an auction. By declaring your intent early, you leave your bid open to last-minute bidders - known as "snipers" - who may shoot you down just when you were celebrating your purchase.

The alternative is to act at the last moment yourself. This is the way an item can get out of hand on Ebay, if there are several bidders competing at the end for an item. Unlike a traditional auction, the bidding ends at a set time, not when the highest bid is received. It is no good offering the seller more when all is over: You have missed this chance.

Should nobody else bid, in the above case you would win the item for \$5.50. If somebody else bids \$8, you would win the item for \$8.50. If somebody else bids \$10.50 or higher, or had bid \$10 at a date and time before your bid, they win.

Once an item finds a new owner, the buyer contacts the seller for address details, collects payment including postage and handling and the ships the item.

How do you know the other person is trustworthy?

Once registered, you have an Ebay ID. This is your "handle" - how other users recognize you. For example, mine is "accottercairns." Your ID comes with a figure in brackets after it. This is your feedback reputation number. Brand new users have a zero (0) rating.

Feedback allows the exchange of positive, neutral or negative comments between users who have completed a transaction. So, let us say I sell an item to "ThePinkPanther (10)." He pays promptly. I log into Ebay and leave a positive comment - "Thanks, fast payment and good communication." When I leave this feedback, his new reputation rating is (11).

Things do not always go well, of course. It may be necessary for a person to leave a neutral or negative feedback, although you are encouraged to attempt all other forms of mediation before resorting to this tact. I never leave negative feedback unless a person simply does not pay me.

This balance of reputation - +1 for a positive, 0 for neutral, -1 for negative - adds up to form your Ebay feedback rating. At the time of this writing, mine is 1828. As you pass various milestones, Ebay awards you with colored stars. Other users recognize a very active member by the colored stars and his or her reputation rating. In this way, you can quickly see if a user has undertaken his or her trades in a professional manner, or has upset and disappointed people in the past.

USING EBAY TO SELL YOUR UNWANTED ITEMS

Any registered member of Ebay can sell items as well as buying them. The subject of selling one for an entire article on its own. However, it is worth introducing the basics while we are here. You may well be surprised at the prices you realize for your unwanted duplicates.

You may sell as many items at one time as you please, with Ebay acting as the host for your items. Sellers compensate Ebay financially for this service in two ways: the first is a listing fee, which varies depending on the starting price of the item (minimum of 30c on the US site); the second is a commission relating to the final value the items sells for.

There are many other options, most of which involve additional costs. These include bold text in the title, attaching a miniature photo to the side of the title and featuring your item in the gallery. Items can be listed for three, five, seven or ten days (the latter attracting an additional 10c fee). When you

list the item, you accrue a listing fee on your account balance. After the auction ends, Ebay calculates the commission you owe them and adds it to your balance. Balances become due monthly.

Potential sellers will note with interest that their customers are not asked to pay any premium for bidding on your auctions. Nor does anybody pay a membership fee. Ebay does not get involved in the collection or payment of monies - that is up to you and the buyer to work out between you. Additionally, you must quote how much shipping and handling you will charge on each item.

There are many options for payment collection, including electronic methods which can save a lot of time and trouble. Many buyers and sellers like these systems, because they allow the use of credit cards. Paypal (which is now owned by Ebay) is the most popular of these systems and will be discussed in a future article.

You want proof that it can work for you?

Let me say in advance of writing this conclusion that I am in now way boasting about items in my collection. I am sure there are PSGSA members with far rarer items than I have accumulated.

However, for my passion (I collect postmarks on stamps, piece, card, cover or any other relevant item, from pre-Union to 1935), Ebay has proven very fruitful. You do not need to be familiar with Putzel to see that this stuff is pretty scarce as exemplified below:

<i>Item description</i>	<i>Putzel rating</i>	<i>Ebay price</i>
PUNZI superb strike on postcard	Very rare	\$39
GOVERNMENT OFFICES ORC cover	Extremely rare	\$32
WYNBURG CAMP, son, on CGH pair	Very rare	\$12
SAINT CLAIR ORC, on postal stationery envelope.	Extremely rare	\$12
KNAPDAAR SIDING, on postal stationery envelope.	Very rare	\$5

There are plenty of other Ebay users out there who have similar success stories. (If you have some killer finds, please email details to me.) Whatever you collect, some of it is likely to show up on Ebay in time. The big question is: For the sake of your collection, how long can you afford to ignore this resource?

Ashley Cotter-Cairns is a freelance journalist. He lives in Montreal with his wife, opera singer and screen writer Carolina Pla. You can contact Ashley at acottercairns@hotmail.com.

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"OFFICIAL AUCTIONEERS FOR THE JUNE ASDA MEGA EVENT"

FORERUNNERS FORUM

Bits & Pieces

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

Our first bit was sent in by my coeditor, Peter Thy. It is an excerpt from the Postmaster-General's *Annual Report* for 1891 and appeared on page 10. It reads as follows:

"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 enclosed, an order was given to one of the leading firms of safe-makers in England to construct 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."

Our next entry appeared on page 11 of the May 1981 issue of *Die O. V.S. Filatelie-Tydskrif*

"Collecting Stamps - and girls! - At the VPA Congress at Mr. Waverley (Vic) on November 11, Mr. Buzz Cousins gave an address entitled 'Why I Collect South Africa' - and his disclosures provided great entertainment for the large audience at the Congress.

Mr. Cousins was as young RAF airman during World War II when he was shunted off to South Africa to help organize the Empire Air Training scheme - a job that took him to many parts of South Africa. Early in the peace he acquired a girl friend who was in charge of dispersing all the stamps sent in from all over South Africa for a Red Cross stamp appeal, and for the first time he was exposed to masses of postage stamps.

Shortly afterwards he entered the office of his commanding officer at lunchtime and found that worthy (a keen philatelist) busy sorting some stamps. Mr. Cousins told the CO of his exposure to the masses of Red Cross stamps and expressed an interest in collecting. The CO gave him some valuable hints and stressed that South African stamps (then printed in se-tenant bilingual form) should always be collected in pairs or blocks.

Mr. Cousins proved to be a keen recruit to the hobby and on his travels he made as point of going into the large banks or commercial firms and asking to speak to the girl in charge of the inward mail of the organization. This way, he explained to a fascinated Congress audience, he was able to collect two

things without effort - new girl friends and new additions to his stamp collection.

As wartime conditions were not conducive to work on albums he sent all his philatelic acquisitions home to England. These survived the "blitz" and when he returned to his parents' home after the war, he found that he was the proud owner of some 30,000 to 40,000 stamps, which he proceeded to sort out and use to form the basis of a specialized South African collection. Two further visits to South Africa, after the war, increased his interest in the country.

One member of the Congress audience asked Mr. Cousins whether any of the girl friends he had acquired during the war had been added to his permanent collection. Mr. Cousins said that although he had been engaged at one time in South Africa, he had returned to England a free agent and had acquired a wife in England.

Young bloods who want to collect girls AND stamps could well take a leaf from Mr. Cousins book and go round the big institutions to seek out "the girls in charge of the inward mails."

Here is a second enjoyable entry from *Die O.V.S. Filatelie-Tydskrif*, November 1976 issue, page 127, titled "Are stamp collectors crazy?" which read as follows:

"Philatelists, timbrophilists, or just plain stamp collectors, call them what you will, would probably present a strange sight to a visitor from Mars. For grown men and women, as well as children, to spend their time paying good money or tiny bits of paper must seem crazy. Yet no matter how we try to rationalize the matter, postage stamps have as strong fascination which applies to almost nothing else.

"After all, you can lay out £200 for just one stamp, often something quite unattractive-looking - even dirty. For the same money you could buy a painting from an up-and-coming artist, and at least it would have some value and putting it on the mantelpiece. The colors might fade or the paper could turn brown, and where would your investment be then?

"You could buy some very attractive old china, silver or similar objects d'art for £200 and the danger from breakage apart, have something solid to show off to your friends. So what in heaven's name is so attractive about postage stamps? What possible satisfaction is to be gained from sorting through piles of Penny Reds for plate numbers, or looking for hairline varieties in Silver Jubilee? Quite a lot, if numbers collectors are anything to go by.

"It can't be just the pretty pictures. You can get larger, or just-as-informative pretty pictures for free in several brands

commercial products.

Just recently, there has been an overflow of collecting into such fields as coins and banknotes. Yet, strong though its devotees may be, such collecting does not, and probably never will have, the utterly absorbing fascination experienced by philatelists for their hobby.

"Philately, it seems, is the real thing. Once hooked, the philatelist is doomed for life to strive for a never-to-be-fulfilled objective: a complete collection of the stamps of his choice. We are, of course, crazy. There is no doubt about it. But we are harmless enough and it keeps us out of the pubs."

Our next two "bits" come from the collection of the late Athol Murray. The first is an example of a post card showing the

1898 circular "RETURNED LETTER OFFICE CAPE TOWN / AUG 1 / 98" (RLO 4). The postcard was written on 22 July 1898 - postmarked "SALT RIVER 23 JY 1898." The rectangular violet RLO 6 cachet of 1898 was applied diagonally across the center of the card.

The second illustration was labelled "Soldiers' and Seamen's Privileged Penny Post." Shown is an envelope from Staff Sergeant F.R. Harvey of the 17th Lancers to Sale, Manchester. It was posted in Wynburg on 24 August 1898. The front is also countersigned by rubber stamp "Ch. Eustace Commanding 2nd Batt. King's Royal Rifles." On the reverse (not shown) is a Manchester arrival handstamp giving the date 11th September 1898.

Illustration. Postcard showing example of a "RETURNED LETTER OFFICE" cachet.

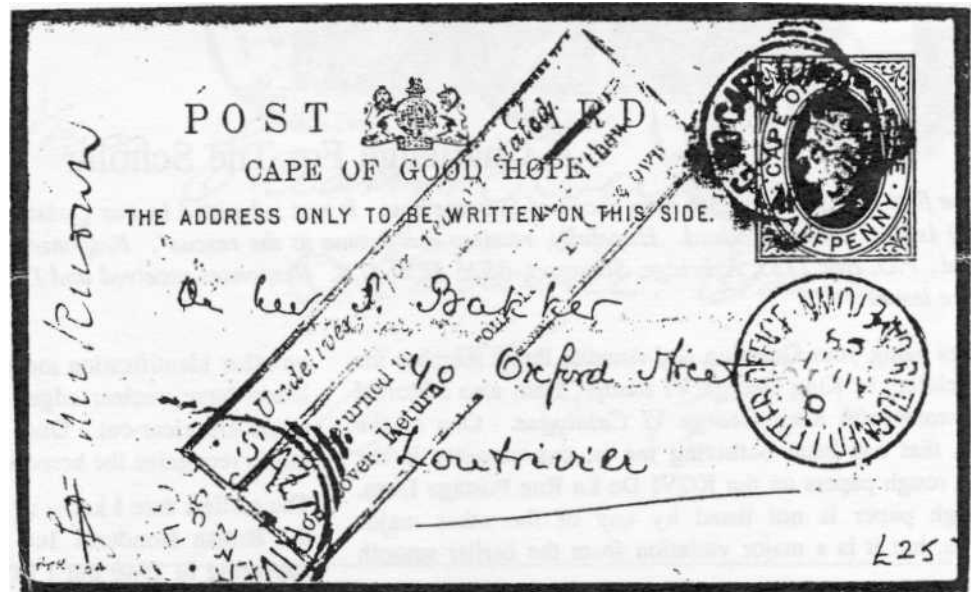
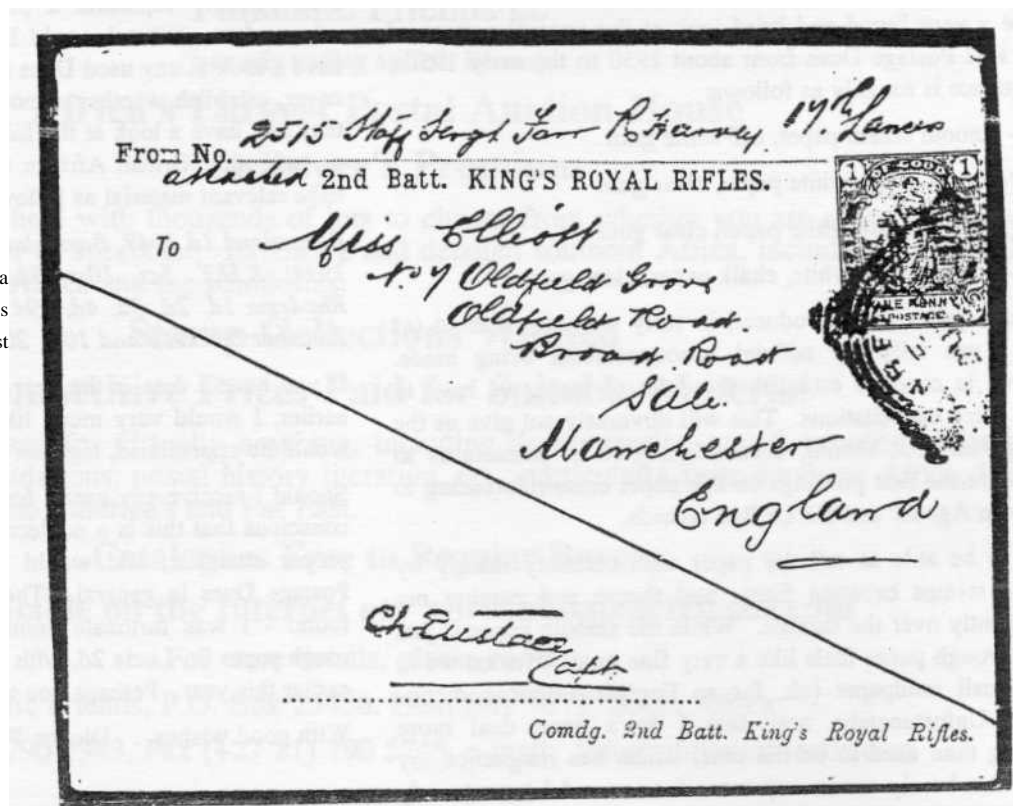


Illustration. Example of a Soldiers' and Seamen's privileged penny post cover.



The final entry also comes from the Murray collection and illustrates a Boer War Schweizer Reneke Besieged (SG 5). The text provided by Athol reads as follows: "A town on the Harts river, 322km southwest of Johannesburg and 58km northwest of Wolmaransstad, near the Bechuanaland border. Founded in October 1888 and named after two officers slain in 1885 during a battle against the Korana, (Captain Constantin Alexander Schweizer [1837-1885] and Field-cornet C.N. Reneke). This town had a short lived local emergency and was under siege from 1st August 1900 to 9th January 1901.

There were four values of Transvaal stamps and two values of Cape of Good Hope stamps. Their use was authorized by the British Commander shortly after the 19th August 1900. Not unused copies exist and all the used copies have the dated circular town postmark 'Schweizer Reneke ZAR' (I11.)

Illustration. Cape of Good Hope /2d green (SG 67) overprinted vertically "BE-SIEGED", postmarked 10th September 1900.



A Challenge For The Scholar

This is the first new challenge we have received in some time. It was submitted by our Question & Answer Panel member covering the KGVII issues, Dickon Pollard. Hopefully, readers can "come to the rescue". Responses are to be sent to Dickon at Murray Payne Ltd., P.O. Box 1135, Axbridge, Somerset, BS26 2EW, U.K Responses received and Dickon's comments to them will appear in a future issue.

As well as being your Question and Answer Panel member for matters relating to King George VI stamps, I am also editor of the *Commonwealth King George VI Catalogue*. One of the questions that has been bothering me in this capacity is the matter of rough papers on the KGVII De La Rue Postage Dues. This rough paper is not listed by any of the other major catalogues, but it is a major variation from the earlier smooth papers.

To take a very broad and brief look at the general pattern of De La Rue Postage Dues from about 1930 to the early 1950s, the sequence is roughly as follows:

1930s - smooth cream paper, off-white gum

1940s (early) - rough white paper, clear gum

1940s (late) - smooth white paper, clear gum

1950s - smooth, very white, chalk paper, clear gum

The rough paper was introduced in early wartime, without (as far as I can tell) any official announcements being made. Therefore in order to establish the dates of issue, we have to rely on dated cancellations. This will obviously not give us the printing dates but should, eventually, give us pointers as to which were the first printings on this paper cross-referencing to the Crown Agents' and De La Rue records.

I used to be able to tell the paper with certainty merely by taking a stamp between finger and thumb and passing my thumb gently over the surface. While the smooth paper is just that, the rough paper feels like a very fine grade of what we in the UK call sandpaper (oh, for an English-American dictionary!). Unfortunately, now that I do a great deal more gardening than used to be the case, which has roughened my fingers, this barely works any more for me and I have to rely

on other identification methods. Under a magnifying glass, the letters have unclear edges while with smooth paper the letter edges are clear-cut. Once you have found one, you will not fail to recognize the breed in the future!

The earliest date I know of on a rough paper Postage Due is on the British Honduras 1ct, 1941. British Guiana is listed as appearing in 1940 but I have not seen any early dates, so this, may possibly represent a print date rather than a colonia release date. What I would like PSGSA members to do is to have a look at any used Dues they may possess either on or of cover, establish whether or not they are on rough paper and, if they are, have a look at the following list. I have included one or two other British African territories in case members may have relevant material as follows:

Basutoland 1d 1947, Basutoland 2d, Bechuanaland 1d, 2d 1944; K.U.T. 5ct, 10ct, 20ct and 40ct 1942-3; Northern Rhodesia 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 1945; Swaziland 1d, 2d, 1947; and Zanzibar 5ct 1946 and 10ct, 20ct, 30ct, 1/- 1947.

If you have a date in the year mentioned above or, better still earlier, I would very much like to know about it. Full data would be appreciated, together with photocopies if convenient. Should I receive any useful feedback, I will report back. I am conscious that this is a neglected field, which has not received proper attention, and would like to improve our listing of Postage Dues in general. There may well be surprises to be found - I was fortunate enough to find a hitherto-unlisted rough paper St. Lucia 2d, with a 1948 date, in a bundle acquired earlier this year. Perhaps you too will be lucky.

With good wishes... Dickon Pollard

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, or cachet. Please share yours by sending it to the Editor.

Transvaal Cover With A Rare Destination

Ronald E. Strawser, USA

This one penny stamped envelope of Transvaal to Hawaii had two one penny and one two pence stamps added to pay the double weight surface rate. The fact that this cover was to Hawaii, which I expect is a rare destination, is what attracted me to it. In fact,

this cover which I bought at FINLANDIA 95 is the reason I began collecting Transvaal stationery. I now have an exhibit of Transvaal postal stationery which I have shown twice nationally in 2002. It won a silver medal at ROMPEX and a gold medal and the Marcus White award at OMAHA.

Illustration. A cover mailed from Transvaal to the rare destination of Hawaii.



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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: aerophil@ch.inter.net](mailto:aerophil@ch.inter.net) or Paul at 5324 28th St. NW, Washington, DC 20015, [e-mail: magid@erols.com](mailto:magid@erols.com)

South Africa's First Air Mail Disaster

Paul Magid, USA

Following the success of the South African Air Force Experimental Service, which operated without incident or delay for four months in 1925, Union Airways won financial support from the South African Government to operate regular air mail services between the Cape and Johannesburg and Durban. Like the experimental service, the airline operated without serious problems from its inaugural flights in August 1929 until a fateful November day in 1931, a date that happened to fall on Friday the 13th.

W.F. Davenport, the pilot, was as seasoned aviator who, like most Union Airways pilots, had flown for the RAF during World War I. He had gained additional experience in the 1920s pioneering for the RAF Empire desert route between Baghdad and Cairo. The aircraft he flew for Union Airways on November 13th was a DeHavilland 80A Puss Moth named the *Springbok*. It was, in fact, the very machine flown by Lieutenant Caspareuthus on his record breaking flight from England to the cape in October of the previous year and purchased by Union Airways shortly thereafter. Unfortunately for Davenport and his two passengers, the plane was a time bomb waiting to go off.

The previous May, Lt. Cmdr. Glen Kidston and Cpt. T.A. Gladstone, two of the greatest fliers in the history of African aviation, had been killed when their Puss Moth had crashed while flying over the Drakensberg Mountains on the Orange Free State/Natal border. But no one had made a connection between the light aircraft and the accident.

So it was without hesitation that Davenport took off from Port Elizabeth on a blustery day on the final leg of the route to Cape Town. In addition to his two passengers he carried mail from Durban, East London, and Port Elizabeth.

Flying over Sir Lowry's Pass Mountain, about 30 miles out of Cape Town, Davenport ran into gale force winds. The savage updrafts tore one of the wings off the aircraft, sending it plunging into the mountainside where it burst into flames, killing the pilot and passengers and incinerating the aircraft. Original newspaper reports of that crash said that all the mail was destroyed.

As a *consequence of the crash*, the second crash of a Puss Moss in less than a year, all planes of that design in Africa were grounded. Unfortunately, the ban was lifted after less than a month and nine Puss Moths were to crash worldwide before the cause of the accidents was determined and corrected. Later investigation revealed that the plane had a structural weakness in the wing that caused it to loosen when exposed to severe atmospheric turbulence like that encountered

storms over mountainous terrain.

A few bundles of mail were recovered from the abovementioned wreckage and sent to the Central Post Office in Cape Town where it was found that approximately 600 pieces were deliverable. Because most of the mail was badly damaged, it was forwarded to recipients under cover - in official envelopes of the department of Posts and Telegraphs. Accompanying each piece of mail was anoneoed (what we would call mimeographed) message from the Department apologizing for the condition of the letter and explaining the cause. These messages were prepared from a sheet on which the text had been typed three times. In one out of the three, the year of the crash, 1931, was typed as 1913. The error was correct in pencil.

As the mail was purely commercial in nature, very few items have survived (see Ill. next page). Consequently, they 11 command a hefty price on the market, particularly when - accompanied by the cover envelope and message, which establish the authenticity of the piece.

Book Review

Airmail Directional Handstamps (A Study), by Ian McQueen. Published by he author, Bournemouth, England, 2003. Two volumes, 371 pages, soft cover, spiral binding. This is the

same author that wrote *Jusqu'a Airmail Markings* (1993) and its supplement in 1995. This new two volume work covers all other types of airmail directional markings, such as "Par Avion", "trans-Atlantic Air Service", "Correo Aereo", etc. In other words, it shows all known markings that deal with the carriage of air mail I other than the "Jusqu'a" airmail markings. Volume one shows all types of airmail markings by countries of origin. They include those applied by post offices as well as those privately applied. The markings are not identified as to whether they were applied by a post office or privately. This is probably because in many cases, it is impossible to determine.

Volume two begins with a section showing airmail annulment handstamps, such as straight bars, crosses, Xs, vertical bars,

etc. In other words, markings across air mail labels to show that airmail service was not to be provided for the complete routing of a cover. Volume two then shows airmail directional handstamps known to have been applied by a specific airline, such as Pan American, various British airlines, French airlines, KLM, KNILM, Deutsche Lufthansa, the Italian L.A.T.I., and what the author calls "Sundry Airlines". It continued with the following marking types: transocean, forces, airmail registra-

There is a section showing markings with an aircraft in the design, plain air mail markings in various languages, hand-stamps without place names and those with place names alphabetically by name.

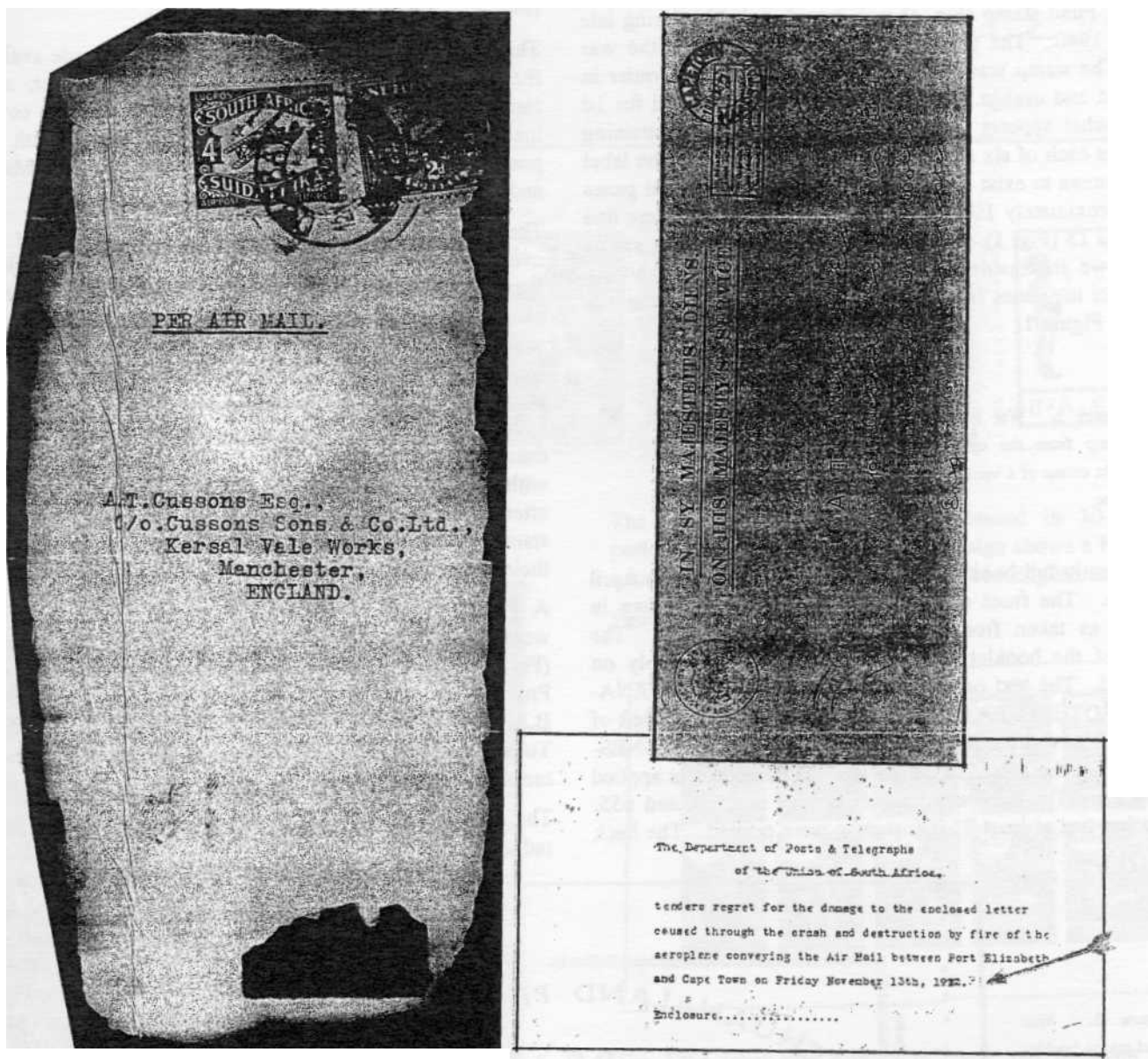
There is a good bibliography listing 38 books and 58 different periodicals. The book has taken the author many years to research and compile, and he has received input from many collectors, most of whom are listed. This reviewer was rather

amazed to see so many different airmail markings. I never realized just how many there are. I highly recommend the book for any aerophilatelist who is even slightly interested in airmail directional markings. ..*Reviewer - Kendall Sanford.*

The book is available from the author for UK£35 or US\$60. These prices include surface postage worldwide, or add US\$10 for airmail outside the UK. His address is Ian McQueen, 55 Albany, Manor Road, Bournemouth, England BH1 3EJ.

Illustration. Exhibit page showing an example of mail recovered from South African's first air mail crash, November 13, 1931.

During a violent gale, a Union Airways DeHavilland Puss Moth piloted by CPT W F. Davenport, crashed and burned in the Sir Lowry's Pass mountains near Cape Town enroute from P. Elizabeth, killing the pilot and destroying all but about 600 pieces of mail, most of which have not survived.



Recover for the mail was forwarded letter caused by the crash. In one third of these, including one from the addressee in official envelopes (photocopy displayed above) the year date is inverted and corrected in message expressing

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 Peter at thy@jade.ucdavis.edu.

Bechuanaland Cinderella Labels

Peter Thy, USA

Relatively few cinderella labels from Bechuanaland are known to exist. To our knowledge, the only labels are the WW2 War Fund stamp and the tuberculosis seals of the early 1960's.

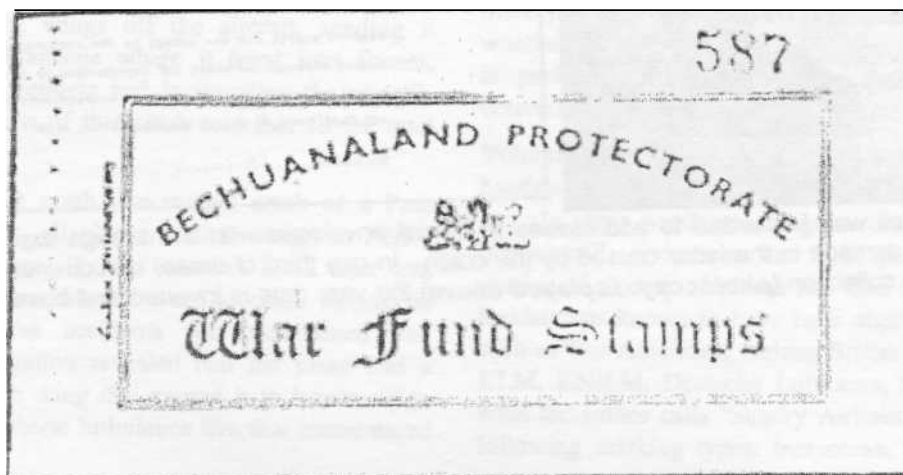
The War Fund stamp (Fig. 1) was issued probably during late 1939 or 1940. The purpose was to raise funds for the war effort. The stamp was produced by a Johannesburg printer in black, red and orange. The War Fund stamp was sold for 1d each in what appears to have been 2s6d booklets containing five panes each of six stamps arranged in two rows. The label is only known to exist in booklet panes. The full margin panes were approximately 10cm wide and 5.5cm high and were line perforated 13 (Fig. 1). Full booklet panes and booklets are so rare that we are unable to illustrate a full sheet. We can only reconstruct the panes from single marginal stamps like the one shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. War Fund stamp from the upper right corner of a booklet pane.



An apparently full booklet was sold in the Stephan Welz April 1982 sale. The front of the this booklet cover is shown in Figure 2 as taken from the auction catalog, lot 57. The printing of the booklet cover was done in red probably on white card. The text on the cover front reads "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE / War Fund Stamps". To the left of the frame line was the printer's imprint - "Leader JOHANNESBURG". On the top right corner a serial number was applied (in black?). The only serial numbers seen are 581 and 655, suggesting that at least 21,000 stamps were printed. The back

Figure 2. War Fund stamp booklet cover.



cover had the same rectangular frame and inscription as the front, but was missing the printer's imprint and serial number. The cover and booklet panes were stitched together at the left (Fig. 2).

The War Fund stamp appears to have been made available in the Protectorate and is not uncommon on cover, although rarely tied to the cover by a postal canceler. Most covers are mailed from within the Protectorate or from the South African post office in Mafeking with dates being between May 1940 and February 1942 (Fig. 3).

The War Fund stamp is known with as large "V" for Victory overprinted or handstamped on the stamp. The similarity of the overprint suggests that the overprinting was made on whole booklet sheets; however, complete overprinted booklets or sheets have not survived. The handstamped overprint is known with double impression and can have been made on individual stamps. The overprinted stamp is seen on cover dated as early as 1942, which is rather early for proclaiming victory. It is thus probably that at least some War Fund stamps, with or without overprinted "V", may have been affixed at a later date after or during the end of the war. Because the War Fund stamps rarely are tied to cover, it is often not possible to assert their authenticity on covers.

A group of tuberculosis charity labels (of Christmas seals) were printed during four consecutive years from 1961 to 1964 (Fig. 4). The labels are inscribed B.P.A.P.T. (Bechuanaland Protectorate Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis of B.A.P.T. (Bechuanaland Association for the Prevention a Tuberculosis). The design of all labels includes a Lorrain, cross symbolizing the fight against tuberculosis.

The first label was from 1961 and shows as child facing; radiating cross. It is printed on blue paper in red and black.

appears to have been issued in rot letted sheets of (Fig. 5). The sheet shown in Figure has two strait margins. Thus, it possible that the labels were printed sheets of 100 were separated into four panes being sold.

Figure 3. The War Fund stamp affixed to letter mailed from the South African post office in Mafeking.

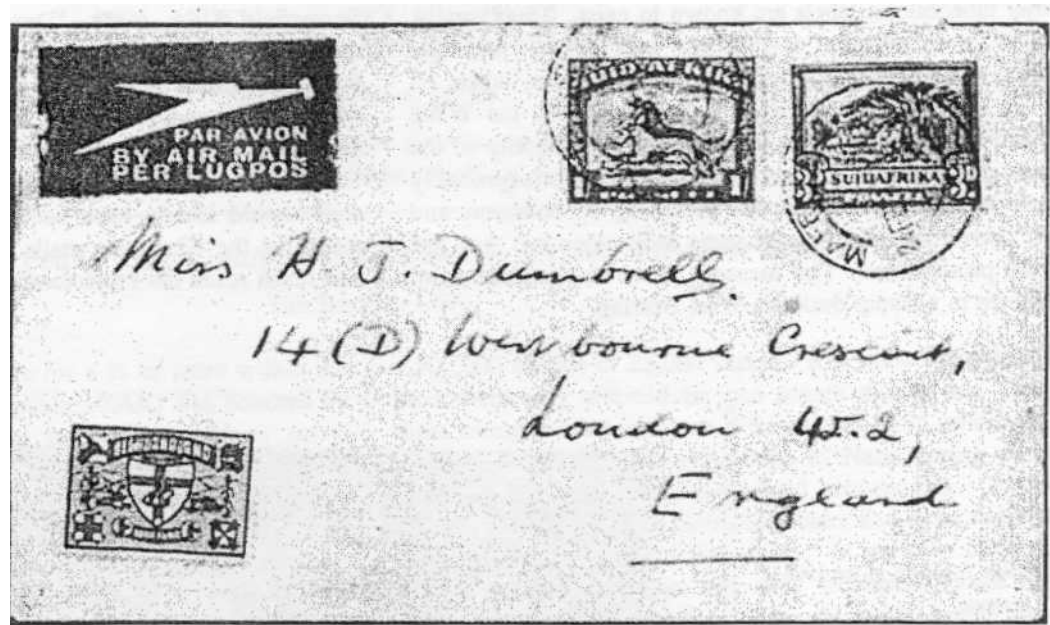
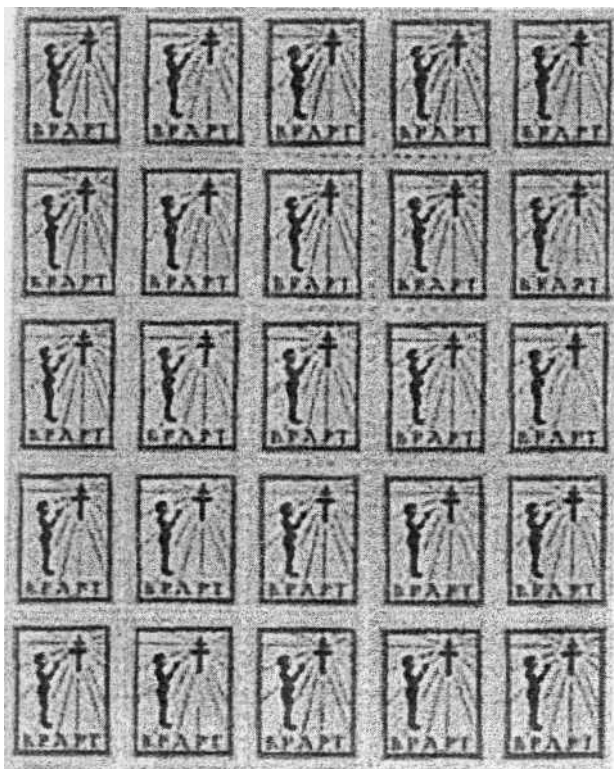


Figure 4. The Bechuanaland tuberculosis labels arranged left to right from 1961 to the 1964 label.

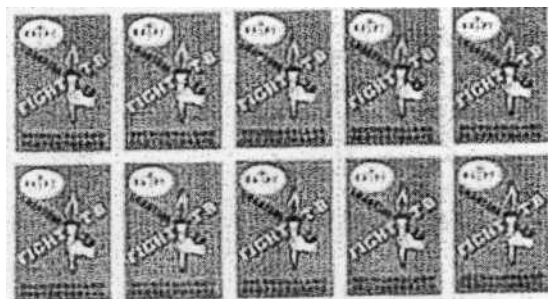


Figure 5. Sheet of the 1961 TB stamp.



The next label from 1962 was issued in 10-stamp, line perforated sheetlets (Fig. 6). The design shows a hand holding a torch and the inscription "Fight TB" in English and Setswana.

Figure 6. Sheetlet of the 1962 TB stamp.



The 1963 label was printed in black and red with a green background. The design shows a deer on a rock (Steenbok or Phuduhudu) and gives the year of issue as 1963. The label was printed in line perforated sheets of 30 (Fig. 7).

The last tuberculosis label was from 1964, printed in brown and red in a design very similar to the 1961 label. It was issued in line perforated sheets of 50 (Fig. 8).

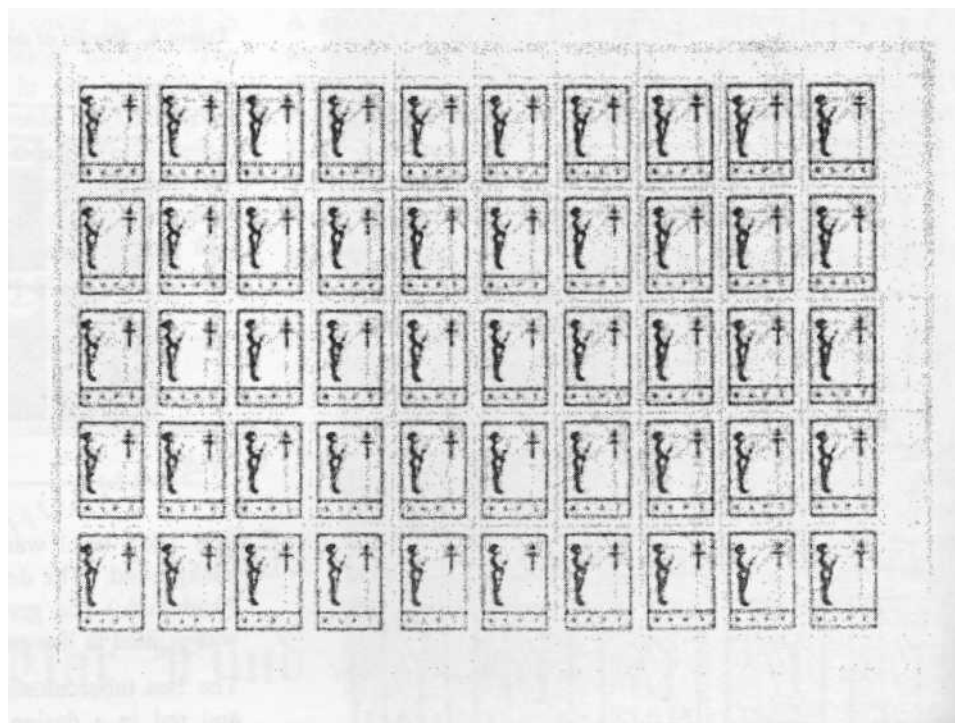
No other tuberculosis labels are known to exist. Traditionally, the labels were released toward the end of the year and intended to be used on Christmas mail. However, labels on cover are very rarely seen, even more rarely than the WW2 War Fund stamp. Thus, it is possible that the majority of the labels did not reach the Protectorate from the printers (probably in South Africa), but were mostly picked-up by collectors and dealers. Nevertheless, there are some indications that they did reach the protectorate. The message in an aerogramme from Francistown to a stamp dealer in West Dptring

Springfield, USA, reads "Dear Sir, I have today despatched the Christmas seals for which you wrote on 31st December and 5th April. I sent them by sea mail because the cost by air mail would have been very high. I very much regret the delay in answering you..., but our seals have only just been issued..." The aerogramme is dated June 1961, say nine months after the seals should ideally have been received in Francistown to be ready for the Christmas mails. But did the other three seals also reach reach the Protectorate?

Figure 7. Sheet of the 1963 TB stamp.



Figure 8. Sheet of the 1964 TB stamp.



The Boer Republics

Tim Bartshe/USA, Editor

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

Send to Tim

The Penny Post Commemorative South African Republic 1895

Tim Bartshe, USA

The introduction of the penny rate for a ½ oz letter within the borders of the South African Republic (ZAR) was honored by the first commemorative issued in southern Africa on 6 September 1895. This stamp, which featured a mail coach at the right and cog-rail train emerging from the tunnel below Waterval Boven flanking the ZAR coat of arms, was issued in a double-wide format in sheets of 6 x 10 stamps. The stamps were produced by The Press Printing and Publishing Works, Pretoria utilizing two separate lithographic plates and lineperforated 11.

No essays or working die proofs are recorded; however, plate proofs in black ink have been seen in the collection of Michael Wigmore and a color proof in issued color was recorded in the Welz auction of May 1985 (Mathews, page 70) set in sunken card measuring 200 x 160 mm. Presentation cards bearing an adhered perforated stamp on card 116 x 76 mm was produced possibly as gifts to "dignitaries" on the day of issue. The cream card is printed in gold TER HERINNERING/ISSAC VAN ALPHEN/POSTMEESTER-GENERAAL, Z.A.R./Pretoria 6 SEPT. 1895/PRESS, PRETORIA. An example of this is shown in Figure 1. These are quite scarce and probably only a handful exist. Although Mathews states there is some question about the first day of issue, this should no longer be questioned as to its distribution to numerous post offices and put on sale on 6 September and not 7 September as has also been stated. I have a number of stamps from Langlaagte, Machadodorp and Vereeniging with this date. Originally, Mathews states the commemorative was to be sold only for one month and the numbers printed were said to be

1,500,000 stamps or 25,000 sheets. It is most likely that false sales were only allowed for one month due to the fact that these stamps were used from 6 September 1895 until well into 1900 by forces occupying portions of Natal during the Boer War, as well as the Wolmaranstad provisionals. As to the amount issued, Mathews also states there had to be more based upon the commonness of this stamp. In my own collection, I have 28 complete sheets and they frequently come on the market as such. Regardless, they are easily found and can make an interesting addition one's collection, not to mention a wonderful topical stamp for trains, particularly the cog rail system necessary to make the climb out of the canyon of the Crocodile River on its way to Pretoria from the Mozambique border and the port at Lorenzo Marques.

I mentioned the two plates used and they are easily distinguished by the size of the imprint at the bottom right of the sheet and the position of the centering marks on top of column 4 and bottom of column 3. Each column of stamps can be distinguished one from the other on both plates due to the mechanics of producing the 60-cliche plates. Each plate also has identifiable varieties for many positions on the 60-stamp pane. These are listed in the work by Mathews (pages 68-9) and will not be related here. Some are quite noticeable, particularly the cracked cliche variety of position 51 on Plate B shown in Figure 2. The crack can be seen diagonally running from the last "E" of "EERSTE" through the "P" of "PENNY" at the bottom tablet. Probably the most spectacular production errors are the imperforate varieties;

Figure 1. Presentation card for the Penny Post commemorative.



Figure 2. Example of the cracked cliche variety of position 51, plate B.



purportedly totally imperforate. This is not an uncommon occurrence for the line-perforating operations as are other imperforate horizontally examples (Fig. 2) are also slightly scarcer than vertically (Figure 4 showing 3 columns of missing perforations). I have not personally seen a reliable example of totally imperforate, such as a block of 9.

Figure 3. Example of imperforate horizontally pair, Plate A, numbers 54 and 60.



Figure 4. Example of three columns of missing perforations.



Finding a domestic use, prior to the southern Africa ½ oz rate initiated 1 January 1898 for what it was meant for, has eluded both me and Michael Wigmore who is an avid collector of this issue. The intracity rate was already in force and use within Johannesburg is common prior to 1898. However, an example from say Pretoria to Pietersburg has not come forth. The 2d rate, using a pair of stamps, is commonly seen to COGH or Natal. This stamp was also commonly used in conjunction with other issues of the Republic making for some a very colorful "mixed" franking. Even though they may not come out as attractive as in person, I have included a few example usages. Figure 5 is a fairly early example of a registered cover from Johannesburg to Natal using 6d, 2d postage and 4d for registration fee. Used are the provisional issues of the time, pairs of 1½d on 1/- and 1d on 2½d along with a vertical strip of three, imperforate horizontally between on the top pair.

Figure 6 is an example of the local rate of 1d within Johannesburg cancelled with the duplex canceller used in 1896. The South African treaty rate of 1d mentioned above is shown in Figure 8 used June 1899 with a single of a very unusually

unusually deep brick red color.

Finally, Figure 9 shows a late usage going to Germany with errors of perforation location and double perforations. Based convenience overpayment of the 2½d UPU letter rate. This upon my inventory, the imperforate horizontally examples (Fig. example was mailed 5 days after hostilities broke, but was not 3), Plate A, numbers 54 and 60 censored.

Figure 5. Registered cover showing mixed franking.



Figure 6. Local rate cover within Johannesburg.



Figure 7. Registered cover to Rhodesia with mixed franking.



Figure 8. Cover showing South Africa treat rate of 1d.

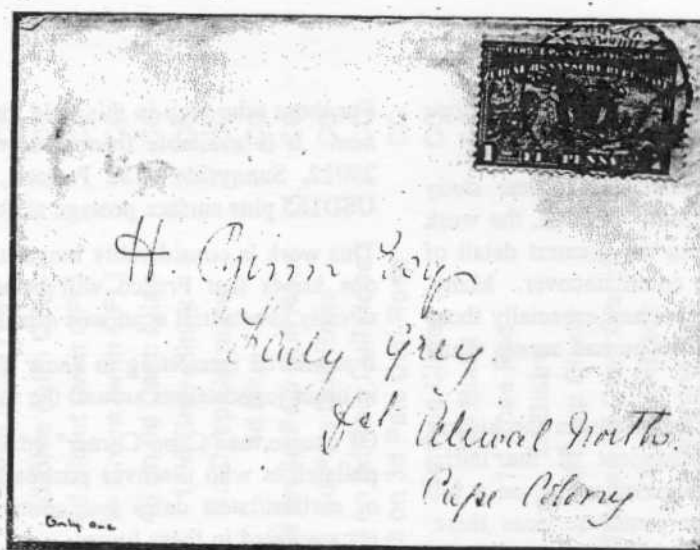
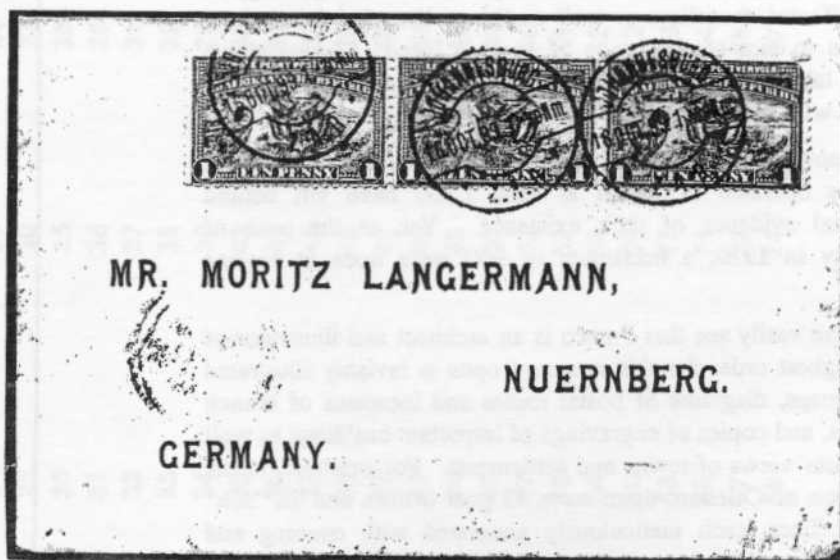


Figure 9. Late usage cover to Germany.



INVERTED WATERMARKS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE RECTANGULAR STAMPS

<u>SA Colour Catalogue (2001)</u>	<u>Stanley Gibbons (1990)</u>	<u>Scott (2001)</u>		<u>Watermark</u>	<u>Known Mint</u>	<u>Known Used</u>	<u>Usage</u>
18	23	16	1d Red (with OFL)	CC		Y	
19	24	17	4d Blue (with OFL)	CC		Y	Used in Cape Town (BONC 1)
20	25	18	6d Violet (with OFL)	CC		Y	Used in Cape Town (BONC 1)
21	26	19	1/- Green (with OFL)	CC	Y	Y	
22	27	20	4d on 6d Deep Lilac	CC			
23	28	23	1/2d Grey-Black	CC	Y	Y	
24	29	24	1d Deep Carmine	CC		Y	
25	30	27	4d Blue	CC	Y	Y	
30	35	30	3d on 4d Pale Dull Rose	CC			
31	36	25	3d Pale Dull Rose	CC		Y	
32	37	31	3 on 3d Pale Dull Rose	CC		Y	
33	38	32	3 on 3d Pale Dull Rose	CC			
34	39	26	3d Pale Claret	CC			
35	43	33	1/2d Black	CA		Y	Used in Port Elizabeth
36	44	34	1d Rose Red	CA		Y	
37	45	35	2d Bistre	CA		Y	Used Alicedale 16 FE 84 and 13 AP 84
38	40	36	3d Deep Claret	CA		Y	
42	42	40	1/2d on 3d Deep Claret	CA		Y	
43	48	41	1/2d Grey-Black	ANC		Y	Used 5 SP 92
44	49	43	1d Carmine Red	ANC		Y	
45	50	44	2d Deep Bistre	ANC		Y	Used Grahamstown 9 JY 88
47	52	46	6d Purple	ANC	Y	Y	Used Kentani (BONC 456)
48	53	51	1/- Blue Green	ANC		Y	Used Grahamstown 27 AP 86
64	58	62	1d Carmine	ANC		Y	Used Cape Town
56	59	42	1/2d Green	ANC		Y	Used Trappes Valley 4 NO 98
53	67	59	1/2d Green	ANC		Y	Used East London 17 AP 02
66	71	64	1d Carmine	ANC			
67	72	65	2d Brown	ANC			
69	74	67	3d Magenta	ANC			

Cover With A Story

Bill Brooks/USA, Editor

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

Transvaal Pioneer Cover Identified

L.J. Picton

Editorial Note: This installment is reprinted from page 221 from the August 1978 issue of the S.A. Philatelist. THIS IS THE LAST REMAINING "COVER WITH A STORY" in the journal archives. I am appealing to readers to please send in material for future columns.

What appears to be a Transvaal forerunner has just come to light: it pushes back the postal history of the Transvaal to the third decade of the nineteenth century. The writer is Thomas Hodgson, one of the first Wesleyan Missionaries to South Africa.

Hodgson and his partner Samuel Broadbent were the first whites to penetrate into what is now Transvaal. They left Graaff-Reinet in three wagons on 1.11.1822 with their wives and a small party and reached the Vaal on 1.12.1822. They crossed by raft and after travelling east along the northern bank of the river they settled in April 1823 among the Rolong tribe at Maquassi, about 14km west of the present town of Wolmaransstad.

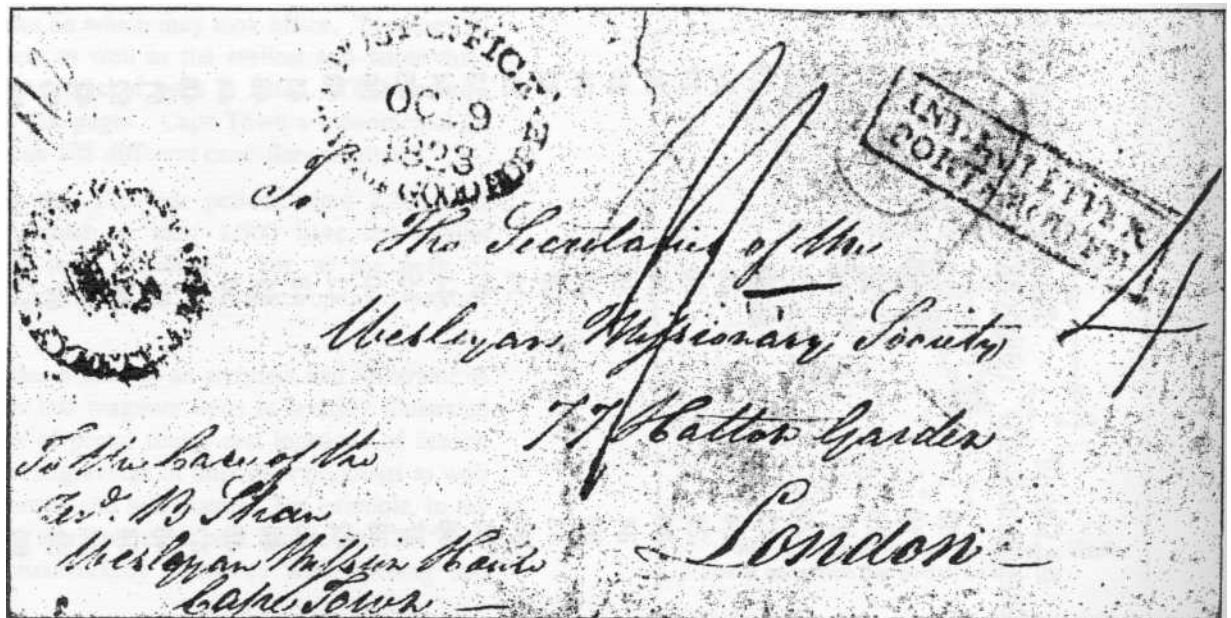
They stayed there until Hodgson was recalled to the Cape in February 1824. In their short stay north of the river they established an impressive array of "firsts". First into the Transvaal, first to build a stone house, first to plant a garden. Mrs. Broadbent gave birth to the first white child born in the Transvaal, and perhaps most significant for the future, they were the first to prove that mealies could be grown in Transvaal without irrigation.

Wesleyan missionaries were required to keep a journal and to write to the Society in London once a quarter. Hodgson was the scribe to this party and although his journal has not been published there are handwritten copies in London and in South Africa. Clearly any letters emanating from Hodgson would be of particular interest to postal historians of the Transvaal. Broadbent's record was published in book form in 1865.

Some time ago a cover came into my possession posted in Graaff-Reinet and addressed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Long. The Cape Town and London postmarks were dated 29 October and 22 December respectively in 1823. In one respect the cover was a disappointment. The Society usually endorsed on the back of incoming letters the name of the writer, the date of writing and of receipt, and sometimes a brief indication of contents such as "journal" or "bills". But in tearing this cover from the text of the letter, these details had been lost.

Later I obtained more covers from which, by comparison of handwriting, it was possible to identify the writer as Hodgson. Dr. Harry Gottschalk then drew my attention to the fact that in these early days post offices were few and far between and that letters often travelled long distances by private conveyance from point of departure to the nearest post office or agency. The question then posed itself "Where was Hodgson in the latter part of 1823?" and the answer was "in the Transvaal". Confirmation was obtained from the obliging archivist of the

Transvaal pioneer cover.



Methodist (formerly Wesleyan) Missionary Society in London who writes that the cover in my possession belongs to a letter from Maquassi dated August 1823.

According to the society's records Hodgson wrote five letters to London in the Maquassi period and all five are still in the archives. Four are entire and the fifth has the cover missing: it is clear that I have the "missing" cover. This would also

suggest that the cover in my possession is the only of its kind in private hands.

References

See Hodgson in *Dictionary of South African Biography*, Vol. III, page 387 and Bond: *They were South Africans*, Oxford University Press, 1956, Ch. 7, "First into the Transvaal".

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

Buying New Republic Without Fear

Tim Bartshe, USA

Editorial Note: Tim sent this to yours truly when I was toying with the idea of collecting New Republic. It was of great assistance. Also, THIS IS THE LAST piece in the journal archives for this column! If you do not want to see "Fakes..." disappear as far as future issues go, your column editor, Frederick Lawrence, needs material for future installments. Shown below are copies of the New Republic forgeries and authentic stamps, described as follows:

Authentic (Ill. A)

The first "E" of "REPUBLIC" has a split in the top limb of the

letter. It appears that the metal die was scratched horizontally. All authentic stamps appear thus, even though due to the irregularity of inking and pressure applied, it may be faint.

Forgery (Ill. B)

The above-mentioned "E" has not flaw and appears perfect. The cancels lack a date. The latter is true for the forgeries that I own (about 25 or so), but it is not a foolproof test.

Now you can buy without fear.

Illustration A. Example of a genuine New Republic stamp.



Illustration B. Example of a New Republic forgery.



Modern Times

Will Ross/USA, Editor

Comments, updates and installments as a guest editor for future issues are encouraged. Contact Will at 4120 Schuylkill Drive, Calabasas, CA 91302 or e-mail him at rosskw@earthlink.net.

News from Botswana & Other Notes

Peter Thy & Bill Brooks, USA

Postal Dues

The news from Botswana is that postal due stamps have been withdrawn from circulation at the end of August 2002. They are no longer available from the Philatelic Bureau. This move is not surprising. The low denominations of the existing postal due stamps (1, 2, 4, 10 and 16t) have long made them out of reach of the escalating rates. The current local letter rate is [5 St. to](#) pay a deficient letter at the double rate required eight 16t stamps, if they were available, or perhaps most likely 55 2t stamps. The due denominations have not changed since 1978, when a 14c denomination was replaced by a 16t denomination and the local letter rate was 4c. It is not known if more realistic denominated postal due stamps will eventually be issued. But his may not be likely considering that postal dues already have been discontinued by many, if not most, other postal administrations world-wide.

The Scott Catalog Needs Illustrations

The editors of the Scott Catalog need updated illustrations to the Bechuanaland listings. It is particularly Scott 21, 30 and 81 that are immediately needed. If you can help with good examples and do not mind that your stamps appear in the Scott catalog, contact Peter at the address in "The Bechuanalands" specialty column header. Scott will need the original stamps for scanning and will pay all mailing expenses.

International Reply Coupons

A new, redesigned international reply coupon was introduced to UPU member countries during the beginning of 2002. It is described as more attractive and secure. It must be assumed that it eventually will be available at the Botswana post offices.

New Web site Featuring Bechuanaland and Botswana

Search <http://www.kronestamps.dk> for all Bechuanaland and Botswana postal stationery and postal history needs.

Cars also featured in South Africa

Hundreds of spectators poured into the Berea Park sports grounds in Pretoria, South Africa, on January 1, 1897, to catch a glimpse of the first "horseless carriage" brought to the country.

The car, a 1.5 hp two-seater Benz Velo, was imported from Germany, shipped to Port Elizabeth and transported to Pretoria by rail. Its appearance marked the beginning of a revolution in local transportation.

To commemorate the centenary of this event, the South African Post office issued a standard rate stamp and as commemorative envelope on January 1, 1997. The stamp (see below), designed by Dennis Bagnall, features an illustration of the Velo, and the commemorative envelope depicts a line drawing of the car.

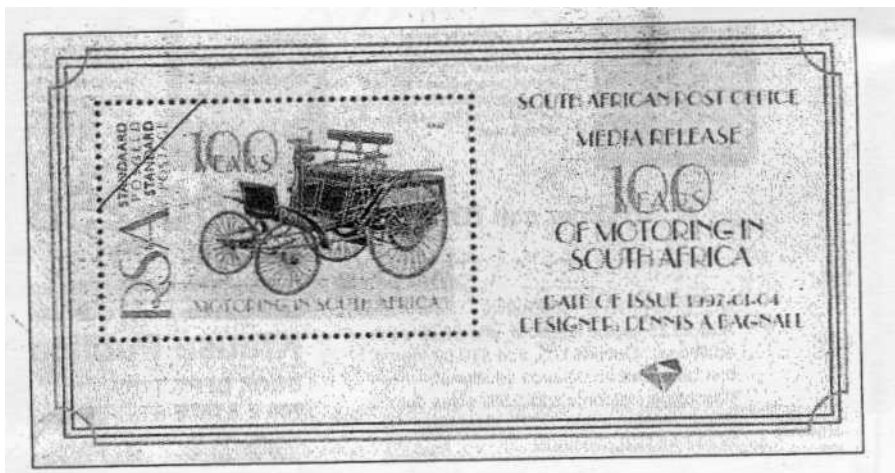
Some recent new issues from 2002

February 6 - *Swaziland*: Queen Elizabeth's Golden Jubilee, 70c, 95c, 2.05 emalangen, 2.80e, 29e souvenir sheet of same stamps and 22e Annigoni portrait.

January - *Zambia*: Year of the Horse. 5,000-kwacha souvenir sheet.

February - *Zambia*: September 11 Tragedy-United We Stand. Sheetlet of four of same 3,200k, Statue of Liberty, US and Zambia flags.

Standard rate stamp issue illustrating first automobile model brought to South Africa in 1897.



Postage Dues

Jan Stolk/The Netherlands, Editor

Reader comments, examples of marks and "guest author" installments are welcomed. Send yours to Jan at P.O. Box 26,2920 AA Krimpen a/d IJssel, Netherlands or e-mail at janstolk@belgacom.net.

The rectangular framed decimal postage due markings of South Africa

Jan Stolk, Belgium

This rather small group of decimal postage due markings is mainly of Cape origin.

Type RA is as marking with the possibility to add the value of the amount due in manuscript.

Type RA1 was found on several letters from Virginia.

Type RA2 was found on a letter from Brackenfell to Addo, without any clear dates in the cancellation. As this is routed through Port Elizabeth, the marking can be from here as well. I am hoping for more copies to be found.

Except for Types RH2 and RN1 and RN3, all markings are

from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth with some variation in size. Some markings are used in both cities.

The next installment will focus on the unframed decimal markings. I am looking forward to additional information from members on all previous installments.

Following the illustrations showing the rectangular framed decimal postage due markings, this installment includes more information on the circular framed decimal postage due markings.

Figure 1. Rectangular framed postage due marks - Types RAI, RA2, RB, RCS, RC2 and RC3.


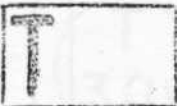

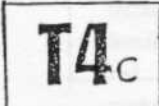

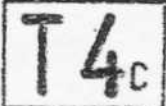







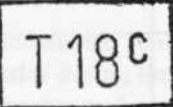



Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 RA1	7 x 19 mm	Virginia	7-Apr-89	4-Mar-95
 RA2	17 x 29 mm	Brackenfell		
 RB	15 x 25 mm	Port Elizabeth	4-May-84	
 RC1	18 x 26 mm	Cape Town Port Elizabeth	2-Apr-89	Oct-89
 RC2	15 x 25 mm	Port Elizabeth	11-Apr-83	
 RC3	18 x 27 mm	Cape Town	Apr-89	16-Oct-91

Figure 2. Rectangular *framed decimal* postage due markings - Types [RD](#), [RE](#), [RF](#), [RG](#), [RH1](#), [RH2](#), [RI1](#), [RI2](#), [RJ](#), [RN1](#) and [RN2](#).

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 RD	15 x 25 mm	Cape Town Port Elizabeth	4-May-85	
 RE	15 x 25 mm	Port Elizabeth		
 RF	18 x 26 mm	Cape Town	22-Dec-83	
 RG	15 x 25 mm	Cape Town		
 RH1	15 x 25 mm	Cape Town		
 RH2	20 x 38 mm	Benoni	1-Apr-92	
 RI1	15 x 25 mm	Capetown	18-Jul-89	9-Sep-89
 RI2	20 x 33 mm	Capetown	4-Sep-89	
 RJ	16 x 26 mm	ex-Allen		
 IN1	19 x 38 mm	ex-Allen		
 IN2	18 x 43 mm	Johannesburg	5-Jan-91	

Additional Information on South African Postage Due Markings

After finishing the installment on circular framed decimal postage due markings, more information was received from Michael Furfie containing some better illustrations and dates and places not yet known. These tax markings are QC2, QF1, QR2 and QW1 (see Figs. below).

During recent years much additional information on dates and places were not only found by yours truly, but also Michael

Furfie, Werner K. Seeba and Kalman V. Illyefalvi. Unknown markings were illustrated in previous installments, but dates and places were not mentioned. They were recorded by me and are now listed in this installment. Places that are mentioned are in addition to those appearing in previous installments.





Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QF1	D=28mm	Durban	22-Oct-69	
 QC2	D=28mm		1971	
 QR2	D=28mm	Durban	19-Feb-72	
 QW1	D=28mm	Johannesburg	18-Nov-88	

Figure. Updates for the circular framed decimal markings - Types QC2, QF1, QR2 and QW1.

Table 1. Updated information for the Sterling circular and oval framed markings - Types KB3 - Mf1.

STERLING		CIRCULAR	FRAMED
TYPE	USED AT	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE
KB3		31-Dec-20	28-Feb-56
KB8		15-Oct-10	
KB9	Johannesburg		2-Jun-37
KB10			18-Apr-50
KB11		12-Sep-30	11-Nov-43
KB12			19-May-50
KC1	Cleveland		5-Sep-23
KC2	Durban	1-Jul-22	31-Dec-24
KC3	Lydenburg		12-Dec-24
KD3			1-Mar-61
KD7	Potchefstroom		17-Dec-00
KD8		20-Oct-1899	
KD9		31-Aug-1896	
KD10	Johannesburg	4-Mar-36	
KD12	Port Elizabeth	21-Dec-16	
KF1			23-Aug-55
KF3		15-Apr-37	
KH2		14-Jun-21	
KH3			4-Mar-25
KM1	Durban	27-Jul-1898	
KP4		4-Aug-38	
STERLING		OVAL	FRAMED
Ma2		7-Oct-16	
Md2	Phillipolis	1955	
Mf1		14-Feb-38	

Table 2. Updates to previous listings of the hexagon framed (Types A1-B15a), oval centimes (Types C3-C6), circular centimes (Types D2-E40a) and unframed centimes (Types G1 & G6) markings.

HEXAGON		FRAMED	
TYPE	USED AT	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE
A1	Johannesburg	11-Nov-1895	30-Aug-01
A2	Graaf Reinet	15-Aug-98	16-Oct-62
A3b	Worcester		14-Jul-17
A3d	Capetown	29-Jul-29	
A4a	Grahamstown		5-Feb-07
A4c		18-Oct-00	
A5b			24-Feb-34
B1c		17-Mar-01	
B3a	Johannesburg		5-Sep-04
B4a			19-Dec-28
B4c			6-Oct-37
B6c			24-Nov-02
B7a	Krugersdorp	27-Nov-09	
B7b			30-Aug-63
B8a			1903
B9a			3-Apr-25
B15a	Johannesburg	18-Feb-31	18-Feb-31
OVAL		CENTIMES	
C3		8-Oct-01	
C4	Tongaat	7-Dec-29	
C6		17-Jul-13	
CIRCULAR		CENTIMES	
D2		1934	1934
D4a			15-Nov-45
D5a	Bothas Hill		22-Feb-54
D8a	Capetown	23-Feb-40	23-Feb-40
D9a			8-Jun-23
E13a	Johannesburg		
E14a		12-Dec-52	
E21a	Johannesburg	22-Nov-46	
E40a	Johannesburg		17-Dec-35
UNFRAMED		CENTIMES	
G1	Pietermaritzburg		30-Sep-60
G6	East London	3-Nov-50	

Founder's Corner

At the time of this writing it is almost 16 year's to the day that PSGSA was born, so-to-speak. The idea of putting together a study group focusing on the pre-Union states came alive at a meeting of our local stamp club back in 1987. The late Charles Lupo and I were discussing how "lonely" it was being the only club members with a collecting interest in the pre-Union states. Within a few weeks we had placed notices in the U.S. philatelic press announcing the formation of a study group whose focus would be upon the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The rest is history. Happy 16th Anniversary PSGSA.

The Rhodesias

Alan J. Hanks/Canada, Editor

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

Postal Stationery - British South Africa Company Part VII: The 1913 Admiral Issue

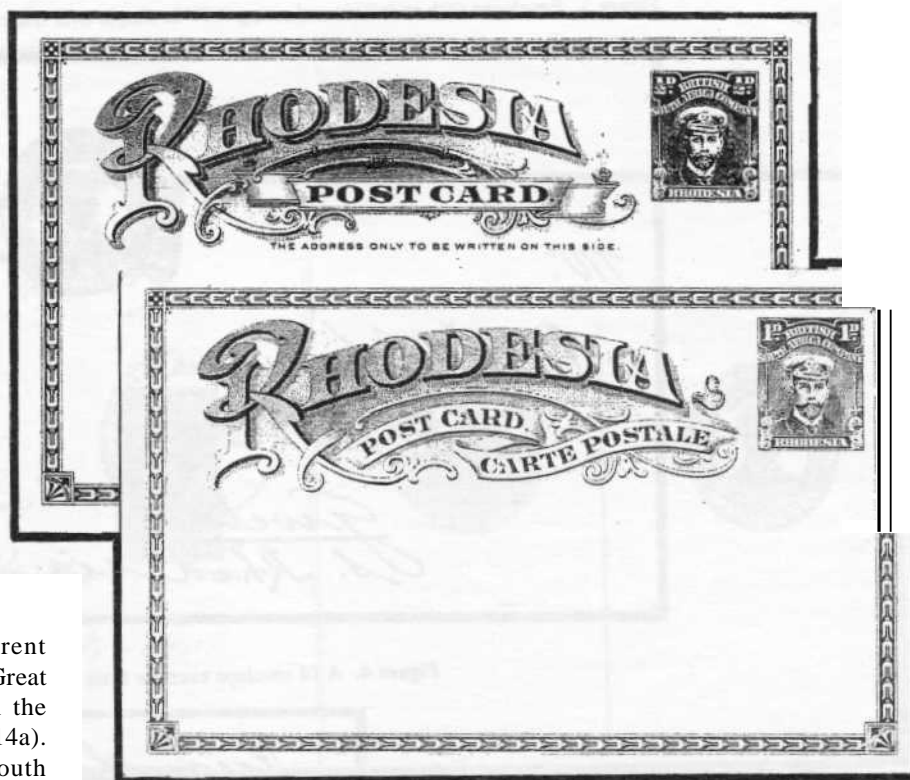
Alan J. Hanks, Canada

In 1913, postal stationery cards similar to the 1899 issue appeared with a stamp indicium similar to the issued 1/2d stamp for King George V. However, the two designs were different, as may be seen from Figure 1, the 1d card having almost the same design as for 1899 while the 1/2d card bears the inscription "The address only to be written on this side". There is no Waterlow imprint in the margin. The cards are Higgins & Gage (H&G) 14 and 15.

from Salisbury to Bulawayo in 1919, but has a 1/2d stamp added to defray the cost of the War Tax to be added, dating from 1917. This tax was payable on mail between different destinations but was waived.

Three newspaper wrappers were issued under the British South Africa Company rule, two of them in 1904 and one in a 1913 "Admiral" design that was not listed in Higgins & Gage

Figure 1. The 1913 1d card (top) and the 1899 1/2d card (below).



The 1/2d card is also found with a different stamp die and a Waterlow imprint (Great Winchester Street) with lines of shading in the word "Rhodesia" more pronounced (H&G 14a). An example used from Fort Victoria to South Africa is shown in Figure 2.

A letter card was also issued in 1913 similar to that shown on page 33 of *Forerunners* Number 44 but with an indicium showing King George V. Unfortunately, I do not have a copy.

A series of envelopes was prepared with an indicium showing the King in a simple oval frame, much less ornate than that found on previous issues. Values were 1/2d and 1d, as usual, and they are found in two sizes, with or without colorless embossing under the flap. Examples of the 1/2d and 1d are shown in Figure 3.

Examples of the two sizes of envelopes are shown in Figures 4 and 5. The first is from Iron Mine Hill to Gwelo in 1915 at the 1d rate within Rhodesia. The second is from

fairly recently. The three wrappers (H&G 1, 2, 3) are shown in Figure 6.

The rates for newspapers in 1892 were 1/2d in Rhodesia, 1d to South Africa and the UK and 2d elsewhere. By 1922, the rate was 1/2d anywhere. The 1/2d wrapper shown was used in 1912 to Malta, possibly an unusual destination.

Next time, we shall be looking at registered envelopes to finish off the issues under British South Africa Company rule. Until then... Alan

Figure 2. The 1/2d card from Fort Victoria to South Africa.

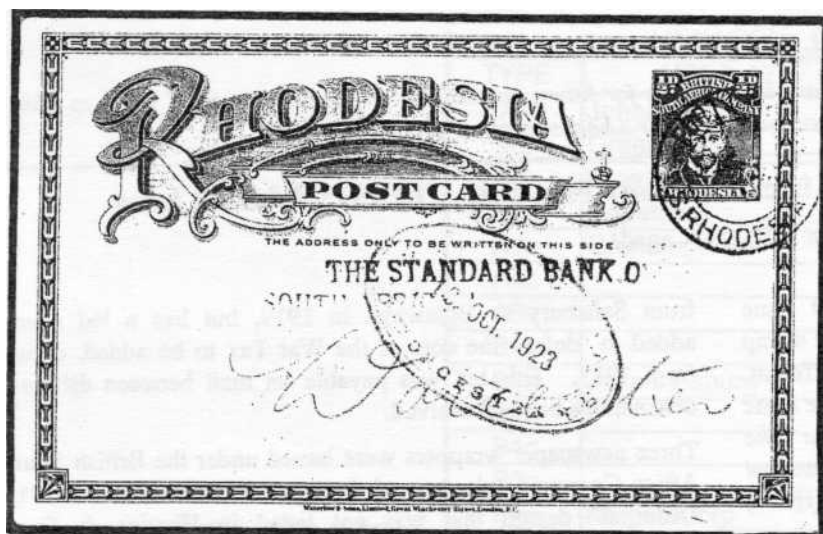


Figure 3. Envelopes with an indicium showing KGV in simple oval frame.

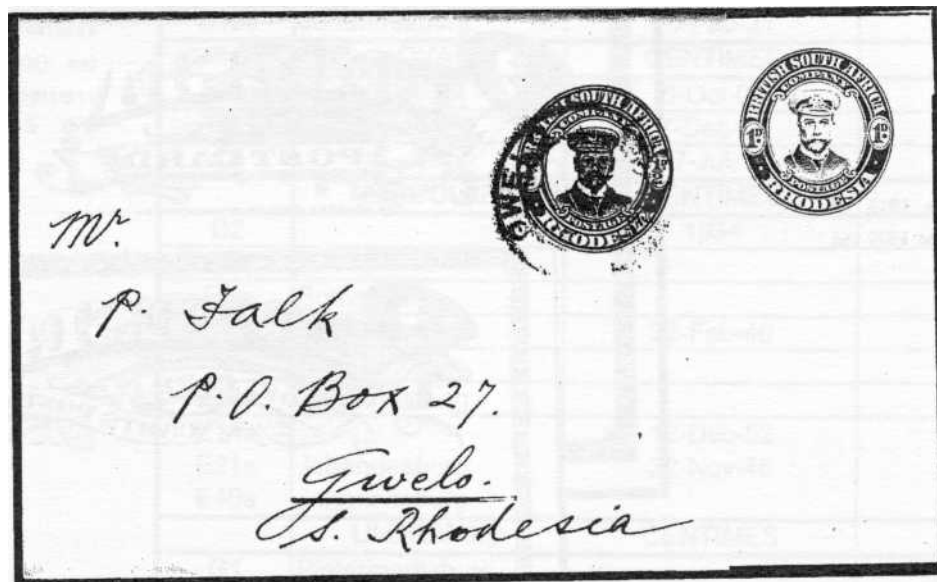


Figure 4. A 1d envelope example from Iron Mine Hill to Gwelo.

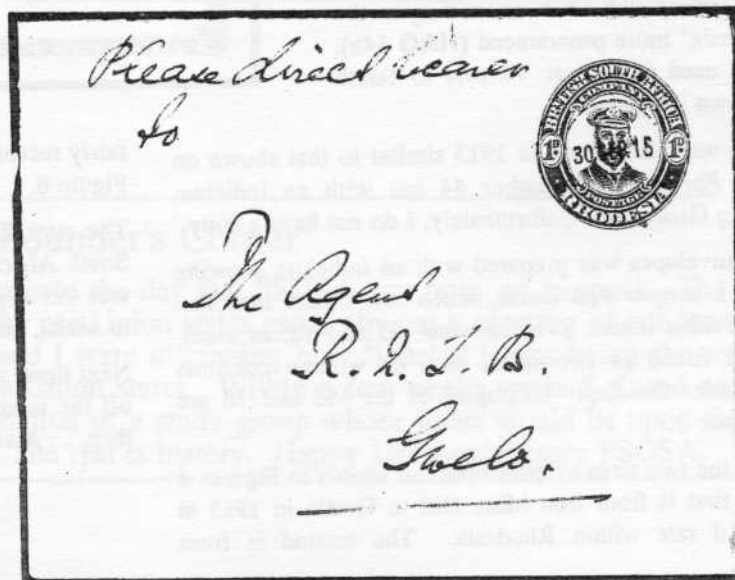


Figure 5. An example of a id envelope with a ½d stamp added to defray War Tax cost.

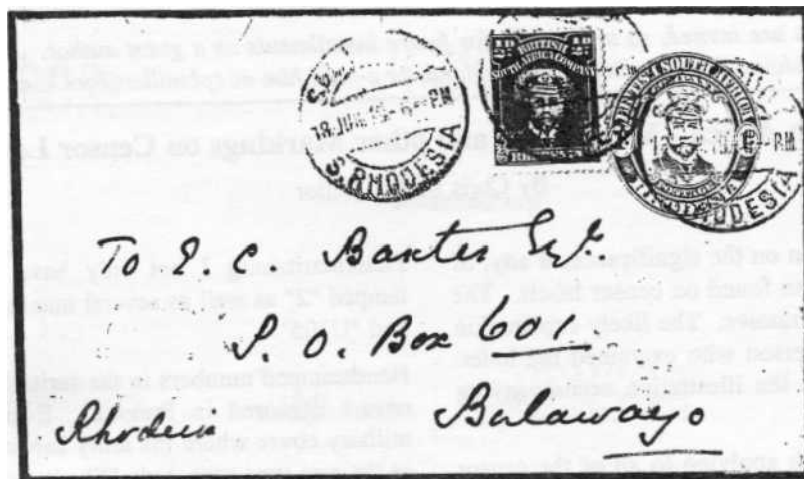
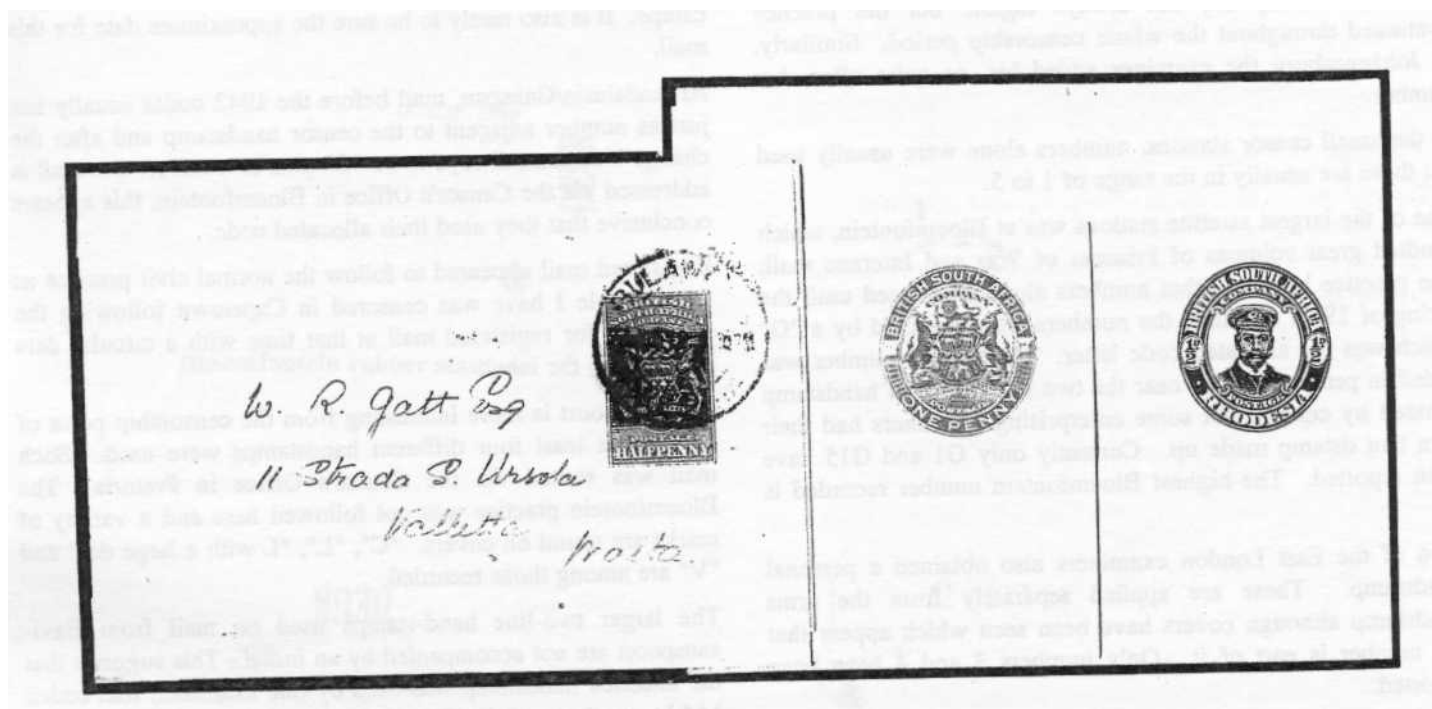


Figure 6. Examples of the three newspaper wrappers issued under the B.S.A.C. rule.



If you enjoy journal specialty columns and have your area of collecting that is not covered, why not do a column of your own and share your knowledge?

South African Civil Censorship in World War II

Chris Miller/UK, 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.

South Africa - Manuscript and other Markings on Censor Labels

By Chris Miller, Editor

There has not been much written on the significance, if any, of marks usually in manuscript form found on censor labels. The usual comment is somewhat dismissive. The likely explanation is that the marks identify the person who examined the letter. Several examples are shown in the illustration accompanying this installment.

There was no universal approach applying to all of the censor stations so each must be looked at individually. The introduction of a coding system in the early spring of 1942 has also to be considered.

Covers examined in Capetown have the initials of the examiner. They are not always legible but the practice continued throughout the whole censorship period. Similarly, in Johannesburg the examiner added his, or quite often, her number.

In the small censor stations, numbers alone were usually used but these are usually in the range of 1 to 5.

One of the largest satellite stations was at Bloemfontein, which handled great volumes of Prisoner of War and Internee mail. The practice here was that numbers alone were used until the spring of 1942, and then the numbers were prefixed by a "G" which was the allocated code letter. Usually the number was added in pencil under or near the two line bilingual handstamp "Passed by censor" but some enterprising examiners had their own handstamp made up. Currently only G1 and G15 have been reported. The highest Bloemfontein number recorded is 38.

Two of the East London examiners also obtained a personal handstamp. These are applied separately from the arms handstamp although covers have been seen which appear that the number is part of it. Only numbers 3 and 4 have been reported.

De Aar labels usually have a number of which 6 and 18 are the most usual.

At George, examiner 1 used "L1" in pencil but the ubiquitous examiner 5 used his number only.

As two stations used "U" on labels, I wonder if this is the initial letter of a word for examiner perhaps in Afrikaans. At

Pietermaritzburg I not only have a manuscript and handstamped "2" as well as several manuscript "4"s, but also "U104" and "U105".

Handstamped numbers in the series "U1" to "U8" are found on covers censored in Pretoria. Every example seen is on a military cover where the army handstamp ties the label as well as the arm type with code "F". It would be interesting to know if the "U" is of military or civil significance. "U6" in manuscript is also in my collection.

Prisoner of War and Internee mail is also interesting in this respect. Mail is only available in any quantity from the largest camps. It is also rarely to be sure the approximate date for this mail.

At Andalusia/Ganspan, mail before the 1942 codes usually has just as number adjacent to the censor handstamp and after the change it appears always to be "G" plus as number. As mail is addressed via the Censor's Office in Bloemfontein, this appears conclusive that they used their allocated code.

Registered mail appeared to follow the normal civil practice as the example I have was censored in Capetown following the procedure for registered mail at that time with a circular date stamp tying the label.

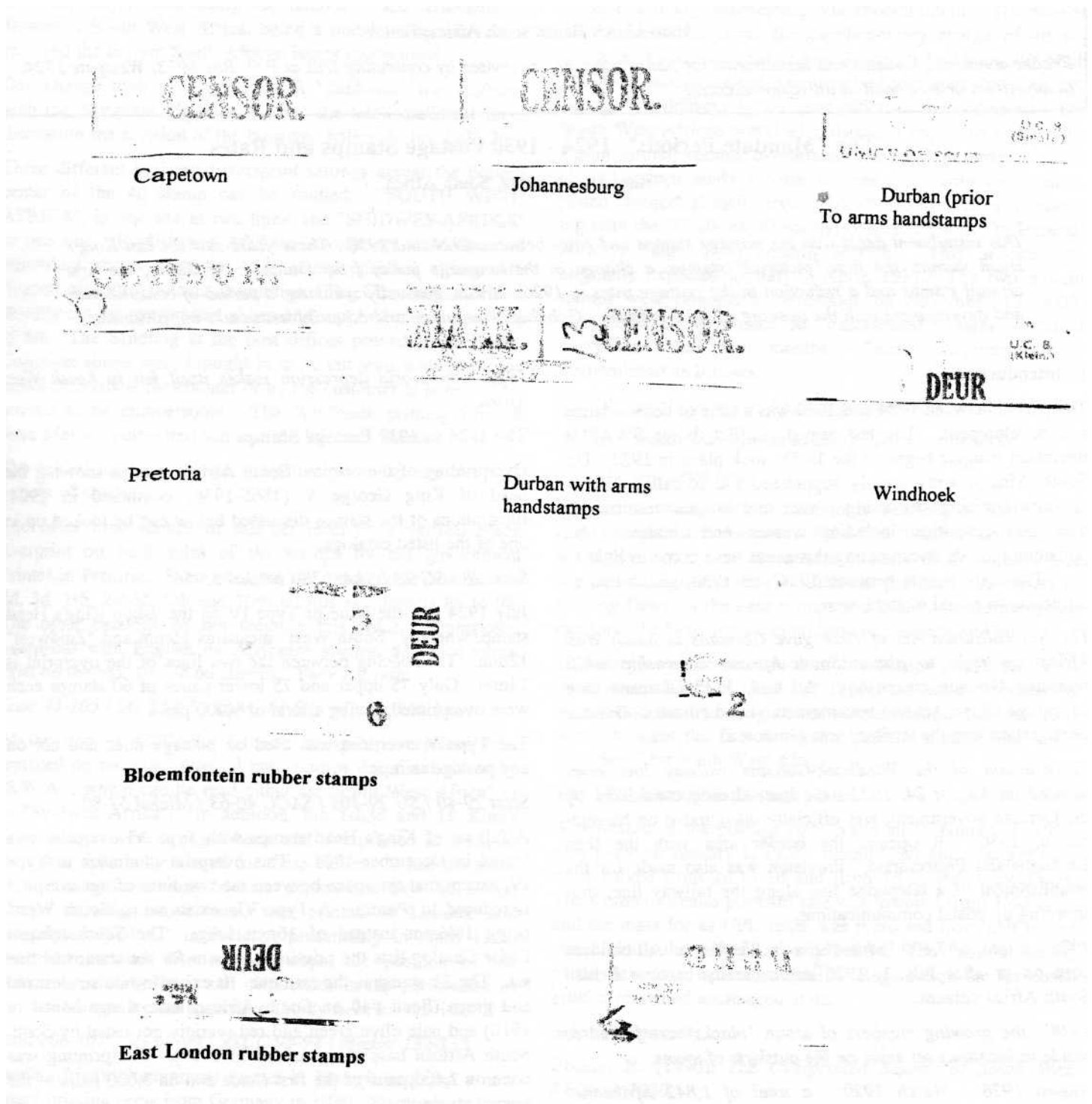
Baviaanspoort is more interesting from the censorship point of view as at least four different handstamps were used. Such mail was routed via the Censor's Office in Pretoria. The Bloemfontein practice was not followed here and a variety of marks are found on covers. "C", "L", "L with a large dot" and "V" are among those recorded.

The larger two-line hand-stamps used on mail from Baviaanspoort are not accompanied by an initial. This suggests that the uncoded handstamp was used by one examiner, that coded "A" by another and the "B" version by a third.

Koffiefontein mail appears to adopt the Andalusia practice with numbers before the codes and "G", plus a number afterwards.

This is only an introduction to what appears to have some potential for those interest in research. If you can anything, please let me know.

Illustration. Some typical manuscript markings.



South West Africa/Namibia

Hans Ulrich Bantz/South Africa, Editor

Reader comments, updates and installments for future columns are invited by contacting Ulli at P.O. Box 6913, Westgate 1724, South Africa or by e-mail at ulib@mweb.co.za.

The "Mandate Period: " 1924 - 1930 Postage Stamps and Rates

Hans Ulrich Bantz, South Africa

This installment deals with the postage stamps and rates between 1924 and 1930. These years saw the last King's Head stamps, the first 'pictorial' stamps, a change in the language policy from Dutch to Afrikaans, the first airmail stamps and a reduction in the postage rates in 1926. It was, generally speaking, a period of consolidation and development with the opening of the Windhoek - Gobabis railway line and other infrastructure improvements.

I. Introduction

The period between 1924 and 1930 was a time of consolidation and development. The last armed conflict, borer SWAPO's liberation struggle began in the 1970s, took place in 1922. The South African army swiftly suppressed the so-called "Bondelswarts Uprising" by using planes and bombs, resulting in over 100 casualties, including women and children. No philatelic records documenting this event have come to light so far. The main events between 1924 and 1930, which had an influence on postal matters, were:

The Naturalization Act of 1924 gave Germans in South West Africa the right to obtain South African citizenship while retaining German citizenship. All told, 3228 Germans took advantage of the Act and became naturalized citizens. German immigration into the territory was promoted.

Construction of the Windhoek-Gobabis railway line commenced on August 24, 1921. the line, already considered by the German government, was officially inaugurated on November 6, 1930. It opened the border area with the then Bechuanaland Protectorate. Provision was also made for the establishment of a telephone line along the railway line, thus speeding up postal communications.

1926: a total of 3,400 "whites" live in Windhoek All children born on or after July 1, 1926 "automatically become British South Africa citizens.

1928: the growing numbers of urban "blacks" are forced to reside in locations set aside on the outskirts of towns.

August 1928 - March 1929: a total of 1,842 Afrikaaner farmers from Angola are settled in South West Africa. Their forefathers had trekked from the Transvaal through the Kalahari Desert to Angola in 1874. A stamp (see Scott #372 and SACC #278) commemorates the centenary of this so-called "Thirstland Trek".

1929: the first automatic telephone service got underway in Windhoek.

May 5, 1929: Namibia's current President, Sam Nujoma, is born in Okahao (Ovamboland) - see Scott Namibia #659 or SACC Namibia #1.

1930: the world depression makes itself felt in South West Africa.

The 1924 to 1930 Postage Stamps

Overprinting of the original South African stamps showing the head of King George V (1865-1936) continued in 1924. Illustrations of the stamps discussed below can be looked up in one of the listed catalogs.

Scott 28 / SG 28 / SAAC 38 / Michel 55-56

July 1924 saw the issue of Type IV on the 2sh6p King's Head stamp, whereby "South West" measures 16mm and "Zuidwest" 12mm. The spacing between the two lines of the overprint is 14mm. Only 75 upper and 75 lower panes of 60 stamps each were overprinted, giving a total of 9,000 pairs.

The Type V overprint was used on postage dues and not on any postage stamps.

Scott 29-40 / SG 29-40a / SACC 40-63 / Michel 57-80

A full set of King's Head stamps with Type VI overprint was issued in December 1924. This overprint is similar to Type IV, except that the space between the two lines of the overprint is reduced to 9½mm. A Type VIa exists with "South West" being 16½mm instead of 16mm long. The *South African Color Catalog* lists the printing numbers for the stamps of this set. The £ 1 stamp is the rare one. It exists in two shades: red and green (Scott #40 on South African base stamp issued in 1916) and pale olive green and red (variety not listed by Scott, South African base stamp issued in 1924). Overprinting was done on 2, 400 pairs of the first shade and on 3,000 pairs of the second shade.

Scott 81-87, 99-105 / SG 41-54 / SACC 64-80 / Michel 81-107

A new issuing policy was adopted by the South African Union in 1926, making a break with the tradition to show the head of the ruling British monarch on stamps issued by a Commonwealth country. The 1/2d stamp depicts a Springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*) head, the 1d a sailing ship, the 2d the Union Building in Pretoria, the 3d the President's residence "Groote Schuur" in Cape Town, the 6d an orange tree, the 1sh two gnus (*Connochaetes gnu*), the 2sh6d Boers on the trek, the 5sh an ox wagon and the 10sh Cape Town with the Table Mountain..

Mountain. This was as jump into the modern world of thematic stamps. The 4d stamp (Scott #81-83) went back to the early days, resurrecting the famous "Cape Triangulars". However, South West Africa, being a mandated territory, still received the current South African issues overprinted.

One change took place: the dutch "Zuidwest" was replaced with the Afrikaans "Suidwes". See the last installment for a discussion the revision of the language policy during 1923/24.

Three different horizontal overprint settings across the bottom center of the 4d stamp can be studied: "SOUTH WEST/AFRICA", in one and in two lines; and "SUIDWES-AFRIKA" in one line. English and Afrikaans overprints were done on individual sheets with the base stamps printed either with English or with Afrikaans inscription. The Government Printer initially cut the overprinted sheets and supplied them in packets of 60. The handling at the post offices proved to be fiddly. Complete sheets were brought in to be cut with scissors by the postal officials at the counter or by the customer at home. This proved to be cumbersome. The Windhoek printing firm of John Meinert perforated some of the left over sheets.

The ink of the base stamps is light sensitive, giving rise to a variety of shades.

The other nine stamps of this set received a vertical black overprint on both sides of the stamps by the government Printer in Pretoria. Scott also lists the overprint in blue on the 2d, 3d, 1sh, 2sh6d, 5sh and 10sh stamps as numbers 88 to 93. The other catalogs do not mention this color. Transposed overprints with English on Afrikaans stamps, and vice versa, exist on the 1/2d, 1d and 6d stamps. They are rare.

Scott 94-105 / SG 56-67 / SAAC 81-92 / Michel 110-131

At the end of 1927, the hitherto bilingual overprints were replaced on the nine pictorial base stamps described above by "S.W.A.", which can be read either as "South West Africa" or as "Suidwes Afrika". In addition, the 1sh3d and 1£ King's Head stamps were brought back and overprinted as well, as there was apparently a need for these values. When the stock of 4d triangular stamps became depleted, a new 4d Union stamp, showing native huts, was printed in London and overprinted "S.W.A." in Pretoria, presumably in April 1928. Overprint varieties like mission stops, the position of the overprint, printing flaws and differences in the perforation of the base stamps form a specialized study field for this issue.

Scott 106-107/ SG 68-69 / SACC 93-94 / Michel 132-135

South Africa's Government Printer in Pretoria acquired a new rotary printing press from Germany in 1930. Stamps were now no longer printed from plates; rather they were printed from printing cylinders. Two rotogravure stamps, the 1/2d Springbok head and the 1d ship stamps were overprinted "S.W.A." for use in South West Africa".

The 1930 Airmail Stamps

Scott C1-C4 / SG 70-73 / SACC 95-100 / Michel 136-139

South Africa issued a 4d and a 1sh stamp on August 16, 1929. Both stamps depict a DH Moth plane in flight over Cape Town's Table Mountain and coincided with the inauguration on

August 26, 1929 of a regular airmail service between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth with extensions into Durban via East London and to Johannesburg via Bloemfontein. The stamps were intended to cover the supplementary charge of 4d per ounce for the conveyance of postal Articles by Union Air Mail. Ordinary postage stamps were required to prepay they ordinary postage for delivery by the post office to the addressee. The South West African postal administration requested to have the Union airmail stamps overprinted "S.W.A." in order to have airmail stamps ready for use in connection with the contemplated "feeder" airmail service, Windhoek-Kimberley, connecting with the Windhoek-Kimberly, connecting with the Imperial Airways Cape Town-London service. This service was originally expected to start in April, 1931. The two airmail stamps were released in Windhoek on November 17, 1931. The demand by philatelists necessitated three different overprints within four months. These overprints can be distinguished as follows:

"S.W.A." *small, letters and full stops rounded*

"S.W.A." *small, sharp finish to letters and the full stops "S.*

WA. " overprint larger

The Scott catalog differentiates only between a small and a large overprint and does not list the first "blurred" and the later sharp small overprint as separate issues. Some authors, like Wyndham, register even five different printings. A variety of printing flaws on the base stamps and defects in the overprints can form the basis for a comprehensive research and hunt.

This concludes the discussion of the stamps issued for South West Africa between 1924 and 1930. the issue dates for the second and third printing of the airmail stamps fall into 1931 which brought the first distinctive definitive issue, the "1931 Pictorials," for south West Africa.

The 1926 Change in Postage Rates

A reduction of the postage rates, valid since January 1, 1922, took place on January 1, 1926. Inland letter and postcard rates were halved from 2d to 1d and from 1d to 1/2d, respectively. The Commonwealth postcard rate was lowered from 1 1/2d to 1d and the mass for as UPU letter was increased from half to one ounce, while the postage remained at 3d. The Table at the top of the next page lists more details. Registration fee for postal articles remained unchanged at 4d.

Selected Sources:

Becker, N. (1990): *The Overprinted Stamps of South West Africa to 1930.*

Gewande, H.W. (1954): *Sudwestafrika - Handbuch zur Geschichte eines Sonnenlandes.*

Lobdell, H.E. (1948): *The De La Rue Georgians of South Africa.*

Wyndham, L.A. (1936): *The Airposts of South Africa - page 99: The Issues of South-West Africa.*

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Table. Postal rates for South West Africa taking effect on January 1, 1926.

Date	Destination	Letter	Postcard	Printed Matter
01.01.1926	Inland	1p per loz	%zp	1/zp per 2oz, minimum charge 1d
	Brit. Commonwealth	2p per loz	1p	
	Foreign (UPU)	3p per loz, 1/2p per additional ounce	1 1/2p	

Society Affairs

PSGSA Treasurer's Report for Fiscal Year 2001/2002 (July 1, 2001 - June 30, 2002)

Bob Hisey, Treasurer

Income	Actual/est 2001/2001			Budget 2002/2003		
Donations	210			200		
Ads				200		
Dues	1997			2235		
Total Income			2207			2635
Outgo						
Sept Journal-Print	555			700		
Postage	209					
Remailing	30	795				
Mar Issue (Est)Print	444			700		
Postage	222					
Remail	30	696				
June Issue (Est)		700	2191	700		
Affiliate dues		40				
Misc				100		
Total Outgo			2231			2200
Gain/(Deficit)			24			235

Balance Sheet	July 30, 2001	June30, 2002 (est)
Assets		
Checking Acct	3041	3065
Office equip	1067	
Gain	24	
Depreciation	1067	

President's Message

Greetings once again. This time we have some good news for the Society in that the position of Director of Marketing has been filled. A new member of the Society from Montreal had been in contact with Bob Hisey and after talking with Bill Brooks, volunteered his services. His name is Ashley Cotter-Cairns and he has a good background in the types of things necessary to carry out the duties. He has been an editor of trade consumer magazines in the UK, on one occasion legally changing his name to "Santa Clause" to promote a company supplying Rent-a-Santa for children's parties and family celebrations. This led to interviews on British radio and TV and a piece in the UK "Sun" newspaper (a somewhat dubious honor in my view!!) Ashley is 32 and states that his style may come across as being slightly irreverent at times, which I am sure will be welcomed by our members. Ashley has also volunteered to produce an annual journal index - starting with volume I - a shortcoming whenever we were entered in a literature competition. Welcome aboard Ashley.

Bob Hisey has volunteered to do the steering for the auction for North American members, using email presumably to send out the listing of lots. Thanks Bob for taking on yet another chore for the Society. While on that subject, I should mention our journal which I really look forward to seeing whenever it comes through my mail slot. Although some of the contents is not of prime interest to me, the range of articles is really quite amazing and thanks are due to all those members who contribute. I hope that more of our members will consider writing a short article or putting a favorite cover with a story to entertain us all.

At least two philatelic trips are on my agenda for this year, starting with the APS Winter Show in Biloxi, Mississippi. We shall be driving down at the end of this month (February) to look at stamps, talk stamps and hopefully buy stamps, as well as getting a little relief from our Canadian winter, which has been pretty been pretty cold of late. Then in June it is off to Denver again for the annual National Topical Stamp Show. It will be great to see friends like Tim Bartshe once again. Now, back to sorting out my butterfly/insect collection into some kind of order. Until next time...

* * *

Going to Market

Ashley Cotter-Cairns, Director/Marketing

Hello and welcome to my new column. Having just joined PSGSA, it feels very strange to be on the Board of Directors. At 32, I may be among the youngest members of the society, but I hope some youthful exuberances will not deter any of you reading this from taking my efforts seriously.

My background is in journalism, and I am currently focusing on writing for TV and movies. As part of my role in the society, I want to use my writing skills to raise the profile of PSGSA in the philatelic press. Let me apologize in advance if the pressures of work force my duties at the marketing helm to sometimes take a back seat.

It is clear from what my fellow directors have told me that

PSGSA is facing a membership crisis. The first thing to point out is that simply throwing up our hands and saying that something must be done is not enough. A society is a wide assortment of people brought together by a common interest. Each and every member should by definition have something to contribute. It is always easier not to bother of course, or to be put off from trying by the high standard of excellence the other members achieve.

Stand up and be counted! Contribute something, even if it is just a letter telling the editor what a cheek I have. I cannot believe Bill Brooks ran out of reader's favorite items for the journal. How difficult can it be to photocopy a cover and send in the result with a few words about why you like it?

I have never exhibited material or written for a philatelic journal before. My first contribution to *Forerunners* is the start of a series of articles about Ebay. You are mad if you do not make the most technology to enhance your hobby. The basis of my recruitment campaign will focus on the Internet, and its potential for reaching a vast audience. Read more about the basics of Ebay elsewhere in this issue, and if you do not own a computer, it is high time you dusted off your credit card and logged on.

My medium-term target is to grow the membership to 200 people. That sounds at once like a crazily low number and a huge task. Things have been allowed to slip for too long. Forgive me if this new broom is brushing you up the wrong way.

From the Archives

Tim Bartshe, Director

The reciprocating societies' journals continue to come to the Librarian. Alan Drysdall continues in his mind-numbing pace of being Editor for both *The Transvaal Philatelist* and the *Natal & Zululand Post*, both wonderful journals for the specialist in their specific area. John Dickson's contributions to *Natal* philately (certainly in print!) are prodigious in quality and quantity as is Alan's towards Transvaal's.

Recent issues of *The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle* have included a number of articles related to more modern issues about perforations on Zimbabwe stamps April 1980 - 2001 by Mike Amos and Zimbabwe "Postage Dues" and "To Pay" Labels 1980 - 2000 by Cecil Russell. Also included is a typology of George VI postmarks which is part of a companion work to Hal Hoyte's *North of the Zambesi*. The new volume, *South of the Zambesi* will be out sometime in the very near future if not already. The authors are Hal Hoyte and William O. Connell.

I would now like to deal with donations by a couple of Roberts, both very important members of our society. Dr. Robert F. Taylor, long time member and our Director of Programs, has donated a photocopy of his Grand Award winning exhibit, "Early Postal Services at the Cape of Good Hope 1653-1853". This scholarly exhibit won its most recent Grand at Sarasota 2002 and was shown for all of us lucky enough to see it at Rocky Mountain Stamp Show last year.

meeting was held. This work coupled with the copy of the Athol Murray's pre-stamp collection represents one of the largest accumulations of this material for future researchers to view. Bob has been a tireless supporter of PSGSA both financially and by deeds and we thank him greatly for his past and future work for the Society. The actual collection will be auctioned off mid-year by Feldman.

The second Robert we owe a tremendous debt to is our Treasurer Robert W. Hisey. His contribution will leave its mark on the philatelic world through his authorship of *Philately of the Orange Free State Volume I, the Postage Stamps*. The book is co-published by his printing "works" Ossewa and PSGSA. This work is the culmination of almost 10 years of thought, study, sweat and love. For those not familiar with Bob, a little background is in order. Bob began collecting the Free State because it was a stamp-issuing entity that had a finite life, was a "dead" country and an area near where he spend the formative years of his youth. He quickly focused upon the VRI overprints and provisional surcharges because they represented an area with such complexity that it could hold his attention. If Bob likes anything, it is to try to figure out a puzzle using his great logical powers and scientific methods of analysis. Numerous time his theories collided with the wisdom of the past and almost without fail proved to be correct.

With the woefully out-of-date manuals related to the OFS, Bob began to go through all of the post-published copies of *The Bulletin* to attempt an updated handbook that someone could use as a companion to the older Handbooks published by the Orange Free State Study Circle over 30 years ago. That proved cumbersome as well as impractical since Volume I was long out of print and difficult to find, so he proceeded to assemble a new Handbook. Bob and I became close friends in this endeavor, being as natural fit with my 20 years of accumulating the material and his organized mind. There were some unnecessarily rocky times during 2002 and 2001; however, fortunately for PSGSA, Bob approached its Board of Directors and asked if the Society would be willing to be co-publisher. Peter Thy, along with many other members, assisted in editorial comments and structure and the book premiered at RMSS last May. It was entered into judged competition at STaMpsHOW 2002 where it earned a gold medal. A very good friend of mine, who has been a literature judge for many years stated that a gold medal in literature means that every serious philatelist SHOULD have this book in his or her library. The book was also entered at the National Show, Algoapex in South Africa in October last year where it won a Large Vermeil, one point from garnering as Gold Medal.

It cannot be said enough how hard Bob has worked on this and

how many hundreds and even thousands of hours was put into his work. I also cannot describe how honored I am to have been invited into co-authorship in this and the future works present being worked on. Please help support this program by owning the first volume. The Society should take great pride in its assistance and to be able to honor another late member from the UK, Alec Page, whose dream and desire it was for the Society to begin a publishing program. We did it Alec!

Well done Bob and all the other volunteers who helped out! Please help support this program by owning this "must have" book. The next volume will be out soon and will deal with the telegraph system, its stamps and their postmarks.

The Society Publications Program

Through this activity, PSGSA provides assistance in the development and publication of occasional papers, monographs, books and multi-volume works. Authors submitting written drafts receive valuable technical support in all phases of publication development. This is accomplished through the Publications Program Committee (PPC). Inquiries, submission of drafts, etc., are to be made to Peter Thy, PPC Chair, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 USA, [e-mail: thy@kronestampsdk](mailto:thy@kronestampsdk)

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Works In Progress

"To research in isolation with a view towards publication is akin to reinventing the wheel." - the late Alec Page, FRPSL
Researchers/authors are encouraged to "advertise" for collaborators and/or additional information through this feature. If you are researching an area and have yet to use "Works...", please consider doing so. You might be pleasantly rewarded at the response you receive.

Tim Bartshe and Bob Hisey are now working on the second installment of their multi-volume book series covering all aspects of the philately of the Orange Free State. Volume I covered the postage stamps. Volume II will deal with the OFS telegraph system, its stamps and postmarks. Bob and Tim are asking readers who can help in the research to contact them.

* * *

For Your Information

Philatelic museums and libraries provide the traveling collector with opportunities to visit and enjoy items of interest, or to further their research interests. A website has been created which lists the various institutions around the world at the following address: <http://dspace.dial.pipex.com/town/square/ac752/museum1.htm>.

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 US\$1 per column line.
- Payment for an ad must be received prior to appearance in "The Marketplace".

Ad Payment Options:

- US\$ bank draft in dollars payable to "PSGSA"
- £ Sterling cheques at current exchange rate as published by major bank in local area **WITH "PAYEE" LEFT BLANK.**
- £ Sterling, Rands or Dmark currencies at current exchange rates **sent via registered mail.**

Commercial Ad Rate Schedule

Premium Position (inside front, inside/outside back cover pages): 1/2

page: single issue - \$45, annual - \$120 full page: single issue - \$75, annual - \$200 *Non-premium Position:*

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

page: single issue - \$15, annual - \$40 1/3 page:

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

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

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

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

Send payment 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

OFS Volume II in preparation - your assistance needed. Bob Hisey and Tim Bartshe are looking for OFS telegraph system postal history items, documents, stamps and postmarks for the next volume of this series, cosponsored by your society. Please help if you can by contacting Bob at 7227 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872 USA, or e-mail at bobhisey@strato.net.

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@kronestamps.dk

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

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.

Postmarks. Specialist collector seeks trading partners and unsorted low value duplicates in quantity. I collect pre-Union to 1935. Anything later is available to swap with you. Please contact before renting material. Ashley Cotter-Cairns, 4108 Clark St., Montreal, H2W 1W9, Canada or [email: acottercairns@hotmail.com](mailto:acottercairns@hotmail.com).

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.

Journal Advertising Manager sought. Join the journal team. No experience needed - just desire and commitment. Ongoing support and assistance from the editors and Society Board members. Contact Bill Brooks, P.O. Box 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91729-4158 or [e-mail: bbrooks@hss.sbcounty.gov](mailto:bbrooks@hss.sbcounty.gov).

South West Africa postal stationery. I am seeking pre-1969 items. Please send offers to: Jan Stolk, P.O. Box 26, 2920 AA Krimpen a/d IJssel, The Netherlands, or e-mail at janstolk@belgacom.net.

Reminder - adlets are free to non-dealer members.

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