



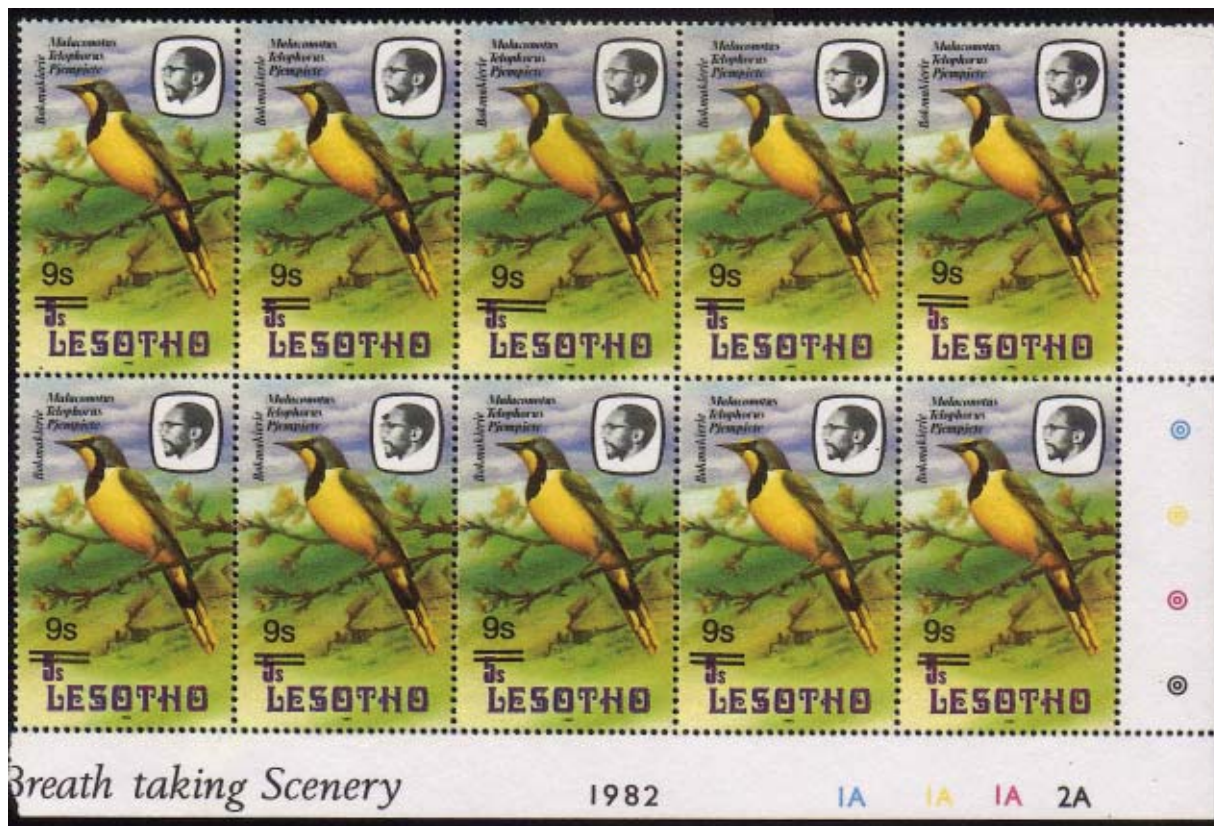
******FORERUNNERS*

JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR GREATER SOUTHERN AFRICA

Affiliated with the American Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Volume XVIII, Number 3, Whole No. 52

March-June 2005



Surcharged Lesotho Definitive Stamp From 1987
With Long Overprint Bar

Highlights of This Issue

Registered Mail of the Second Republic
Perpetual Calendar

SWA King George V Silver Jubilee Issue

Lesotho Surcharged Stamps, Part 3

Circular Framed Due Markings

WW2 Registered Mail

Philatelic Rarities of the British Library

Taxed Mail

Lifting Postmarks

Author and Subject Index



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Front Illustration:

Lesotho definitive stamp from 1982 surcharged 9s on 5s and issued
in December 1987 (SG 731a). Control 1A1A1A2A with watermark.
Long overprint bar variety, central stamp, upper row. See article by
Morgan Farrell on page 97.

Thanks to Ashley Cotter-Cairns for proof reading.

***FORERUNNERS

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Silver-Bronze at LONDON 2000; Silvers at JOPEX 99, STAMPSHOW 99, &
COLOPEX 99; Silver-Bronze at PACIFIC 97, Vermeil/Certificate of Merit at
OKPEX 96; Large Silver at New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition 96; Silver
at SESCAL 95, CAPEX 96, WAPEX 93, & HAFNIA 94; Silver-Bronze at
ESPAMER 96, SINGAPORE 95, & PHILAKOREA 94.

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Editorial Notes

This issue finishes another 130-page volume stuffed with hopefully informative, interesting, exciting, and entertaining articles. As usual we have had lots of help. Morgan Farrell continues his survey of Lesotho surcharges. The final instalment will appear in one of the next issues. Tim Bartshe goes on to illustrates Second Republic registered mail. Uli Bantz continues his study of the stamps of SWA. This time he tackles the KGV Silver Jubilee issue. Chris Miller discusses censoring of WW2 registered mail. Jan Stolk continues his survey of tax marks and also shows some interesting taxed mail. We also include as something new 'educational' material. Peter Aitken describes a fool proof method for lifting postmarks from stamps and covers. Further we reproduce a perpetual calendar of interest to postal history collectors (download a higher resolution version from our website).

Next issue will contain an extensive summary of the surface and airmail postal rates of the Union and Republic South Africa written by Bernard Doherty of Australia.

As this issue goes to press, the Editor is already busy organizing the next issue. He will need your contributions as soon as possible. There is no need to wait for the deadline! Also, do not hesitate to contact the Editor or one of the Speciality Editors if you have an idea and need some advice or help.

The deadline for the next issue will be October 15. Please let us have your contributions - small or large - as soon as possible.

Society Affairs

The Forerunners is the official journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa. The journal is published three times per year for the periods July/October, November/February, and March/June. Subscription to the Forerunners is included in the membership fees to the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa (PSGSA). The membership fees are \$25 to North America and \$30 by air to Europe and southern Africa. A sample copy of Forerunners is available from the Editor for \$9. Presentation issue can be freely downloaded together with application form from www.kronestamps.dk/psgsa/. Advertising rates can be found in the Market Place section. Payment options are (1) check drawn on a US bank and made payable to PSGSA, (2) £ Sterling bank draft at current exchange rate with 'payee' left blank, (3) US \$ or £ Sterling bank notes at the current exchange rates and mailed at the sender's own risk, or (4) Paypal to the Society Treasurer at bobhisey@comcast.net. All membership fees and other payments should be mailed directly to the Treasurer. All communications about membership, subscriptions, publications, activities, and services of the Society should be sent to the Secretary.

Some Useful Web Links

American Philatelic Society
<http://www.stamps.org/TheAps/index.htm/>
Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society
<http://www.boerwarsociety.org/>
Bechuanaland and Botswana Society
<http://www.nevsoft.com/bbsoc.html/>
BotswanaPost
<http://www.botspost.co.bw/index.htm/>
Cwiakala Auction Agents
<http://www.cwiakala.com/>
Nampost Philatelic Services
<http://www.nampost.com.na/>
Natal and Zululand Study Circle
<http://www.nzsc.demon.co.uk/#subscriptions/>
Orange Free State Study Circle
<http://www.ofssc.org/index.html/>
Philatelic Foundation of Southern Africa
<http://www.philatelysa.co.za/Home.htm/>
Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa
<http://www.kronestamps.dk/psgsa/>
Rhodesian Study Circle
<http://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/>
Rich's Southern Africa Colonies (Transvaal Study Circle)
<http://dialspace.dial.pipex.com/town/terrace/ymw18/>
South Africa Post Office
<http://www.sapo.co.za/comm/postofficeframe.html/>
South African Collectors' Society (UK)
<http://www.sacollectors.co.uk/>
South African Philatelic Dealers Association
<http://www.sapda.co.za/>
Stanley Gibbons On-Line Stamp Catalogue
<http://www.allworldstamps.com/>
Stephan Welz & Co.
<http://www.sothebys.co.za/>
Swaziland Posts & Telecommunications Corporation
<http://www.sptc.co.sz/>
Tips on Philatelic Scanning
http://www.pgacon.com/tips_on_scanning.htm/
Toke Nørby's Perpetual Calendar
<http://www.norbyhus.dk/calendar.html/>
WADP Numbering System
<http://www.wnsstamps.ch/en/>

Back Issues Available

Back issues of the Forerunners are in stock and available for purchase. These are listed by whole number: #1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28/29, * 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34-46. The price per copy is #1-3, \$2; #4, \$4, #6-11, \$3; #12-13, \$4; #14-15, \$5; #16-17, \$6; #22-27, \$7; #28/29, \$10; #30-33, \$7; #34-52, \$9. Prices include shipping by lowest rate. Many back issues only exist in few remaining copies. Send orders to the Editor together with payment. * Combined as a British Africa Anthology with articles from 15 speciality groups celebrating PSGSA's 10th Anniversary during PACIFIC 97.

Instructions for Manuscript Submissions

Manuscripts should be sent to the appropriate member of the Editorial Board or directly to one of the Editors. Electronic versions of submissions are preferred either embedded in an email message, email attachments or on a floppy disk or CD. MS Word files are preferred. Avoid complex tables, unless in text format. Illustrations should be scanned at at least 150 dpi and submitted in tif, gif, or jpg formats. Illustrations should not be embedded in manuscript files. Contact the Editors if you have any questions and your submission requires special attention. Needless to say, good old fashioned typed or written manuscripts and photocopies can still be submitted and are most welcome.



Show Reports

Tim Bartshe was awarded Gold for his new postcard exhibit "A Visitors Guide to Bloemfontein" at Ameristamp Expo 2005 in Atlanta, GA. **Jerome Kasper** received Gold for his one-frame "Southern Rhodesia Military Air Letters" exhibit at Postage Stamp Mega-Event in March in New York. **Paul Magid** was awarded Gold at the same show as well as at TEXPEX in Dallas in April for "Pioneering Air Mail Services of South Africa, 1920-31." **Bob Hisey** was awarded Gold for "South African 'Officials'" at ROMPEX. **Tim Bartshe** received a Gold for "Orange Free State Commando Brief Franks 1899-1900" and **Peter Thy** received Silver for "Southern African Pioneers During World War 2" also at ROMPEX. **Tim Bartshe** also got Gold at TEXPEX for his postcard exhibit. **Ron Strawser** got Gold for "Belgian Congo Mols Issues of 1894-1925" at TEXPEX.

Speciality Editors for Forerunners

The Editor and the Forerunners depends on our Speciality Editors. These are listed on the first page of each issue together with their speciality areas. The duty of a specialist editor is straight forward. He or she will

1. assist the Editor with evaluating and editing,
2. write an occasional article,
3. search and promote writings from potential authors, and
4. supply news items for the Forum and Society sections.

It is not a requirement that the Speciality Editor will write an article for each issue. But it will certainly not be discouraged. An important function is to seek out potential authors and encourage them to write articles for Forerunners. This may involve technical and editorial assistance to potential authors. The Editor may also need assistance with evaluating and editing submitted articles whose subject is outside his expertise.

Apologies to UK Members

Because of an error at the receiving London Post Office, a small number of our UK members had to pay postage dues and handling fees for their last issue. It is not clear what went wrong, however, we will do our best to see that it will not happen again. The 'European' Forerunners are mailed to an address in Belgium from where it is remailed to members. Sometimes the remailing is made from a London Post Office. Similarly, the 'South African' Forerunners are remailed in Cape Town. This arrangement saves money and keeps the membership dues down. We are grateful to our remailers for making this possible. Also thanks to Dickon Pollard of Murray Payne for letting us know what had happened.

The ideal description for a Speciality Editor: Broadly knowledgeable philatelist. Specialist collector and perhaps exhibitor. Active in organized philately. Well versed with the existing literature and specialist journals. Perhaps already writing articles for the specialist journals and hopefully also for Forerunners. Admittedly, few of our existing Speciality Editors will fit this description so don't restrain yourself from coming forward.

As a regular reader of the Forerunners you will be aware that some areas are well represented on the pages of Forerunners. Other are poorly represented. It is difficult to hide that the Bechuanaland recently have been overrepresented. Nobody has complained, but it would be ideal if we could produce a more evenly balanced Forerunners. Look at the Speciality Editor list and decide if you can help. Contact the Editor even if your subject is already covered.

Boer War Postal Order

This postal order was issued during the Boer War in September 1900 by a Natal Field Force Post Office. The order was offered for sale in March 2005 by Cavendish Philatelic Auctions and was hammered down at £100 according to Postal Order News (April 2005). This postal order proves that orders were issued to

soldiers of the British Army possibly at a reduced commission fee. The order was never cashed and may have circulated as currency as evidenced by the folded and worn appearance. Can any reader elaborate on the use of postal orders as currency during the Boer War?



1935 King George V Silver Jubilee Issue

by Hans Ulrich Bantz

This column sketches the state of affairs in the first half of the 1930s, gives details on the 1935 King George V Silver Jubilee stamps and discusses a cover made and posted prior to the official first issue date.

1931 was the year when South West Africa (SWA) received its first own definitives (see Forerunners 48 and 49). Another philatelic event took place in 1935, the issue of a set of commemorative stamps remembering King George V's 25 years of reign. These were the very first of SWA's commemorative stamps. Collectors could up to now busy themselves only with definitive stamps. The Great Depression caused by the stock market crash of October 1929 peaked prior to the issue of these stamps. The effects on SWA and other events are recalled here to show how economic circumstances and natural adversities have an effect on postal arrangements:

a) Britain decides in 1931 to abandon the gold standard. Other countries followed and took additional measures against the importation of foreign goods. This contributes to the temporary decline of SWA's diamond industry. Mining and selling of diamonds comes to a virtual standstill and is resumed to a limited extent only from 1935. As a result the Elizabethbucht post office serving miners in the Luderitz diamond area closes on Jan. 1, 1931.

b) Copper mining ceases in the Tsumeb area from Aug. 1, 1932 and is only resumed in 1937. The Tsumeb, Otavi and Grootfontein post offices, however, remained open.

c) A severe drought occurs in the years 1931 to 1933, worsening the effects of the depression and increasing unemployment and poverty.

d) Hitler's electoral victory in 1933 has strong repercussions in SWA's German community. The SWA Legislative Assembly bans all Nazi organizations in the territory on Aug. 3, 1933. The ban becomes law on Feb. 21, 1934 and some NSDAP leaders are expelled from SWA.

e) Torrential rains in 1934 lead to floods all over SWA. Numerous wash outs on roads and on the railway lines occur. In order to alleviate the congestion the Post Office enters into an arrangement with Mr Gordon Store of AERO SERVICES (Pty.) Ltd., Cape Town, who did special charter flights and provided space for mailbags. A few of the flown covers have been stamped with a rubber cachet 'Per Aero Services (Pty.) Ltd.' Others can be recognized by short delivery times provided they have been backstamped on arrival. Identifiable covers from this so-called '1934 Flood Air Mail' are scarce.

Depression, drought, floods and political squabbles characterized the first half of the 1930s. The poor economic climate and the natural calamities had a significant effect on the postal traffic. It is indeed not easy for the postal historian to find commercial and private mail from this period. However, the issue of the four King George Silver Jubilee stamps created some excitement for collectors who over the years had to be content

with assembling in their albums the overprint varieties on definitive stamps.

King George V Silver Jubilee Issue

(Scott 121-124; SG 88-91; Michel 168-171)

Design: Head of King George V in a frame showing a crown and the years 1910 – 1935 on top and the value tablets and Posseel-Postage at the bottom of the frame.

Printer: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

Printing method: engraving, intaglio printing

Watermark: Springbok Head

Perforation: 14 x 13 1/2

Sheet format: sheets of 120 (two panes of ten rows each with six stamps, separated by a horizontal gutter imprinted: BRADBURY, WILKINSON & CO. LD. ENGRAVERS, NEW MALDEN, SURREY, ENGLAND.

First day of issue: Stanley Gibbons states the 1st of May 1935, but Scott and Michel state the 6th of May 1935.

Reason for the issue: to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the reign of King George V.

Period of sale: Three months

Invalidated: 31 Dec. 1972

King George V (June 3, 1865 to Jan. 20, 1936) succeeded his father King Edward VII on May 6, 1910 as King of Great Britain. World War I, constitutional struggles with the House of Lords, severe industrial unrests in the 1920s and the collapse of the English Pound in 1931 all fell in his reign. King George V had the simple tastes of a country gentleman. His sincerity made him well-liked by the public who expressed its affection and admiration for him during the celebrations of his Silver Jubilee in 1935. He visited South Africa as Prince of Wales in 1901 during the Anglo Boer War.

The four stamps are printed in two colors with the head of the King always in black. The frame plates show the following colors according to the different catalogues:

	SG	Scott	Michel
1d	scarlet	carmine	red
2d	sepia	brown	brown
3d	blue	blue	blue
6d	purple	violet	violet

On April 1, 1935, an adjustment of the postage rates had taken place:

1d paid for domestic and Commonwealth one-ounce surface letters, surface postcards to Commonwealth countries and domestic airmail postcards.

2d for letters as above, second weight category

3d one-ounce surface letters to UPU countries

6d paid for special delivery and for 'Acknowledgement of Receipt' postage.

Registration fee remained at 4d for which no stamp was provided.

Catalogues and authorities do not state printing numbers. However, *Gewande* (1954, p. 164) quotes the following unconfirmed figures:



- 1d 820 000 stamps
- 2d 280 000 stamps
- 3d 60 000 stamps of which about 20 000 are said to have been used for overseas mail
- 6d 60 000 stamps

The face value of the stamps works out to be £ 8000 of which £ 6710 was realized through over the counter sales (*Gewande*, 1954). The unsold stock of 1d and 2d stamps was used as cigarette tax stamps by overprinting them 'Cigarette Tax' or 'Sigarette Belasting.' The stamps of this set are inscribed in both English and Afrikaans and are collected as singles. The overprints, however, were produced se-tenant and the revenue stamps are therefore preferred as pairs. But these labels were affixed in such a way to the cigarette packets that they had to be broken when the packet was first opened. Thus very few tax stamps have survived, even as singles.

The issue of commemorative stamps sparked the custom to send letters bearing new stamps on the first day of issue. With the information provided in the foregoing the cover shown here can be interpreted as follows: it is franked with the full set of King George V Silver Jubilee stamps. The face value of twelve penny or one shilling exceeds the required postage (1d letter rate; 4d for registration) by seven penny. The stamps are cancelled Luderitz 1 May 35. This date conforms to the first day of issue given by Stanley Gibbons, but disagrees with Scott and Michel who give May 6, the anniversary of the coronation of King George V, as the stipulated issue date. It can be presumed that the Luderitz Postmaster received his stock of stamps well before the 6th of May and was not aware of the official day of first use. Backstamps on the cover show that it was mailed from Luderitz on 2 May 35 at 8:30 am and passed De Aar on 6 May 35. No arrival stamp was applied at the Kimberley destination. The cover is probably not an exhibition item, but remains, despite its obviously philatelic nature and its uncertain status, FDC or not, an intriguing document.

Selected Sources

- Gewande, H. W., 1954. Südwestafrika – Handbuch zur Geschichte eines Sonnenlandes.
- Hoffmann-Giesecke, G., no year. Südwestafrika – Die Postwertzeichen und ihre Entstehung.
- Wyndham, L. A., 1936. The Airposts of South Africa (The Issues of South-West Africa, p. 99).

South West Africa Stamp Study Group

The South West Africa Study Circle is a mainly South African based speciality group. The Secretary is Marge Viljoen, P.O. Box 835 Groenkloof, 0027 South Africa. Overseas collectors may contact H. U. Bantz, P.O. Box 6913, Westgate 1724, South Africa; ulib@mweb.co.za or P. Vogenbeck, Postfach 1129, D-54568 Gerolstein, Germany, pvogenbeck@t-online.de.

The group issues a monthly newsletter edited by H.U. Bantz. The March issue of the newsletter contains a discussion of unclaimed mail and other instructional marks. It also contains a very useful list of recent books and journal articles of interest to SWA collectors.

An active specialist group that it would be very worthwhile to join if you are interested in the postal history and philately of this interesting area of southern Africa philately.



South Africa World War II: Registered Mail and Other Matters

by Chris Miller

It appears have become an established practice during WWII that registered mail proceeding outside South Africa was dealt with differently from other mail in that it was always censored at one of the principal points of entry. This meant that before the introduction of the arms handstamp to tie the censor labels to envelopes in the spring of 1942, they could be identified by the use of circular date stamps for this purpose.

It is well known from the Little book that circular date stamps were used in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg although there were many different handstamps used at the last location and more than one at Durban. It was to be expected that examples would be found for De Aar as that was the entry point for mail from part of South West Africa. However, a recent discovery is illustrated here, where the practice can be seen also to apply in Windhoek (Figure 1). This is entirely logical if we substitute the point at which the item entered the jurisdiction of the South Africa Censorship. What is surprising is that only one copy of each has yet been reported. If you can add to this number please let the writer know.

In Forerunners #50 the subject of airmail postage for Prisoner of War mail was aired. Surface mail did not require postage under the Geneva Convention, but I have found examples difficult to find, as I have never seen one. The post office regulations required that two stamps pay the postage only and this meant a six pence and a three pence value, as there was no other way of arriving at nine pence with the stamps then in circulation. The acquisition of the next cover illustrated was therefore a surprise as it was posted in Johannesburg in 1944 and bears no marks of censorship either in South Africa or in Europe, but has the appropriate Prisoner of War handstamps for the period (Figure 2). As five stamps paid the nine pence it should have been refused by the post office. Perhaps the rank of the officer to whom it was addressed had something to do with it. There could not have been many South African Brigadiers in captivity in Germany at the time. Has any reader an explanation?



Figure 1. Use of circular date stamps for censor purpose at Windhoek (reduced to 75 % of original).



Figure 2. P.O.W. letter from South Africa to Germany in 1944 without censor marking.



Figure 3. P.O.W. letter from South Africa to occupied

The third cover this time was a gift from a friend as he had been told that the rectangular mark was South African. The cover is a typical item to occupied Germany and it has the usual censorship to be expected on arrival in the US zone in 1946

(Figure 3). The rectangular mark is not legible but does any reader know what it is? I should mention that the person who gave it to me is a leading collector of German material of this era and so it is unlikely that the mark is German.

The Pseudo-Siege of Schweizer-Reneke Stamps and Postal History of a Town in the Anglo-Boer War

Birkhead & Groenewald

Read about:

- ♦ The surprise of the first dates
- ♦ The three-fold deliberateness surrounding the stamps
- ♦ The bottle of black ink bought on the first issue day
- ♦ The solitary "correct" cover
- ♦ The sales of four feverish days
- ♦ The Colonel's explanation and the subsequent controversies



Get this most unusual story: *The Pseudo-Siege of Schweizer-Reneke*

Schweizer-Reneke was a tiny, non-strategic town in the faraway Western Transvaal, hardly even mentioned in histories of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902. Yet 'Besieged' stamps have put the name on the map, philatelically speaking. This full account in 10 chapters records the background and the events of the time. Amazing facts unfold as the authors trace the story of "sieges" and supply columns and stamps. Original research and pictures not published before are a feature of this study by Harry Birkhead, who has formed the finest-ever collection of these "town issues", and Joh Groenewald, likewise a student of Anglo-Boer War philately.

Prices: SA R230, UK £20, Other US \$36.50

Mail order to The Philatelic Federation, PO Box 9248,
Cinda Park 146, South Africa

Prices include VAT (SA), packaging and surface mail postage. Airmail outside South Africa – add SA Rand 24.00 / £2.10 / \$3.80. Credit card payments are facilitated by: Mr. Thematic. Payment by cheques also accepted. Foreign cheques add SA R100 / £8.15 / \$16 for bank fees.

Tips on Scanning Postmarks

by Peter Aitken

Have you ever been faced with a used stamp where you cannot quite make out the details of the postmark? Postal history collectors, who are interested in place names and dates, sometimes encounter this problem. If the postmark is smudged there's not much you can do, but if the problem is that the postmark "blends in" with the stamp design the following two techniques may enable you to make out more details. It can be used with stamps off-paper as well as stamps still on cover.

The first procedure involves scanning the postmarked stamp and an unpostmarked copy of the same stamp, then subtracting the two images. In theory the stamp design will cancel out leaving only the image of the postmark. In actuality the technique is difficult to use and requires a steady hand, some experimentation, and lots of practice. Here's what to do:

1. Mount the postmarked stamp and an unpostmarked copy of the same stamp in some sort of holder. It is essential that the edges of the stamp design be exactly parallel.

2. Scan the stamps using a fairly high resolution.

3. In your graphics program select an area that contains only the postmarked stamp. Copy and paste this selection to a new image.

4. Repeat step 3, this time for the unpostmarked stamp. Be very careful to select exactly the same area, with respect to the stamp, that you did for the first stamp.

5. Use your graphics program's Arithmetic command to subtract one image from the other. In Paint Shop Pro 5 the command is Image, Arithmetic. In PhotoShop 4 it is Image, Calculations. Use either the Subtract or Difference command.

6. The resulting subtracted image should show very little trace of the stamp design. If the design is clearly visible it probably means either that the two stamps were not parallel during scanning or the areas selected in steps 3 and 4 did not match exactly. Go back and redo these steps if required.

7. If the postmark is not immediately readable in the subtracted image, you may be able to improve it by adjusting the contrast and/or brightness.

This technique is based on the two stamps being the exactly the same, except for the postmark. This is often not the case, unfortunately. For example, a used stamp may have changed size slightly with respect to a mint stamp as a result of being glued to an envelope and then soaked off. Also, colors may fade which prevents the subtraction from completely canceling the two stamp images. This technique does not always succeed, and you should not expect perfect results the first time you try it.

The second technique was told to me by Mr. Robert W. Hisey. It works best used when the postmark is black and the stamp design has little or no black in it. It involves using your graphics program to separate the image into its 4 color components: cyan (blue), magenta (red), yellow, and black. It is described in detail in the following section.

Sometimes there is not a problem reading a postmark, but rather you want to "lift" the postmark to make a clean copy of it

- in other words, an image of the postmark without the stamp. This is sometimes needed for overprints, surcharges, and the like as well as for postmarks. The technique described here can also be used in some situations for reading a difficult postmark. This technique works best if the postmark or overprint is black and the rest of the stamp is colored with no black elements in the design.

1. Scan the stamp in true color mode. Here's an example of a Canada Scott #51 with a great CDS.



2. Use your graphics program's channel splitting command (or equivalent) to create a CMYK split. This creates four new grayscale images, each containing the color information for one of the four colors of ink (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and black) that would be used to print your original image. You need only the black channel, which contains a negative image of the black parts of the original scan:



3. Invert the image colors, using the Negative Image or Invert Colors command to replace black with white and vice versa:



4. Crop and rotate the image as desired for the final product: In this example I have also done some retouching to "fill in" missing parts of the outer ring.



This article is adapted from my Tips on Scanning web page at http://www.pgacon.com/tips_on_scanning.htm. Contact Peter Aitken at peter@pgacon.com

Surcharged Stamps of Lesotho, 1986-1991:

Part 3, SG 725 to 732

by Morgan Farrell

This continues my survey of the surcharged stamps of Lesotho issued between 1986 and 1991. The first instalment appeared in Forerunners #50 to which the reader is referred for a general introduction and summary of issued surcharged, types of overprint, and watermark.

Please forward any new information to Morgan Farrell, P.O. Box 1064, Hamilton, MT 59840, USA or email mtf3@qwest.net.

15s on 2s

SG 725 (ill. 98)

Control 1A1A1A1A (ill. 99)

This surcharge is on the 1984 2s butterfly definitive and it was issued June 1986. This too has the type 3 surcharge and the same varieties are seen (and not seen) as on the 15s on 1s.

Varieties

Row 4/7 - tiny dot above left end of top bar
7/7 - dot 2 1/2 mm over 's'

Errors

I have stamps with heavy offset on the reverse. No errors or misplacements of surcharge have been seen.



Illustration 98



Illustration 99

15s on 3s

SG 726 (ill. 100)

Control 1A1A1A1A (ill. 101)

This surcharge is on the 1984 3s butterfly definitive and it was issued in June 1986. As the previous two issues it too has the type 3 surcharge and the same varieties are seen.

Varieties

Row 4/7 - tiny dot above left end of top bar
7/7 - dot 2 1/2 mm over 's'

Errors

I have an unlisted horizontal pair with one stamp missing the surcharge (ill. 102). I have some stamps with surcharges offset on reverse and I have a misplaced surcharge that is split horizontally (ill. 103).



Illustration 100



Illustration 103



Illustration 102



Illustration 101

15s on 5s

SG 727 (ill. 104)

Control 1A1A1A1A (ill. 105)

This surcharge is on the 1984 5s butterfly definitive. It was issued August 1987. It seems that this issue would be from the type 3 surcharge and that it would be the same setting as the previous three issues since it too is in the 7 row by 7 format. I don't have a complete sheet of this value however and I can't say this with absolute certainty. Surely it is surcharged with the type 3 surcharge, but it was issued over a year after the previous three issues. If it wasn't surcharged much earlier, it may well be yet another setting. A complete sheet is needed here.

Varieties

I have four types of double surcharge, SG 727a. The first is with both surcharges being bold with one towards the center of the stamp (ill. 106). The second is with a faint second surcharge just to the left of the bold one (ill. 107). The third type is with the second surcharge being fainter yet and further to the left (ill. 108). The fourth type is with two bold surcharges both to the left (ill. 109). I would not be surprised to hear of others. I have an uncataloged stamp with triple surcharge (ill. 110). This was split off from a strip of three where the other two stamps had double surcharges. This triple surcharge may have occurred on a single vertical row of a sheet. Misplaced surcharges are not so uncommon and the illustrations will show how they were freely used through the mails. See ill. 111, 112, 113, 114, and 115. I would expect that other types of these exist as well.



Illustration 106



Illustration 104



Illustration 105



Illustration 107



Illustration 108



Illustration 111



Illustration 110



Illustration 109



Illustraton 112



Illustration 113

Illustration 115



Illustration 114

35s on 75s

SG 728 (ill. 116)

Control 1A1A1A1A1A (ill. 117)

This surcharge is on the 1984 75s butterfly definitive. It was issued August 1986. Here the type 4 surcharge was again used and it was necessary to create a third new setting to accommodate the 7 row by 7 format. Large and small 's' surcharges were again used and this time there were 13 of the small ones (see ill. 118). They are on positions 6/2 through 6/7 and all of row 7. The one variety of type 4 so far identified is again seen.

Varieties

Row 6/6 - bottom line of surcharge is damaged on the bottom

Errors

No errors or misplaced surcharges have been seen



Illustration 116



Illustration 118



Illustration 117



Illustration 120

9s on 5s

SG 729 (ill. 119)

Control 1A1A1A2A (ill. 119)

This surcharge is on the 5s bird definitive with 1982 imprint and without watermark. It was issued December 1987. Type 6 surcharge was used.

Varieties

Rows 2/7, 3/8, and 4/6 long bars (ill 119 and 120)

Errors

No errors or misplaced surcharges have been seen thus far



Illustration 119

16s on 25s

SG 730 - 1981 imprint without watermark (ill. 121)

Control 1A1A1A1A (ill. 122)

SG 731a - 1982 imprint with watermark (ill. 123)

Control 1A1A1A2A (* if exists)

This surcharge is on the 25s bird definitive with 1981 imprint (common) and 1982 imprint extremely rare). It was issued March 1988. All were surcharged with type 9 surcharge.

*In David Ambrose's SAP article, he relates a remarkable account of how he chanced upon the only known stamps of this issue with 1982 imprints. The find amounted to "less than a half of the top of a sheet". I own position 2/1 and so if a control block was kept by David, he would own the only one and it would be from the upper right corner.

Varieties

Row 1/ 10 - shorter bars (ill. 124)

2/1 - top of '6' shortened (ill. 125)

2/4 - broken 's' (ill. 125)

2/8 - broken lower bar (ill. 124)

Errors

The one known error is an interesting one and it has gained catalog status as SG 730b and 730ba - with large and small 's', respectively. It is a type 9 surcharge of 16s on 25s stamps that already were surcharged 35s with type 5 surcharge (SG 720). From the pair that I own with one each of SG 730b and 730ba (ill. 126), I can't tell which surcharge was applied first. Two things lead me to believe that it is 16s on 35s though. The first is that the 35s surcharging was done much earlier. The second reason is because the Stanley Gibbons catalog says so. I believe that I can account for at least three sheets. I have a xerox from a dealer of a single that appears to have a surcharge set further

upwards than the ones I own. I have also seen a scan of a single where the 16s surcharge is all the way on the left side of the stamp. Of this error I have made a remarkable discovery of my own. I won in auction a used single of this stamp on cover (ill. 127). The auction house is a well known one in South Africa and the stamp was described simply as 16s on 35s on 25s and so I had no reason other than to think that it was the normal error with 1982 imprint. I was amazed to see that the stamp has a 1981 imprint instead. Even though the certificate that accompanied the cover stated that the stamp was not yet cataloged, I don't believe that the auction house realized the significance of this. The letter was mailed from the small office of Tebang. I would suppose it is possible that all that existed were used on mail and who knows how many might ever be found.



Illustration 121



Illustration 123



Illustration 122

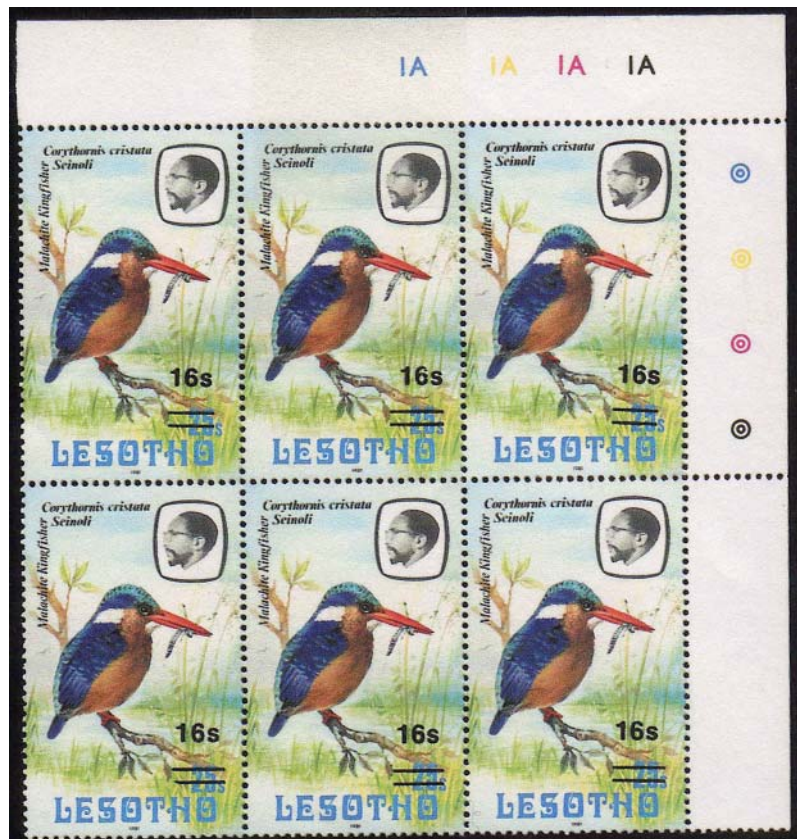


Illustration 124



Illustration 125



Illustration 127

Illustration 126

35s on 25s

SG 731 - 1981 imprint without watermark (ill. 128)

Control 1A1A1A1A (ill. 129)

SG 731 a - 1982 imprint with watermark (ill 130)

Control 1A1A1A2A (ill. 131)

This surcharge is on the 25s bird definitive with both 1981 and 1982 imprints. It was issued December 1987. It was surcharged with the type 7 surcharge.

Varieties

No constant varieties are noted. Two non-constant varieties are seen. On one sheet on position 2/2 the top to the '5' is missing. On another sheet position 1/7 shows both bars broken (ill. 132)

Errors

I have a single with a very light surcharge (ill. 133). No other errors or misplaced surcharges have been seen.



Illustration 131



Illustration 129



Illustration 130



Illustration 133



Illustration 128



Illustration 132

20s on 4s

SG 732 (ill. 134)

Control 1A1A1A1A (ill. 135)

This surcharge is on the 1984 20s butterfly definitive. It is surcharged with type 8 surcharge. It was issued December 1987.

Varieties

- Row 3/4 - falling bars
- 4/7 - broken 's'
- 5/1 - rising bars

Errors

A rather common error is the double surcharge with one inverted, SG 732a (ill. 136). Quite a few sheets were sold. Though I don't believe that it was philatelically produced, it may have been sold that way. On the double surcharged stamps the same varieties exist on the inverted surcharges, so six varieties can be collected from those sheets (see ill. 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, and 142).

I have an uncataloged error with a triple surcharge (ill. 143). It was sold to me as a double surcharge, but careful examination reveals one of the surcharges is almost superimposed on another much lighter surcharge. I also have a stamp with a very light surcharge (ill. 144). This was probably later 'corrected' and became the triple surcharge. I have two misplaced surcharges (ill. 145 and 146). These may well be from the same sheet.



Illustration 134



Illustration 136

Illustration 135



Illustration 137



Illustration 138



Illustration 139



Illustration 140



Illustration 141



Illustration 142



Illustration 143



Illustration 144



Illustration 145



Illustration 146

Perpetual Calendar

by Peter Thy

The postal historian often desires to know the day of the week that a letter was mailed or received. An example concerns the inland mail cart from Vryburg in British Bechuanaland to Macloutsi at the Bechuanaland-Mashonaland border. The 1890 mail cart left Vryburg Monday mornings at 9 am and arrived in Mafeking the next day at 9 am. The cart reached Macloutsi the following Monday at 10 pm. There was also a cart on Thursdays at 9 am that arrived at Mafeking the following Friday at 9 am, but did not continue further inland. Thus, there was only one weekly mail (and passenger) connection to Macloutsi in 1890.

The question for the postal historian may be whether a particular letter was dispatched with the Monday mail cart or was late and had to wait for the mail cart the following Monday. We may also be able to use departure and arrival dates to map the mail cart schedule for periods for which the record is uncertain.

Another subject of interest is whether mail was accepted and delivered on Sundays. In order to reach the mail cart early Monday morning, mail may have been accepted until late Sunday. Knowledge of date of the week for cancelled mail may help answer this question.

A perpetual calendar is a simple tool that allows us to determine the day of the week if the date is known. Let's say that our letter was mailed from Vryburg on the 14th of May 1890 and arrived at Macloutsi on the 26th. What happened?

Find the year 1890 in the year section (A, blue) of the table to the right. Then move horizontally to the month section (B, yellow) and record the number '4' for May. Add 4 to the number of days in the date (14+4). Look for the total (18) in the day of the week section (C, brown). The result is Wednesday the 14 of May. There were no mail cart on Wednesdays. Thus the letter must have been delayed to the following Monday on the 19th. The letter would thus after schedule have arrived the following Monday the 26th in the morning when it was duly marked by the postmaster. Use the table to confirm that the 26th was a Monday.

The Gregorian Perpetual Calendar shown here covers the period typical of interest to the collector of southern African postal history (1801-present). The Gregorian calendar was introduced in different countries at different times and replaced the Julian calendar. England converted to the Gregorian calendar in 1752. The Netherlands converted in 1582 (for the most part). It is probably fair to assume that the Cape Colony used the Gregorian calendar throughout the period of interest to most postal historian.

There are many different versions of perpetual calendars available in various postal history publications. There are also web-based calendars that are easy to use. Search the internet or try out <http://www.norbyhus.dk/calendar.html>.

Thanks to Uli Bantz for the calendar that forms the basis for the version illustrated. A letter sized version in pdf format can be downloaded from our website.

A												B												C											
1901-2000												2001-2099												DAY OF THE WEEK											
1901	1929	1957	1985	1901	1925	1953	1981	2009	2037	2065	2093	4	0	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2	Sunday											
1902	1930	1958	1986	1902	1926	1954	1982	2010	2038	2066	2094	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3	Monday											
1903	1931	1959	1987	1903	1927	1955	1983	2011	2039	2067	2095	6	2	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	Tuesday											
1904	1932	1960	1988	1904	1928	1956	1984	2012	2040	2068	2096	0	3	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	0	Wednesday											
1905	1933	1961	1989	1905	1929	1957	1985	2013	2041	2069	2097	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0	Thursday											
1906	1934	1962	1990	1906	1930	1958	1986	2014	2042	2070	2098	3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1	Friday											
1907	1935	1963	1991	1907	1931	1959	1987	2015	2043	2071	2099	4	0	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2	Saturday											
1908	1936	1964	1992	1908	1932	1960	1988	2016	2044	2072		5	1	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4												
1909	1937	1965	1993	1909	1933	1961	1989	2017	2045	2073		0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1910	1938	1966	1994	1910	1934	1962	1990	2018	2046	2074		1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6												
1911	1939	1967	1995	1911	1935	1963	1991	2019	2047	2075		2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0												
1912	1940	1968	1996	1912	1936	1964	1992	2020	2048	2076		3	6	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2												
1913	1941	1969	1997	1913	1937	1965	1993	2021	2049	2077		5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1914	1942	1970	1998	1914	1938	1966	1994	2022	2050	2078		6	2	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4												
1915	1943	1971	1999	1915	1939	1967	1995	2023	2051	2079		0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1916	1944	1972	2000	1916	1940	1968	1996	2024	2052	2080		1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0												
1917	1945	1973		1917	1941	1969	1997	2025	2053	2081		3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1												
1918	1946	1974		1918	1942	1970	1998	2026	2054	2082		4	0	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2												
1919	1947	1975		1919	1943	1971	1999	2027	2055	2083		5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1920	1948	1976		1920	1944	1972		2028	2056	2084		6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1921	1949	1977		1921	1945	1973		2029	2057	2085		1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6												
1922	1950	1978		1922	1946	1974		2030	2058	2086		2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0												
1923	1951	1979		1923	1947	1975		2031	2059	2087		3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1												
1924	1952	1980		1924	1948	1976		2032	2060	2088		4	0	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1925	1953	1981		1925	1949	1977		2033	2061	2089		5	2	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4												
1926	1954	1982		1926	1950	1978		2034	2062	2090		0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1927	1955	1983		1927	1951	1979		2035	2063	2091		1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6												
1928	1956	1984		1928	1952	1980		2036	2064	2092		2	5	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2	5	1												
1929	1957	1985		1929	1953	1981		2037	2065	2093		3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1												
1930	1958	1986		1930	1954	1982		2038	2066	2094		4	0	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2												
1931	1959	1987		1931	1955	1983		2039	2067	2095		5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1932	1960	1988		1932	1956	1984		2040	2068	2096		6	2	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4												
1933	1961	1989		1933	1957	1985		2041	2069	2097		0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1934	1962	1990		1934	1958	1986		2042	2070	2098		1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6												
1935	1963	1991		1935	1959	1987		2043	2071	2099		2	5	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2	5	1												
1936	1964	1992		1936	1960	1988		2044	2072			3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1												
1937	1965	1993		1937	1961	1989		2045	2073			4	0	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2												
1938	1966	1994		1938	1962	1990		2046	2074			5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1939	1967	1995		1939	1963	1991		2047	2075			6	2	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4												
1940	1968	1996		1940	1964	1992		2048	2076			0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1941	1969	1997		1941	1965	1993		2049	2077			1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	1												
1942	1970	1998		1942	1966	1994		2050	2078			2	5	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2	5	0												
1943	1971	1999		1943	1967	1995		2051	2079			3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1												
1944	1972			1944	1968	1996		2052	2080			4	0	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2												
1945	1973			1945	1969	1997		2053	2081			5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1946	1974			1946	1970			2054	2082			6	2	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4												
1947	1975			1947	1971			2055	2083			0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1948	1976			1948	1972			2056	2084			1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6												
1949	1977			1949	1973			2057	2085			2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0												
1950	1978			1950	1974			2058	2086			3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1												
1951	1979			1951	1975			2059	2087			4	0	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1952	1980			1952	1976			2060	2088			5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1953	1981			1953	1977			2061	2089			6	2	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4												
1954	1982			1954	1978			2062	2090			0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1955	1983			1955	1979			2063	2091			1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6												
1956	1984			1956	1980			2064	2092			2	5	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2	5	1												
1957	1985			1957	1981			2065	2093			3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1												
1958	1986			1958	1982			2066	2094			4	0	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2												
1959	1987			1959	1983			2067	2095			5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1960	1988			1960	1984			2068	2096			6	2	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4												
1961	1989			1961	1985			2069	2097			0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1962	1990			1962	1986			2070	2098			1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6												
1963	1991			1963	1987			2071	2099			2	5	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2	5	0												
1964	1992			1964	1988			2072				3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1												
1965	1993			1965	1989			2073				4	0	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2												
1966	1994			1966	1990			2074				5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5	1	3												
1967	1995			1967	1991			2075				6	2	2	5	0	3	5	1	4	6	2	4												
1968	1996			1968	1992			2076				0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5												
1969	1997			1969	1993			2077				1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	1												
1970	1998			1970	1994			2078				2	5	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2	5	0												
1971	1999			1971	1995			2079				3	6	6	2	4	0	2	5	1	3	6	1												
1972				1972	1996			2080				4	0	0	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	0	2												
1973				1973	1997			2081				5	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	3	5														

Some Interesting Taxed Mail

by Jan Stolk

The first example is a half-penny Natal postcard sent on 25 July 1902 to Amsterdam, Holland. A Natal 'T 5c' oval postage due marking was applied as postage should have been one penny. The card was sent from Jacobs Burgher Camp and received a triangle censor marking 'PASSED CENSOR JACOBS. BURGHHER CAMP'.

The imprinted postage stamp is cancelled with P.O.A. 117. Jacobs Siding Burgher Camp was opened few days after 12 February 1902 and was located East of Merebank only 8 miles from Durban (P.O.A. 73) according to the listing for Burgher Camp by the AB War Philatelic Society. Ralph Putzel places the town of Jacobs on the Bluff railway line 6 miles from Durban and gives the opening of the postal agency as 1901. Although this seems reasonable, in the "P.O.A. Cancellations of Natal" by B.A. Kantey P.O.A. 117 is recorded as used in Sutherlands from 1906 to 1910.



Sutherlands is in the Pietermaritzburg District. Was 'P.O.A. 117' first issued for Jacobs Camp or Jacobs Town agencies and later transferred to Sutherlands? Can anybody provide clarification?

The next example was sent from Berlin, Germany on 24 May 1901. It was franked with a three-pfennig stamp, which was insufficient and received a German rectangular tax mark.

It was addressed to Mr. G.A. Middelberg of the NZASM (Netherlands South African Railway Company) in Pretoria. The letter arrived on 22 June 1901 in Pretoria where it received a triangle Press Censor Pretoria marking. It also received two censor labels on the reverse: 'On His Majesty's Service/Opened under Martial Law.'



The letter was redirected to Baarn in the Netherlands. The cover went through Cape Town on 18 July 1901 to Holland and received an additional 1/2D tax mark as redirection fee. It arrived on 22 July 1901 in Amsterdam and was delivered the same day in Baarn where it was taxed with 2 1/2 cent in manuscript, which was paid with a 2 1/2 cent postage due stamp.

The final cover was mailed 25 May 1905 from Kaalspruit R.O. (listed by Putzel as RRR) to Amsterdam, Netherlands. It was franked with 2 1/2d. A second stamp has been removed or has fallen off and may be the reason for tax. Kaalspruit rail office was open from 1904 to 1908. (Head Office Bloemfontein). The letter received a tax mark with a numeral 3 used in Springfontein and a 25 cent postage due was paid on arrival in Amsterdam.

AB War Philatelic Society, The Prisoner of War Camps and Burgher
Camps in South Africa, Part A.
Kantey, The P.O.A. cancellations of Natal.

Putzel, R.F., The Encyclopaedia of Southern African Post Offices and
Postal Agencies.



Philatelic Rarities of the British Library

<http://www.bl.uk/collections/stamps.html>

The British Library's Philatelic Collections are the world's largest, most diverse and most complete of their kind. They include a wide variety of items: not only postage stamps, but also revenue stamps (both adhesive and non-adhesive), postal stationery, postal history materials, meter stamps, postal orders, paper money, and more besides. About half are from Great Britain. The rest come from the British Empire, British Commonwealth and foreign countries.

The Library are fortunate in having had the generous support of the philatelic community in the development of this truly international resource since it was first established in 1891. In addition, archives have been transferred from British Government departments responsible for the production or use of a variety of philatelic materials, both postal and revenue. Today, some fifty important collections and archives, comprising over eight million items, are held for research and exhibition. They probably include more of philately's greatest pieces than any other collection.

This fortunate circumstance is almost entirely due to the collection formed by Thomas Keay Tapling MP (1855-1891), which was bequeathed to the nation on his untimely death at the age of 35. Tapling had taken up his interest at a young age. At Harrow, he received a birthday present of £100 on condition it was spent and not saved. His philately was the beneficiary. With funds provided by his family and its business interests, he purchased many leading collections in their entirety as they

became available. In 1887, Tapling doubled the size of his collection with the purchase of a large part of the extensive holdings of the Parisian collectors, Gustave and Martial Caillebotte - a purchase that included, no doubt, a number of great rarities. Since it embraces the first fifty years of postage stamp history, 1840 to 1890, Tapling's collection contains many classic issues. It is the only major collection formed during the nineteenth century that survives intact.

Treasures from Tapling's collection form the core of the carefully chosen selection of four southern Africa items presented here, supplemented by items from various other collections held at the British Library.



Cape of Good Hope: 1861, 4d vermillion error of color, in pair with 1d vermillion, used. Printer: Saul Solomon & Co., 1861 (Feb-Apr). Engraver: C. J. Roberts. Designer: Charles Bell. Tapling Collection. The first stamps of the Cape of Good Hope were the famous triangular issue which appeared first in 1853. These were printed by two companies in London, but in addition a local provisional issue was made in Cape Town in 1861 to cope with a temporary shortage. This local issue had a 1d in a range of red colors and a 4d in a range of blue colors. The printing plates were made up of a number of individual clichés or printing blocks, and one cliché from each value was in error put into the wrong printing plate. This resulted in examples of both the 1d and 4d being printed in the wrong color. The 4d error is shown here, in a pair with normal 1d - such pairs are rare.



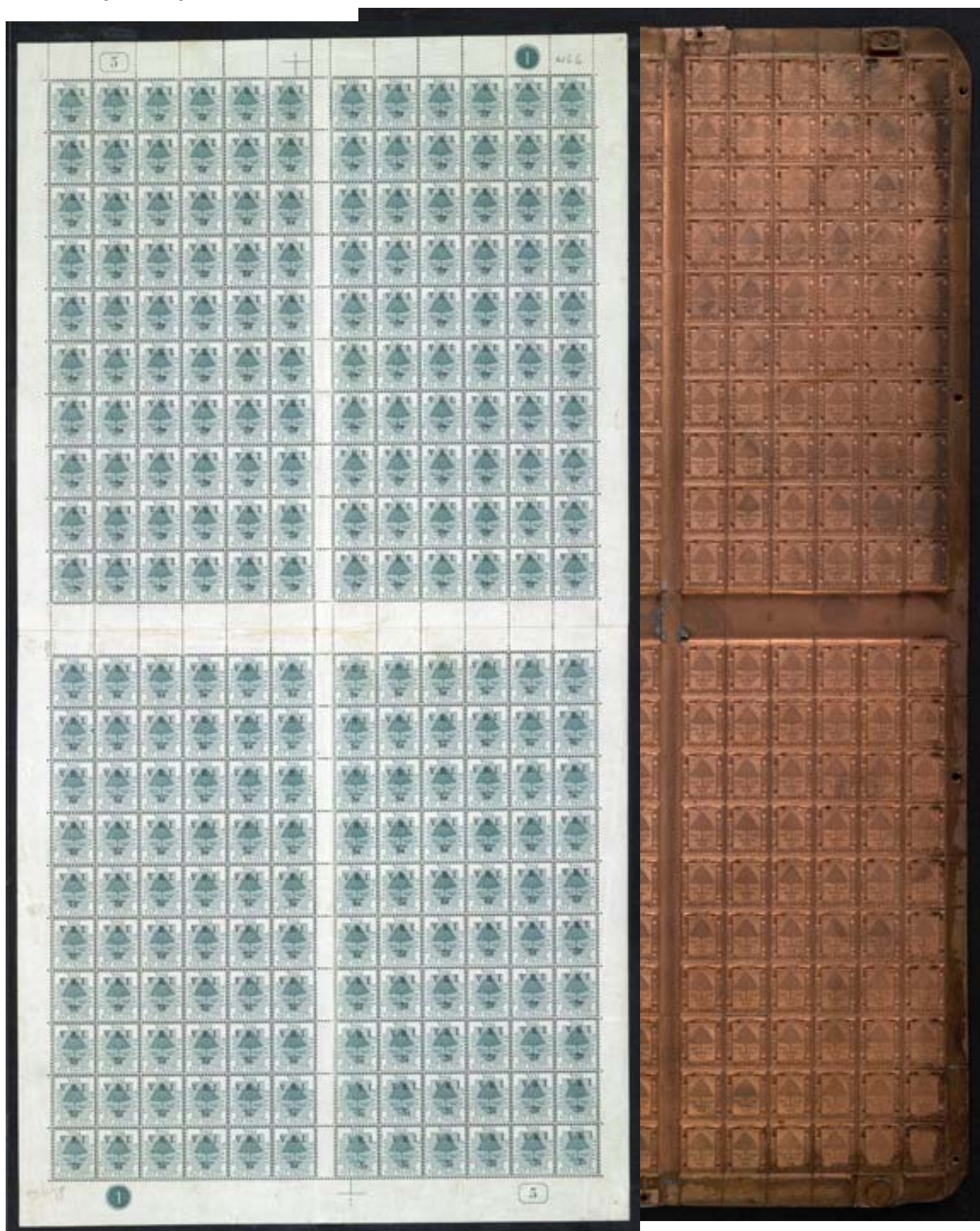
Transvaal: 1870 imperforate 1/- deep green, an unused tête-bêche pair from the Tapling Collection. The printing plates were first made and printed from by Adolph Otto of Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in Germany. Over the years to 1883 these and other similar printing plates were used by a variety of local printers in Transvaal, including for overprinted stamps during the first British occupation following annexation in 1876. The 6d and 1/- plates are known with one of the impressions upside-down in relation to those next to it, this is known as tête-bechê. This is the only recorded tête-bechê pair of the 1/- deep green of 1870.

Orange Free State (next page): 1900 surcharged "V.R.I." first printing 5/- on 5/- green, a sheet. Printer: De La Rue & Co., 1878. Supplementary Collection. The first series of postage stamps for the Orange Free State were issued between 1868 and 1878. Thomas De La Rue & Co of London were asked to produce the stamps. Following the British occupation of the Orange Free State in 1900, in the course of the 1899-1902 Second Boer War, stamps were overprinted V.R.I. (Victoria Regina Imperatrix) and the face value.

Orange Free State (next page): 1878 5/-, the copper printing plate. Printer: De La Rue & Co., 1878. (53.2x27.0 cm). The General Collection. The first series of postage stamps for the Orange Free State were issued between 1868 and 1878. Thomas De La Rue & Co of London were asked to produce the stamps. De La

Rue made a master die, which was then used to make an individual die for each of the values in the series. These dies were used to make the printing plates, each of which would print 240 impressions.

From the website of British Library Philatelic Collections.
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Reply Coupons

Reply Coupons are colorful additions to philatelic and postal history collections. Reply coupons are widely considered as a type of postal stationery. They prepay for postage stamps and can be redeemed in most UPU countries for the value of mailing a ordinary return letter. Most coupons were issued by the UPU. However, British Imperial or Commonwealth coupons also exist. Here is shown a few southern Africa coupons (reduced to 75 %).

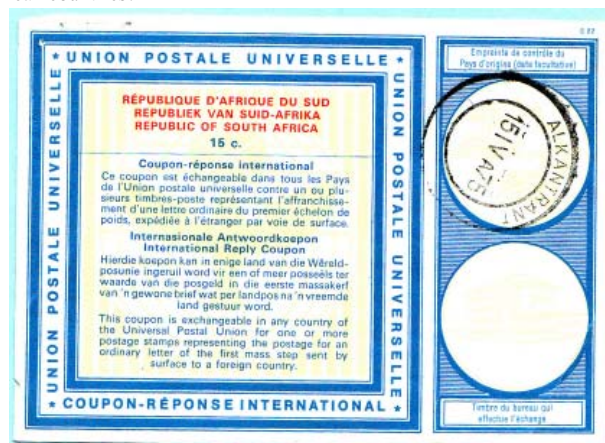
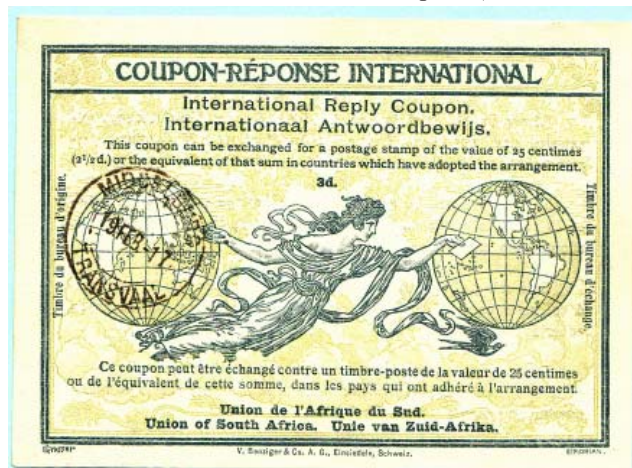
Some useful references

Hauck, A., 1957. A Catalogue of Imperial Reply Coupons and Commonwealth Reply Coupons. Society of Reply Coupon Collectors.

Hauck, A., 1962. A Catalogue of International Reply Coupons issued by the Commonwealth Countries. Society of Reply Coupon Collectors.

Jakobsson, L., 2002. International Reply Coupons of Bechuanaland/Botswana. Runner Post 56, 1371-74.

Can anybody add specialist treatments of reply coupons from other southern African countries?



Postal Due Markings

Circular Framed Postal Due Markings Continued

by Jan Stolk

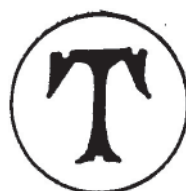
This is the second part on the circular framed T markings. This time we show all the special markings, special letters T, very small or large markings etc.

Tb1. This marking has the PT-logo next to the letter T. I have only seen one example of this marking.


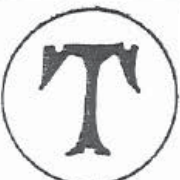





Tb2, Tb3, and Tb4. These markings are from the pre-Union period according to the literature but was still in use in 2003. Tb2 was used in Transvaal alongside a circular sterling marking. Tb3 is an old OFS marking. In the OFS there was a number below the letter that identify the post office. This number was removed and the tax stamp is still in use after more than 100 years.








Finally shown are some additional markings relating to previous instalments that has subsequently been found. OC3 is a hexagonal marking with centimes removed and still in use in 1984.




Information on markings were received from, Werner K. Seeba and from Johan Diesveld; these will be listed at a later date.

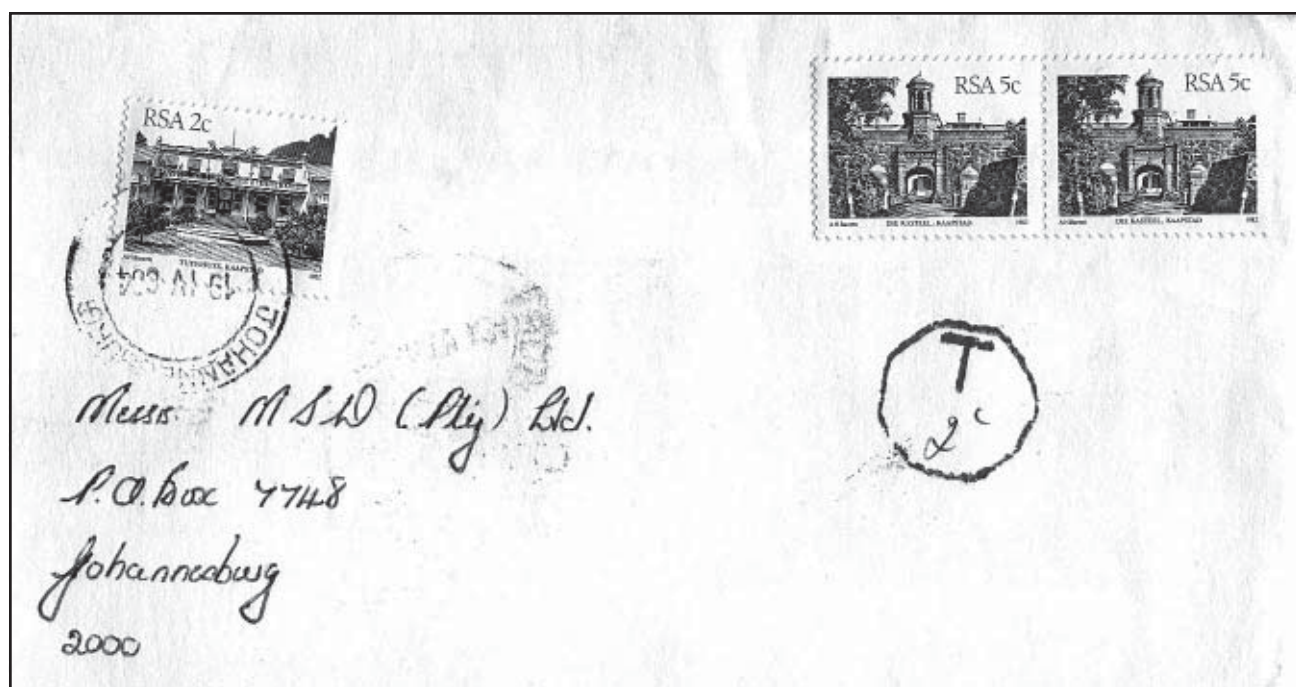


Original Transvaal marking (Pretoria) for Tb2

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 Tb1	D = 28 mm	Fochville	26-Jun-86	26-Jun-86
 Tb2	D = 29 mm	Welkom	31/3.2001	31/3.2001
 Tb3	D = 25 mm	Ficksburg	04-Feb-85	30-Apr-89
 Tb4	D = 23 mm	Koster	05-Apr-89	05-May-89
 Tb5	D = 32 mm	Sasolburg	09-Jul-86	13-Oct-89
 Tb6	D = 25 mm	Kriel	06-Apr-82	06-Apr-82
 Tb7	D = 28 mm	Coligny Sedgefield	24/04/1989	31/05/1989

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 Tb8	D = 28 mm	Makwassi Plettenberg Bay	31-Mar-99	31-Mar-99
 Tb9	D = 28 mm	Florida Pullen's Hope	06-Nov-89	06-Nov-89
 Tb10	D = 25 mm	Swartruggens	09-Jan-86	16-Apr-98
 Tb11	D = 19 mm	Randburg Cape Mail	12-Aug-98	27-Dec-98
 Tb12	D = 18 mm	Cape Mail	27-Mar-97	27-Mar-97
 Tb13	D = 27 mm	Klerksdorp	07-Apr-86	07-Apr-86
 Tb14	D = 27 mm	Kroonstad	18/04/1998	18/04/1998

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 Oc3		De Aar	19-Apr-84	19-Apr-84
 Ta15	D = 27 mm	J.Smuts Airport	08-Feb-90	08-Feb-90
 Ta16	D = 27 mm	East London	22/05.2000	22/05.2000



Due marking Oc3 with manuscript '2c'.

Registered Mail in the Second South African Republic

by Tim Bartshe

A number of years ago, George van den Hurk (1992) prepared an article for 'The Transvaal Philatelist' entitled 'Registered Mail 1859-1900' dealing with the registered cachets and dated registration cancels. Over the last 10 years, I have been accumulating postal history related to the Second South African Republic and have put together a single frame exhibit related to the markings of registered mail. Using the van den Hurk article as a guide, I have noticed that some marks were not mentioned. The purpose of this study is to show examples of the marks I have found paying particular attention to those not shown in the original article.

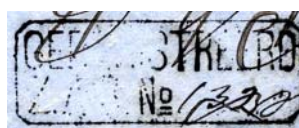


Figure 1.



Figure 3.

REGISTRATION CACHETS

As a legacy to the First Republic and the first British occupation, two cachets are seen used after the formation of the Second South African Republic in 1881 (the new Volksraad met for the first time on 15 September). The original cachets, twelve in number, came from Otto in 1874 and were distributed to various offices around the country. It consisted of a box with rounded corners measuring 38x13 mm. Figure 1 shows an example of the cachet. Earliest usage has been reported as 31 December 1874 from Potchefstroom. However, only a small number of examples are known used after 1881. A very late usage from Pietersburg dated from December 1895 is shown in Figure 2, very late indeed.

The British instituted English devices during their occupation from 12 April 1877 until September 1881. A similar cachet to the above was used measuring 49x18 mm, seen in Figure 3. This example is from a cover originating in Pretoria in January 1887 (Figure 4). Another example is reported on a combination cover from Stellaland in 1884 applied at Christiana.

This box-shaped cachet was used in Pretoria during the first half of 1887 until it was replaced with a new series of elaborate oval date stamps. Both of these types of cachets are scarce in the

Second Republic, the later type most frequently applied to the Tamsen Bakker Express covers of 1887.

The most frequently seen cachet from the Second Republic is an oval 25x20 mm around a large block R over small Z.A.R. at base of the oval. This was a widely distributed mark throughout the country and is reported from the 1880's (Curle and Basden), I do not own one earlier than 1892, but Stephan Welz's Oct. 1992 auction had one from Middleburg dated 1887 with no Z.A.R. below R. Another was included in Nutmeg's June 2000 auction (lot 8347) from Pilgrims Rest dated 1884. A similar example was used on the TPO cars in the late 1890's and was even used by the British after 1900 with the ZAR removed through 1905 at Johannesburg and a few other post offices like Standerton and Modderfontein. Figures 5 and 6 show the differences between an example from Cleveland versus the TPO example, respectively. It would seem that they were used in the outlying offices with the fancy oval-dated hand stamp cancels used concurrently at Johannesburg and Pretoria. The oval-R cachets are also known in different colored ink with blue used at Nylstroom and Pilgrims Rest.



Figure 5.



Figure 6.



Figure 2.



Figure 4.

REGISTRATION DATE STAMPS

As described by van den Hurk, there are three basic types of dates cancels; what I call experimental single-, double- and triple-oval cancels, the boxed R rectangles and the Johannesburg small double-oval and double-circle cancels used in the mid- to late 1890's.

Single Oval

This canceller is very similar to those used in the New Republic (Jonkers, 1997, types cds 1-3) as well as those used in the late 1880's listed by Mathews (1986) as type 7. There is no listing of where these office date stamps were issued but Johannesburg, Pretoria, Heidelberg, Ottoshoop and Vrijheid are the only five examples I have seen. All are on high value stamps of 6d or higher and further always with purple ink. This would possibly indicate a fiscal or telegraphic usage. They have the town name at the top, a straight date line in the middle and a three-dot triangle centered at the base.

Van den Hurk reports two varieties measuring 35x23 mm. Dates of usage range from mid-1888 for Johannesburg to mid-1889 for Pretoria. Both cancels have "GEREGESTREERD" at the top and the town along the base of the oval with a straight-line date in the middle. The Johannesburg cancel differs from the Pretoria one in that it has Z.A.R. centered at the top above the dateline in much smaller type, sans serifs. I have two examples of the Johannesburg strike in blue on 6d Vurtheim issues while the sole example of the Pretoria strike is an arrival mark on the reverse of a cover from Johannesburg. The latter is shown in Figure 7. Recorded



Figure 7.

Double-Oval

Double oval cancellers are recorded from Johannesburg and Pretoria. The former is a series of unusual devices ranging from

37x31 mm and 39x34 mm as reported by van den Hurk as compared to my examples (Figures 11 and 12) measure 44x30 mm at the outer circle. The letters are 3.5 mm high serif capitals while the date line is sans serif measuring 4 mm high. The reported dates of usage on the three are Feb 1890 through Mar 1891. I do not know whether the differences are due to measurement faults or actually three different canceling devices.

The other double oval not recorded by van den Hurk was used in Pretoria for quite some time beginning in July 1892 until March 1895. It is not an uncommon mark relatively speaking compared to other experimental devices, but for some reason was not included in the original 1992 paper. There are two varieties; a narrow spaced Pretoria, Z.A.R. and wide, the later being introduced in 1894. The differences can be seen by comparing Figure 13 and Figure 14. The canceller was used not only to deface stamps emanating from Pretoria (Figure 15), but also a transit dater on the reverse (Figure 16) of envelopes. The size of the cancel is 42x27 mm with sans serif capital letters 2 mm high. Pretoria is followed by a comma and stops after ZAR. A capital serif R is at each side measuring 3.5 mm. The wide spaced device is a little smaller measuring 41x27 mm and the letters are 2.5 mm and 3.0 mm, respectively. The R is in sans serif. The only two examples I have seen of this cachet (one is from lot 817 of Stephan Welz's Oct 1992 auction) have the stamps canceled by the oval R/ZAR cachet (Figure 17). All examples of both are always in a pink ink.



Figure 11.

examples from Pretoria are dated only from May 1888 and three from June 1889.

A single-oval date stamp not mentioned by van den Hurk is a rather unusual creature measuring 45x32 mm. The sans serif letters in GEREGESTREERD are 3 mm high while PRETORIA below is in capital serif letters 2.5 mm high. The date line is placed between two wavy lines 15 mm long and at each side are arrow-like ornaments 5 mm in length. Figure 8 is an enlargement of this cancel taken from a Tamsen cover (Figure 9) with a Bakker Express label going to Egypt. Another recorded example from Tamsen to Rome is dated 7 Aug 87. The only other town to use this canceling device is Barberton (Figure 10). All examples seen are from July 1887 through January 1888 and in either blue or purple ink.



Figure 9.



Figure 8.



Figure 10.



Figure 13.



Figure 14.

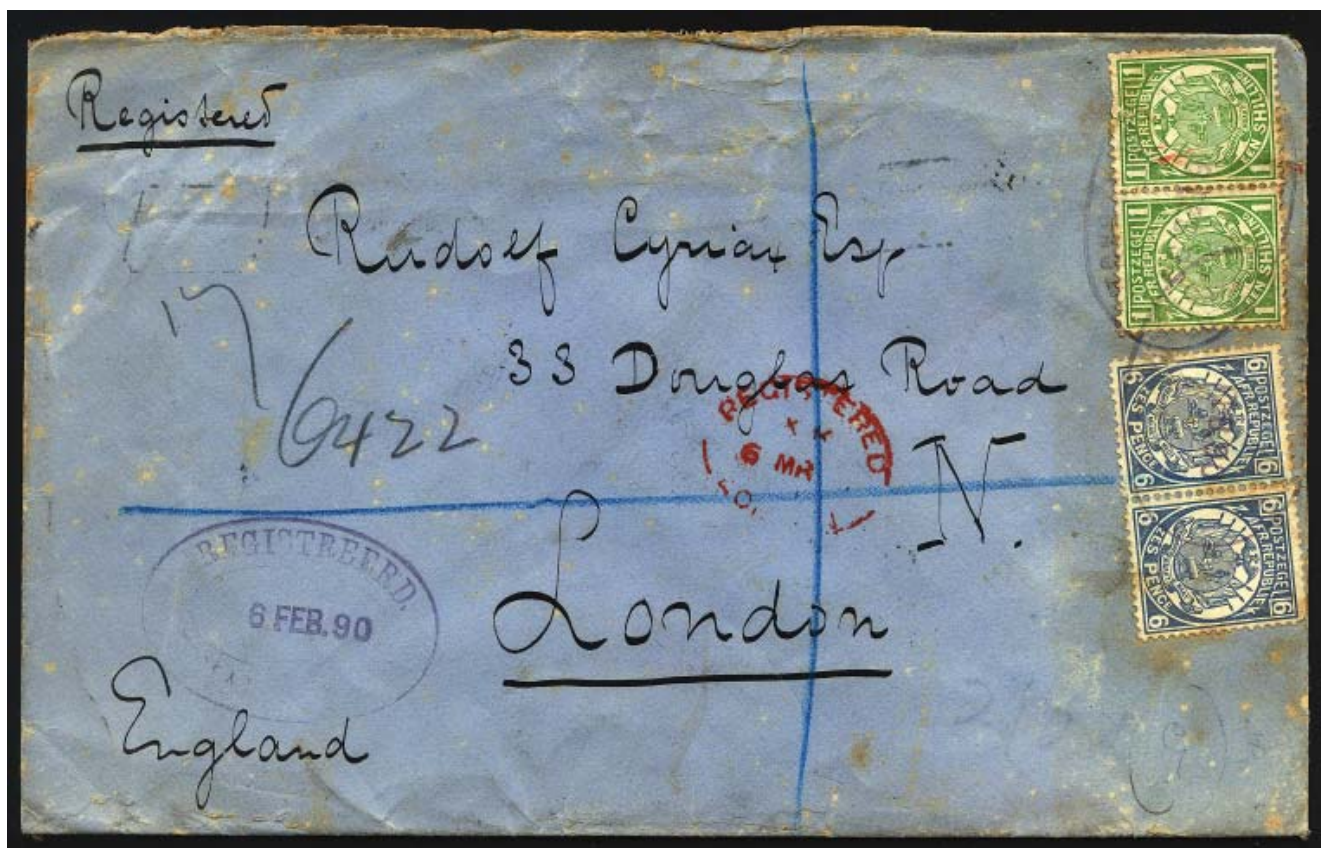


Figure 12 (90 % of original).



Figure 15. (90 % of original)



Figure 16.

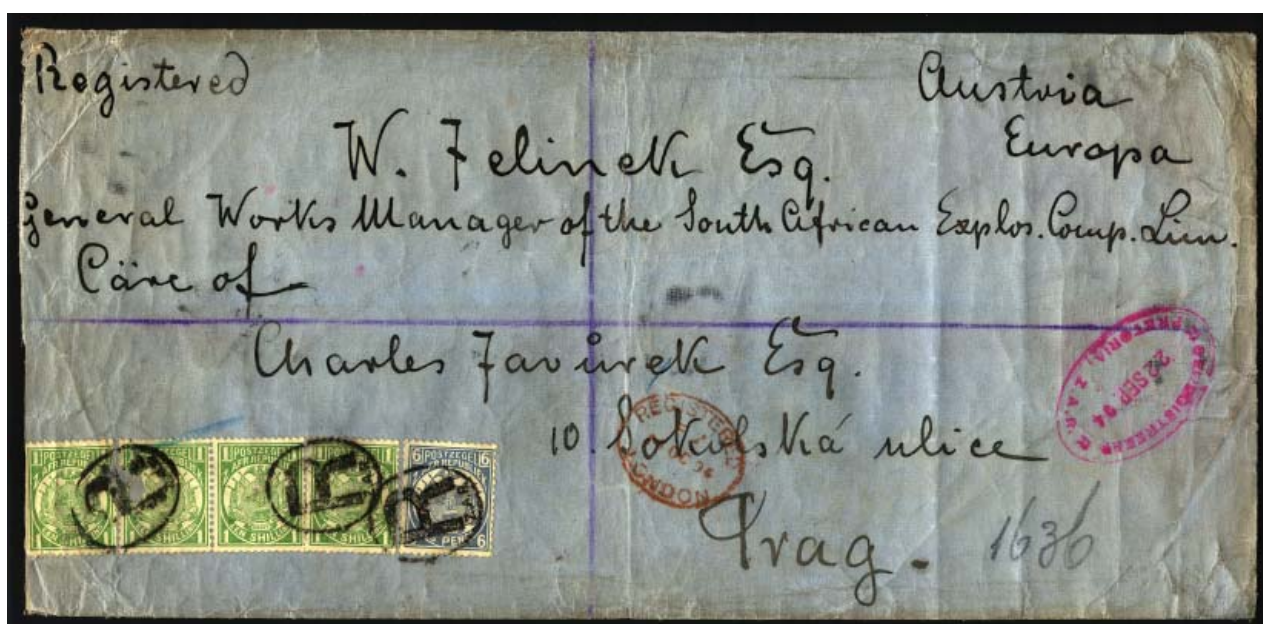


Figure 17 (60 % of original).



Figure 18.

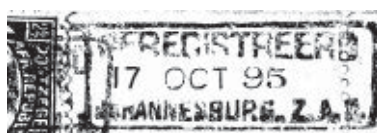


Figure 20.



Figure 21.



Figure 19 (75 % of original).

Triple-Oval

The final “experimental” type of canceling device is a series of marks used predominantly at Johannesburg shortly after the use of the single oval cancel as well as a single example from Krugersdorp (van den Hurk). Two basic types are listed, one in sans serif capitals measuring 48x30 mm and the other 50 x 29 mm with serif capitals for **GEREGISTREED** and sans serif for **JOHANNESBURG**. Figure 18 is a close-up of the former type which is only recorded used in 1889 and has small cross-like ornaments at each side opposite to the date. Figure 19 is the oversized cover from which this example was taken, paying the 6d registration rate and the 4 times 2d rate. Examples of these cancellers are the scarcest of any of these “experimental” devices, even as partial impressions on stamps followed by the single oval simple cancellers.

Rectangular Boxed R

This, the most commonly seen dated registered cancel, was originally used at Pretoria in 1890 (per my examinations) and then subsequently used at Johannesburg beginning in 1892. Other towns reported include Barberton, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom and a newly found Fordsburg not listed by van den Hurk. They remained in service until sometime in 1902. The British continued to use the Republican device by removing the ZAR after Pretoria, one example seen dated 30 Mar 02. The removal of the Z.A.R. was done sometime after 21 Dec 00 as I have an example with the device intact.

Two styles of device were used at Johannesburg the differences can be seen in the shape of the **R** and the length of **GEREGISTREED**. The initial type is shown in Figure 20. You can see that the top line has thick letters and the G is only 1 mm from the left edge of the box. Figure 21 shows the replaced device with thinner letters and the G is 2 mm from the box edge. This change happened sometime after November 1897, but before October 1898.

Small Double-Oval

This date stamp measures 26x22 mm with **GEREGISTREED** at top and **JOHANNESBURG** below separated by a four-dot asterisk. Van den Hurk reports that it was in use from 1895-96 with Figure 22 being used 24 May 96 on a registered cover to Rhodesia (Figure 23). At this time the rate per half ounce was 4d to Rhodesia, hence the registration fee of 4d and 8d for a letter between 1/2 and 1 ounce. The example illustrated by van den Hurk has an 8 July 95 date.

Double-Circle

The final dated cancel is one used specifically for the De Beurs or Stock Exchange. It should be noted that there are examples of registered mail emanating from the Stock Exchange



Figure 22.



Figure 24.

canceled with the squared circle full-year type of date stamp with **JOHANNESBURG BEURS**, notably from Nov 93 and Jan 95 (Figure 22). Apparently there was a need for a special registration cancel as the number of registered items increased as did the activity on the exchange. The device is 24.5/16 mm is diameter and the wording sans serif capital letters **GEREGISTREED** and **JHBRG BEURS** is separated by an elongated fleuron. This cancel is rare having only seen it on loose stamps. It is reported used from Nov 95 through Jan 97. Figure 24 shows usage 27 Nov 95 and another example is from 28 Jan 96.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary a time line may be constructed as to when and where these devices were in use. The first dated canceller, with single oval cancel with fancy decorations, was put into service at Pretoria in mid-1887 and followed by at least in Barberton. Beginning sometime in early to mid-1888, the single oval simple cancel was brought to Johannesburg and presumably to Pretoria, though the samples are few and far between. This device was superseded in 1889 by the complex series of double and triple oval date stamps of Johannesburg and Krugersdorp. These cancels lasted until at least late 1890 into 1891. Meanwhile, Pretoria introduced the rectangular R date stamp in 1890 while Johannesburg did not introduce this device until later, at least by April 1892 as reported by van den Hurk. Pretoria was not done with the experimental cancellers, introducing two double oval devices in 1893-5. The Johannesburg Stock Exchange dealt with registered letters from late 1893 through early 1895 by using the squared circle of Mathews type 12a. The rectangular R date stamp then became the standard from 1894 onwards for Pretoria and Johannesburg except for the small double oval of Johannesburg of 1895-6 and the "JHBRG BEURS" cancel of 1895-97. A few other offices are known to have used the rectangular date stamp though examples on cover are exceedingly rare, only 3 Potchefstroom recorded. All other offices registering mail only used the oval R with ZAR cachet from the 1890's onwards to 1900.

Many questions remain about what, when, where and why regarding the usage of these markings. One potential solution to these questions might lie in a census of covers, pieces and stamps with these cancels and cachets. A recent example of a successful census was done by Richard Stroud with assistance of me and others in the listing of the Commando Brief Franks on cover. Even though not rare, the registration postal history of the South African Republic is elusive, particularly the more experimental canceling devices of the late 1880's and early 1890's having recorded some 50 examples in the literature, auction catalogs and my own collection. Only by recording the individual examples and their ranges of use in time and place can we understand some of the questions associated with their usage. I intend to start a data base which will record each example and would welcome any examples either as photocopies or scans with described details.

References

- Curle, J.H. and Basden, A.E., 1940, Transvaal Postrage Stamps, Royal Philatelic Society of London.
Jonkers, Gerrit, 1997, The New Republic in South Africa 1884-1888, self published, Schiedam.
Mathews, I.B., 1986, Transvaal Philately, Reijger Publishers, Cape Town.
Van den Hurk, George, 1992, Registered Mail, 1859-1900, in The Transvaal Philatelist, v. 27, No. 3.

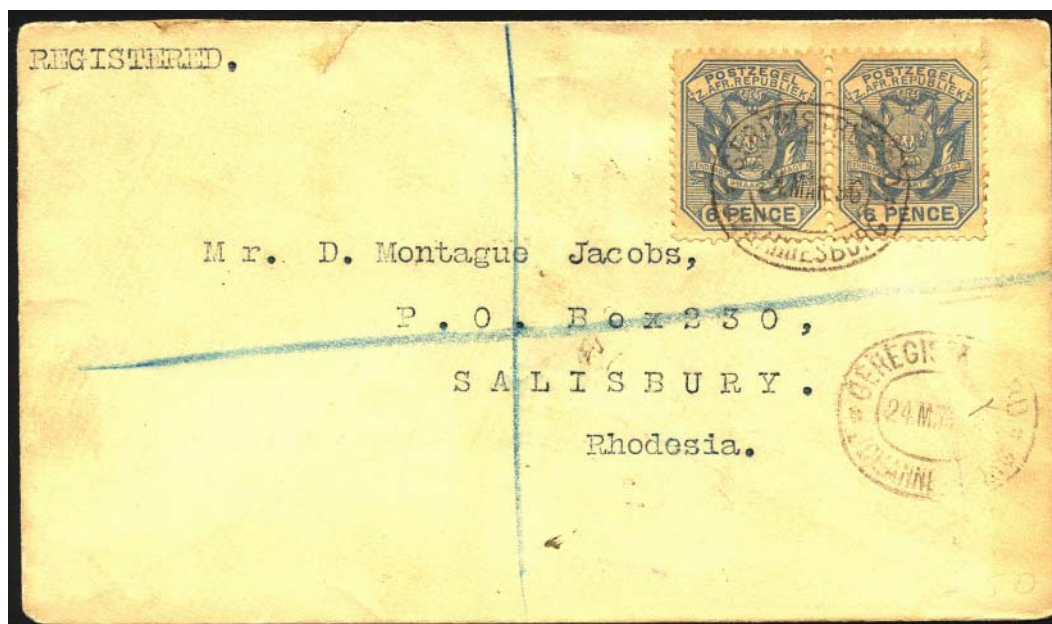


Figure 23.

Publish Your Research in Forerunners

Our Journal is in constant need for articles. If you specialize in southern Africa please consider writing your observations and findings for these pages. The editor and his Speciality Editors will be happy to assist if required. Any philatelic and postal history subject will be considered. We particularly need modern philately and postal history, thematic, aerophilately, cinderella, TB stamps,

telegraph and rail philately and history, rate and route studies, and military postal history. Your interests are the limits. If you are a regular reader of Forerunners you will know that certain areas are well covered. Other areas are poorly covered. These include the Rhodesias, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Union and Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Basutoland, Malawi, among others.

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calendar	51/85	Lodoen, P.	50/38	runner post	50/C3	tweet overprint	50/42
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camel	52/130	luggage waybill	50/9		51/51	Viljoens Drift	50/7
camel post	51/74	Macloutsie	51/C3	Sanford, K.	51/62	voices	51/48
	51/76		52/C3		52/128	VRI	52/114
Cape postal history	50/21	Mafeking	50/23	SAPOA	51/86	Vryburg	51/79
Cape Postmaster	50/16	Magnify	52/129		52/130	web links	50/2
Cape telegram	50/17	Mahalapye	50/6	Sapper Kalk	50/37		51/46
Cape triangulars	52/113	market place	50/44	scanning postmarks	52/96		52/90
catalogue	50/22		51/88	Scott Catalogue	52/127	webpage	50/44
	51/51		52/131	screen	51/59		51/88
CD	50/21	Market Square	50/25	Second Republic	52/119		52/131
	50/3	Mashonaland Philatelic So.	52/129	Seeba, W.	50/19	website	50/43
censorship	50/37	Matabeleland	50/23		51/74	Westhouse, A.	50/43
	52/94	Metcalfe, C.	50/12	sheet format	51/60	Winburg Station	50/10
censorship labels	51/77	Middelburg Station	50/7	show reports	50/2	withdrawal	50/22
Chobe Swamps	50/C3	Midwood, M.	50/43		51/46		51/51
circular tax marks	52/115	Mier	51/74		52/91	Wonderboompoort	50/10
color standards	51/60		51/76	Silver Jubilee	52/92	WW2	50/37
commonwealth reply coupons	52/115	Miller, C.	50/37	slide lantern	51/C3		51/77
contest	51/47		51/77	society affairs	50/2		52/94
correction	52/127		52/94		51/46	zebra coach	50/19
Cotter-Cairns, A.	51/48	Morton, D.	52/128		52/90	Zeederberg, D.	50/19
	50/12	Namibia	50/41	society books	51/85	Zimbabwe Philatelic Society	52/129
	50/4		51/82		51/88	Zimbabwe rates	52/127
CRC	52/115		52/92		52/131	Zululand postmark	51/86
CSAR	50/9	Natal	52/111	society publication	50/38	Zwartmodder	51/76
cyclometer	51/57		52/91		50/44		
cylinder numbers	51/53	Natal & Zululand Philatelic So.	52/130	South Africa	52/94		
Delagoa Bay	50/11	Natal cover	51/84		52/115		
designs	50/38	NZASM	50/8	South African Republic	50/39		
	51/85		52/111		51/50		

Forerunners Forum

Stolen from StampWise

- 1) Any commemoratives between 1979 'Health Year' through to 1982 'Prehistoric Animals' which are in uncut panes of 4 or 8 sheetlets i.e. with horizontal and vertical gutters between the sheets (between SACC 467/513 and 536/39).
- 2) Any miniature sheets between 1979 'Roses' and 1982 'Prehistoric Animals' in uncut panes of 12 or 18 m/sheets (between SACC m/s 6/12).
- 3) 1980 Aerogrammes three values 5c, 10c and 15c in uncut format (6 up)
- 4) 1988 Coils (incorrectly transcribed in theft alert as 1981 coils) and 1993 coils both in uncut format and 1995/96 Readers Digest uncut strips imperf horizontally logo in five different colours as issued.
- 5) 1993 / 96 Booklets in uncut format.
- 6) 1993 6th Definitive Series in uncut double pane sheets of 100 stamps values 1c to R20 (the R1,50, R10 and R20 in uncut sheets of 10 stamps each) plus imperf uncut double pane sheets in each instance.
- 7) 1995 / 97 Miniature Sheets imperf in uncut format from 1995 Singapore through to 1997 World Post Day (15 separate issues)
- 8) 1998 / 2000 Miniature Sheets imperf in uncut format from 1998 Year of the Tiger to 2000 Junass issue (14 separate issues)
- 9) 1998 / 99 Commemoratives imperf sheetlets in uncut format from 1998 N.S.R.I. through to 1999 U.P.U. 125th Anniversary (6 separate issues).
- 10) 1999 / 2000 Commemoratives imperf sheetlets in uncut format from 1999 'Sailing the Southern Oceans through to 2000 Medicinal Plants (11 separate issues).
- 11) 1998 / 99 Standardized Mail in uncut booklet format imperf sheetlets from 1998 Buck series through to 1999 Aids Awareness (9 separate issues).
- 12) 1996 / 98 Commemoratives imperf sheets uncut format from 1996 Soccer through to 1998 Eastgate issue including uncut miniature sheets over the same period (32 separate issues).
- 13) 2000 7th Definitive Series 15 values between 5c to R10.00 imperfs in uncut 4 pane sheets of 50 each (200 total per sheet) plus uncut format booklets.

From Pietersburg / Polokwane Stamp Club April 2005 Newsletter.

Zimbabwean Postal Rates

Inflation and its impact on postage rates were relatively well controlled for many years. At the start the cost of posting a letter locally was 1d (1c). Over the years this increased gradually and by 1980 was still just 5c. From that point on, however, there has been a clear change in inflation and a consequent impact on postage rates. The momentum has grown gradually as can be

seen from the following table which, for simplicity, refers only to domestic rates and in which the rates have all been decimalised. The latest upsurge in October 2004 being the doubling of the 20g rates for internal postage in a few months. From Journal of the Rhoesian Study Circle (Vol. 55, No. 1, 2005) based on an exhibit by Rod Kantor.

Year	Domestic Letter Rate	Year	Domestic Letter Rate	Year	Domestic Letter Rate
1937	1c	1992	25c	2001	\$12.00
1959	2½c	1993	35c	2002	\$20.00
1973	3c	1996	45c	2002	\$30.00
1978	5c	1997	65c	2003	\$100.00
1981	9c	1997	80c	2003	\$300.00
1985	12c	1998	\$1.20	2004	\$500.00
1987	15c	1999	\$2.00	2004	\$2,300.00
1991	20c	2000	\$8.00	2004	\$4,600.00

Correction

Frederick Lawrence emailed to point out an inconsistency in the terminology used in Wim Quik's articles on the SA printing presses in last issue. The letter codes identifying the presses appear before cylinder number. These thus appears as prefixes and not as suffixes. The editor must take the responsibility for this error and also for misspelling Wim Quik's name on page 86.

New Color Scott Catalogue

The 2006 Scott Catalogue, Vol. 1, has been released in near full color. About 2 % of the issues are still in black and white. Look at your special interest areas and decide if you can offer help. Contact the Editors at 911 Vandermark Road, Sidney, OH 45365-0828. They may prefer actual stamps for scanning, but try to offer images scanned to their specifications.

Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa

by D. Morton

During the early part of 2004, a group of members got together to ensure that ASSA remains fully functional and that the much sought after Aeroletter last published in May 2002 was revived. I am pleased to be able to report that ASSA is alive and well and is supported by an active membership not only in Southern Africa, but also in the United Kingdom, the USA and Europe. New members are being encouraged to join and I am pleased to be able to confirm that we have been successful in growing our membership satisfactorily over the past six months. Anyone who may be interested in airmails of Southern Africa in particular - and is keen to further their knowledge in this fascinating field of study and research is invited to contact the Society. They will be able, for a nominal subscription, to participate and develop their hobby with the help and assistance of a number of very experienced and renowned aerophilatelists.

Due to the wide geographic spread of our membership it is unfortunately not possible to hold regular meetings. However, effective communication is being achieved through the medium of electronic mail and personal contact. Regional meetings in South Africa are encouraged and it's hoped that members will continue to get together on an ad hoc basis whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Edition 91 of our Aeroletter will have been issued to all members by the time this is published. It has proved to be a bumper edition full of interesting articles and information, which has met the high standards achieved in past years. The Aeroletter specifically focuses on issues related to Southern Africa, but is not restricted to this field of study and will extend to other aspects of aerophilately should they be deemed appropriate. At this stage it is the intention of ASSA to issue two editions of the Aeroletter per year.

ASSA is an affiliated member of both the International Association of Aerophilatelic Societies (FISA) and the Philatelic Federation of South Africa. Part of the aims of ASSA is to promote interest in Aerophilatelic postal history of South and South West Africa (Namibia) and embark upon any activity that may promote this aim and in so doing contribute to the science, practice and enjoyment of the hobby.

It is hoped that this letter will clarify the current status of ASSA and we sincerely trust the ASSA will continue to prosper and grow for many years to come.

Contact D. Morton, 2 Anemone Avenue, Welgedacht, 7530 South Africa, dmorton@mweb.co.za.

Wartime Airmail Book

by Ken Sanford

BRIDGING THE CONTINENTS IN WARTIME—IMPORTANT AIRMAIL ROUTES 1939-1945, by Hans E. Aitink and Egbert Hovenkamp. Published by de Stichting Luchtpostgeschiedenis Tweede Wereldoorlog, Enschede, The Netherlands, 2005. 227 pages, soft cover, A4 format. Written in English, this book details the major airmail routes during the Second World War period between 1939 and 1945. There are

eighteen chapters. The following is a summary of the major routes covered:

- The KLM Service Amsterdam-Bandung August-September 1939
- Imperial Airways/BOAC/Qantas Empire Service – England-Australia 1939/1940 – flying boats & landplanes
- Imperial Airways/BOAC Empire Service – England-Africa 1939/1940
- BOAC/Qantas Horseshoe Route – South Africa-Australia – June 1940-1942
- KNILM Service Java-Australia 1938-1942
- Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. (TEAL) Service – Sydney-Auckland 1940-1943
- Imperial Airways/BOAC Service – Hong Kong-Bangkok 1939/1940
- Pan Am Transpacific Clipper Service FAM14 – San Francisco-Hong Kong/Singapore 1939-1942
- Pan Am North Atlantic Clipper Service FAM18 – 1939-1942
- Pan Am Clipper Service FAM22 – Miami-Leopoldville – 1941-1945
- LATI Service – Italy-South America – 1939-1942

In each section, there is an explanation of the route, why it was established, how it had to be changed according to the war developments, an excellent map of the route, and the various flying conditions. Various covers are shown in color, which were probably flown on the route. Each section includes a bibliography and the complete schedule for the airline(s) on that route. While the rates are calculated for the covers shown, it would have improved the book if the complete rates for each route had been included.

At the end is a summary of the various chapters in Dutch, German and French. And finally there is a very useful appendix which shows calendars for the years 1938 through 1946.

A lot of research has gone into the book, and the authors received help from a number of well known collectors of airmail covers of the wartime period. This will be an essential reference for collectors of wartime airmail covers.

The book is available for Euros (€) 25.00, or US\$33.00, plus Euros (€)6.50/US\$9.00 surface postage within Europe, and Euros (€)9.50/US\$13.00 to the rest of the World. Airmail is extra. Order from: Leo H. Jelsma, Postbus 17, NL-9300 AA RODEN, The Netherlands. The payment for Europe (EU-countries only) is possible to his bank-account with IBAN and BIC Number, also by PayPal to: leohjelsma@home.nl, by US\$ or Euros cash. Checks cannot be accepted because of the high bank charges for processing checks.

Request for Information: Oscar Garden

On April 21, 1932, New Zealand pilot Oscar Garden took off from Wynberg, Cape Town in a light Spartan Hermes biplane on an attempted record flight to London, via Bulawayo, Salisbury, Mpika, Lake Victoria, Juba, Khartoum, Cairo and Southern France. The next day he reached Broken Hill and then crashed in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, ending the flight. He then returned to England by sea from Mombasa and returned to Dar es Salaam in the fall with spare parts to repair the aircraft which he then used to give joy rides in Kenya. 20 covers were carried, franked with 1d South African definitive, and with a three line cachet 'Accident at Abercorn / 22nd April 1932/Flight abandoned'. This flight is listed in 'Par Avion in Southern Africa.'

Oscar Garden's daughter Mary Garden is writing a book about her father and she is looking for additional details about this flight,

such as newspaper clippings, copies of covers, and anything else that might be available. If anyone has information they can share with her, they should send it to: Mary Garden, 12 Evans Lane, Moore Park Beach, Bundaberg, Queensland 4670, Australia.

Southern Africa Philatelic Societies



Botswana Philatelic Society

January 2005 Newsletter

P O Box 502426
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel/Fax: 39 37 882
E-mail: baybooks@il.bw

VOL. 40 No.2

MAGNIFY

April 2005 10

MAGNIFY

WHOLE NUMBER 274
APRIL 2005

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF ZIMBABWE
P O BOX RY43, RAYLTON, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE

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MAGNIFY is the official Quarterly Newsletter of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF ZIMBABWE. The Society was founded in 1910, granted the title "ROYAL" in 1964. It was a founder member of The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

Mashonaland Philatelic Society

Founded November 1940

The local Southern Africa philatelic societies are the foundation of our hobby. There are present when today's philately and postal history are created. They often provide the first and only records of new issues, postal rates, postmarks, and other postal history events.

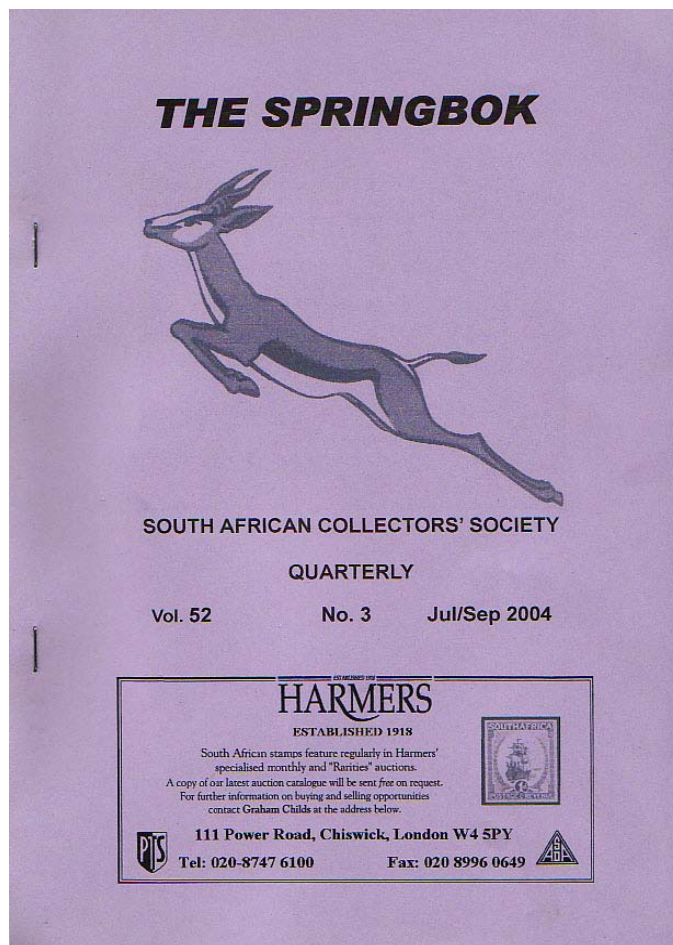
They spread the word about our hobby in societies that have little traditions for collecting stamps. Often they are adversely affected by political and economical developments such as hyperinflation in postal rates and other operational expenses. Despite this, many of these smaller philatelic societies are active and publish newsletters that can reach beyond national borders. Some of the examples shown here are distributed via e-mail. The contact addresses for Botswana Philatelic Society and the Royal Philatelic Society of Zimbabwe are given above. The Mashonaland Philatelic Society can be reached at PO Box HG 490, Highlands Harare, Zimbabwe. The secretary Sandra Weaver can be reached by email to micmatt@zol.co.zw. The latest issue of the Mashonaland Philatelist contains a study of Zimbabwean perfins.

Another Hut Tax Token

Another pair of brass hut tax tokens has surfaced. They are issued by the British South Africa Company in Rhodesia for Mount Darwin District for the year 1912-1913. This pair consists of a £1 value (man) with the diameter 31.5 mm, and a 10/- value (woman) with the diameter 18.8 mm. The letter M indicates that they originate from either Mount Darwin or Bulawayo Districts. In this case it is known that the tokens were collected by a family member who was a District Native Commissioner in Mount Darwin in the early 20th century. The tokens were recently sold on eBay by Afribilia, 16 Bury Place, Bloomsbury, London, WC1A 2JL, UK; info@afribilia.com.



The Springbok



The Springbok is published four times a year by the South African Collectors Society of United Kingdom. The society specializes in the Union and Republic of South Africa. The editor is Eddie Bridges, 2 Short Lane, Thorpe Malsor, Northamptonshire NN14 1JT, UK (eddie.bridges@krohne.co.uk). The membership secretary is C. Oliver, 46 Woodville Road, Ham, Richmond, UK (olivers.of_ham@virgin.net). A recent issue of the Springbok contains a detailed report on the second meeting of the Southern African Specialist Philatelic Societies, Union revenue cancellations, and consular and official overprints. The society has just released a monograph on the SA aerogrammes. Work in progress is a study of the Union stamp booklets. This is an active society that it surely will be worthwhile to join if your interest includes South Africa philately and postal history.

News From Botswana

Botswana Post issued four new stamps on March 21, 2005, showing historic buildings as they appeared in 1899. Two of these have postal history connections. The 80t stamp shows the Blackbeard's Store in Palapye. This was the 'end point' of the runner post from Ngamiland where the mail entered the regular mail and the rail line. The P3.90 stamp shows the Telegraph Office in Palapye.



As reported in last issue, only the P5 SAPOA stamp exists in regular sheet format. We can here illustrate a pair of stamp with an upper margin.



In connection with Werner Seeba's article on the Mier camel post in last issue, we should point out that the Bechuanaland Border Police also used camels. They were ideal for patrol in the Kalahari and along the Bechuanaland borders. Camels were also tested in Rhodesia for mail purposes.

The Editor's Favorite

The Editor has cut this review of our journal from the Natal and Zululand Post. It is written by the editor Alan Drysdall (shortened).

Forerunners, the Journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa, has been given a facelift that has turned it into one of the best journals published by the southern Africa specialist societies. Not only has the presentation been upgraded, but so also has the content, with first-class articles on the Boer Republics by Tim Bartshe and Bob Hisey, and contributions on other topics from authors such as Peter Thy, Morgan Farrell, Uli Bantz and Werner Seeba. There can be no doubt that membership of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa is worthwhile, and for UK residents a bargain at the present exchange rate.

PSGSA has sponsored the following publications, the latest of which has just been released: *Philately of the Orange Free State, v. 1, the postage stamps* by R.W. Hisey and R.T. Bartshe *Philately of the Orange Free State, v. 2, the telegraphs* by R.W. Hisey and R.T. Bartshe

The Society has also published two CD-ROMs that will be of interest to members.

Forerunners, the first 50 issues from 1987 to date.

Early postal services of the Cape of Good Hope by Robert Taylor. Society Exhibit Series.

The 'Exhibit Series' is a very welcome development. Such discs should, and hopefully will, become an important addition to the philatelic 'literature' of the future. It is the obvious way to record the content of important collections for the benefit of posterity before they are broken up, and one would like to see the societies who consider themselves as setting the lead as far as our hobby is concerned adopting this approach. Modern technology has provided the option of recording major collections far more comprehensively than has ever been possible in the past, and we should be making more use of it.

In addition to all this, the Society's web page been revamped and a 'presentation' issue of *Forerunners* compiled specifically to attract new members can be downloaded. Yet another idea that other societies should seriously consider.

Lost Member

Mail to life member Jeremy Filmer Watson, Bangkok, Thailand is being returned with addressee unknown. Can any supply current address?

New Books

Landau, J., Johnstone, I., and Hoffman, C., 2005. *Philatelic and Postal History Treasures of the National Archives of Zimbabwe*. National Archives of Zimbabwe & Shannon Services. ISBN 0-908302-08-8. Available from Colin Hoffman, 9 Oaker Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester M20 2XH, UK. Contact colin@stamps.org.uk.

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue. Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1840-1952. 2005 Edition.

Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Simplified Catalogue in Colour. 2005 Edition.

Higson, A., 2004. *The Stamps of Swaziland 1889-1894*. Monograph 3, Transvaal Study Circle.

Trotter, B., 2004. The Edwardian Stamps of the South African Colonies - the Postage Stamps and the Revenue Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, issued 1903-1909. James Bendon, P.O. Box 56484, 307 Limassol, Cyprus. ISBN 9963579922. Contact books@JamesBendon.com.

Scott Standard Stamp Catalogue, 2006. Scott Publishing Company, Box 828, Sidney, OH 45365. Volume 1 was released in April. First issue in color.

Hawkins, J.A. and Stambaugh, R., 2005. The International Postage Meter Stamp Catalog. Published by the authors. Available from Joel Hawkins, 3102 N 150th Lane, Goodyear, AZ 85338, joel5215@aol.com.

Cartwright, Brian, 2005. Madame Joseph Revisited. Royal Philatelic Society of London, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY, UK.

Banks, A. and Roberts, N., 2004. The Postmarks of Nyasaland and Malawi (Including British Central Africa). Available from N. Roberts, Old Cottage, Little London, Albury, Surrey GU5 9DG, UK.

Society Publications

Hisey and Bartshe, 2003. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 1, The Postage Stamps. Hardbound, 280 pages in full color, \$35 plus \$5 s/h in the US, plus \$10 elsewhere by air.

Hisey and Bartshe, 2004. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 2, The Telegraphs. Hardbound, 250 pages in full color, \$35 plus \$5 s/h in the US, plus \$10 elsewhere by air.

Forerunners on CD, Issues #1 to 50 (CD-ROM). \$25 plus \$5 s/h. Taylor, Robert. Early Postal Services of the Cape of Good Hope PSGSA Exhibit Series (CD-ROM). \$15 pp.

Lodoen, Peter. Accepted - Rejected: Life of a Botswana Stamp Designer. \$25 full color print, \$10 on CD-ROM. Postage paid. To order contact Bob Hisey at the addresses given on page 1.

Web Page Editor

Our Society Web Page is in need of a dedicated editor. Just have a look at it! If you like working with and creating web pages, this job may be something for you. It is not an expert html source code programmer that we are looking for. We need a simple and informative website that can be constructed with a web page editor. Have a look on our current site and decide if you can improve it. Contact the Journal Editor if interested.

The Market Place

Bophuthatswana used. Wish to trade for used in/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.

South West Africa postal stationery. I am seeking pre-1969 items. Please send offer to Jan Stolk, Waterhoenlaan 24, B-9120 Melsele, Belgium; janstolk@belgacom.net.

Mafeking covers. Want to purchase or trade for covers to/from, or through Mafeking, 1885 to present. Send photocopies, prices

or trade want list to Frederick Lawrence, 658 W. Douglas Ave., Gilbert, AZ 85233-3219; ieconsulting@cox.net.

South African postage due covers. Looking for postage due mail from and to South Africa, all periods welcome. Please send offers to Jan Stolk, Waterhoenlaan 24, B-9120 Melsele, Belgium; janstolk@belgacom.net.

Bechuanaland and 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, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95617 or email thy@kronestamps.dk.

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 sending material. Ashley Cotter-Cairns, P.O. Box 603, Hudson, QC, JOP 1HO, Canada, or acottercairns@hotmail.com.

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

Send request for your free non-dealer membership ad to the Editor. Only one ad per issue per member. Ads will run for 3 issues unless specified otherwise. Limits of 40 words plus name and postal and email addresses.

Commercial Ad Rate Schedule

Premium positions (full covers only):

1/1 page inside front cover single issue \$60, annual \$150, two years \$280.

1/1 page inside back cover single issue \$50, annual \$120, two years \$200.

1/1 page outside back cover single issue \$60, annual \$150, two years \$280.

Front cover sponsorship banner \$70 single issue, annual \$180.

Non-premium position:

1/3 page: single issue \$20, annual \$60, two years \$100.

1/1 page: single issue \$40, annual \$95, two years \$170.

All advertizers who reserve space for one year or longer will receive full membership to the PSGSA. Contact the Society Marketing and Advertizing Director for any special requirements and for booking your premium spaces. All payment should be addressed to the Treasurer. The Editor will assist with ad designs.



Publications of the PSGSA

REJECTED-ACCEPTED: LIFE OF A BOTSWANA STAMP DESIGNER

by P. Lodoen

Price \$25 in color print, \$10 CD-ROM, postage paid.

Download free as pdf file from Society website.

Philately of the Orange Free State

Vol. 2 THE TELEGRAPHS

R.W. Hisey & R.T. Bartshe

A history and study of the Telegraph system and stamps of the Orange Free State, its occupation and successor Orange River Colony. Covering the stamps, Offices, routes, rates, postmarks, forms, etc. The first comprehensive work on this subject.

Vermeil at Stampshow 2004

In full color, hardbound, 250 pages on coated paper.

Price \$35 plus s/h of \$5 in the US and \$10 elsewhere.

Vol. 1 THE POSTAGE STAMPS

R.W. Hisey & R.T. Bartshe

Covering the postage stamps of the Orange Free State and its occupation. The most thorough and modern work on this subject available. Gold Medal at Stampshow 2002, Large

Vermeil at FIP Espana 2004 and Large Vermeil at South African National Show 2002.

In full color, hardbound, 280 pages on coated paper.

Price and ordering information as above.

Society CD-ROMs

FORERUNNERS ON CD

Edited by R.W. Hisey

Issues #1 to 50 (CD-ROM). \$25 plus \$5 s/h.

EARLY POSTAL SERVICES OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

by R. Taylor

Exhibit Series (CD-ROM). \$15 pp.

All publications payable by US or UK check (latter made out to R. W. Hisey), cash, or Paypal (to bobhisey@comcast.net).

Mail to R.W. Hisey, 7227 Sparta Rd, Sebring, FL 33875, USA



Officers of the Bechuanaland Border Police 1892, Macloutsie, Bechuanaland Protectorate. Copy of original photo from the collection of General Sir Sam Browne, V.C. Compare to similar image in Forerunners # 51. This photo Copyright Afrilibia Ltd 2004.

Membership Application

Membership fees are \$25 US and Canada and \$30 Europe and southern Africa (contact the Treasurer for other destinations). Initial membership includes all back issues for the year joined (July to June). Payment options are as follows: (1) US dollar check drawn on a US bank, (2) dollar money order, (3) PayPal to bobhisey@comcast.net, (4) pound sterling bank check drawn on a UK bank and payable to E.M. Hisey, and (5) US \$, pound sterling, or Euro currency sent registered mail. Complete the following form and mail to Robert W. Hisey, PSGSA Treasurer, 7227 Sparta Rd, Sebring, FL 33875. Or email bobhisey@comcast.net.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email address: _____

Collecting interests: _____

Comments: _____

Philatelic Literature

Greater Southern Africa
and the British Empire

Individual Books
Periodicals (including Journals)
Auction Catalogs
Name Sales
Other Reference Works

BOUGHT and SOLD

Please let us know your British Empire
Literature Requirements so we may service
your want list (references please)

**OVPT Philatelics
P.O. Box 36217
Los Angeles
CA 90036 USA**

Telephone: 818-893-4603
E-mail: ovptphmc@aol.com