



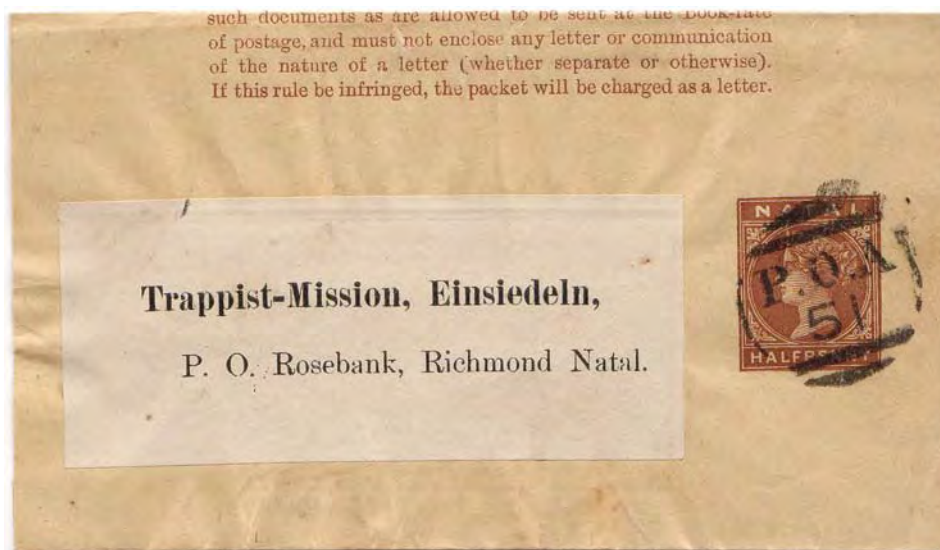
# \*\*\*\*\**FORERUNNERS*

*JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR GREATER SOUTHERN AFRICA*

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

Volume XX, Number 1, Whole No. 56

July-October 2006



Newspaper wrapper addressed to the Trappist Mission,  
Rosebank, Natal. Cancelled by P.O.A. 51.

## Highlights of This Issue

**Cape Octagonal Cancellers**  
**E. Burmeister of Cape Town**  
**The Triangle Man**  
**Filling Gaps In Putzel-Visser**  
**A Colonial Puzzle**  
**World War II Undercover Mail**  
**OVS Hospital Surcharge Tax**  
**Exhibiting Basics**  
**Botswana Mail Volumes**  
**Circular T-Markings**



Stephan Welz & Co.

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

Sotheby's

EST. 1744



## Postage Stamp and Postal History sales

Our next all world sale will take place on Tuesday 28 November 2006



SG 206a



£1 Perf 15



5/- used in S.W.A.



Shifted overprint



Missing "1/2" in strip of three

ENQUIRIES: HOWARD GREEN, DANNY SWART OR MORNÈ DE LA GUERRE

Tel: (011) 880-3125/9 Fax: (011) 880-2656

E-Mail: [jhb@sothebys.co.za](mailto:jhb@sothebys.co.za)  
Stephan Welz & Co. (Pty) Ltd.

(Reg. No. 68/14585/07)

13 Biermann Avenue, off Oxford Road, Rosebank, 2196  
P.O. Box 52431, Saxonwold 2132, South Africa.



## The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa

### OFFICERS

#### Founder

Bill Brooks, 2854 W. Calle Vista Dr., Rialto, CA 92377;  
billpatti99@sbcglobal.net

#### President

Alan J. Hanks, 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ontario, L4G 2K1, Canada;  
alan.hanks@sympatico.ca

#### Vice President

Left vacant

#### Treasurer

Bob Hisey, 7227 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872; bobhisey@comcast.net

#### Secretary

Ronald Strawser, 5819 Alderfield Ct., Houston, TX 77084-5888;  
strawser5@earthlink.com

#### Directors

Timothy Bartshe (Library and Archives), 13955 West 30th, Golden, CO  
80401; timbartshe@aol.com

Ashley Cotter-Cairns (Marketing and Advertising), P.O. Box 603, Hudson,  
QC, JOP 1H0, Canada; acottercairns@hotmail.com

Jan Stolk (International Affairs), Waterhoenlaan 24, B-9120 Melsele,  
Belgium; janstolk@belgacom.net

Robert Taylor (Programs), 674 Chelsea Drive, Sanford, NC 27330, USA;  
floyd@olivianc.net

Peter Thy (Publications), see address below

#### Speciality Editors

Hans Ulrich Bantz (South West Africa and Namibia); P.O. Box 6913,  
Westgate 1724, South Africa; ulib@mweb.co.za

Timothy Bartshe (Boer Republics), see address above

Alan Hanks (Rhodesians), see address above

Chris Miller (Censorships); 161 Upper Woodcote Road, Caversham, Reading  
RG4 7JR, UK; cpbmiller@aol.com

Kendall Sanford (Aerophilately), 613 Championship Drive, Oxford, CT  
06478; kaerophil@gmail.com

Jan Stolk (Taxed Mail), see address above

Peter Thy (Bechuanalands), see address below

#### Web Page Editor

Clive Levinson, 186-8120 No 2rd, Suite 812, Richmond, BC, V7C 5J8,  
Canada; clivel@bundu.com

#### Journal Editor

Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95617-3112; thy@kronestamps.dk

<http://psgsa.thestampweb.com/>

Please report address and email changes.

Support our Advertizers - They Support Our Journal.

#### Front Illustration:

There are several good reasons to show this newspaper wrapper on the front. First, it is a nice piece of Natal postal stationery. Second, it was cancelled by P.O.A. 51. Third, the address fascinated the owner. The name "Trappist" comes from the Cistercan Abbey of La Trappe in Normandy, France. When the French Revolution suppressed all the religious houses in the year 1790, the monks of La Trappe took refuge as a Community in Switzerland, and after many hardships and wanderings eventually returned to France in 1815 to refound the Abbey and the Congregation of La Trappe. This Congregation flourished and the houses of Trappists were founded around the world, including Natal.

### \*\*\*FORERUNNERS

ISSN 1076-2612

Vol. XX, Number 1, Whole No. 56, July-October, 2006

Official Journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa

Large Silver at WASHINGTON 2006, Vermeils at STAMPSHOW 2005 and C7NPLE, Toronto; Silver at CHICAGOPEX 2005; Silver-Bronze at LONDON 2000; Silvers at JOPEX 99, STAMPSHOW 99, and COLOPEX 99; Silver-Bronze at PACIFIC 97; Vermeil/Certificate of Merit at OKPEX 96; Large Silver at New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition 96; Silvers at SESCAL 95, CAPEX 96, WAPEX 93, and HAFNIA 94; Silver-Bronze at ESPAMER 96, SINGAPORE 95, and PHILAKOREA 94.

© The Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa, unless otherwise stated. Permission to reprint material appearing in this journal is granted provided that proper credit is given to the Forerunners and that the Editor has been notified. The quoting in whole or in part of any material should be properly attributed to the Author(s) and the *Forerunners*.

## Table of Contents

<b>Editorial Notes .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Society Affairs.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>President's Corner.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Feature Articles.....</b>	<b>3</b>
The Triangle Man by Ashley Cotter-Cairns .....	5
The Octagonals by Johnny Barth .....	10
The Post Offices at Wynburg and Plumstead:	
A Colonial Puzzle by Franco Frescura.....	21
"It's Just an Ordinary Envelope:" the Story of	
E. Burmeister of Cape Town by Robin Pelteret.....	29
<b>Speciality Columns.....</b>	<b>33</b>
Getting Started: Pages, Mounts and other Basics	
by Tim Bartshe .....	13
Circular T-Markings Continued by Jan Stolk.....	15
South Africa World War II - Undercover Mail	
by Chris Miller .....	33
<b>Items of Interest.....</b>	<b>7</b>
Washington 2006: A Success by All Standards .....	7
Filling Gaps in the Putzel-Visser Books	
by Ashley Cotter-Cairns.....	9
Unlisted Bechuanaland Revenue by Peter Thy .....	14
1/2d Letter Rate in British Bechuanaland	
by Brian Hurst.....	20
Botswana Mail Volumes by Peter Thy .....	23
Warren Expedition Cover .....	28
Roman XXXII T-Mark by Jan Stolk .....	31
OVS Hand-Stamped Hospital Surcharge Tax	
by Robin Pelteret.....	32
News from Botswana by Peter Thy.....	34
<b>For the Record .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Forerunners Forum .....</b>	<b>36</b>
Questions, Comments, and Answers .....	36
Society Auction Manager .....	38
Publish Your Research in Forerunners .....	38
New Books .....	38
The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern	
Africa .....	38



The Editor's Most Urgent Wantlist .....	39
Society Publications .....	39
<b>Market Place</b> .....	39

Thanks to Ashley Cotter-Cairns for proof reading

## Editorial Notes

You are holding in your hands a new issue of Forerunners. It is out nearly on time, again as a big surprise to the Editor. We have been able to fill the issue with a long list of exciting articles and news features. We are particularly pleased to be able to introduce a new member writer to our readers. Johnny Barth of Denmark is sharing his knowledge of early Cape cancellers and promises more articles for future issues. Evenly exciting is that Ashley Cotter-Cairns continues his philatelic literary career with the 'Triangle Man' (read and find out what the plot is about this time). Franco Frescura discusses the colonial puzzle of Wynberg and Plumstead. Robin Pelteret examines what at first looked like an ordinary envelope and then tells the extraordinary story of Emil Burmeister of Cape Town. Our regular columns continue with Exhibiting Fundamentals (Tim Bartshe), Undercover Mail (Chris Miller), and T-Markings (Jan Stolk). My apologies to Uli Bantz for having to delay his SWA column to the next issue. This is a rare event that simply reflects the large numbers of articles received and how to fit them onto multiples of four pages. Smaller contributions were submitted by Ashley Cotter-Cairns (postmarks), Brian Hurst (letter rates in British Bechuanaland), and Robin Pelteret (OFS hospital surtax). The Editor continues his 'News from Botswana' column (and hopes that somebody will accept similar challenges for other territories).

In an attempt to simplify the production of Forerunners, some changes are introduced in this issue. A regular column 'For the Record' contains smaller items of interest to southern Africa collectors. Please let the Editor have your items for inclusions each time you come across something worthy (the Editor can not write them all). Further, under 'Forerunners Forum' is included a new regular feature 'Questions, Comments, and Answers.' Small items received in the mail will be included here if they get to the Editor on time.

Forerunners is now being produced using a new software program. After having relied on an old (and probably illegal) version of Adobe PageMaker (ver. 6.5), the decision was made (at work) to upgrade to Adobe Creative Suite. This suite includes a pagemaker program (Adobe InDesign) that is fully integrated with Adobe Illustrator, Photoshop, and Acrobat. This gives several advantages for the production and printing that have yet to be fully explored. For this issue, the Editor has merely been satisfied with

doing the usual. He have still had some problems with transferring Excel spreadsheets and Word tables into InDesign. The future will hopefully solve some of these problems (but no doubt rise some others). The Editor's apologies if the Forerunners has changed and does not look right. This was not intended.

Our Society needs to find a treasurer after the 'retirement' of Bob Hisey. Bob has managed our finances for many years and leaves us in healthy financial condition. This is probably the single most important society function. Without the address labels the Editor uses to mail the journal and the checks that pay for printing and mailing, there will be no Forerunners in your mail box. It is that simple.

With this issue comes a member sales list. It has been produced and copied by the member who also handles all transactions without Society involvement and responsibilities. The Editor simply includes the list when mailing. That's all.

**Late Breaking News:** Member Johnny Barth has won the Grand Award and Large Gold at STAMPEX 2006 in Pretoria for his Early Cape Postal History exhibit. Congratulations for a well deserved honor.

The deadline for the next issue will be February 15, 2007. 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. A presentation issue can be freely downloaded together with an application form from [psgsa.thestampweb.com](http://psgsa.thestampweb.com). 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](mailto: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.

### 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; #34-56, \$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.



## President's Corner

Greetings once again from Ontario. I am surprised to be sitting in front of my computer in our basement working on various projects, including this column. The reason is that on September 20th, I was scheduled for something called "total bilateral knee replacement," in other words, an insertion of metal and plastic to replace some worn out parts! The wearing out is probably a function of an active track and field career at school, followed by rugby football and bicycle racing. The surgeon told me there were two options; the first to get each knee done separately, with an attendant six week recovery period with no driving (!); the second to have both done at once and get it over with. The second option seemed much more attractive to me and I am now glad, as the recovery seems to be going well and everyone is amazed that I have progressed at such a rapid pace.

A somewhat unusual philatelic event has been taking place, starting in September of 2004 and due to end in December of 2006. I refer of course to the sale by Sotheby's of the philatelic collection of British Commonwealth material formed by Sir Gawaine Baillie, apparently collected in great secrecy over many years and without the knowledge of his most intimate friends. The catalogues started to appear in the Library of the Philatelic Specialists Society and I contacted Sotheby's here in Toronto to obtain a copy of Volume V, British Africa. Volume VIII consisted of the Rhodesia Double Head and Admiral issues and I also obtained a copy of that catalogue, imagining that I might submit a bid or two! Needless to say, the catalogues are superb productions and a welcome addition to my bookshelf.

Also obtained recently is a copy of the Central Africa section of Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth catalogue. This includes Malawi (B.C.A. & Nyasaland), Rhodesia (B.S.A.C.), Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Zambia (N. Rhodesia) and Zimbabwe (S. Rhodesia and U.D.I.). The arrangement seems a little strange to me, but it will be nice to have an up-to-date reference that fits easily into my small briefcase. The prices for early British Central Africa material seem to have taken off, with many of the other areas remaining a bit static.

I do hope that one of our members might soon step forward to relieve Bob Hisey as Treasurer. I can assure you that it is not a very onerous task and does not take up a lot of time. The rewards in serving your society are hidden, but it is nice to reflect later on that you have had a place in the continuation of a worthwhile enterprise! Until next time...

---

## Speciality Editors for Forerunners

The Editor and the Forerunners depend 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 straightforward. He or she will

1. assist the Editor by reviewing 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 own expertise.

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 Bechuanalands 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.

---

## Show Reports

**Tim Bartshe** received GOLD for 'Postal Stationery of the Orange River Colony: Usages from 1902 to Union (1913)' at Greater Reno Stamp and Cover Show in June 2006. The same exhibit got GOLD at Rocky Mountain Stamp Show and received the Marcus White Award from the United Postal Stationery Society. **Bob Hisey** received GOLD for "WWII Airmail, 1939-1945, South Africa to North America' at Rocky Mountain Stamp Show in May 2006. APS StampShow, August 2006, in Chicago, Illinois awarded SILVER to **Christopher Dahle** for 'Rhodesia and Nyasaland Postage: 1954-1964.' He also received the special PSGSA award. This was the only southern Africa exhibit at StampShow 2006. **Tim Bartshe** received SILVER at Americover 2006 in Independence, Ohio, for his exhibit 'Orange Free State Centenary of 1954, South Africa.'

---

## New Addresses

Morgan Farrell has new email address: mtf3@usfamily.net.  
Ken Sanford has a new mail address: 613 Championship Drive, Oxford, CT 06478, USA, and email kaerophil@gmail.com.

---

## Award from the South African Philatelist

The Sheaffer Pen Award from the South African Philatelist was awarded to the Editor for a letter to the editor. The letter was first brought in the Forerunners under the title 'The Editor's View' (#54, p. 52). There must have been quite a few present and past editors on the nominating committee.

---

## Search for Society Treasurer

**Bob Hisey has after many years of services expressed a wish to 'retire' as society treasurer and to concentrate on his Orange Free State Philately books. Bob has left us in healthy financial conditions. Please come forward and contact Alan or any other board member if you are interested in taking over this most important society function.**

## Treasurer's Report 2005/06

July 31, 2005

<b>Income</b>	Actual 2004/5	Actual 2005/6
Donations	100	50
Ads	280	178
CD, book	310	305
Dues	2012	2645
Misc.	0	0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>2702</b>	<b>3178</b>

### Outgo

Journal	1748	2013
Affiliate Dues	93	30
Misc.	116	10
<b>Total Outgo</b>	<b>1957</b>	<b>2053</b>
<b>Gain/deficit</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1125</b>

<b>Balance Sheet</b>	July 30 2004	July 30 2005	Sept. 27 2006
Assets			
Checking Acc.	4364	5109	6234
Gain		745	1125

As the above report shows, we ended up the year in the black and added some \$1125 to our reserves. We go into FY 2006/7 with \$6200 cash in hand, or approximately two years income.

As last year, the dues income exceeded the Journal printing and mailing cost by about \$500, clearly obviating any dues increase. This gain is slightly overstated, as some dues for other years are included.

Our CD/book publishing effort has born fruit, contributing some \$300 net after expenses. Ad income has declined.

The big news is that our membership is again increasing. We start 2005/6 with 100 members. Congratulations to all those who helped. Our gorgeous new and updated website also helped, thanks to Clive Levinson our webmaster.

I would like to thank all for their patience and efforts during my tenure as Treasurer. We did reach my goal of 2 years' expenses in the reserve fund, the 'norm' for groups of our sort.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Hisey, Treasurer

## Call for PSGSA 2006-2007 Dues

Dear Fellow Member:

It's that time of year again. As you may remember, our year runs from July through June, so Dues for the year 2006/2007 are now due. As a matter of fact, they were due in July, but we are running a bit behind this year. Please excuse the lateness of this notice. Rest assured, you will receive the first issue, whether or not I have received your dues.

Dues remain unchanged from last year. So now we have only two rates:

USA \$25

Rest of World by Air \$30

The economical air rate for Europe and Africa is due to the work of our members Jan Stolk in the Netherlands and Brian Dennis in South Africa who receive in bulk and re-mail.

As always, we can receive payment by US check (payable to PSGSA), UK cheque (payable to R. W. Hisey), Paypal to bobhisey@comcast.net, or cash at your risk in dollars.

Please keep us up to date on your email and mail addresses.

Philatelically yours,

Bob Hisey

Treasurer, PSGSA

7227 Sparta Rd

Sebring FL 33875

USA

## PSGSA 20th Anniversary Celebration

Our Anniversary will be celebrated during the ASDA Mega-Event in New York from Thursday 15 to Sunday 18 of March, 2007. This is your "formal" invitation to participate in the Mega-Event of British Africa philately.



As part of the arrangements for the PSGSA 20th Anniversary, the British Empire Study Group of The Collectors Club is organizing a seminar on March 17, 2007, the Saturday afternoon of the ASDA Mega-Event. The seminar will be held at The Collectors Club - 22 East 35th Street, New York, at 2 p.m. The seminar will be followed by a no-host dinner. We are endeavoring to have a diversity of speakers on subjects related to southern Africa. There will be frames available for presentation of material during the seminar.

Please also consider applying to exhibit your collection at the Mega-Event. Prospectus and application forms to exhibit are available on the APS web site (www.stamps.org). Dealers may also apply for a booth, but must be an ASDA member (to apply for membership contact joroselle@erols.com). Contact Colin G. Fraser, PO Box 335, Woodstock NY 12498 (email: frasers@writeme.com) for more information on the Mega-Event and the Southern Africa meeting.

## Sales List Experiment

The Editor recently received a request for a small member ad containing a few stamps for sale. This made him reflect over our lack of a Society auction (and manager). It would be fairly simple to permit members to prepare sales lists for inclusion as an insert in Forerunners. The conditions would be that the list is typed/printed on a single page (could be typed on both sides), the member handles all transactions, the Society and Editor have no responsibilities and involvements, and the vendor supply about 100 copies to the Editor in good time prior to deadline. If the Editor receives too many requests, he has the right to delay inclusion. Let the Editor hear your opinion about this experiment and also how we should proceed if at all. We will evaluate the experiment at a later date.



# The Triangle Man

A Short Story by Ashley Cotter-Cairns

Prakesh stared down at the small, steel-blue piece of paper. He licked his dry lips and tried to stop his hands from shaking.

‘May I?’ he asked the European.

‘I take it you didn’t come all the way from Mumbai to be so coy. Go ahead.’

His voice held the smile of the perpetually comfortable middle-class man, a man who has just discovered something that will catapult him into the moderately rich bracket.

Prakesh held the item closer to his face. The light from his thin-framed glasses was reflected against the surface of the plastic mount protecting the stamp.

The object of his excitement was a Cape of Good Hope triangle. Hope (looking more like a pirate than a goddess in this provisional, short-lived issue) stared demurely off into the distance, unabashed by his scrutiny of her every nuance.

Prakesh fetched out his tweezers and delicately lifted the unmounted mint stamp into the cool, air-conditioned atmosphere of the Imperial Hotel’s lobby.

It was as fresh as the day it had been printed, just as his finding agent had promised. The rarest of the listed shades; and the sought-after error of colour, “ONE PENNY” instead of “FOURPENCE”. Neatly clipped from the corner of the sheet, with straight, huge margins, it was as if the post office clerk had known, almost 150 years earlier, that this stamp, out of the tens of thousands he had handled, was destined for great importance.



One Penny Error of Colour.\*

‘Where did you discover it?’ Prakesh asked, breathless with the joy of holding, manipulating, just being in the presence of such a phenomenal rarity.

‘House clearance,’ the European swaggered. ‘I have a man who calls me whenever he finds any stamps or coins. Picked up the lot for a couple of hundred.’

Behind his glasses, Prakesh felt the prickle of a tear forming. This lack of self-control surprised him. He put it down to

the long flight, the jet lag, the amazing stamp, the thought of his commission. Enough money to last him several years.

But there was more to it than that. He’d never had any of the privileges that this fat, leering white man had enjoyed. Homeless from an early age, he’d learned to live on his wits. Prakesh had been educated on the patient charity of a sage old man who ran a free day school, trying to give street kids a chance to escape the slums.

Once he had learning, a job was easier to come by and he’d dragged himself up, working first in a stamp shop, then as a private dealer and finally for the Indian headquarters of a major international auction house.

Why had he specialised in South Africa? The history, the vast geography, the wonder of the railways that had opened up the untamed civilisation, the Indians who had lived and worked there, then fought and died in the Boer war. In many ways, South Africa was so like his native India. But how he wanted to travel there, to see the places and bring their poetic names to life! And now his chance had come.

The history of a life passing in a near-invisible teardrop down the brown, wrinkled cheek of a noble, tired man from a noble, tired country.

‘Well?’

‘Yes, I am quite well, thank you,’ Prakesh intoned in his BBC-perfect English.

‘Not you. I mean, Well, what do you think of it?’

‘I think we can do business,’ he said, smiling through bruised and broken teeth. His smile was the only weakness in his bearing, a cracked window allowing a view into a difficult and distant past.

They stared through bulletproof glass at the chaos of downtown Johannesburg. So much life passing to and fro, Prakesh thought, and here in a briefcase we hold a piece of paper worth more than most of these people will ever earn, or aspire to earn. The limosine got snarled in heavy traffic. Prakesh smelled the European’s body processing the beer he’d drunk the night before, and watched a line of sweat beading on the fleshy man’s upper lip.

‘Too bloody hot in this damn country,’ the man complained, swiping at his face with a grimy handkerchief. ‘So who’s this Triangle Man we’re selling it to?’

‘A very big collector. He deals in all kinds of... commodities.’ He paused, hoping this would be hint enough about the Client’s nature. ‘I think we should discuss our strategy again.’ Prakesh tried to keep his voice calm and level, but he knew he was fighting a losing battle. ‘My client—’

‘Your client is human, like all of us. He wants this stamp and he’ll pay any price. Leave the negotiating to me.’

‘But you have no idea who he is.’

‘He’s a collector. They’re all insane.’

‘Quite. So you must agree to let me talk on your behalf.’

\* We had wanted to show an example of a perfect mint copy of SG 13ca (pale bright blue) but the only one we were able to locate was used. It is from the ‘Maximus’ collection sold in 1989 by Sotheby’s. It may thus be of some interest that the Maximus collection only contained three used copies and did not include SG 13 in mint condition.

The European turned to face Prakesh. 'Is there something wrong with your ears? I am going to do my own talking, thank you very much.'

The limo pulled up in front of a huge metal gateway. After their ID was checked at the security station, the gates parted to allow them inside.

A private courtyard, with stunning landscaping designed around an ornate fountain, made them feel as if they were in a completely different world to the one outside the gates. Which we are, in every way that matters, Prakesh thought.

They were met by a delicate brunette, dressed in a neat designer suit. The European's eyes undressed her all the way up to the penthouse. As the doors of the private elevator slid apart, Prakesh felt his muscles clench and a coppery taste flood his mouth. The adrenaline of a big deal was kicking in.

He felt fear, but not fear of the deal: it was just another transaction in a life made up of them. No, the fear he felt was for the outcome of the meeting and its aftermath. It was fear of the unknown European and his bullish attitude. The Client had a reputation as a hardman, with connections to the shady side of Johannesburg business.

But there was little he could do except mediate. He felt more like a referee, about to climb onto the canvas between two prize fighters.

The Client, a thick-necked, suntanned white man in a linen suit, came out and shook hands with Prakesh and the European. He led them into his office and they sat. Drinks and small talk passed their lips, as the two men without education tried to compensate for it with airs of assumed culture. The man with genuine class observed them in silence.

Every so often, the Client would glance at the slim metal briefcase chained to the European's wrist.

'Seems you are imprisoned by your work,' he joked, pointing at the steel chain.

'Jo-burg. Can't trust the mean streets,' the European replied with a thin smile.

'They'd take off your hand with bolt cutters and steal the case anyway,' the Client warned him.

'Have to catch me first.'

Prakesh glanced down at the spreading middle of the European, but kept his thoughts about the fat man's fitness to himself. *Wouldn't last five minutes on the streets, mean or otherwise*, he assessed grimly.

'Let's see it, then,' the Client demanded.

The European unlocked the handcuff and the case, removed the stamp in its protective folder and handed it over.

There was a pause, as the Client took a thick eyeglass from its case, examined the stamp from every angle and replaced it.

'Magnificent. Better than I dared to dream for. Thank-you, Prakesh, you did well.'

The Indian bowed his head, acknowledging the compliment with the faintest of smiles.

The Client grinned the grin of a man who has completed a project he'd thought to be impossible. 'So. What happens now?'

Prakesh blinked. 'I'd like to propose--'

The European interrupted him curtly. 'You part with a large sum of money, and it's yours.'

The Client looked from one man to the other. 'Who's running this show?'

'I am.' The big man's voice left no room for discussion. Prakesh shrugged and sat back against his seat. *Here we go.*

'Good. I know Prakesh here, and he's as wily as a cobra.' The Client pressed his fingertips together and nodded slowly. 'I'm a busy man, so I suggest we cut the bullshit. Name your price.'

'Make me an offer.' The European did not want to be the first to establish a bid.

The Client's mask slipped. 'Here's an offer. Name your price, or chain that case back to your wrist and get the hell out of here.'

The European had been caught unaware. He blinked rapidly, licked his lips and cleared his throat.

'A million US Dollars,' he said, at last.

Prakesh flinched inwardly at the ridiculous bluff. A million! What an insult. It might fetch a third of that at auction, on a good day, no, a fantastic day. He waited for the flat refusal.

The Client sat dead still, like a lizard hunting flies, his eyes pinned to the European's face. Prakesh studied the Client closely, but could not detect the slightest movement. A pulse beat in the powerful man's neck, just above the collar line, but otherwise he might have been carved from granite. A moment of silence stretched out, broken only by the whisper of an air conditioner.

'Deal. Where are you staying?'

The European, flushed and amazed at his success, kept swallowing back a smug smile.

'Why is that important?'

'You'll want cash. I don't keep that kind of money on the premises.'

'A bank transfer would be--'

'You'll want cash, because I only work in cash. You name the price, I name the terms.'

The European nodded. 'I'm at the Imperial. It's ---'

'I know the Imperial. I own a third of it. Tomorrow night at 10 pm. I'll meet you in the lobby.'

The Client walked over to a wall safe, opened it and withdrew a brick of banknotes. He crossed the room and handed them to Prakesh.

'We agreed on ten per cent, correct?'

Prakesh shook his head. 'It's too much, the deal got out of hand.'

'Take it. A deal is a deal, and you did well. You need the money. Look after your family.'

Prakesh smiled in gratitude. 'Thank-you. Please, lend me one of your drivers to take me to the bank in safety.'

The Client smiled and nodded. 'Of course.'

The men all stood, the European once more chained to his briefcase. They shook hands.

'I'll be seeing you at ten, then,' he said to the Client.

'You'll be seeing me.'



The slender Indian and the fat European, virtually dancing with joy at his success, faced one another in the courtyard. Drivers stood beside their cars, waiting for instructions.

'I told you collectors are insane. Letting me do the talking was the right thing to do,' he gloated. 'You did pretty well out of it all. You owe me, big time.'

Prakesh considered this for a moment. 'I was surprised at the outcome. But there is a saying, you know. Sometimes, less is more,' he replied at last.

They shook hands and walked towards the cars.

It didn't make the front page, Jo-burg being among the murder capitals of the world. Page five wasn't much to show for a life, though a local man would not even have warranted his own story.

Prakesh read the particulars with a dealer's keen eye for detail as he sipped fresh orange juice in his business class seat.

He was on his way to Cape Town, the first leg of his dream journey.

The victim, a European, had been found in his hotel bedroom. His left hand had been cut off: it was not found at the scene. Cause of death was thought to be blood loss. There was no sign of robbery, but chafing around the wrist suggested that a chain had been tethered there in the recent past.



The only other detail of note was a small red mark on the victim's forehead. It formed a deep red triangle, as if he had been branded with a hot steam iron.

Prakesh folded the newspaper and sat back in his seat. 'Sometimes, less is more,' he reminded himself.

## Washington 2006:

### A Success by All Standards

Exhibitors, seminar presenters and the non-collecting public alike agree that Washington 2006, the world philatelic exhibition held May 27-June 3 at the Washington, DC Convention Center was a success in all aspects.

The Washington 2006 Executive Committee has submitted official reports to the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP), American Philatelic Society and U.S. Postal Service summarizing the eight-day event. Presented here are topics and data discussed in them.

The total number of people counted entering the exhibit floor was 226,817. This includes re-entries during the day by those attending meetings on the floor above, or leaving for whatever

reason and then returning. Daily entrance counts by the show's security staff are as follows. Opening day attendance is based on the actual reservation, dealer and volunteer badges distributed that day. Other days are estimated based on the first day ratio of attendance to total entrances.

#### Attendance (Security Estimates and Staff Counts)

Saturday, May 27	39,463	14,500
Sunday, May 28	37,704	14,000
Monday, May 29	29,681	11,000
Tuesday, May 30	28,203	10,500
Wednesday, May 31	12,833	5,500
Thursday, June 1	26,606	10,000
Friday, June 2	21,316	8,000
Saturday, June 3	31,011	11,500
Total	226,817	85,000

The numbers detailing the exhibits are equally impressive:

- \* 76 commissioners representing 60 countries provided applications sufficient to fill almost twice the number of frames allotted for the competition
- \* 43 jurors and six apprentice jurors were joined by an expert committee of two and a senior consultant
- \* 640 philatelic exhibits and 233 literature exhibits were accepted
- \* 3,823 competitive frames were presented, including 14 last minute standby exhibits, representing 61,168 album pages
- \* 178 frames in the Court of Honor and Invited Exhibits as well as 18 display cases were also presented
- \* 77 special prizes were donated by collectors, societies and federations
- \* 15 additional non-competitive exhibits were shown including 52 frames of first day covers
- \* societies were allotted 88 frames to publicize their fields of interest

The competitive exhibits broken out by class represented:

- \* Championship Class- 24
- \* Traditional Philately- 158
- \* Postal History- 168
- \* Aerophilately- 28
- \* Astrophilately- 4
- \* Revenues- 29
- \* Postal Stationery- 33
- \* Thematic- 50
- \* Maximaphily- 5
- \* Youth- 60
- \* Open Class- 14
- \* One Frame- 74
- \* Literature- 233

About 40% of the frames used were the vertical pole type donated to Washington 2006 by the Royal Philatelic Society Canada. Afterwards these were donated to the FIAF, the philatelic organization of the Americas. The others were US A type frames provided by the American Philatelic Society, the Virginia Federation of Stamp Clubs and Springfield Stamp Club, together with those purchased by Washington 2006.

About 700 attended the Palmares in the Washington Convention Center Ballroom where large gold and grand prix awards were presented. The major award winners were all from US:

- \* Grand Prix d'Honneur: Edward J.J. Grabowski, "Guadeloupe Postal History"
- \* Grand Prix National: William H. Gross, "United States Classics, 1847-1869 and Their 1875 Re-Issues"

- \* Grand Prix International: Omar Rodriguez, "Colonial Mail and First Hidalgos to 1867"

A total of 863 medals were presented to philatelic and literature entries, broken out as follows:

- \* 14 d'Honneur
- \* 74 Large Gold
- \* 197 Gold
- \* 178 Large Vermeil
- \* 162 Vermeil
- \* 56 Large Silver
- \* 104 Silver
- \* 59 Silver Bronze
- \* 19 Bronze

Exhibitors in the one frame and open class experimental classes received bronze medals containing a slug representing the award level received. Exhibitors in the regular competitive classes received solid silver medals containing a slug representing the award level received.

Activity was brisk in the 223 dealer and postal administration stands. A total of 136 postal administrations either provided their own staffs to sell stamps or were represented by agents. Sixty-two booths were provided for societies. The U.S. Postal Service reported that its revenues exceeded one million dollars. Many dealers were quoted as saying that their sales expectations for the entire exhibition were exceeded in just the first weekend of the show.

Auctions were conducted daily Monday through Friday with a total realization, including buyer's commissions, exceeding \$10 million dollars.

The Kids Stamp Zone covered 21,600 square feet. The US Postal Service, the Smithsonian National Postal Museum, the American Philatelic Society and Washington 2006 collaborated on the area that an estimated 6,000 kids visited. Computers, contests, interactive displays, films, story telling, games and visits by the favorite characters kept the excitement high. The USPS handed out 2,242 gift bags to the kids. Some youngsters were so impressed that they came back a second time and brought their parents.

Initial funding was provided through selling memberships. In all, Washington 2006 raised \$410,000 from 660 individuals and philatelic entities who provided this support. Washington 2006 operated on a \$3.7 million dollar budget and finished the exhibition with a surplus. The exact amount of that surplus will be known in the upcoming weeks once the final bills are received and paid and all revenues due received.

The Washington 2006 Committee thanks the hundreds of volunteers who gave of their time and talents before, during and after the show. Without them this show would not have been possible.

The Washington 2006 web site will remain online through January, 2007 at <http://www.washington-2006.org/>. Do take a look at the News Articles/Articles About Us section where viewers will find many new items added in the past few weeks. For those who attended the exhibition, or wished you had, relive the extravaganza by viewing well over 1,000 photos and video clips now online at <http://w2006.myphotoalbum.com>. We welcome all such digital images taken by show-goers to become

part of our Washington 2006 Image Archive, some of which will be posted on the web site. Send an email to [info@washington-2006.org](mailto:info@washington-2006.org) for details, or send disk(s) directly to: W2006 Image Archive, 28 Amberwood Place, Rochester, NY 14626-4166 USA.

Washington 2006 issued its final show report at its Board of Directors meeting at APS Stampshow in Chicago and announced that the world philatelic exhibition had not only received many accolades, but also had achieved a surplus of more than one quarter million dollars.

President Michael D. Dixon stated that the surplus reflected the fact that significant contributions had been made by more than 600 individual and society members who had provided the seed money for Washington 2006.

"We believe we were able to meet all our expenses and preserve most, if not all, the individually contributed funds." He said the Executive Committee recommended that the Board of Directors vote to reinstate past practices to provide seed money for the next international stamp show in the US and to support educational projects.

The directors voted to distribute the initial surplus funds of just over a quarter million dollars to provide \$100,000 in seed money to New York 2016 and \$75,000 to the American Philatelic Society as matching funds in its fund raising campaign to move the Headsville post office from the Smithsonian to the American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte, PA. They also voted five gifts totaling \$90,000 for various educational projects.

The directors approved taking the necessary legal steps to discontinue the Washington Philatelic Exhibition corporation within one year and by August 2007 turn over any additional remaining funds to the American Philatelic Society.

The educational support was provided in the following way: Smithsonian National Postal Museum -- \$25,000 gift in support of philatelic programs. These include the ARAGO system which will enable collectors throughout the world to access the NPM collections for study and information from their own homes. The on-line system was introduced at Washington 2006. Washington 2006 had also provided in-kind services to the NPM during the show with a value of more than \$40,000.

Stamp Camp USA -- \$50,000 to support this initiative in youth stamp education, which had been organized initially in Pennsylvania with the support of the US Postal Service. It proved to be an effective program with youngsters at Washington 2006.

NAPEX--\$5,000 to support this national stamp show's youth educational program. NAPEX provided many of the volunteer chairpersons for Washington 2006.

Virginia Philatelic Federation and Springfield Stamp Club -- \$5,000 each to augment their youth educational programs. Both organizations and the American Philatelic Society lent Washington 2006 their exhibit frames, thus helping to reduce show costs.

The directors also voted to transfer ownership of the 1800 new A-frames (900 units), purchased by Washington 2006 for \$80,000, to the American Philatelic Society. The 1500 pole frames which had been received from the Royal Philatelic So-

ciety Canada have been transferred to the Federacion InterAmericana de Filatelia. FIAF has distributed them to federations in this hemisphere. Several of these federations had no frames and as a result had never held a national exhibition. Others had frames so old that they were nearly unusable.

For additional information, write to Washington 2006, PO Box 2006, Ashburn, VA 20146-2006, or see the web site at <http://www.washington-2006.org>. Questions may also be emailed to [info@washington-2006.org](mailto:info@washington-2006.org). Over 1,000 photos of the exhibition may be viewed at <http://w2006.myphotoalbum.com>. See photos of the presentations at: [http://w2006.myphotoalbum.com/view\\_album.php?set\\_albumName=album58](http://w2006.myphotoalbum.com/view_album.php?set_albumName=album58).

## Filling Gaps in the Putzel-Visser Books

by Ashley Cotter-Cairns

I met Alex Visser while he was visiting Montreal in the summer. We got together for lunch and a long chat about postal history. Sensing the opportunity to save on shipping costs, I finally treated myself to a set of the 10-volume work, intended to illustrate all known cancellers from each office, by Visser and the late Ralph Putzel. If you have not yet bought this amazing work, it's well worth the investment, if only to marvel at what a mammoth undertaking it is. Visser continues to update the volumes, emailing regular files to his customers.

Ever since, I have been anticipating a trawl through my collection in search of new discoveries. Hopefully some of my rarer items will appear in those updates in the future.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

First up is BAARTMANSFONTEIN (figure 1). Also known as BAARDMANSFONTEIN, this postmark turned up in a 'rummage' lot purchased on eBay. The office was open from 1885 to 1908 with an RRR rating, so it's a bit surprising that one had not previously been seen by Visser. 1907 is a relatively late usage too.

Next comes BANKPAN (figure 2). A six-year life and RRRR rating, the office closed in September 1905. This example was struck in April of that year.

The RR-rated BARODA (figure 3) has not been recorded in this format, with the month before day in the date, so I included it here. It's the first office, open from 1892 to 1903.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

I'm especially happy with this one: Offered to me by a dealer for just a Pound, the OFS pair nicely struck with the fancy BRANDWATER postmark (figure 4) was a real bargain. It was used in 1884, smack bang in the middle of the first office (1878 to 1888). The rating of RRR seems too low, especially for such an early office, and this is another postmark not seen by Visser.



Figure 6.



Figure 7.



Figure 8.

The purple Boer war cancel from CHARLESTOWN (figure 5) is a slight variation on similar cancels already recorded. It has the town name at the top and Z.A.R. at the base. Another one Pound purchase!

The DRIEFONTEIN postmark (figure 6) is one of those maddening cancels that will forever remain between two stools. It's either a short-lived PO in the Germiston region, or a much more common mark from Wakkerstroom. Either way, Visser says he hasn't seen one, which I find difficult to believe. I included it here just in case.

Unfortunately, the year is not visible (could the slugs be missing altogether, as the cancel is otherwise quite a clear one?) on the GROEN RIVER partial cancel (figure 7). However, from the old four-volume Putzel encyclopaedia, it's rated RRRR, open from 1881 to 1886. Several postmarks from this town are illustrated in the 10-volume set, but none quite like this one.

GROEN VLEI, Natal (figure 8) was a long-standing PO, open from 1903 to 1956. There are different illustrated postmarks in the books, but not this kind. It's a fairly common type, used in many Natal offices of the period.



Figure 9.



Figure 10.



Figure 11.

A rarer post office, open only from 1899 to 1906, was GROOT OLIFANTS RIVER (figure 9). It picked up a Putzel rating of RRR and Visser claims not to have seen one.

No rarity prizes for HELL POORT (figure 10). Open from 1882 to 1911, I'm surprised that it even deserves its single R rating. This type, with a gap between HELL and POORT, is not illustrated in the later books, so I thought I'd share it with you.

Finally for this installment comes KLIPFONTEIN, Cape (figure 11). The second office, rated RR, was not illustrated in the Putzel-Visser collaboration.

Any errors in the above information are almost certainly mine. Next issue, I'll deal with the other pre-Union "finds" from my collection. Hopefully by then I'll make time to sort through my KGV material too.

The illustrations may not be to scale.



# The Octagonals

by Johnny Barth

The purpose of this paper is to present as much information as possible about the octagonal postmarks which was issued in the Cape Colony in 1849. I hope that fellow collectors will help to fill the gaps.

The background for the paper is the collection formed by Robert Taylor (RT) and kindly made public on CD, which can be bought through the Society, and my own collection (JB). The literature used were A.A. Jurgens' book: "The Handstruck Letter Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope From 1792 to 1853 and the postmarks from 1853 to 1910", Bob Goldblatt's: "Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope" and Franco Frescura's two volumes: "The Post Offices of the Cape of Good Hope 1792 - 1910".

Jurgens and Goldblatt agree that postmarks for 60 towns were planned, but not more than 59 were issued, because number 1 intended for Cape Town, was never produced or issued. Of the 59 remaining numbers, the two writers give us the allocation and town names of 50. For 9 numbers they only write "...".

## Which numbers have I seen?

The RT collection contains 39 different numbers and the JB collection 36. There are eight numbers in the RT collection which are not in the JB collection, and five in the JB collection that are not in the RT collection. Together the two collections have 44 numbers represented. The 6 towns named in Jurgens and Goldblatt's books that are not represented in the two collections are:

No. 5	Plumsted
No. 6	Wynberg
No. 9	Ceres
No. 20	Durban
No. 28	Palmiet River
No. 31	Port Beaufort

I have been in contact with the PFSA Expert Committee, but they inform me that "the PFSA Expert Committee has not issued certificates on any of the octagonal numerals listed".

## Can town names be allocated to the "... numbers?

This can not be done for certain, but I will try to make a qualified guess. On page 39 of his book, Jurgens give us a list of 67 towns where Post Offices were established by 1852, which was three years after the distribution of the octagonal postmarks. It seems that two of the towns mentioned, number 49 Wolve Kraal and 62 Lange Kloof is one and the same town (Frescura part 2 page 790), and if we also deduct Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, it leaves us with 14 possible names:

Bredasdorp  
Claremont  
Eerste River  
Hartenbosch  
Hooi Kraal  
Jagersbosch  
Kuils River  
Matjesfontein  
Riet Kuil  
Sea Point  
Sir Lowry's Pass  
Three Cups  
Woodville  
Worcester

One of them seems to be easy, because Frescura allocates octagonal no. 4 to Claremont (Frescura, part 1, page 182).

After reading about the different post offices, my "qualified guess" for the 9 "... towns are:

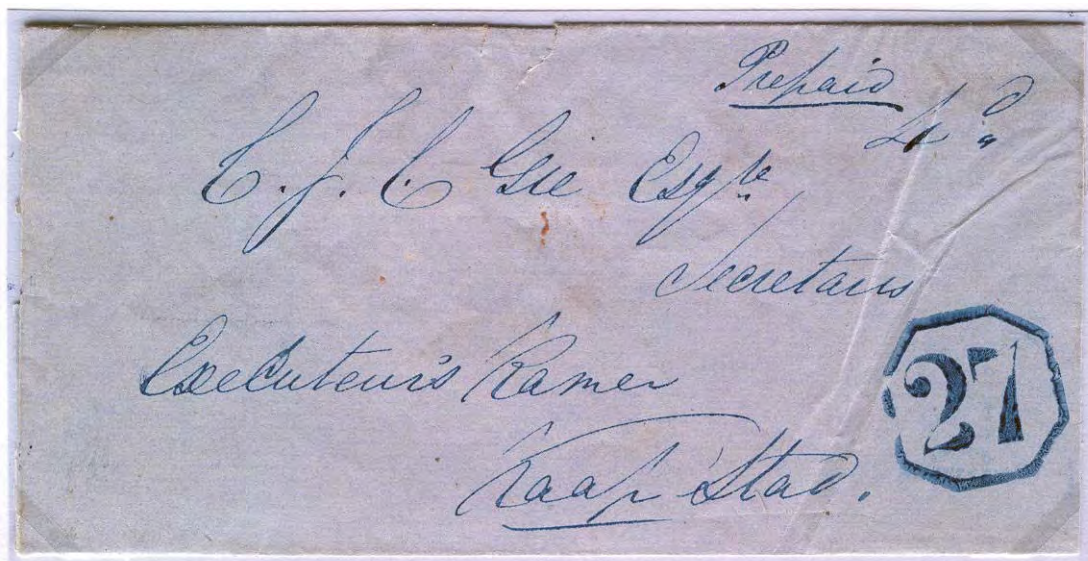


Figure 1. Octagonal 27 used in Napier with blue ink.

Bredasdorp  
 Claremont (confirmed by Frescura)  
 Eerste River  
 Hartenbosch  
 Jagersbosch  
 Kuils River  
 Sir Lowry's Pass  
 Three Cups  
 Worcester

But again, this is only a guess, and except for Claremont, we don't know what number was planned for which town. We will only know if covers show up, or an official list of all 60 towns are found. In Bob Goldblatt's book he writes: "in that year (1848) there were 61 post offices in the colony, including the General Post Office at Cape Town." It has for at long time been assumed that number 61 was Port Elizabeth, but can we be sure about that? Port Elizabeth got its well known PAID and TO PAID handstamps in 1852, but that was four years after the planing of the octagonal postmarks. In the end we might have to include Port Elizabeth as one of the nine "... towns.

### Comparison with the crown-in-circle postmarks

During 1817 to 1824, 19 post offices were issued with the crown-in-circle postmarks. Of these 19, two of the towns were not issued with a octagonal postmarks: Kowie and Worcester.

In Frescura (part 1, page 403) he informs us that the post office in Kowie was closed about 1833, and not re-opened until 1858. That explains why Kowie was not issued with an octagonal postmark. On the other hand is it a mystery why we don't have letters with an octagonal number that can be allocated to Worcester. The post office was opened about 1820 and has been in existence ever since. I feel sure that one of the 9 "... numbers must have been allocated to Worcester.

### What do we know about coloured postmarks?

I have recorded the following numbers with another colour than black:

No. 26 Caledon - blue (JB)  
 No. 27 Napier - blue (JB) (Fig. 1)  
 No. 36 Plettenberg Bay - blue (JB)  
 No. 43 Gamtoos River Ferry - red (JB)  
 No. 54 Victoria West - blue (JB)  
 No. 57 Colesberg - red (RT)

Some of the black prints have a brownish tint, but I count them as black.

### Which towns have used their postmarks as a recieving postmark?

The most common use of the octagonals are as despatching postmarks, but very rarely have they been used as recieving mark.

Sometimes on the same cover with an despatching octagonal, a receiving octagonal has been used. These "double used covers" are very rare. The following have been noted:

No. 13 Wellington (JB)  
 No. 40 Burghersdorp (JB) - with no. 55 Graaff Reinet as despatch mark (Fig. 2)  
 No. 57 Colesberg (RT) - with no. 55 Graaff Reinet as despatch mark

### Which octagonals have been used as seals?

The following two have been recorded:

No. 30 Swellendam (RT)  
 No. 58 Hankey (JB)

### Have the octagonals been forged?

Yes they have. I have seen a forged no. 57 (Fig. 3), and the following can be read on the back of the wrapper: "Forged 57 on genuine cover. This was made by Jurgens in Cape Town between 1940 and 1950 / T Roth".

The interesting point is that the octagonal shown in Jurgens' book is no. 58. This means that more clichés were made than were used for his book!

In Goldblatt's book (page 62) he mentions that no. 58 Hankey has been forged. I have never seen it, but I hope that fellow collectors can help.

The Allocation of the Octagonal Numeral Cancellers			
1	Cape Town (not issued)	32	Riversdale
2	Rondebosch	33	Mossel Bay
3		34	George
4		35	Lange Kloof
5	Plumstead	36	Plettenberg Bay
6	Wynberg	37	
7	Kalk Bay	38	Uitenhage
8	Simonstown	39	Oliphant's Hoek (Sidbury)
9	Ceres	40	Burgersdorp (later used at Port Alfred)
10	Stellenbosch	41	Commando Kraal (Sunday's River Drift)
11	French Hoek	42	
12	Paarl	43	Gamtoos River
13	Wellington	44	Knysna
14		45	
15	Wagenmakersvallei (later Bain's Kloof)	46	Grahamstown
16	Tulbagh	47	Fort Beaufort
17	Piquetberg	48	Hertzog (Stockenstrom Settlement)
18		49	Fort Hare (Alice)
19	Clanwilliam	50	Mamre
20	D'urban (now Bellville)	51	Bathurst (later used at Port Alfred)
21	Malmesbury	52	Beaufort
22		53	Prince Albert
23	Somerset (Hottentots Holland)	54	Victoria (West)
24		55	Graaf Reinet
25	Houw Hoek	56	Richmond
26	Caledon	57	Colesberg
27	Napier	58	Hankey
28	Palmiet River	59	Somerset East
29	River Zonder End	60	Cradock
30	Swellendam		
31	Port Beaufort		

After Goldblatt, page 62.



## References

Frescura, Franco, The Post Offices of the Cape of Good Hope, 1792-1910. Archetype Press, Pretoria, 2002.  
Goldblatt, Robert, Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope. Reijger Publishers, Cape Town, 1984.  
Jurgens, A.A., The Handstruck Letter Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope 1792 to 1853 and the Postmarks from 1853 to 1910. Published by the author.

Taylor, Robert, Early Postal Services of the Cape of Good Hope. Exhibits Series, Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa (CD).

Any comments and/or supplements are most welcome by mail or email. Contact Johnny Barth, Nivavaenge 25, DK 2990 Niva, Denmark; email: barth@post3.tele.dk.



Figure 2. Octagonal 55 used in Graaff Reinet and with 40 as receiving mark.

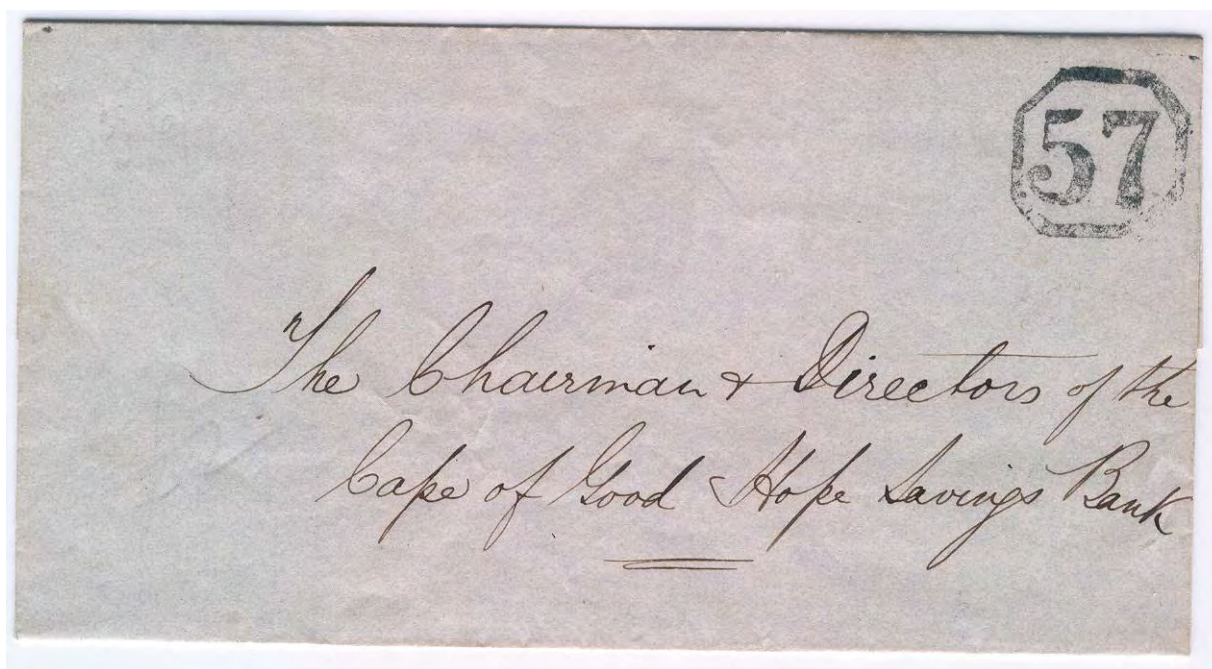


Figure 3. Forged octagonal attributed to Jurgens.



# Getting Started: Pages, Mounts and Other Basics

by Tim Bartshe

Very often, I am asked questions that, quite frankly, would never occur to those of us who have been exhibiting for a while. What kind of paper should I use? How should I mount my material? What kind of tools will I need? Should I matte or use borders? Many of us had friends and mentors to ask these questions, yet many if not most of those who are just starting out don't have that luxury. Much of what we do in putting our material into the frames is done by trial and error; what pleases us in our visual perceptions or personal tastes. I would like to mention just a few things that I have evolved into over the past eight years of exhibiting that I hope might help you.

**Paper:** The basic type of paper will be dictated by your printer's ability to accept it. Paper comes in many weights and finish, not to mention color. Assuming you are not limited by thickness, the first thing you will need to find is a place where the selection of different papers to choose from is large. In our neck of the woods the best store is Expedex which specializes almost solely in paper stock. Much of the paper being produced today is archival in quality, meaning it is relatively acid-free and will not harm our fragile material, so this is not such a worry as it once was. My personal everyday paper is made by Weyerhaeuser under the name Cougar. It comes in 65 or 80 pound weight, as well as various colors including the all-purpose white, or shades of cream or tan. Other quality card stock makers include French Paper, Howard Linen, Spectratech and Fraser Paper. Although these are mostly sold for cover stock used in reports and come in various finishes, they can and do serve our purposes. The costs are not prohibitive, ranging from about \$8 to \$12 a ream. Although quadrille pages were once widely used, they have gone out of favor and (in my opinion) for good reason. The pattern tends to detract from the material mounted on the page and, with computer programs, the cheat grids now are not necessary for alignment.

**Mounting:** Some very experienced exhibitors use hinges to mount their material to the pages, though it does require care in page handling lest the hinges slip or turn. Many others use mounts such as ScottMounts, Showguard or Hawid. They come in a plethora of metric sizes to suit the material you are mounting. From souvenir sheets to small definitive issues, you can find the right size. Showguard and Scott mounts are split in back with a weld at top and bottom, while Hawid are only welded at the base for top insertion. They all are made of inert oriented polystyrene which contains no agents harmful to our material and will not shrink or discolor like the old Crystal Mount strips of the 60's and 70's.

For covers, the general accepted method of mounting is the use of corners. They come in self-adhesive or gummed application styles. While there are numerous and supposedly safe photo corners at virtually any craft store or WalMart, they tend to be small and not really suitable for thicker or fragile

papers common to antique envelopes. My preference is Imperial Mounting Corners that come in ¾ inch or 1 ¾ inch width at the base; the former come in strips of 500 and the later in sheets of 16. The larger sizes are useful for those real bulky items that need more coverage for secure mounting. Many prefer the lick and stick style, but once you get used to using your stamp tongs to apply the self-adhesive ones, you will not go back. The photo corners come in packs of 500 and sell for around \$5 or so while the Imperial mounts are about twice that.

**Tools:** This doesn't sound like rocket science but depending upon what you are thinking of doing, the list of tools becomes very important. Of course, the ubiquitous tweezers or stamp tongs to handle your material is a must. If you use mounting strips for your stamps you will need to have a safe and sure way of cutting them. The different supply stores such as Subway or Amos do sell mount cutters. While I have never used them, I know some who swear by them. They are not inexpensive however ranging from \$50 on up. They also are not versatile if you need to cut other material. My preferred format for cutting is with an X-acto light duty snap-off blade knife. It is retractable and unlike the old X-acto knife that constantly needed changing, these blades snap off as you use them, forever exposing a razor-sharp edge for cutting exact edges. A good thick plastic triangle or straight-edge is needed to use as a guide along with holding down the strip and a cutting mat. God love quilters! Some genius invented a plastic mat with grid and lines that will not show cut marks and lasts forever. The brand I use is made by Helix but I am sure there are more types. Any fabric or quilting store will carry them. My board is 8 ½ by 12 inches and doesn't take up any space at all being only ¼ of an inch thick.

**Matting versus Borders:** Any simple or more advanced computer program has the capacity to draw borders on your pages to place your material in. This can be utilized to show your better material by using a different line weight or color. The line thickness should not be very thick because it still is about your material and anything that detracts from it is not a good thing. Many do not use any border at all, while others use matting for their material. The system of borders is pretty easy to use while using none is the simplest yet. I will not sugar-coat this; matting is a LOT of work and it takes time to become proficient at it. That being said, if done right it looks great and the viewer gets the impression that you really care about your material. I have specifically chosen a particular color that complements my material while not taking away from it; a nice medium brown. To matte I simply mount my material to a piece of the paper with the corner mounts (assuming I am doing a cover). I then use my X-acto knife on my Helix cutting mat and bingo, a matted cover. I have done the same with my stamps, blocks and sheets as well. For those real good items I want to viewer to see without blinking lights or pointing fingers, I use a different color matte to sub-

tly make the item stand out. Whatever you do, it is and always will be a matter of personal choice and taste.

If you decide matting is your game, you will need to choose a system to mount your matts to the exhibit page. Believe me; I have gone through a ton of different glue sticks and pastes, none of which were very satisfactory to my way of thinking. For example, I have tried UHU Stic and Office Pen, Avery's Removable Glue Stic and Ross's Glue Pen and Gel Stik. Yes they work, but they are not easily and exactly applied to smaller or odd-sized material and are hell-on-wheels to remove from the page when you are revising it. The answer came from a good friend who discovered the Herma transfer glue dispenser. A little hand-held dispenser of small glue dots on a roll that can apply the exact amount you desire where you desire it to go. Archival safe and solvent free, it even comes in removable form. Given a few minutes, it will stay put, but with a little prompting from your tongs will lift off for placing on a new page. You can find it on the web and even though not cheap, it is so easy to use and well worth the price.

**Page Protectors:** Well, this question is not arguable as it is required by all show committees on the WSP circuit. Which kind to use is quite arguable and depends upon how much money you want to spend. You can go to Office Depot or Staples or Office Max or WalMart and find the Avery Sheet Protectors. They are archival safe, acid free and won't lift print and they are cheap; around 10 cents each. They come in clear or non glare. If going that route, I would recommend using the 3.3 mil heavyweight ones. It will give you more heft and protection for your pages and make them more easily mounted in the frames. The alternative is more expensive but more flexible for what you may need or want regards thickness or sizes. One common advertiser is Atlantic Protective Pouch Company who bought

out the old Tuck Taylor's mylar sleeve operations a few years back. These mylar or melinex polyester enclosures are a joy to use and come in side- or top-mounting openings and 3 or 4 mil thickness. I prefer the thicker weight and they can be custom ordered to any specifications, including odd sizes like 11 x 12 or 11 x 17 inches for those bulky covers. Now for the "bad" news; they cost a little under a dollar each depending upon how many you order, but I have used them since 1997 and swear by them. You spend thousands of dollars on your material, why not protect it with the best?

This has probably been too much to cover in too little space, but I hope this might answer some simple questions about exhibiting basics. If you have any questions or comments, please get in touch with me.

#### *Sources of materials*

For paper stock, I would recommend Xpedx (<http://www.xpedx.com>) or any other specialty paper store; not necessarily an art store but one which caters to professional reports, cover stock, etc. Oversized paper, such as 11 x 17 paper is available at these kinds of stores as well. For the high end page protectors, I would recommend the archival Mylar D polyester sleeves produced by Atlantic Protective Pouches. These sleeves can be made in any size desired and they can be reached at their web site [AtlanticProtectivePouches.com](http://AtlanticProtectivePouches.com) or via e-mail at [APP1191@aol.com](mailto:APP1191@aol.com). As to much of the other material mentioned here, I would recommend Subway Stamp Shop whose web site is at [www.subwaystamp.com](http://www.subwaystamp.com) and their e-mail is [custserv@subwaystamp.com](mailto:custserv@subwaystamp.com). There are other fine places to purchase these items, but Subway has been a major supporter of stamp shows for years and years and they would appreciate your business.

This article originally appeared in *The Philatelic Exhibitor*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (No. 79), July 2006, p. 14-15. Reproduced with permission.

## Unlisted Bechuanaland Revenue

by Peter Thy



During a search of eBay, I came across this Mafeking Siege banknote. What interested me most was not the banknote itself,

but the embossed 1d revenue stamp in the center (enlarged below). The stamp reads 'BECHUANALAND' at the top, 'ONE/PENNY' in the center, and 'PROTECTORATE' at the base. Unclear ornamentation occurs above and below the denomination.



The stamp is relatively similar to embossed check stamps used much later in red ink by several southern African territories, including Southern Rhodesia. The surprise is that Trotter and Midwood in their comprehensive revenue catalogue of the Bechuanalands do not list the stamp. Perhaps it was only used on the Mafeking banknotes, but was never in use for general revenue purposes? Can any reader provide other examples and perhaps clarifications?

# Circular T-Markings Continued






by Jan Stolk

This installment of the circular T-markings is continued from previous Forerunners by adding numbers Tb15 to Tb38. Even more will follow in the next installment. A lot of information was received from Michael Furfie, Werner K. Seeba, and Johan Diesveld.






Tb19 is a marking seen on Cape Mail as well as on Natal and Guateng covers and seems to be a nationally issued marking.




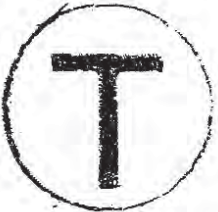

Tb 22 is a marking seen on many Western, Eastern, and Northern Cape covers and seems to be a typical Cape marking. Offices of usage found are: Oudtshoorn, Montagu, Worcester, Robertson, Malmesbury, Prieska, Uitenhage, Moreesburg, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Graaff Reinet, Douglas, Stellenbosch, Colesberg, and Kuruman.






Other markings seem to be used very locally, in one post office or town only. To be continued...

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 Tb15	D = 28 mm	Atlantis	?	?
 Tb16	D = 26 mm	Cape Town	30-Apr-94	30-Apr-94
 Tb17	D = 24 mm	Cape Town	22-Apr-87	30-Aug-99
 Tb18	D = 28 mm	Upington Vereeniging	13-Nov-95	13-Nov-95
 Tb19	D = 17 mm	Durban Rustenburg Stellenbosch Cape mail	24-Nov-99	26-Jun-00







				
Tb20	D = 18mm	Coligny	07-Apr-82	07-Apr-82
				
Tb21	D = 27 mm	Graaf-Reinet	17/06/1912	17/06/1912
				
TB22	D=34mm	West/East Cape	Apr-77	Jan-98
				
TB23	D=32mm	Kimberley	Apr-97	Jul.2001
				
TB24	D=30mm	Welkom	11-Feb-81	11-Feb-81

				
TB25	D=28mm	Pretoria	26-Jan-82	26-Jan-82
				
TB26	D=28mm	Standerton	02-Mar-83	20 dec .2000
				
TB27	D=28mm	Howick	30-May-88	30-May-88
				
TB28	D=27mm	Lydenburg	24 May.2001	24 May.2001
				
TB29	D=27mm	Roodepoort	28-May-92	28-May-92

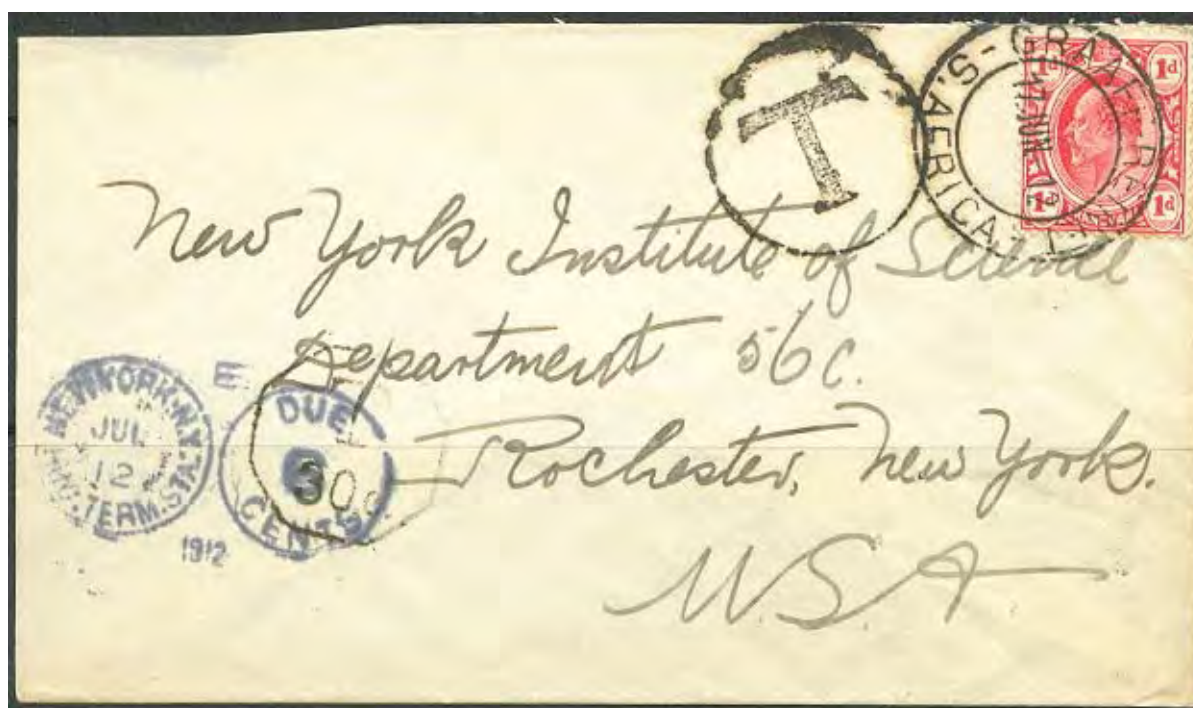
				
TB30	D=28mm	Durmail	15 Aug.2000	15 Aug.2000
				
TB31	D=33mm	Knysna Umtata	06-Jan-80	06-Jan-80
				
TB32	D=27mm	Delareyville	23-Oct-96	23-Oct-96
				
TB 33	D=27mm	Kempton Park	16-Apr-84	16-Apr-84
				
TB 34	D=28mm	Nagina	04-Apr-89	04-Apr-89



				
TB35	D=27mm	Rustenburg	10-Aug-83	10-Aug-83
				
TB36	D=27mm	Ladysmith	24 Jan.2000	12 May.2001
				
TB37	D=23mm	Durban	20-Jan-87	20-Jan-87
				
TB38	D=25mm	Pinetown	15-Apr-89	15-Apr-89



The first cover shown here is from Coligny (from my own collection) with an unusual size and form of the T marking sent on 7th of April 1982 and franked with 5 cents. The postal rate for inland mail went up to 8 cents on 1st of April. The cover was taxed for double deficiency and a 6 cent postage due stamp was affixed at Klerksdorp, cancelled on 14 April 1982. The '121' in manuscript is likely the number of the cover on the list of postage due items from the Klerksdorp post office. Reduced to 75 per cent of original.



This cover was received from A. Leeftang. It was sent from Graaff Reinet to USA on 17 June 1912. Franked with an 1d Transvaal stamp and received a local T-marking and 30 centimes circular marking. On arrival it received a Due 6 cents New York marking.

## 1/2d Letter Rate in British Bechuanaland

by Brian Hurst



Shown is a cover that I recently bought on eBay. It is franked with a single halfpenny vermilion stamp (SG 9) and cancelled with a single strike of the Vryburg BONC 555 that just ties the stamp to the cover that bears no other markings - no Vryburg or Taungs arrival markings. The envelope has never been sealed.

The reasonable assumption is that the 1/2d stamp paid a local printed-paper rate. It is possible that such mail, like newspa-

per wrappers, were neither date stamped by the dispatching nor by the receiving post offices. The envelope probably contained an advertisement, a price list, a printed invitation, or something similar. The envelope was likely required to be unsealed for easy inspection for postal violations. The problem is that as far as we know, a 1/2d rate in British Bechuanaland was only in effect for newspapers. Can any reader help me explain this cover?



# The Post Offices at Wynberg and Plumstead: A Colonial Puzzle

by Franco Frescura

When, in 1978, a small group of researchers, including Michael Nethersole, David Morrison, my wife Lesley and I, first began our reconstruction of the postal records for the Cape Colony, none of us believed that this task would ever prove easy, and we quickly came to realize that the final product could never be complete. A lot of our work consisted of the cross-correlation of information originating from a number of diverse sources, and the potential for contradiction and error was therefore high. In reality most records proved to be remarkably consistent. Not so with a small minority of post offices, where not only did archival history and common sense rapidly part company, but the Post Office's own Archives often could not agree for longer than one or two years, thus creating contradictions, confusion and unbelievable chaos. As a result the travails of postal establishments such as Assegai Bush, Buffels Klip, Calitzdorp, Knysna, Kowie East, Kowie West, and Port Alfred, to name but a few, became the subject of many a late night debate. Even after we had all gone our separate ways, Michael and I still managed to keep up a vigorous postal debate on issues which, in some instances, have never been fully resolved. One such area is the relationship between the neighbouring villages of Wynberg and Plumstead, whose story is retold in this article, in the hope that some postal historian will be able to take a fresh look at some of the issues involved.

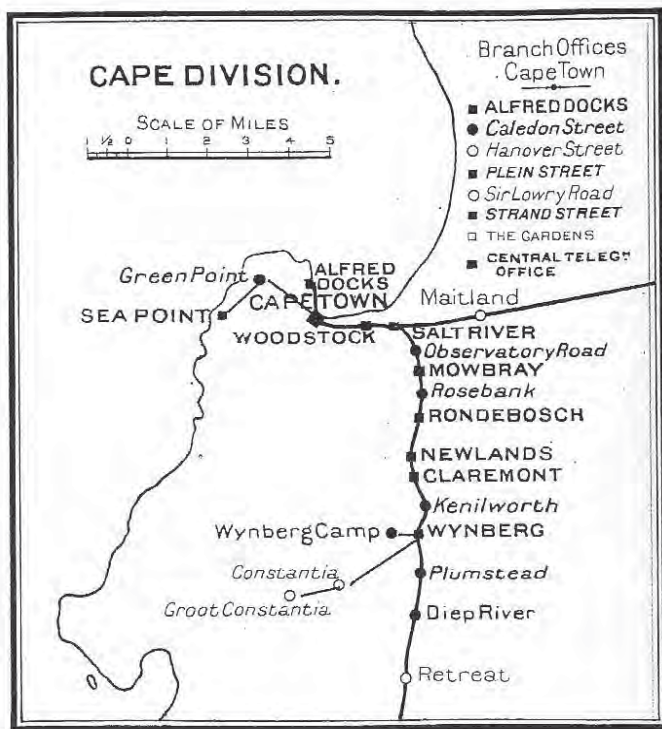


Figure 1. Post Office Postal Route Map for 1889 (Frescura, 2002, p. 130).



Figure 2. Wynberg Girl. Drawn by Denis Santry and used on 1993 postal stationery card.

## SOCIAL AND POSTAL HISTORY

Wynberg and the neighbouring village of Plumstead were situated some 13 km south of Cape Town (Figure 1). It would appear that, during the early years of the nineteenth century, the history of their post offices was interlinked. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that, for a time, they shared in the same postmaster and, perhaps, were even in the same location.

The village of Wynberg was laid out on the estate of Klein Oude Wynberg, part of the farm Oude Wynberg whose establishment dated back to the early days of Dutch settlement. Its name was derived from the vineyard laid out in 1658 by Governor Van Riebeeck on the farm Bosheuvel, since renamed Bishop's Court, located on the slopes of Wynberg Hill. In 1809 the Colonial government acquired the land from Andrew Tennant for the purpose of erecting a military camp. By 1826 this consisted only of a military hospital, a set of tumbledown huts serving as barracks, and a ruined store. In 1831 parts of the military camp were laid out into residential plots and sold to the general public, while one stand each was granted to the Dutch Reformed Church



and the Anglican Church, respectively. The sale gave impetus to the growth of the village and before long prosperous Capetonians were using it as a location for their country villas. In the 1830s it was officially designated as a "village," by which stage it had about 70 residents and had become a popular holiday resort for British officials on leave. By 1840 over 100 visitors from India were living in Wynberg and in neighbouring Kenilworth. At that time its streets were lined with rustic cottages interspersed with handsome houses. Plumstead, on the other hand, was developed on the site of an old VOC military camp and, by 1823, was already a growing village (SESA 1972). It would probably be true to surmise that, of the two, Wynberg became the more popular residential area, and consequently developed a more affluent economic infrastructure (Figure 2).

By the 1850s the influx of Indian visitors had dried up and both villages had entered a period of decay. In 1862 Mrs Ross, an English visitor to the Cape, resided in Wynberg for some time and reported it to be: "...a very pretty place, but shamefully neglected. Everything seems tainted with decay; and yet there are few villages in England to compare with it, for natural beauty of position and surroundings... At present all the nice cottages are tumbling to pieces; the gardens are choked with weeds and brushwood; the roads and bridle-paths are worn down to their foundations" (Anonymous 1998: 61).

This down-turn in its fortunes did not last for very long. The village was commonly held to have one of the healthiest climates in the Cape, and its hills were particularly esteemed for their bracing atmosphere as well as the extensive views they offered, even as far as False Bay. Consequently, in 1861 the colonial authorities chose it as the site for a military sanatorium. In 1864 the Cape Town suburban railway line was extended to Wynberg, giving it the impetus for further residential development. By the 1880s it could boast of several good schools, a number of churches, and chapels of various denominations.

In 1886 the local economy received a further boost with the development of a military camp on a site adjacent to the village. A post and telegraph office was opened there in April 1888 to meet the immediate needs of the military, although they still had to go into the village for transactions of a financial nature and the purchase of money orders. Wynberg Camp, as it became known, attracted to the neighbourhood a variety of small retailers seeking the custom of the military. They, in their turn, provided an infrastructure, which made Wynberg all the more attractive to prospective residents. Jonathan Hodgkin, an English visitor to

the Cape commented on 31 March 1894 that "Wynberg itself is a very straggling suburb, indeed there seems nobody to the place at all, and it seems all composed of private houses." (Hodgkin 1970). After the South African War the camp lost some of its prominence but, by this time, the local economy had begun to develop independently of the military.

The railway line from Salt River reached Wynberg on 19 December 1864. It was built and operated by the Wynberg Railway Co, and was leased to the Cape Government on 1 January 1873. On 1 January 1876 the transfer was made permanent. In 1882 the post office at Wynberg was transferred to a new premises at the railway station (Figure 3), and was fitted with an open counter. In 1886 Wynberg was raised to the status of a Head Office in the Western Administrative District and, as a



Figure 3. Wynberg Post Office probably at the Railway Station.

result, the post offices at Diep River, Kenilworth, Muizenberg, Plumstead and Retreat were brought under its control. In 1891 it was refitted and transferred to new premises, also at the local railway station (PMG 1882, 1891). Unfortunately the buildings provided by the Railway Department at Wynberg, as well as other offices along the Muizenburg line, proved to be less than ideal. In 1901 the Postmaster General identified this post office as one of the establishments in urgent need of improved accommodation. He pointed out that "The condition of (this office) imperatively demands that some special effort be made to facilitate the acquirement of more suitable premises or the adaptation of existing buildings to the requirements of the time."

In 1903 he complained to Parliament that "The premises at present occupied are so limited and overcrowded as to render it an impossibility to obtain that degree of efficiency which is so highly desirable at such an important centre." The pressure, he stated, had been created by the fact that the establishment of private estates in the district had placed upon the market an innumerable number of commercial and residential plots. The

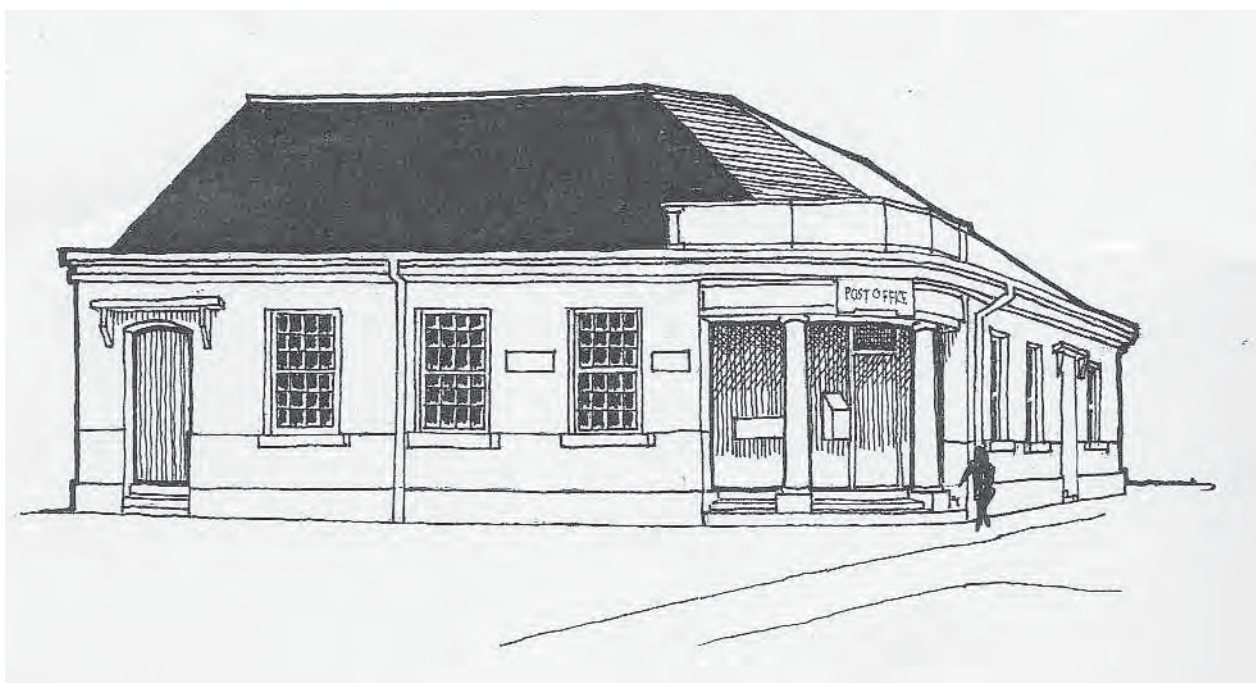


Figure 4. The Wynberg Post Office at Moram Street.

attendant influx of population, encouraged by the availability of a rapid rail transit system, had created a demand for postal services which his Department could not meet within the already limited office space provided by the railway stations. These claims were borne out by census figures over the previous 28 years. In 1875 Wynberg had a population of 2,504; in 1891 this number had nearly doubled to 4,952; and by 1904 it stood at 18,477, of whom 10,337 were literate. The Railway Department, for its part, owned itself to be “so heavily handicapped for space for its own requirements that it (could) not agree to any extension for the present Post Office.”

In 1902 proposals were put forward for the acquisition of a site located at the foot of Lower Church Street, almost opposite the existing post office. This was finalized in 1904, and early in 1907 architectural sketch plans for the project were completed. The new building was designed as a brick structure standing on a stone foundation and plinth, with the roof covered over with English pattern tiles. Although the internal plan was irregular in form, the various branches were accommodated in open-plan offices separated by glazed timber partitions. The building was reported to be virtually the same as the post office at Mowbray, but slightly larger in size.

Further action in 1907 was suspended through a lack of funds, although later that year the Postmaster General singled out Wynberg as one of three towns in the Cape where a new post office was most urgently required. Public tenders for the new building were only invited in 1909, but not before it became necessary to make interim extensions to the buildings it occupied at Wynberg Station (PMG 1901-9; PWD 1907, 1909) (Figure 4).

During the course of 1895 the Post Office began the experimental use of bicycles for delivery of mails in smaller towns and villages. This was found to be highly effective and in 1896 the experiment was extended to include Wynberg (PMG 1896).

In common with Wynberg, as well as many other villages on the Cape Town-Muizenberg line, in about September 1884 the postal establishment at Plumstead was relocated to the local railway station, and until August 1893 was known as Plumstead Station. Unfortunately the premises provided by the Railway Department also proved to be inadequate, and in 1903 the Postmaster General announced that the post office had been transferred to new quarters in the village. During the course of 1905 the premises were broken into on two separate occasions, but both times the burglars failed to open its safe and nothing of value was taken (PMG 1903, 1905).

In addition to their local post office, during the 1890s the residents of Wynberg could also purchase stamps from the following licensed stamp vendors: Bennett & Baker, EH Clarke (Main Road), G Dunkling (corner Wolfe and Riebeek Streets), M Fig (Ottery Road), Mrs Genan (corner Alphen Hill and Bower Road), Mr Heesen (Durban Road), C Hurlin (Main Road), TG Kelly (Ottery Road), Mr McCrindle, HF Miller (Durban Road), S Rogoff (Gabriel Road), G Schwabel (Ottery Road), Shiffman (Ottery Road), C Vosper (Durban Road). In Plumstead the following shopkeepers offered a similar service: RG Darroll & Co, AM Matz (Main Road), and Wilson (Market Building, Plumstead).

#### THE POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT

Much of the examination which follows has depended upon the sequence of appointments of postmasters documented by the GPO in its Blue Books. The following were employed at Wynberg as postmaster:

<i>Balston, I, church clerk</i>	-----	<i>1 February 1827</i>
<i>Eyre, Mrs I</i>	-----	<i>22 August 1836</i>
<i>Boltman, Mrs C</i>	-----	<i>9 June 1837</i>
<i>Boyes, Mrs Sarah</i>	-----	<i>1 November 1841</i>



Moore, M ----- 12 March 1846  
 Smith, Charles A -----c 1847  
 Smyth, H -----c 1848  
 Moore, M -----c 1848  
 Irwin, W -----8 January 1849  
 Morris, W -----15 August 1849  
 Armstrong, Mrs E -----6 March 1851  
 Moore, W -----23 December 1852  
 De Kock, G -----29 November 1853  
 Byrne, R -----1 February 1865  
 Byrne, WA -----1 March 1883  
 Position vacant -----1905

Jones, E, formerly at Middelburg -----1906  
 Hampson, FW, acting postmaster ----- 1 December 1907  
 Firth, WC, formerly at Clanwilliam -----1909

The following officials were employed at Plumstead as postmaster:

Boyes, Mrs Sarah -----1 October 1841  
 Camp, John -----1 June 1875  
 Sylvester, LG, initially acting ----- 17 January 1898  
 Taylor, BL -----1 October 1902  
 O'Hare, TE -----1 April 1905  
 Everingham, ARA -----1909

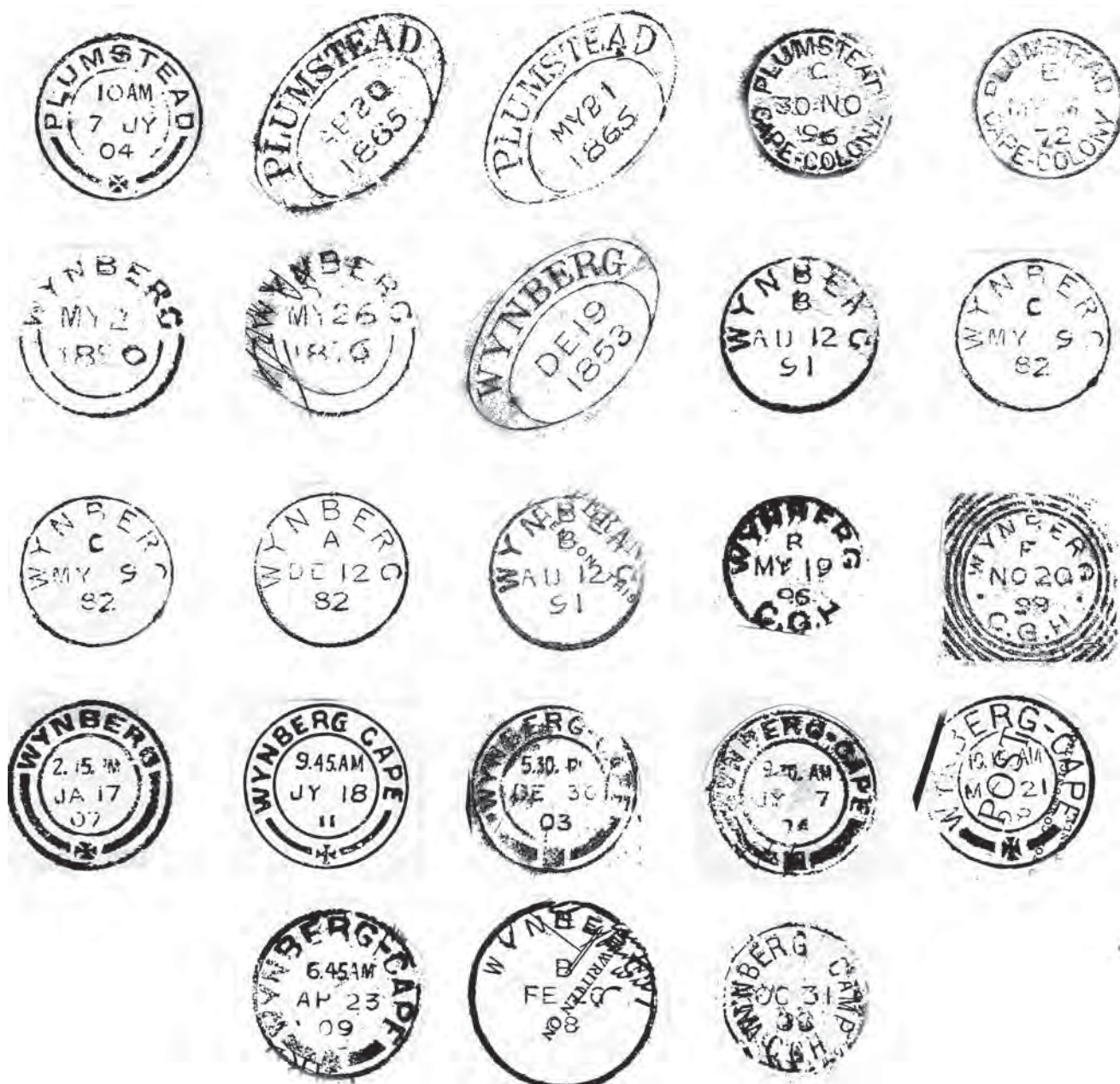


Figure 5. Selection of Plumstead and Wynberg cancellers.



The picture is then further complicated by the postal record, which has provided us with the following dates of openings and closures. The brackets are my own:

*Wynberg, opened on 1 February 1827, closed sometime in 1865*

*Plumstead (to substitute for Wynberg), opened on 1 February 1865, closed sometime in 1875*

*Wynberg, opened in 1875, and remained open through to Union*

*Wynberg Telegraph Office, opened on May 1876, and remained open through to Union*

*Plumstead (at Wynberg), opened on 1 October 1841, closed on 12 March 1846*

*Plumstead (at Plumstead), opened on 12 March 1846, closed sometime in 1862*

*Plumstead (at Wynberg), opened on 1 February 1865, closed on 1 July 1875*

*Plumstead (at Plumstead), opened on 1 June 1875, closed on 1 December 1881*

*Plumstead Station, opened in September 1884, closed in about August 1893*

*Plumstead, opened in about August 1893, and remained open through to Union*

*Plumstead Telegraph Office, opened on 1 October 1884, closed sometime in 1906*

Finally, the following postal cancelling instruments have been recorded by postal historians to have found use at both Wynberg and Plumstead (earliest and latest recorded dates of usage have been given in brackets) (Figure 5):

*Barred CGH Triangle Obliterator used with Wynberg canceller (25 MR 1854 to 14 AP 1858)*

*BONC 9 (3.3.3) used with Wynberg canceller Double Oval office date stamp inscribed WYNBERG (15 DE 1853 to 15 SP 1864)*

*Double Arc office date stamp inscribed WYNBERG (13 AP 1875 to 5 DE 1880)*

*Barred CGH Triangle Obliterator used with Plumstead canceller (30 MY 1861 to 17 SP 1866)*

*BONC 9 (3.3.3) used with Plumstead canceller (13 AP 1868 to 24 NO 1873)*

*BONC 659 (3.3.3) used with Plumstead canceller (30 NO 1896)*

*Double Oval office date stamp inscribed PLUMSTEAD (28 JY 1857 to 17 NO 1866)*

*Single Circle office date stamp inscribed PLUMSTEAD (16 MR 1869 to 18 OC 1901)*

The question of BONC 6 or BONC 9 was discussed in our previous book, on the BONC issue (Frescura and Nethersole, 1991). Initially we went with the historical allocation of BONC 6 to Wynberg and BONC 9 to Ceres, but further research indicates that most Wynberg covers used the BONC with the numeral 9 upright. Other collectors we consulted with felt similarly, and so we here have changed the allocation around.

## ONE POSSIBLE SCENARIO

From the point of view of Wynberg, the following sequence of events appears to be consistent with the information given above. The post office at Wynberg was first opened on 1 February 1827. On 1 November 1841 Mrs Sarah Boyes was appointed its postmaster at an annual stipend of £6, and on 12 March 1846 she was transferred to Plumstead, where a new post office was established. However, given the fact that on 1 October 1841 Mrs Boyes had also been appointed postmaster at Plumstead, it seems probable that, from 1841 to 1846 she ran the postal business of both villages from Wynberg. After her departure for Plumstead, the postal affairs of Wynberg did not follow a smooth path, and between 1846 and 1853 nine different postmasters were appointed to run its establishment. Matters stabilized in 1853 with the appointment of Mr G de Kock, who served as its postmaster for the next eleven years.

However, despite this rapid turnover of staff, it appears that the Postal Administration of the Cape persisted in its belief that the postal needs of both Plumstead and Wynberg could be met by a single establishment. Thus, when the post office at Plumstead was abolished in 1862, probably to coincide with the retirement of Mrs Boyce, the annual salary of the postmaster at Wynberg was increased by £5 to £20, to allow for “the abolition of the post office at Plumstead,” and on 1 February 1865 this post office was renamed Plumstead to “substitute for Wynberg.” At that stage the annual salary of its postmaster, Mr R Byrne, was again raised, from £20 to £30, and up to 1875 this post office conducted the postal business of both villages. On 1 June 1875 it was returned to Wynberg, with Byrne still acting as its postmaster, and a new post office was opened at Plumstead.

A similar scenario emerges for its neighbour. It seems probable that two post offices named Plumstead were opened in the division of the Cape during the colonial era. The first was opened at Plumstead on 1 October 1841 with Mrs Sarah Boyes as its postmaster, and was abolished in about 1862.

On 29 June 1875 the Cape Government Gazette No 5480 announced that Mr John Camp had been appointed post office agent at Plumstead. His establishment was recorded to have been located “between Wynberg and Diep River, Rathfelder’s, near the road branching off to Constantia.”

From a postal historian’s point of view, such changes must have wrought havoc upon the allocation of cancellers to the two villages, and although the sequence of events I have described above appears to be sensible, a number of other questions have yet to be answered. For example, if between 1865 and 1875 the functions of the post office at Wynberg were transferred to another establishment named Plumstead, what was the fate of the Wynberg postal instruments during that time? Three instruments in particular appear to have been involved:

- BONC 9, which is generally associated with Wynberg, but which was also used together with a Plumstead canceller between 1868 and 1873.

- The double oval office date stamp inscribed PLUMSTEAD, which is known to have been in use between 1857 and 1866. All strikes recorded up to 1862, when this post office was abolished, were probably applied at Plumstead proper, but anything after

that can only be explained if we assume that this canceller was transferred to Wynberg (Plumstead).

- The single circle office date stamp inscribed PLUMSTEAD, which is known to have been in use between 1869 and 1901. It is probable that all strikes of this canceller up to 30 April 1875 were applied at Wynberg (Plumstead), and thereafter at Plumstead proper.

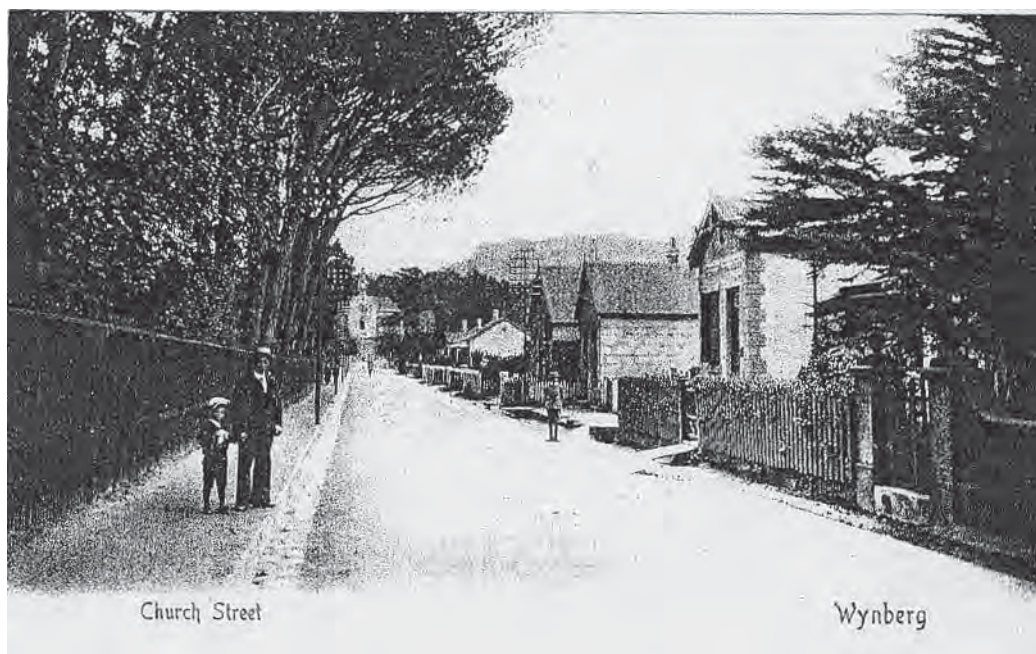
Were both BONC 9 and the Wynberg office date stamp returned to stores in Cape Town or, as it appears more likely, were they transferred to the postmaster at Plumstead? Wynberg is recorded to have used a double oval office date stamp from 1854 to 1864, and a double arc office date stamp from 1875 to 1880, both of which tally with dates obtained from official records. On the other hand BONC 9 was used in conjunction with a Plumstead canceller from 1868 to 1873, and with a Wynberg canceller from 1872 to 1896. This seems to suggest that BONC 9 was in active service throughout this period, and was used at both Plumstead and Wynberg. Why then was it used in conjunction with a Wynberg office date stamp in July 1872 when the post office was called Plumstead, and a Plumstead canceller was obviously available?

Finally we need to question whether the transfer of duties from Wynberg to Plumstead, which took place in 1865, was not a simple renaming of the same physical site or, at the very least, of the same postal establishment. This might explain why, once Wynberg was closed down in 1865, BONC 9 was not returned to Stores and re-issued to another post office; why BONC 9 could, technically, have been used with a Wynberg office date stamp; and why Mr Byrne, postmaster at Plumstead in 1865, took up the same position at Wynberg in 1875.

Quite obviously, if some of these questions are to be answered, further research will have to be done in this area, most particularly in the field of postal history. Because of the overall size and scope of the original research project, I personally found it impossible to keep detailed records of each and every cover and postal item inspected. I retrospect this may have been a mistake, and such an archive might have gone a long way towards resolving the irksome questions that have now arisen. I look forward to reading the conclusions of other researchers in this matter.

#### SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ANONYMOUS. 1998. *Life at the Cape Over a Hundred Years Ago*, by a Lady. Cape Town: Struik.
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1872-1884. *Report of the Postmaster-General*. Cape Town: GovP.
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1885-1910. *Report of the Director of Public Works*. Cape Town: GovP.
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1885-1910. *Report of the Postmaster-General (Postal and Telegraph Department)*. Cape Town: GovP.
- FRESCURA, Franco, 2002. *The Post Offices of the Cape of Good Hope, 1792-1910*. Archetype Press, Pretoria.
- FRESCURA, Franco and NETHERSOLE, Michael, 1991. *The Postal Cancellers of the Cape of Good Hope. Volume 1. The Barred Oval Numeral Cancellor of 1864*. Philatelic Foundation of Southern Africa, Johannesburg.
- GOLDBLATT, Robert. *Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope*, 1984. Reijger Publishers, Cape Town.
- HODGKIN, Jonathan. 1970. *Jonathan Edward Hodgkin's Diary, 1894*. *Africana Notes and News*, 19:3, 102-8.
- SESA. *STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOUTH AFRICA*. 1972. Cape Town: Nasionale Opvoedkundige Uitgewery.



Church Street, Wynberg.



# Botswana Mail Volumes

by Peter Thy

Mail statistics are annually collected by UPU's International Bureau from member postal administrations. One of the purposes for such statistics is for the payment or collection of transit charges for the international mails. Other obvious benefits are for postal planning purposes.

The website of UPU ([www.upu.int](http://www.upu.int)) includes Botswana mail volumes from 1983, for various mail categories, with the exception of a few years for which information is missing. However, the data between 1983 and 1990 is highly irregular and only the information from 1991 and onward appears to be reliable, or at least collected and reported in a systematic fashion. The available data is summarized in Table 1 as total numbers of mail items, broken down as domestic, international dispatched, and international received mails (all including registered mail). The mail volumes are further compared to the estimated population, value in Pula of the Swiss Frank (SFR), domestic letter rate, and airmail rate to the UK. One of the questions that may be answered using this information is whether the mail volumes have been affected by the recent escalation in mail rates.

A strong population growth in Botswana has from about 2000 turned into a clear stagnation (Figure 1), due to declining fertility rate and a raise in the death rate. It has been estimated that a large percentage of the Botswana population is affected by the HIV epidemic (36 per cent). Life expectation today is 39 years compared to an estimated 72 years without AIDS (<http://www.avert.org/aidsbotswana.htm>). Such gloomy numbers mean that a large percentage of the population is predicted to die within the next 10-20 years. The population would thus markedly decline and the demographic shift toward younger people. President of Botswana, Festus Mogae, has said "we are threatened with extinction. People are dying in chillingly high numbers. It is a crisis of the first magnitude." It can be expected that such developments do and will strongly affect postal matters.

The Botswana mail rates were for many years intentionally kept low. It was politically considered important for achieving national economic development that postal rates were affordable for the general population. This policy was given up around 1994.

At the same time as AIDS has taken its toll, the postal rates (Figure 1) has escalated, from a modest 10t in 1995 to 80t in 2004 (domestic mail). Adjusted for inflation (relatively to SFR), the increase is still marked for both domestic and international mail (6-7 times the increase for domestic letters between 1990-2004). Another issue is that email and cell phones appear slowly but steadily to be moving into public life in Botswana.

The average numbers of domestic letters per inhabitant vary between 14 and 20 (Figure 1) with an average of 17.7 ( $\pm 2.1$ ). There appears not to have been a systematic increase in the domestic mail until about 2001, after which a marked drop starts at the same time as the population growth stagnates and the internet and the mobile telephone net are being expanded. It is also possible that the increase in postal rates the last past years

may have had an effect. In contrast, the international outgoing mail appears to show a systematic decrease between 1991 and 1998 and is followed by an apparent increase through 1998 to 2001, after which a drop is seen (average 1.30 ( $\pm 0.03$ ), eliminating the two high/low peaks in 1992 and 2001). Surprisingly, the incoming international mail (average 4.7 ( $\pm 1.4$ )) shows a strong fall that obviously cannot be related to the Botswana mail rates. It is also interesting that the incoming international mail is 3-4 times larger than the outgoing mail. This latter is difficult to explain unless economic development has slowed concurrently with the slowdown in the population growth or that a significant amount of the international communication has shifted toward electronic means.

There is no clearcut answer to the question of whether the mail volumes have been affected by the recent escalation in mail rates. In general, however, it appears that other factors such as stagnating population and a shift in communication technologies may have been major factors. It would be worthwhile to compare the development in Botswana with other southern African states as well as with developed nations.

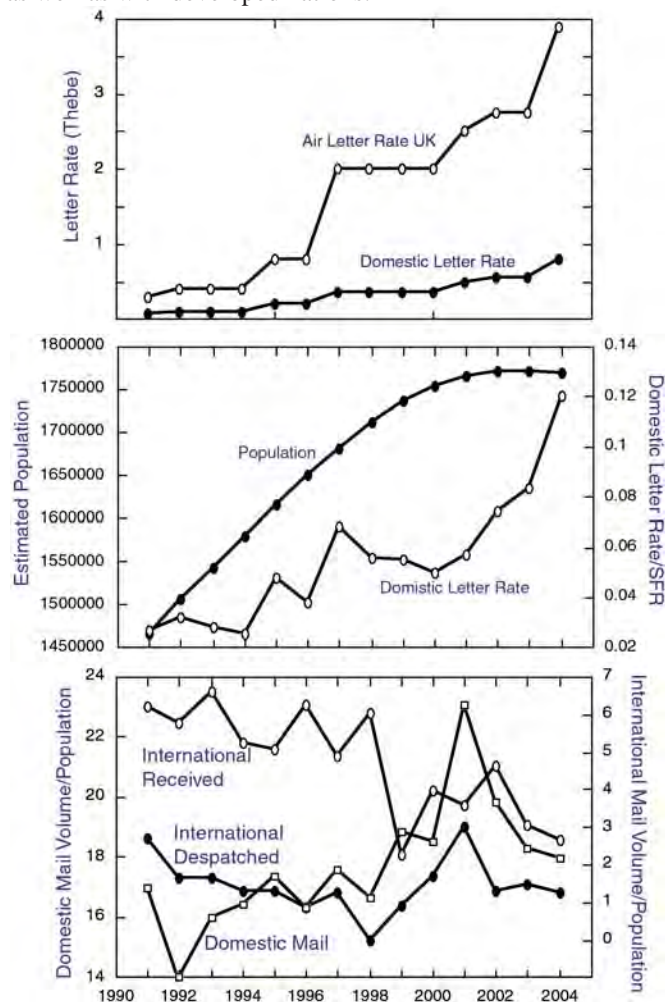


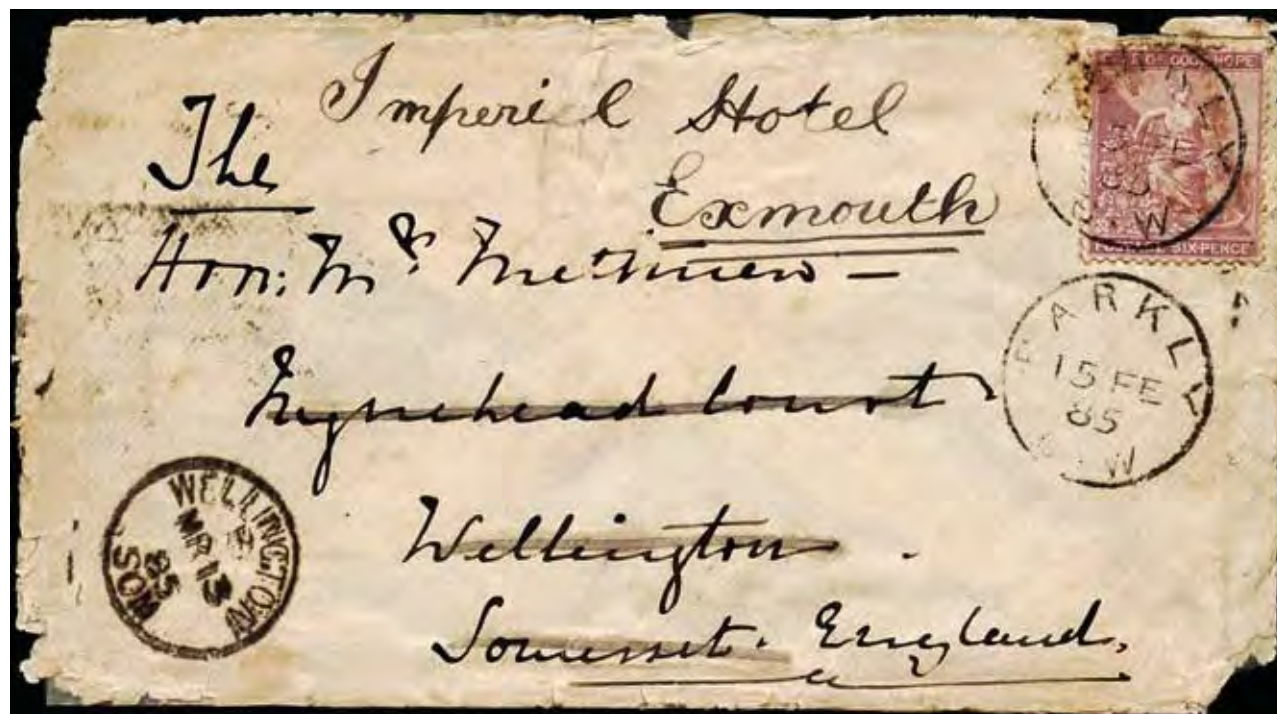
Figure 1.



Table 1. Botswana Mail Volumes

Year	Population	Pula per SFR	Domestic Mail	International Dispatched	International Received	Domestic Letter Rate	Air Letter Rate UK
1991	1467000	2.97	24888000	3982200	9099550	0.08	0.30
1992	1506000	3.10	21136863	2450103	8684361	0.10	0.40
1993	1543000	3.52	24657747	2552356	10176478	0.10	0.40
1994	1580000	3.97	26002608	2048625	8306632	0.10	0.40
1995	1616000	4.19	28087276	2113116	8224359	0.20	0.80
1996	1650000	5.24	26967236	1438331	10289806	0.20	0.80
1997	1682000	5.14	29546276	2113116	8224360	0.35	2.00
1998	1711000	6.28	28463236		10289807	0.35	2.00
1999	1736000	6.36	32732298	1585205	3964496	0.35	2.00
2000	1754000	6.99	32468760	3000972	6979160	0.35	2.00
2001	1766000	8.78	40724616	5310047	6283278	0.50	2.50
2002	1771000	7.43	35079341	2322532	8187861	0.55	2.75
2003	1772000	6.60	32387227	2610925	5386416	0.55	2.75
2004	1769000	6.65	31816347	2240843	4688135	0.80	3.90

## Warren Expedition Cover



1885 Warren Expedition officer's letter from Lord Methuen to his wife in England franked by 6d Cape stamp. The adhesive is tied by Barkly GW 15 FEB canceler. Redirection onwards to addressee. The cover appeared on Johnson Philatelics latest internet auction ([www.johnson.co.za](http://www.johnson.co.za)). May not be to scale.

# “It’s Just an Ordinary Envelope:” the Story of E. Burmester of Cape Town

by Robin Pelteret

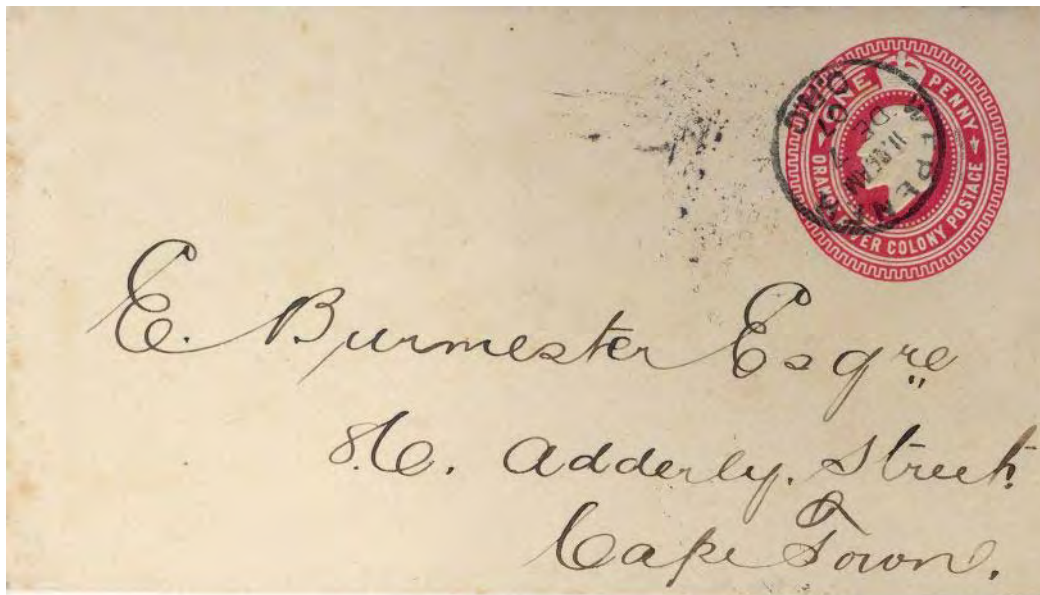


Figure 1. The envelope sent from Wepener to E. Burmester of Cape Town in 1905.

Superficially, it is a very ordinary envelope produced by De La Rue and bearing the usual embossed Orange River Colony 1d. carmine stamp (Figure 1). It is dated June 1905 and was sent from Wepener (canceller Putzel No. 4). However, when recently I was offered the piece, my interest was aroused not by the nature of the item *per se* but by the addressee on the front, E Burmester, 86 Adderley Street, Cape Town (Figure 2).

The story of E Burmester is not only a story of a family and intercontinental enterprise, but embraces the history of early photography in South Africa, interwoven with elements of the American Civil War.

Ludwig Karl Emil Burmester was born in Brunswick, Lower Saxony on 22 September 1832. He was a naturalised British citizen and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope with his wife, Karoline Agnes Auguste *née* Eyserbeck, in the second half of the 19th century. There he established ‘E Burmester.’

The diverse nature of the business years later is amply demonstrated by the letterhead of a contemporary sales docket [dated 1881], whereon on E Burmester is described as being a “Manufacturing Jeweller, Watchmaker and Optician.” The sub-text of a Sales docket reads as follows:

- “Best Gold and Silver Jewellery
- “English, Geneva and Waltham Watches
- “Silver Cups, Spoons and Forks
- “Table Cutlery and Silver Plate-ware
- “Nickel Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks”
- “Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Microscopes
- “Surveyor’s Instruments
- “Photographic materials and Chemicals
- “Albums, Purses and Jet Goods
- “Spectacles and Eye-glasses”



Figure 2. Burmester Chambers, Adderley Street, Cape Town showing a group of gentlemen in front of building [AG 8245. Photographer unknown. Undated].



Judging from advertisements of the day, E Burmester maintained close links with suppliers in Europe. In records one reads of an energetic, united family, focused commercially whilst clearly defending its privacy. In estate papers there are nuances suggesting that some of Emil Burmester's six offspring lived out their adult years in Europe. And it appears that that part of the family living in the Cape visited the continent periodically both for commercial and personal reasons. When he died aged 87 years at a health spa in Thun, Switzerland, the reunited family gathered in Berne to settle the estate and thereby ensured the continued survival of the Cape Town business beyond that of its founder.



Figure 3. Reverse of a carte-de-visite [photograph CSS Alabama Photo #: NH 57256]

Using the parlance of today, Emil Burmester the man was a consummate entrepreneur. It appears likely that he was trained in Europe, whether as a jeweller, watchmaker or optician one cannot be sure (Figure 3). The company letterhead declares that E Burmester was intimately involved in the evolving trade in photographic material at the Cape, for Emil Burmester had lighted on an art form that was to have huge commercial and societal import. As a consequence, E Burmester developed a number of interesting historical associations.

Though Burmester is said only to have formally established his business in 1864, and moved to his first business premises in 1866, the first commercial transactions I found - and crucial ones from an historical perspective - were his serendipitous purchases in 1862 at the first liquidation sale of the insolvent estate of Arthur Green.

Arthur Green was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1832. One of four brothers who were to become prominent in the development of southern Africa, he was the youngest. In 1854, he became interested in photography and traveled widely throughout the Eastern Cape Colony photographing the indigenous peoples and their lifestyles. Early in 1861, he moved to Cape Town and in April 1861 he took over the photographic business of one

Frederick York. Green was a prolific artist and prodigious worker. The quality of his work was undoubtedly amongst the best of that genre produced at the Cape.

In May 1861, he was the first to employ the carte-de-visite style of photography in the Cape Colony. These were small visiting card portraits made popular by a Parisian photographer, Andre Disdéri. He is reported to have been the only photographer who possessed a dated style of carte.

In March 1862, unable to be both a photographer and businessman, Green voluntarily declared himself insolvent and the whole of his photographic stock was offered for sale. E Burmester is documented as being represented at the sale.

In 1863, Green made a photographic coup that was to immortalise him. On 10 August 1863 in Table Bay, he took portraits of the master and crew of the famous confederate raider, CSS Alabama.<sup>1</sup> The visit of Arthur Green was the only time photographs were taken on board the ship herself. Later, engravings from these photographs were featured in the Illustrated Times.

Again he fell on hard times, was declared an unrehabilitated insolvent on 23 February 1864, and all his photographic material sold at a public sale on Saturday 9 April 1864 (Figure 4). "800 Negative Pictures & Portraits, Views, &c., including (those of) the Alabama" were bought by another Cape Town photographer, F. Heldzinger. Green was destined never to es-

**To Photographers.**

In the Insolvent Estate of ARTHUR GREEN, of Cape Town, Photographer.

**THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL,  
ON THE PARADE,  
To-Morrow (Saturday),  
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS  
IN THE ABOVE ESTATE, VIZ:**

Carte de Visite Camera and Portrait Lens, by Ross: Locket Camera, half-sized Portrait Lens, by Solomon: Camera Stand, Tripod Stand, Toilet Table and Glass, Photographic Frames Scrap Books, with Portraits and Views. A number of Photograph Albums, Printing Frames, Pedestal and Background, Vase, Curtain, Photographic Cart, Albumenized Paper, and about 800 Negative Pictures and Portraits, Views, &c., including the *Alabama* Views.

**Also Household Furniture,**

Mahogany Tables and Chairs, Sideboard, a Double Iron Bedstead, Chest of Drawers, Easy Chairs, Sofa, Bedding, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, Knives and Forks, Carpet, Clock, Lamps, Tea Set, &c., &c.

W. P. SAMPSON, Sole Trustee.

**CAFFYN & MOORE, Auctioneers.**

Figure 4. The Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette. Legal Notices: 8 April 1864

i. Correspondence between the Governor of the Cape Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse KCB. and the Secretary for State refers to reports by inter alia the Collector of Customs in which the "Georgia", "Alabama" and uncondemned prize "Tuscaloosa" are in Simons Bay in September 1863; and the "Alabama" in Table Bay in March 1864. On 19 June, 1864, off the coast of Cherbourg, France, CSS Alabama was outgunned and sunk by the USS Kearsarge. KAB GH 23/29. 104, 146, 158. KAB GH 23/31. 14, 108, 125.



establish an independent business again and, importantly, worked for various individuals for the rest of his time in the Cape. Certainly, the description on the reverse of a carte-de-visite dated 1867 (illustrated) alludes to other material known to have been part of Green's estate. He left for overseas in 1866; and died in New York of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1873.

As related above, E Burmester was represented at the liquidation sale of Green's estate in 1862, where it bought a substantial part of the estate. This included material currently attributed to Emil Burmester in the literature.<sup>ii</sup> Furthermore, when, in April 1869, F Heldzinger sold all his stock - inclusive of all the Arthur Green negatives - and left the Cape, it is likely that E Burmester grabbed the opportunity and purchased the stock.

Few of the photographs taken aboard the CSS Alabama survive to this day. Those that are known are in the Merseyside Maritime Museum. Stamps on the back of these three photographs indicate that they once belonged to JGM Bernard, then the Superintendent of the (Union) Boating Company of Port Elizabeth. The other one is in the collection of Rear Admiral Ammen C. Farenholt housed in the U.S. Naval Historical Centre. The reverse of this photograph is embossed E Burmester and dated in cursive 1867.

I was taught that all envelopes are worth pondering not only because the whole envelope often tells the story of the stamp but often it tells a tale of its own. Never should one blithely say "It's just an ordinary envelope". This one was not.

#### SOURCES

1. Badgett J., Rhodes Less Traveled: The Search for the Ghostship. 2003, [http://www.rhodes.edu/public/7\\_0-NewsEvents/7\\_3-Magazine/issues/2002\\_summer/alabama1.shtml](http://www.rhodes.edu/public/7_0-NewsEvents/7_3-Magazine/issues/2002_summer/alabama1.shtml)
2. Bradlow (E. & F.), Here comes the Alabama, The Career of a Confederate

Raider, Cape Town, 1958.

3. Bull M & Denfield J., Secure the Shadow: The Story of Cape Photography from its beginnings to the end of 1870. Terence McNally. 1970.
4. CSS Alabama (1862-1864), Photo #: NH 57256. Collection of Rear Admiral Ammen C. Farenholt, USN(MC), 1931. U.S. Naval Historical Center Photograph. <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-us-cs/csa-sh/csash-ag/alabama.htm>
5. Display of newly acquired photographs of the ship CSS Alabama Merseyside Maritime Museum, 2 to 29 September 2005, <http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/maritime/collections/alabama/>
6. Edwards, G (Ed), International Guide to Nineteenth-Century Photographers and their works. G.K.Hall & Co., Boston (Mass). 1988.
7. Edwards, Gary (Ed), International Guide to Nineteenth-Century Photographers and their works. Boston (Mass): G.K.Hall & Co., 1988 c/o Bensusan Museum and Library of Photography, Johannesburg.
8. Neal Sobania, Hope College, Michigan, U.S.A.. Stereoscopic Imagery in Support of a Colonial Project, South West Africa, 1905. <http://www.museums.org.za/sam/conf/enc/sobania.htm>
9. Photographs from Arthur Elliott and Jeffrey Collections, Cape Archives Repository.
10. Picton-Seymour, D., Victorian Buildings in South Africa. A A Balkema. 1977.
11. South African Archives Repository, Cape Town: documents.
12. South African Archives Repository, Pretoria: documents.
13. The Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette. Legal Notices: 8 April 1864, 234.
14. The Cape Times Directory, 1866.

Copyright Dr R.M. Pelteret. The complete article on E Burmester will be published on [www.pelteret.co.za](http://www.pelteret.co.za).

- ii. The International Guide to Nineteenth-Century Photographers and their works provides the following note: Photos dated: 1860s; Processes: Albumin; Formats: Stereos; Subjects: Topography; Locations: South Africa; Studio: South Africa; Entries: Christies, London 06/28/1984: 37a (Lot, B et al).

## Roman XXXII T-Mark

by Jan Stolk

In Forerunners #54, I discussed oval framed T-markings with roman numerals at the base. The examples shown had the numeral removed. Recently, I received an intact example sent to me by Werner K. Seeba. It is a registered cover posted out of course in Rustenburg, Transvaal on 7th February, 1928. It is a proving cover for Roman numeral XXXII identifying it as being from Rustenburg.



# OVS Hand-Stamped Hospital Surcharge Tax

by Robin Pelteret

Using a computer scanner and digital imaging software, I have explored the nature of the surcharge “HOSPITAAL TAX 3d. BETAALD” applied to the Oranje Vrij Staat Een Shilling revenue. As a result, I am able to define the surcharge more accurately than previously had been possible.

The stamps of the Oranje Vrij Staat have been a source of particular interest to many for decades. However, to my knowledge, the historical origin of the 1880 Hospital Tax remains unknown.

Of course, the imposition of such a tax takes place within a social context; and I thought that is may be of interest to readers to understand some of the circumstances which prevailed in the Republic at the time.

The idea of a hospital in Bloemfontein was first mooted in 1872 and its establishment driven by the eminent medical practitioner and mayor of Bloemfontein Dr. Bernard Otto Kellner. In 1874, Henrietta Stockdale (1847-1911) (later Sister Henrietta), a English gentlewoman whom had undergone two years nursing training in Clewer Hospital and later the Children’s Hospital, Great Ormond in London, arrived in Bloemfontein.

She had left Southampton on 6th March, 1874, together with Archdeacon and Mrs. Croghan accompanied by Sister Emma (Proctor) of St. Thomas’ Sisterhood, Oxford, the Mesdames Sibley, Grimes, Newland and Blackwell. Disembarking at Port Elizabeth, they journeyed in post carts and ox wagons over thirteen days to Bloemfontein.

There the group formed the Anglican Nursing Order of St. Michael and All Angels, and Emma Proctor was elected Mother Superior.

In 1876, Stockdale went to the Canarvon Hospital, Kimberley, where she contracted typhoid. Whilst recuperating in England, she studied nursing training at London’s University College Hospital, and on her return to Kimberley she establish the first training school for nurses in Southern Africa.

Meanwhile, in Bloemfontein, a sickroom was established on 7th August 1876, serviced by the Sisterhood of St. Michael’s and All Angels. Public subscriptions were called for and a sum of £100 raised within months.

In 1877, President Johannes Henricus Brand and Bishop Allan Becher Webb laid the foundation stone of the St. George’s Cottage Hospital and Convalescent Home. It was opened later in June 1877, at the corner of St. George’s Street and Monument Road, Bloemfontein. Later that year, Sr. Henrietta returned to Bloemfontein for a year-long spell as matron of St. George’s Hospital, supported by Sr. Louisa from Dublin and the Misses Longlands and Potts.

Following a petition submitted in 1882 to the Volksraad (Oranje Vrij Staat Parliament) requesting support, monies were granted annually until 1886. The Sisterhood withdrew from serving the hospital in 1904 and the hospital was closed in 1908.

Though no direct proof has been uncovered, it seems likely that the 1880 Hospital Tax stamp was used as a voluntary

method to raise funds for St. George’s Hospital; much in the same manner as has been the case over decades in many other countries throughout the world.



In 1891, Henrietta Stockdale canvassed the support of Dr. William Guybon Atherstone of Grahamstown, the outcome of which was that the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope became the first legislature in the world to provide for the registration of nurses and midwives by enacting the Medical and Pharmacy Act of 1891.

## Sources

1. Buckley GD & Marriott, WB. The Stamps of the Orange Free State : Part 1, The Republican Era 1854 – 1900; 241-242. Publ. The Orange Free State Study Circle, 1966.
2. De Villiers, DP. A History of Medical Services in the Orange Free State. South African Medical Journal 1944:303-308.
3. Orange Free State Archive Repository, Bloemfontein.
4. Orange Free State Bulletin: Defining the 1880 Hospital Tax Hand-stamped surcharge 1999:176; 2775.
5. Register van Geneeskundigen en Drogisten van die O.V.S. Republiek, 1863.
6. Searle, C. Testimony to Fifty Years of Service. The South African Nursing Association. Promedia-Publikasies, 1966.
7. Searle, C. The History of the Development of Nursing in South Africa, 1652-1960, ND.
8. Sister Henrietta: Community of St. Michael and All Angels. Edited by the Dowager Lady Loch and Miss Stockdale, London: Longmans, 1914. <http://anglicanhistory.org/africa/henrietta>.



## South Africa World War II - Undercover Mail

by Chris Miller

In the last Forerunners, I illustrated an example of a cover that had used the route to occupied Europe via the Portuguese Red Cross in Lisbon.

Although often referred to as 'undercover mail,' there was little undercover about Red Cross mail.

Another cover is illustrated this time addressed to Germany and apparently delivered there.

The suggestion had been made that this route was only available to those of Dutch extraction to their families in Holland. A censorship regulation was that the sender's name and address and the language in which a letter was written had to appear on the outside of the envelope. Both are conspicuously missing.

The date stamp on the envelope is illegible, but the issue of

the stamp in 1940 and the absence of an arms handstamp on the censor label on the reverse indicate a date earlier than March 1942.

The front of the cover is of interest mainly because of the Portuguese Red Cross handstamp just visible on the copy to the left of the stamp.

More information is needed on Red Cross mail from South Africa. In particular I have only seen one copy of a Red Cross message form originating from South Africa. I would love to acquire one, but I also seek information on these services. Those who do not know better may well disregard this insignificant piece of paper. Contact the author given in the masthead on page 1.





# News From Botswana

by Peter Thy

The website of Botswana Post has finally been updated after a two-year hiatus. It now shows the latest stamp issues and also the current postal rates. It is again possible to order stamps from Botswana on the internet.

The revised website contains some interesting information on the stamp issuing policy of Botswana Post: Definitive stamps are released every five years. They typically depict mammals and birds and are sold for a period of five years at post offices and for seven years at the Philatelic Bureau. They are valid for postage for ten years before being demonetized. Four to six commemorative stamp series are normally issued during a year. They are sold at post offices for a period of three months and for a year from the Philatelic Bureau. They are thus withdrawn after a year and demonetized after five years.



A set of four stamps was issued on May 30, 2006, with Oka-vango fishes. The stamps were designed by Tim Liversedge and printed by Joh Enschede in four color-offset lithography.



Two surcharged definitive stamps were released on April 25, 2006. These were of the current definitive series: 80t on 90t and P2.10 on P1.95. There were no prior announcement and no official FDC.

Planned are sets showing Botswana cattle and maps. The latter set will commemorate the 40th Anniversary of Independence and will include a miniature sheet.

The Stamp Advisory Committee has recommended to Botswana Post that future stamp issues be denominated as make-up values instead of according to the postal tariff. This would result in stamps denominated for example as 10t, 20t, 30t, 40t, 50t, P1, P2, P5, P10, and P20 instead of odd values like P1.95.

The postal rates were raised on September 4, 2006. It is interesting that postcard and aerogramme rates are similar to the

respective standard letter rates. The registration fee is P5.50.

A summary of the most important rates is (in Pula):

	1	2	3	4	5
Surface Standard Letters	1.10	1.80	2.00	2.30	2.60,
Airmail Standard Letters		3.00	3.30	4.10	4.90.

(1. within Botswana, 2. SADC, 3. Rest Africa, 4. Europe, 5. Rest world.)

Standard letters are defined as containing only printed (and written) material and must be below 120 x 235 x 20 mm in size and can weigh up to 1 kg within Botswana and 200 g elsewhere. Registration envelopes without imprinted stamp are being sold at P2.20 each. International Reply Coupons are still being listed at P13.20 each.

Botswana Philatelic Society is planning a large exhibit and celebration in connection with the 40th Anniversary of Independence on October 7th. This will include exhibits and workshops. We hope to be able to report details on the outcome of the event in next issue.

An inventory of the Postal Museum and Archives of the Botswana Postal Service is currently circulating among collectors as photocopies. The list was made by the late Andy Andersson and briefly details the archival holdings. At present there is no information on the availability of the archives to researchers. It is recommended that if you plan a visit to Gaborone that you contact the Postal Service and the Botswana Philatelic Society in good time for the latest updates and requirements.

The Scott Catalogue is reviewing the Bechuanaland and Botswana listings in October each year. Let me have your suggested corrections and I will forward them. Scott needs good illustrations of numbers 30, 51, 53, AR2, and AR3.

## You are Invited to Join The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society



His Majesty's 'Runner Post' passing through the Chobe.

Membership fees are £10 (UK, Europe), £12 or R150 (RSA, Southern Africa), £12 or P125 (Botswana), £12 or US\$23 (USA and rest of the world). Contact Membership Secretary Neville Midwood, 69 Porlock Lane, Furzton, Milton Keynes, Bucks, MK4 1JY, UK, runnerpost@nevsoft.com, for payment options. Or contact one of the international representatives. Botswana: John Schaefer, Private Bag BR 354, Broadhurst, Gaborone, Botswana, jsi@info.bw. South Africa: Alan MacGregor, P.O. Box 515, Simon's Town, 7995, RSA, alan@rhodesia.co.za. USA: Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95617-3112, USA, thy@kronestamps.dk.

# For the Record

1. Philatelic Literature Review has recently serialized an index by Theodore M. Tedesco on the '**Literature in the English Language that Describes Postage Stamp Forgeries, Fakes, Reprints, Fraudulent Postage Markings, and Other Obliterations**' over several issues. The first six parts have appeared. Part 1 contains preface and introduction. Part 3 includes Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cape of Good Hope, and British Central Africa. Part 6 includes Griqualand West (not yet concluded).

2. The Regency Superior Stamps Public Auctions, August 25-27, 2006, APS StampShow, Chicago, IL, contained two large collections with southern African interest. There were 128 lots of **New Republic** stamps (2086-2213) and 136 lots of **Canadian Contingents to the Boer War, 1899-1902** (3007-3142). Both collections are well illustrated.

3. Proud-Bailey offers a complete set of 43 volumes of the **Postal History of the British Colonies** books (£1,800 prior to October 6). Also all 16 Africa volumes are available for £725. Contact Proud-Bailey, P.O. Box 74, Heathfield, East Sussex TN21 8PZ, UK, proudbailey@btconnect.com.

4. **Pan African Postal Union** has signed an agreement with the Albertino de Figueiredo Foundation that calls for cooperation in the sale and promotion of African stamps, the fight against abusive and illegal stamp issues, promotion of stamp collection among young people, technical and financial aid, bilateral exchange, staff training, and conversion of philatelic service departments into effective business units (Linn's Stamp News March 13, 2006, p. 25).

5. **Michel** is offering individual country extracts from the regular catalogues (Individual Kataloge). As an example, South Africa is offered at €27.60 (92 pages), South African Homelands at €15.60 (52 pages), and pre-Union states at €8.40 (28 pages). Minimum order of 24 pages. Download order form from its website, [www.michel.de](http://www.michel.de) and mail to Schwaneberger Verlag GmbH, Ohmstrasse 1, D-85716 Unterschleißheim, Germany. On-line ordering is not offered.

6. The EXPONET (**Virtual International Philatelic Exhibits**) at [www.japhila.cz/hof/](http://www.japhila.cz/hof/) provides a permanent presentation of high quality stamp and philatelic exhibits to facilitate online study. The organizers do not intend to compete with traditional classic exhibits, but rather to enable online viewing by anybody, regardless of distance, and thus take part in the support and promotion of philately (from this website introduction). There was no southern African exhibit listed last time the editor looked.

7. Otto Peetoom, of Ormskirk Stamps, has released new sales lists containing **Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland** (Rectory Road, Ross, Near Hull, East Yorkshire, HU12 0LD, England).

8. '**The Philatelic and Postal History Treasures of the National Archives of Zimbabwe**' by Landau, Johnstone, and Hoffman is still available from Colin Hoffmann, 9 Oaker Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester M20 2XH, [colin@stamps.org.uk](mailto:colin@stamps.org.uk). A spectacular monograph that is a must for any Southern Rhodesia collector. Contact Colin for prices.

9. **The Philatelic Collections of the British Library** issues at regular intervals a small newsletter featuring treasures of the library and current events and accessibility of the collections. Contact [philatelic@bl.uk](mailto:philatelic@bl.uk) to get on the mailing list or go to [www.collectbritain.co.uk/collections/philatelic/](http://www.collectbritain.co.uk/collections/philatelic/) to download a copy.

10. The Philatelic Group of Boston has posted an exhibit on its website that will interest southern Africa collectors. The title is the '**Official Seals of South Africa**' and includes pre-Union states. The exhibitors name is not given. Go to <http://nefed.org/PGB/SouthAfricaExhibit/index.html> to see the complete one-frame exhibit.

11. Grosvenor's auction of the Richard Tompkins collection (Part 2, British Empire) includes strong selections of **New Republic, Mafeking Siege, and Swaziland** stamps (among many others). See complete catalogue on [www.grosvenorauctions.com](http://www.grosvenorauctions.com). The auction is scheduled for November 3.

12. **Alex Visser** has distributed electronic updates for the letters A to G (inclusive) to the **postmark books** to owners of the original 10-volume compendium. Contact Alex at 212 Roos Street, Meyerspark, 0184 South Africa, [alex.visser@up.ac.za](mailto:alex.visser@up.ac.za), to be placed on the list for future mailings.

13. **Franco Frescura** is working with Alex Visser in Pretoria on an upgrade of the "earliest and latest" postmark section of his **Cape book**. The current September 2006 version of the list is available as a pdf or word file(s) (144 pages) from the Editor or from Franco, but only if you own the hardbound book or promise to provide additions to the existing list. New dates since the original publication are shown in red. Franco would appreciate any corrections to the listings. Please provide details and good photocopy documentation if available. Franco is planning to do the same for the BONC cancellers. A final reminder: the book is still available, but the stock is fast dwindling. So hurry.

14. **The Joint British Southern African Societies** have upgraded their **annual auction** at the Leamington meeting to make it available to all members, whether they attend the meeting or not (November 2nd for this year). If you are a member of one of the societies like SACS and RSC (PSGSA is not a member), you may want to look into it next year. The sale will be conducted under SACS club rules and is organized by Tony Howgrave-Graham, [ajbmhg@btinternet.com](mailto:ajbmhg@btinternet.com).



# Forerunners Forum

## Questions, Comments, and Answers

### QE II Coronation issues on aerogrammes

Jim Ryan (4419 17th Avenue NW, Calgary, AB, T3B ON7, Canada; jfsipryan@hotmail.com) shows an example of a special printed FDC aerogramme used from Pretoria to England. He writes: "I have in my collection an aerogramme franked with three Union of South Africa QE II Coronation stamps postmarked Pretoria 3 June 1953. Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland also issued Coronation stamps. SWA issued five stamps, four of which were 6d or lower in value. Can anyone tell me which 1953 Coronation aerogrammes they have seen or have in their collections?" The Editor substituted Jim's illustration with a similar one from Bechuanaland as a partial answer to the question.



### Bechuanaland National Airways

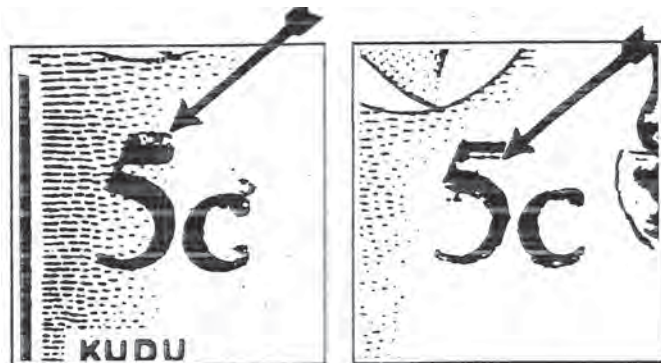
This real photo shows a Bechuanaland National Airways aircraft in a small airfield. Can anyone identify the airport, or do you have other information on Bechuanaland National Airways? Please contact the Editor.



### '5c' Surcharge on Swaziland Aerogramme

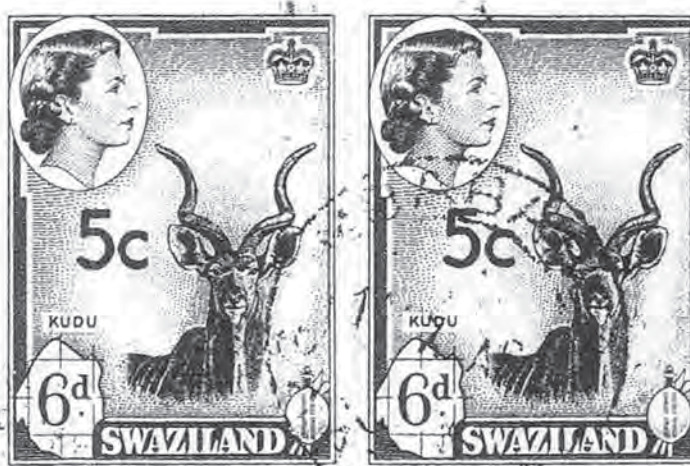
Jim Ryan (4419 17th Avenue NW, Calgary, AB, T3B ON7,

Canada; jfsipryan@hotmail.com) shows 1964 surcharges on the 1956 Swaziland 6d aerogramme. He notes that some overprints appear like they were double strikes. He would like to hear your comments and whether you have similar aerogrammes.



### '5c' Decimal Definitive Surcharge of Swaziland

Jim Ryan (4419 17th Avenue NW, Calgary, AB, T3B ON7, Canada; jfsipryan@hotmail.com) further shows an example of the 5c surcharge on the 1961 Decimal definitive series. He notes that the left stamp surcharge is distinctly smaller than the right and would welcome your comments and like to hear about your own findings.



### Various Postmarks from Werner Seeba

Werner Seeba (in den Wannenackern 142, D-70374 Stuttgart, Germany) has sent several postmarks.

*Dannhauser:* Shown is a 1904 picture postcard used in Dannhauser/Natal to New Zealand (A) and a 1941 Union usage in Dannhauser to Bombay, India (B).

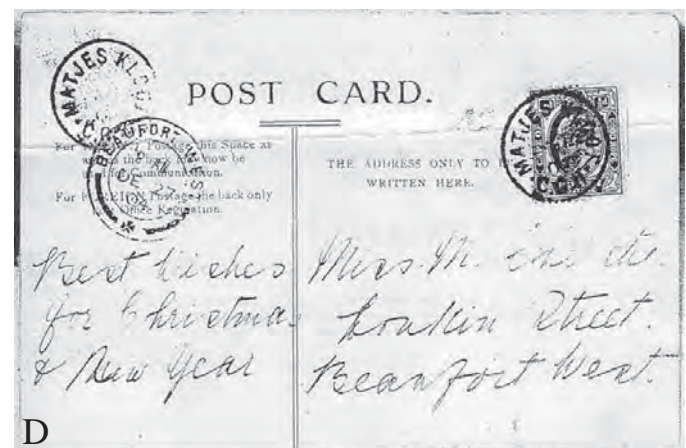
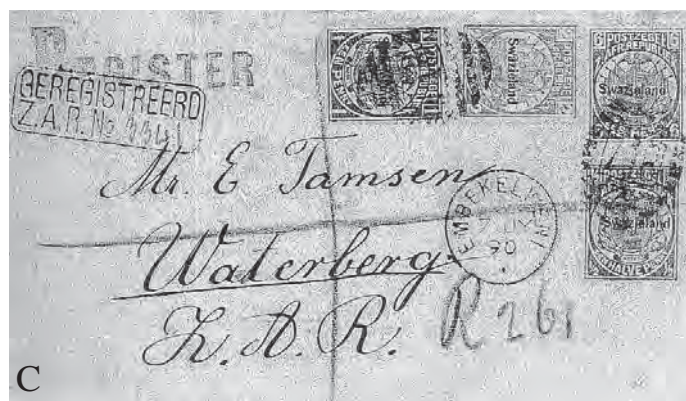
*Embekelwent:* This Swaziland canceller together with BONC 718 are used on a 1890 registered cover addressed to Emil Tamsen, Waterberg (C).

*Matjes Kloof:* This Cape of Good Hope canceller is used on picture post card addressed to Beaufort West in 1904. The canceller is a new find and not mentioned by either Frescura or by Putzel (D).

*Volksrust, APO:* This canceller is used on a 1900 cover to India (E).



Contact Werner if you have information on these and other postmarks.



### Botswana Forgery?

Duff Malkin (edm@telus.net) has sent us an interesting Botswana aerogramme used in 1978 to Seattle, USA, with a 'rather unique' 2c surcharge on the 2 cent mineral stamp. The note written inside the aerogramme states: "Note the 2t stamps on this - these varieties ought to be listed in the catalogue pretty soon. There is a story behind them I'll tell sometime." The sender was a person by the name of John Hardies who resided in Botswana from the late 70's to early 90's. He produced a lot of philatelic covers to exotic destinations, particularly war zones and service-terminated areas. It is possible that the surcharge was made at the post office to allow the stamps to be used.



### OFS Postal Orders

Robin Pelteret writes in response to Richard Solly's postal order article in Forerunners #54 to report OFS postal orders in his collection:

Value	Color	Issued	Date	Cashed	Date
1/-	Blue-green	Winburg	20 Jan 1899	Grahamstown	24 Jan 1899
1/6	Rose-carmine	Thaba N'chu	15 May 1898	Bloemfontein	28 July 1898
2/6	Brown	Luckhoff	11 July 1898	Jacobsdal	14 July 1898
5/-	Chestnut	Frankfort	24 Oct 1898	Harrismith	8 Nov 1898
10/-	Violet	Bothaville	5 May 1898	Bloemfontein	14 May 1898

### South Africa Postal Rates

We have received a response from Richard Barnett (richdiane@tesco.net) via Dave Morton to our inquiries about SA postage rates. Richard mentions, "I have tried contacts in SA plus the SA Philatelic and Postage Due Societies in the UK. I attach a table that gives the results I have managed to obtain to date. Any further information that you may have would always be appreciated." The MS Word Table can be obtained from the Editor or direct from Richard Barnett.



### BSAC Hut Tax Token

Another brass tax token has surfaced on eBay. It is a late BSAC token without indication of fiscal year, but is likely to be from 1917, or later. The 'M' refers to either Darwin (Mashonaland) or Bulawayo (Matabeleland) districts. The diameter is probably about 30 mm.



### Society Auction Manager

Since our previous auction manager retired after having managed our society auctions for many years, we have been unable to locate a replacement. A society auction is clearly one of the most important benefits of being a member of a specialist society like PSGSA. The lack of an auction may therefore hurt us in the long run. Traditionally society auctions are done using printed lists that are distributed to members as part of a newsletter or separately. Several specialist societies similar to ours are able to maintain auctions at regular or intermittent intervals. Most of these are done purely using printed auction lists. However, times have changed and emails and web pages have become common and should be considered. If anybody is in for the fun - there is a challenging society board position available. Contact any board member or the editor if you feel the urge and excitement.

### Publish Your Research in Forerunners

Our Journal is in constant need for articles. If you specialize in southern Africa, please consider writing down your observations and findings for these pages. The editor and his Speciality Editors will be happy to assist if required. 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.

A typical article for the Forerunners contains text, illustrations, tables, reference or literature list, acknowledgement if relevant, and captions for illustrations and tables. The editor prefers the main text as a word document. Illustrations should be scanned at 150 dpi (covers) or 300 dpi (stamps) and saved as jpg or tif files. References, illustrations, and tables should be called for in the text. All illustrations should be clearly identified both in the text and by file names. This will greatly help the editor.

### New Books

Peetoom, Otto, 2005. Northern Rhodesia. The Mkushi Postage Dues and the Renamed Old Mkushi Post Office. Ormskirk Stamps. Contact Otto Peetoom for details at Rectory Road, Roos, Nr. Hul, E. Yorks, HU12 LD, UK.

Stokoe, B.E., 2006. The Handley-Page 0/400 "Pioneer" The Story of the Attempt to Start a Passenger and Air Mail Service from Cape Town to Johannesburg, Supplement to Springbok, vol. 54/2.

Miller, C., 2006. South Africa - Patriotic and Propaganda Labels of World War II. Supplement to Springbok, vol. 54/1.

## The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa



The 'Post Office Stone' is published at irregular intervals by the 'Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa.' The editor is Okkie de Jager (P.O. Box 20227, Noordburg 2522, SA). The secretary/treasurer is Marge Viljoen (P.O. Box 835, Groenkloof 0027, SA). The society is the prime southern African postal history society and is a must for anybody interested in this fascinating area. The latest issue of 'Post Office Stone' is whole number 137 (Volume 36, no. 1). It contains 52 pages and articles on 'Post Office tree at Mosselbaai,' 'Oval Postmark at Johannesburg Rail Station,' 'Soldatenbriefstempel,' 'Scarcity of Interprovincial Mail Matter,' and 'Postal Slogan Cancellers.' In addition to the journal, the Society also published a series of occasional monographs that by themselves are worth the membership. Some of the most recent monographs include Jan Lessing's South African Postal Slogan Cancellers, Neville Gomm's Historical Overview of the Postmark and Postal History Soci-

ety, 1969-2000, and Franco Frescura's Cape Post Office During the South African Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. Most specialist collectors of southern Africa will undoubtedly already own several of the Society's past publications in their libraries, whether member or not. This is distinctly the Editor's favorite society and comes with his strongest recommendation.

### The Editor's Most Urgent Wantlist

It is a constant struggle to fill the pages of Forerunners. The problem is not so much feature articles and the regular columns. The problem is more the smaller items related to news from the collecting community, stamps issues, significant auctions, books and books reviews, major articles in other journals, and development in the postal services covering southern Africa. Also needed are reports of changes of addresses and email, requests for help with research projects, requests for the free membership adds, and simple or complex questions for our expert panel. In fact it is a long time since the editor has received a letter or email that was not solicited. Even correspondences with complaints and corrections to an article are rare occurrences. It cannot be that everything written and shown in Forerunners is perfect and that nobody has better and unknown covers and new information. Please let the letter and emails come. Forerunners is for you - the reader.

#### THE AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

ESTABLISHED IN 1960

MEMBERSHIP IS OPEN TO AEROPHILATELISTS ON A WORLDWIDE BASIS.

A BI-ANNUAL AEROLETTER IS ISSUED FREE TO MEMBERS WHICH SPECIFICALLY FOCUSES ON MATTERS OF INTEREST RELATING TO AIR MAILS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THE ASSA IS A SOCIETY WITH A DIFFERENCE.  
INTERESTED COLLECTORS ARE INVITED TO CONTACT

THE HONORARY SECRETARY  
2, ANEMONE AVENUE, WELGEDACHT 7530, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

OR E-MAIL DMORTON@MWEB.CO.ZA

### 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.
- Hisey, B. (compiler), 2006. Postal Office Names of Southern Africa According to Ralph Putzel (CD-ROM). \$15 pp.
- To order contact Bob Hisey at the addresses given on page 1.

### 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, 100 Match Factory Place, College, PA 16803, USA.

**Madagascar postal stationery.** Used and unused, stamped and unstamped, stationery from the greater Madagascar area. Any period and type are needed for collection and exhibit. Send offer to Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95617 or email thy@kronestamps.dk.

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 advertisers who reserve space for one year or longer will receive full membership to the PSGSA. Contact the Society Marketing and Advertising 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.

### **FORERUNNERS ON CD**

Edited by R.W. Hisey

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

### **POSTAL OFFICE NAMES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA ACCORDING TO RALPH PUTZEL**

Spreadsheet (Excel) and Database (Access) Compilation of Office Names

Compiled by R.W. Hisey

CD-ROM \$15 pp.

### **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

# Philatelic Literature

Greater Southern Africa  
and the British Empire

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

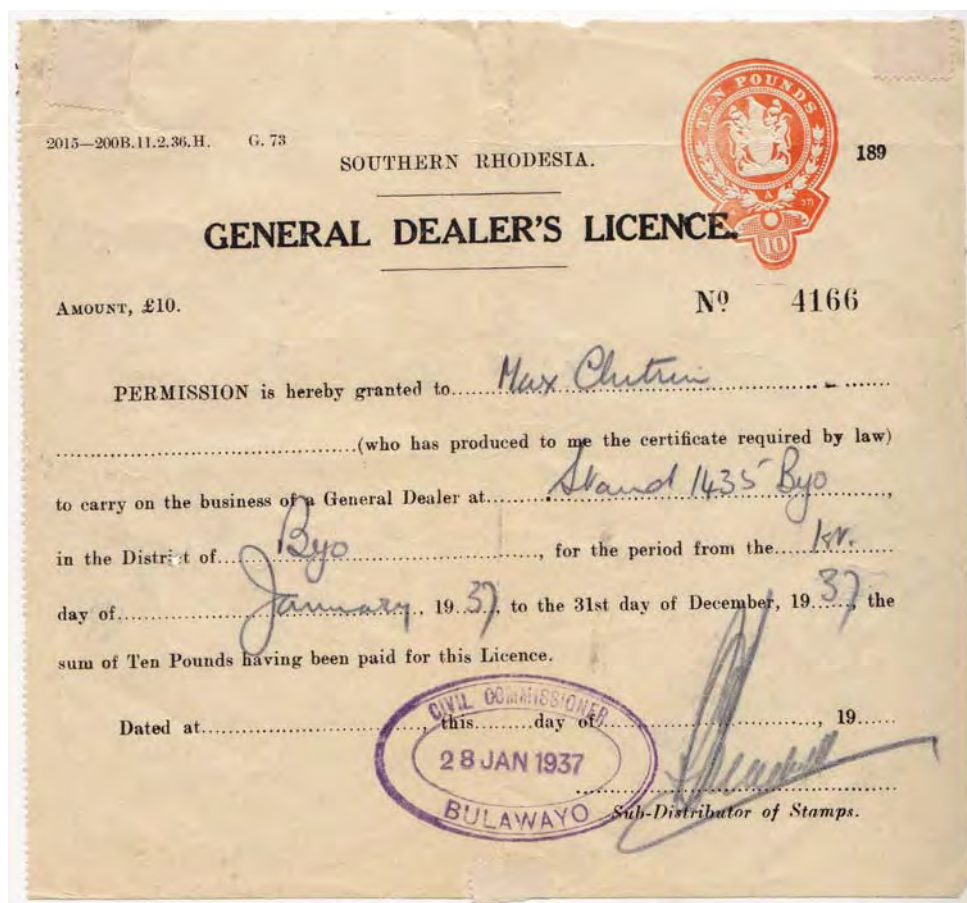
## BOUGHT and SOLD

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](mailto:ovptphmc@aol.com)





Ten Pound embossed revenue stamp on 1937 General Dealer's Licence at Bulawayo (reduced to 75% of original).

## 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:

---