



******FORERUNNERS*

JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR GREATER SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

Volume XXV, Number 1, Whole No. 71

November-February 2011/12



Valentine specials from Zimbabwe Post issued in 2010

Highlights

News from Zimbabwe
Peace Doves to Southern Africa
Namibia Stamps and Global Warming
Exhibiting and Judging Literature
Bechuanaland War Fund Stamps
SAPOA-FIFA South Africa FDCs
Rhodesian Cigarette Surtax Stamp
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Stamp of the Issue:

Heritage Site Richters-
veld - Nama People.
Issued in 2010 by South
Africa.

Front Illustration:

Miniature sheet issued by Zimbabwe Post on 24 January
2008 to celebrate St. Valentine's Day. Z Local standard rate;
A Africa; E Europe; and R Rest of world.

*****FORERUNNERS**

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Large Silver at 12th New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition;
Vermeil at JOBURG, 2010; Vermeil at STAMPSHOW 2010, Richmond; Vermeil
at CHICAGOPEX 2009; Silver at STAMPSHOW 2007, Portland; Large Silver
at WASHINGTON 2006; Vermeils in 2005 at STAMPSHOW 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.

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Editorial Notes

Here is again another issue of Forerunners, again with the Editor's surprise and relief. Thanks to the effort of several members, we managed to fill another issue with interesting material. If you have been concerned about the current debate on global warming, you will not want to miss the article by Uli Bantz that from a starting point of some recent Namibian stamps take you on a tour of the geological aspects and climatic changes. We also welcome a new columnist - Colin Moxham of Zimbabwe - who has promised regular contributions covering the philatelic news of Zimbabwe. Keith Klugman describes a second printing of the South African FDC for the SAPOA-FIFA that he discovered during a recent visit to South Africa. You will also find the most recent contribution from Jan Stolk on the South African due markings. The observant reader will also discover several large and smaller articles written by the Editor, too many and too much Bechuanaland again.

My exhibit of the 'Bechuanaland Postal Stationery Cards' received the PSGSA special award at APS Stampshow in Columbus, Ohio. It was indeed a pleasant surprise. It is a beautiful clear paperweight cut as a cubic crystal with one corner trimmed off so it can stand on that corner. On the facing surface it is engraved with the PSGSA logo and the text 'Best Exhibit of Southern Africa.' Absolutely worth competing for.

The deadline for the next issue will be February 15, 2012. Please let me have your contributions - small or large - as soon as possible.

Index to Forerunners

There are several pressing issues for our society that require volunteers to step forward. The preparation of an index for Forerunners is perhaps the single most outstanding task. The Editor runs into this problem often. Most recently, a member asks if an article he wrote some year ago was ever published in Forerunners. The answer is that we really don't know. Another example is that a question is being asked. It is likely that the subject has already been covered somewhere and sometime in Forerunners. An index will help with such requests, but it will also greatly improve the usefulness of Forerunners to our members and philatelists in general. The fact is that if we don't know what has been written in the past, it may just as well not exist. So thus consider stepping forward.

Preservation of Scale in Forerunners

Despite that we strive to preserve the original scales of philatelic material in Forerunners, often we fail for either practical reasons or because of technical or printing problems. It can be difficult to fit many large sized envelopes onto a couple of pages and reduction in size is necessary. In most cases the reduction will be given. More than often the scans submitted do not conform with my computer and software. The results too often are that the original scale of an item is lost in the transfer. This is not necessarily a fault of the author. In some cases it may,

however, be clear the author has little experience with using his or her scanner and software. There is not much that can be done about this. In those cases, we try to estimate the real size if important (such as for stamps, overprints, and cancels). An additional complication is that adjustments in size may occur during printing, as was the case for the last issue. It is therefore important that illustrations in Forerunners are not used for research and expertizing purposes. If you submit articles with illustrations that require exact scaling, please let me know so we can work on it.

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.

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). Membership fees are US\$25 for USA mailing addresses and US\$30 for all other addresses. Those that join before July 1st will receive the complete back issues for that year. Thereafter annual renewals occur in August and are due by September 1st. A sample copy of Forerunners is available from the Editor for \$6. Presentation issue can be freely downloaded together with application form from 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) US \$ or £ Sterling bank notes at the current exchange rates and mailed at the sender's own risk, or (3) PayPal plus \$1 fee to the Society Treasurer at dmcnamee@aol.com. All membership fees and other payments should be mailed directly to the Treasurer. All communications about membership,

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 in color and scanned at least at 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 hand written manuscripts and photocopies can still be submitted and are most welcome.



President's Corner

Greetings once again from Ontario, where we have just been experiencing a late flush of summer, with temperatures into the mid-20's and very easy to take. The rains have come today however and it seems that it will stay around for some time. My wife is now returned home after a month in a rehab centre attached to a nursing home and I am very happy to have her back. She still has to take care moving around in our house, which unfortunately is a split-level, so she has to cope with two flights of stairs, but at least has some enforced exercise!

I attended the A.P.S. show in Columbus recently and stayed with a friend on the outskirts of the city, driving in and parking for a very reasonable cost. There was the usual group of dealers and many philatelic friends had driven down from Toronto, so it was an enjoyable show. On the past weekend, a meeting was held which possibly was the first meeting of the Rhodesia Study Circle to be held in this part of the world. Present were Jim Hudson from Vancouver, Stephen Johnson from Ohio and myself. Most of the conversation revolved around Double Heads and the Admiral issue of Rhodesia. Jim had brought his collections of both and it was rather nice to see collections written up and annotated in the fashion which has now probably passed from use. As usual with RSC meetings, we repaired to a local restaurant where seafood dishes were accompanied by an excellent Grüner Veltliner wine. Since my wife accompanied us, we kept the chatter to non-philatelic subjects.

Our editor recently sent out a plea for material for the next journal issue and this worries me somewhat, as I have been a member of two organizations who had to fold up their operations after a lack of material occurred. What the problem is I do not know, unless too many subjects have been exhaustively covered in the copies produced to date. I hope that those of you who have a subject in mind to interest our readers will work it up and get it to the editor for the next issue!

There appears to be plans in the works for a show in Denver in 2015 which will have a very definite African flavor. I remember the previous show there some years back which was most enjoyable so I hope many of you will make plans to be there!

Until next time.....

Surplus Copies of Forerunners

The Editor has a large box of surplus copies of Forerunners between whole no. 47 and 66. These are available to members basically for the mailing expenses. The issues available are with the number of remaining copies in parentheses: 47 (13), 48 (12), 49 (9), 50 (6), 51 (0), 52 (46), 53 (10), 54 (14), 55 (18), 56 (6), 57 (14), 58 (14), 59 (24), 60 (1), 61 (1), 62 (5), 63 (9), 64 (9), 65 (8), 66 (11). They are available on a come-first basis for \$1 for the first copy and 50c for each additional. Additional for mailings outside US. Note that some issues are in low stock, so don't hesitate, contact the Editor immediately. Also consider your favorite local stamp library for a donation.

This offer was announced in last issue and still stand - except that no. 51 is now sold out and that of nos. 60 and 61 only one copy of each remains. This may be the last change to obtain a near complete run for little money.

Scott Needs Catalogue Reviewers

The Scott Catalogue editors depend on reviewers to provide input to the catalogues. They now need help with the general listings of South Africa and South West Africa, but help with other areas may also be welcome. If you think that you can help, contact Tim Bartshe and he will put you in contact with the Scott editors. You can always ask Tim and also the Editor as to what is required.

2011-12 Society Dues

It is that time again! Time to renew your membership in PSGSA. Welcome to another year of great fellowship and our outstanding journal in full color, *Forerunners*!

If sending in dues by mail, please provide funds in US\$ either in US currency or a cheque on a USA bank account made out to "PSGSA." Paypal is a convenient alternative for many. Please send Paypal payment to "dmcnamee@aol.com" if you choose this method, but please also add US\$1 extra to cover part of the Paypal fees we must pay to use the service.

For some, it might be more advantageous to send in dues for two or more years to avoid the annual conversion hassle and while the US dollar is low against most major currencies.

Payment by mail to:
David McNamee
P.O. Box 37
Alamo, CA 94507, USA

New Addresses

David McNamee, P.O. Box 37, Alamo, CA 94507, U.S.A.

Bas Payne, The Mill House, Clifford Bridge, Drewsteignton, Exeter, EX6 6QE, UK; bas.payne@gmail.com.

Peter Lodoen, 2625 13th Ave SE, St. Cloud, MN 56304; peterlodoen@gmail.com.

Bob Hisey, 7203 St. John's Place, University Park, FL 34201

RPSL 2011-12 Programme

The Royal Philatelic Society of London has announced their 2011-2012 programme. The following will be of interest to PSGSA members:

15 Dec 2011: Mike Roberts "Philately will get you nowhere - the pitiful and wasted life of a chronic stampaholic"

16 Feb 2012 Keith Klugman "Victoria Natal"

10 May 2012 Patrick Flanagan "The Rhodesias - the early explorers to independence"

The meetings will be at RPSL, 41 Devonshire Place, London. It may be worth attending if you are in London. If not a member, you can always attend as a guest. Also remember that the RPSL has a large library. You may be able to get more information from www.rpsl.org.uk.

PSGSA Secretary/Treasurer's Report for Year Ended 31 August 2011

Life Members = 7
Annual Members = 87

New Members 2010-2011 = 6
Deceased Members = 1
Dropped/ No Response = 3
Net Member Increase = 2

Our Society continues to attract and hold members, which is not the experience of many philatelic societies. This is largely because of the value received in receiving Forerunners. Annual dues became due 1 September for the 2011-2012 fiscal year. If you have not yet renewed, please do so right away. You may mail payment in US\$ to PSGSA, PO BOX 37, Alamo, CA 94507 or to PayPal account dmcnamee@aol.com. In spite of the rise in postal rates, dues remain at US\$25 per year for USA addresses and US\$30 for all others. Renew for multiple years and avoid the annual hassle. If paying by PayPal, it would be a kindness if you included \$1 extra per year to cover PayPal bank expense.

Income Statement Year Ended 31 August 2011

Donations	\$ 25
Book and CD Sales	140
Forerunners Advertising	200
Member Dues	2275
Bank Interest	<u>1</u>
Total Income	2641
Office Expenses	75
PayPal Expenses	13
Forerunners Expenses	<u>1744</u>
Total Expenses	1832
Net Income	\$ <u>809</u>

Balance Sheet as of 31 August 2011

Bank Assets	\$8148
Postage on Handling	<u>205</u>
Total Assets	8353
Life Members' Fund	2400
Retained Earnings	<u>5953</u>
Liabilities & Equity	<u>\$8353</u>

NOTES:

1. Postage on hand represents bulk postage purchased at 20% of face value. It is believed that discounted postage will remain available to the Society for the foreseeable future.
2. The Board set aside a portion of retained earnings into a Life Members' Fund to recognize an obligation to that class of membership. The Fund serves as a Prudent Reserve for continuing operations.

Criteria for PSGSA Award



Crystal
Engraved
Paperweight

The PSGSA focuses upon any and all philatelic aspects and areas related to all periods from discovery to modern postal operations of the following past and present stamp-issuing entities and areas: Anglo-Boer Wars, the Bechuanalands, Botswana, British Central Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand East/West, the Homelands, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Natal, New Republic, the Nyasalands, Orange Free State/Orange River Colony, the Rhodesias, South West Africa (German & British Periods), Stellaland, Swaziland, Transvaal, Union/Republic of South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Zululand.

The Award is available to all USA and Canadian National shows with 3 or more multi-frame Southern Africa exhibits as defined above and in the opinion of the judges shall be awarded to the best exhibit. The winning exhibit must win at least a National Vermeil or in the case of an international show such as FIAF or FIAP, a Large Silver. There is no restriction in the class of multi-frame exhibits in which it is entered (General, Picture Post Card or Open Class). Membership in the society is not required to receive any of these awards.

An exhibit may only win the award once. A list of past winning exhibits will be provided.

Show Committees and Judges can contact David McNamee. P.O. Box 37, Alamo, CA 94507; dmcnamee@aol.com.

Postmark Quiz: The Chief Khama

by Peter Lodoen

This circular date stamp clearly shows day, month and year. It is not at all unusual in diameter or style of lettering.

What makes it extraordinary is the country name.

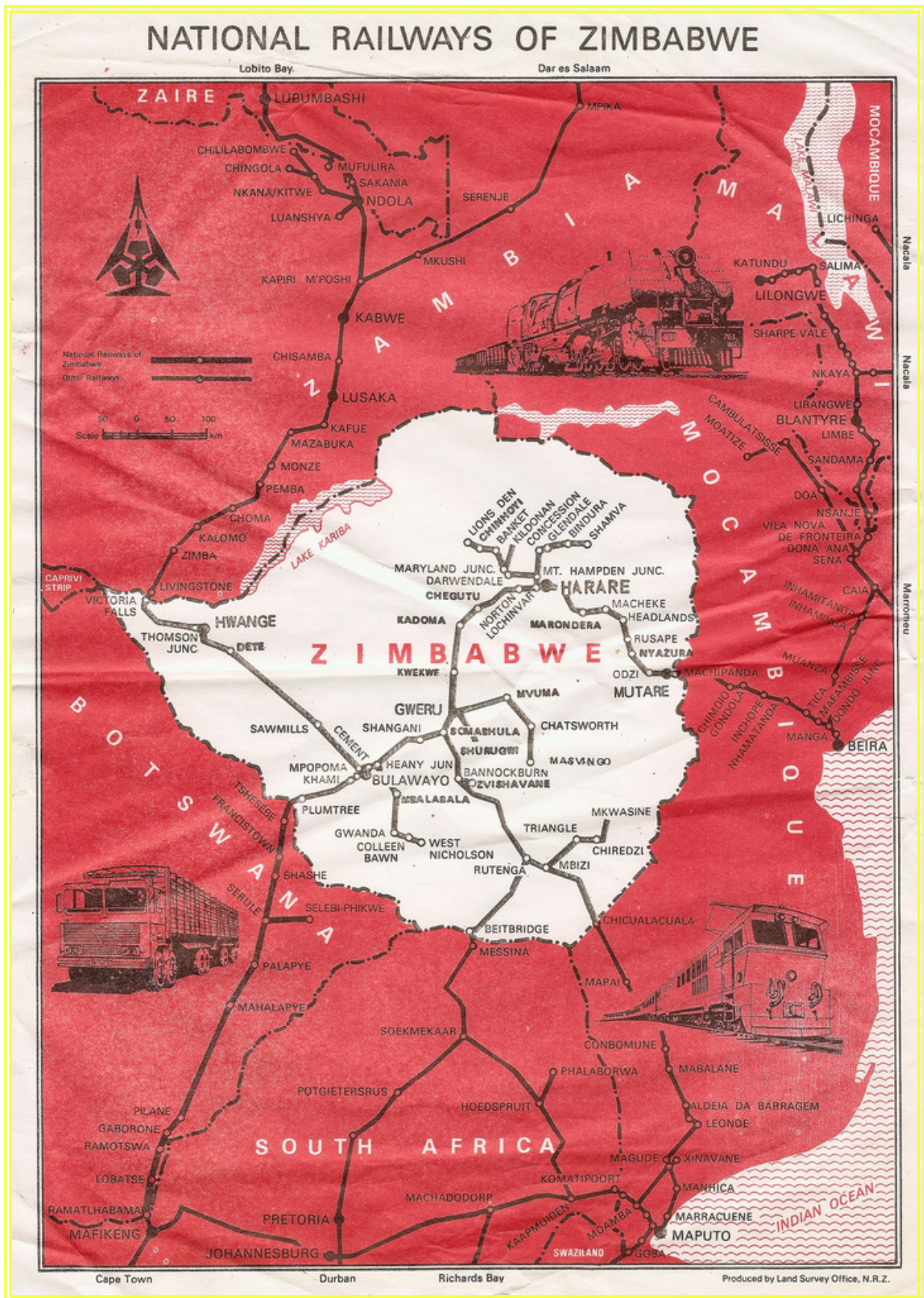
Not a country at all, Khamastown was the area around Palachwe, accorded by the British government to be under the great chief's control.

For today's quiz the reader may answer these three questions:

- 1) In what part of the British Empire did Khamastown lie?
- 2) What barred oval numeral canceller was associated with Khamastown?
- 3) By what name is Palachwe known today?



Answers: (1) Bechuanaland Protectorate; (2) 676; (3) Palapye.



Stamp-Firsts of South Africa



South Africa issued in connection with the World Post Day on October 9, 2010, a miniature sheets showing the various printing techniques and other stamp-firsts used on South African stamps. From the upper and reading toward the right:

1. First stamp showing the words "South Africa". The stamps were printed in 1910.
2. First stamps printed with the rotogravure printing process, 1930.
3. First stamp using the typographic or letterpress printing process printed by the Government Printing Works, 1929.
4. First stamp embossed and printed in gold foil. The stamp was printed in 2009 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of South African Airways.
5. First stamp produced using offset lithography. Printed in 1974, the stamp commemorates the 5th Numismatic Convention.
6. First stamp produced in 1963 using process color to obtain a variety of color tints. The stamp commemorates the anniversary of Kirstenbosch Botanical Garden in Cape Town.

7. First use of gold foil. The stamp was issued in 1970 to mark the 150th anniversary of the Bible Society.
8. First stamp printed in 2005 with a Braille inscription. The stamp was issued to raise awareness of the prevention of blindness.
9. First stamp printed in 2008 with a fragrance. The stamps depict wild flowers of South Africa. The technique involves microscopic cells impregnated with perfume and printed on the stamps using silk screen. Rubbing the stamps releases the fragrance as it breaks open the cells.
10. First stamp in the world printed in 1997 with an improved lithographic printing process (superlitho). The stamps were issued to celebrate the Year of Cultural Experiences.
11. Self-adhesive dinosaur stamps printed in 2009 is the first with a 3D effect.
12. First stamp printed in 1974 using intaglio. The stamp commemorates the inauguration of the Voortrekker Monument.

Text based on descriptions of the stamps by the South African Philatelic Services.

On Exhibiting and Judging Philatelic Literature

by Peter Thy

It is reasonable to say that we all use philatelic literature in our philatelic collecting endeavors. It may be a little as a world-wide catalogue to fill spaces in a preprinted album; perhaps a couple of handbooks and some journal article to organize and understand a specialized collection; perhaps a couple of websites, encyclopedias, college and high school textbooks, and a lot of common sense to support a thematic collection habit; or perhaps if uncharted waters are being navigated, extensive journal and archival research.

The reason we go to all these efforts may be diverse. Either we need to understand a subject to aid our collecting efforts and/or to write up an exhibit. Some of us also, or perhaps exclusively, do it to publish our findings in philatelic journals, websites, and handbooks without necessarily collecting the subject area. The types of literature we use are, however, only partially philatelic. A fair amount is historical, geographical, or topical. And then we should mention that some collectors specialize in philatelic literature and bypasses philatelic collecting entirely.

The philatelic literature users are thus highly diverse, from the causal support of collecting to the scholarly researcher and writer. As a hobby interest group, we must support the entire range of philatelic literature users, authors, and publishers.

Philatelic Exhibits

The central question is obviously what is philatelic literature? Let's just assume that we know (at least for the time being) what philatelic means. If nothing else, we can look at the latest edition of APS's 'Manual of Philatelic Judging.' The various types of exhibits are well described and 'rules' are given in some details (traditional philately, postal history, aero- and astrophilately, postal stationery, FDC, revenue and fiscal, illustrated mail and picture postcards, display, cinderella, and thematic). So philately is well and certainly widely and inclusively defined. Even perhaps we cannot always agree on details, we will discover that our own special interests are more than often appreciated and acceptable.

But what about literature? We can again resort to the 'Manual of Philatelic Judging' where judging literature exhibits is detailed in a chapter orphaned between Chapter 23 (Youth Exhibits) and Chapter 24 (Judging Ethics) as Chapter 23A. That alone should be sufficient to raise a red flag. The main part of Chapter 23A is three pages of which nearly half is devoted to a rambling discussion of criteria for excluding exhibits from judging. This may be an apparent improvement from the previous version of the 'Manual,' which only devoted seven lines to literature exhibits, the main part of which reads "Literature Class is comprised of exhibits of books, catalogues, periodicals, journals, newsletters, articles, and other kinds of published philatelic material." The important wording in this description in terms of qualifying/disqualifying is 'philatelic' and 'published.' Something must have happened between the 5th Edition (2002) and the 6th Edition of the 'Manual.' Since the 6th Edition was

approved in 2010, the guidelines for philatelic exhibits have become highly exclusive in the selection of exhibits for judging, allegedly to confirm to FIP rules (FIP, 2009).

The disqualifying literature objects are now catalogues, individual articles, columns, newsletters, and websites and pages. Websites are *a priori* disqualified for the reason that "there is no permanency." Any literature is also disqualified if it contains more than 15 % of a non-English languages, with the exception of bilingual works (that needless to say require that one language is English). This is a good example of cultural and intellectual laziness. What is perhaps worse, it is at the discretion of the jury to exclude exhibits at their fancy. Actually, what is happening is that exhibits are being disqualified and withdrawn from the exhibition without the knowledge of the exhibitors. It should be remembered that withdrawn exhibits have already been accepted by the show committee and that the exhibitor have submitted copies and paid the required fees.

A good example of this was seen at a recent APS national show where 12 exhibits from the Book Section was disqualified, out of a total of 35 exhibits (~35 %). This is highly unacceptable from an exhibitor's point of view. We have gone from inclusive to exclusive literature exhibits in a couple of years without anybody having spoken up – or even discovered it.

The simple question is whether we can afford further to erode the already sparse interest in literature exhibits among collectors and from organized philately. There are only three yearly philatelic exhibits left at a total of about 30 certified WSP shows.

At the above-mentioned national show, the literature exhibits was relegated to a small table in a corner of the exhibit hall. The exhibits were piled up on each other and were left without any clear poster to announce the exhibit at a distance, few chairs, no attendance, and no computers with which to read submitted CDs. Clearly, literature exhibits are the stepchildren of our philatelic society. If we don't act now before it is too late, we may lose our ability to support, guide, and influence future philatelic literature and thereby an important foundation for our hobby.

Philatelic Literature

So what is literature? Literature can for our purpose be defined as any written or spoken material worthy of being preserved by a philatelic library. Worthy means that it is of use to philatelist by advancing our collective knowledge as philatelists or for recording our history. Worthy could perhaps simply be defined as worthy of being included and collected by philatelic library, such as the American Philatelic Research Library. However, it is probably best to leave the decision whether a literature object is worthy of preservation to the author, publisher, recorder, or compiler. The media can be text in any language, images, audio recordings, videos, and/or electronic medias. The most common types of literature are:

Books are defined by a group of title pages followed by a block of usually paginated pages with or without information. Often, but not necessary, the pages are bound together in a cover and made available to other people (published). The group of title pages will often include the title, author, year of publication, publisher and printer, publication details, copyright notice, and other bibliographic details, including ISBN number and Library of Congress records for books published in the US. The absence of any or all of these does not disqualify any object from being defined as a book. It is also not required that a book has been printed. The medias can be either paper or electronic eBooks; the later requires a computer or similarly an eBook reader to read. Many names can be applied to books, including handbooks, catalogues, compendiums, and monographs. The common denominator is that they all qualify as books. It would be a hapless exercise to attempt to classify a stack of books into the various such categories. Specifically, this is so for an uninformed jury working within a narrow time constrain. What are the differences between handbooks, catalogues, anthologies, compendia, or non-philatelic books – at the best grey zones subject to personal interpretations and preferences.

Journals and Newsletters are **Periodicals** published with regular intervals by philatelic societies or study groups principally for the benefit of the members or general sale to the public. A typical journal is composed of cover pages including the cover page and advertisements. Inside the cover pages is a block of paginated pages that contains the membership services and various articles. On page one are typically the bibliographic publication details, such as the publishing society, the editor's name, copyright note, and sometimes an ISSN number. The main part of the journal is a mixture of membership services and articles that may vary from simple show-and-tell stories to scholarly research notes and articles. What characterizes most society journals, however, is that the editor often writes many of the articles. It is undoubted that it would be a futile exercise to attempt to classify many periodical as either journals (mostly informational articles) or a newsletter (mostly membership services). The distinctions will be diffuse. Not long ago, a typical society newsletter was printed on paper in black and white. Today, color printing has become the norm and various electronic media have become more and more talked about, such that we can predict that future journals, if not already happening, will be electronically published and distributed. Collections of columns and internet blogs are basically the same thing and should be treated as any other periodical. An important part of periodicals is indexes and collections of scanned past issues, which by their nature mostly is in electronic format on CD/DVD-ROM's or on websites. These have become an important part of membership services and have also become eagerly sought after by philatelic libraries.

Electronic or Magnetic Media is a diverse group referring to how it was recorded, preserved, and utilized, but do not refer to the content. The group includes video and audio recordings, multimedia and slide presentations, CD/DVD-ROMs, and on-

line contents (such as databases, websites, and blogs). However, this is not a category of literature, but merely a recording of the preservation media and thus should not constitute a special category at philatelic literature exhibits. Just ask yourself whether a piece of literature could have been formatted differently and have been printed the traditional way on paper. Most of the times the answer would be affirmative – with perhaps the exception of some heavily user interactive literature. This group of media simply reflects that we will need tools to read them in addition to our old well-tried eyes. By far the majority of these literature types can and should be classified as books or periodicals.

Exclusions

The latest edition of APS's 'Manual of Philatelic Judging' makes a great issue of what should and what should not be excluded from judging. It is thus justified to dwell on the issue despite that my personal opinion already has become obvious from the above: that no type of philatelic literature should be disqualified if the author, society, or publisher considers it to be philatelic and it has been appeared within the past two years. The same way philatelic exhibits are being accepted if they indeed are philatelic and perhaps have seen a significant update since a previous show. Only the total frame limits on a first come first served basis generally restricts the acceptance of a philatelic exhibit.

Catalogues have been selected for conditional exclusion because they allegedly 'are largely reprints of prior editions that have been updated ..' Catalogues are one of the most essential and most widely used tools of our hobby. By rejecting this type of literature, we restrict our ability to provide input and guidance (however little that may be) as to how we as a hobby organization would like catalogues to be organized and what they should contain. This would particularly be troublesome considering the transition of the traditional catalogues to the electronic media that has already started. Not to mention that the claim by the Manual that '.. originality, research and authorship are nil' in catalogues may bring up a sour taste with many catalogue editors. It also sounds overly harsh to somebody that for many years has provided listing input to the Scott catalogue and has observed improvements, albeit slow and not as revolutionizing as perhaps hoped for.

Another major unconditional exclusion is all foreign language publications with less than 15 % of the text in English. The argument appears simply to be that American literature judges are not qualified to read anything but English and thus will not be able to comprehend a foreign language publication. This is admittedly a strange message considering that many philatelists are using foreign language catalogues and books in their personal research and collection development. This writer would be in dire straits if he were not able occasionally to utilize publications in French, German, Afrikaans, and some times Dutch. Perhaps not understanding all text - but at least to be able to get a basic understanding of what it all is about. Should it really come to it, our society includes a highly diverse membership such that it should be possible to find somebody that was bilingual in English and perhaps Serbo-Croatian to evaluate

that elusive publication hitting the judges table one in a decade. Did I already mention it? But such exclusions are a plain good example of cultural and intellectual laziness. Something our society cannot afford.

The final major unconditional exclusion are internet information “.. primary because there is no permanency” (the reader naturally wonders about the reason for the rejection that is not primary!). This exclusion appears in the Manual following a brief two-line mention of publication media that can be paper or CD at the conclusion of Chapter 23A... by the way, websites are also excluded – sorry we just forgot the mention this earlier. But the claim that internet material has no permanency is just about plain silly in a time where vital internet archives are getting more and more prevalent in all aspects of life. The overlooked fact is that websites can be downloaded to a permanent media and a snap shot can thus be taken of it for all eternities - if so desired.

As a case of note, I published a book in 2004 printed on paper. The same year, I sat up a small website to list changes to the book and to offer new information. The site is still there and is likely to outlive the availability of the 250-printed-copies book. It will also likely be around to see the publication of the new edition in a couple of years – which by the way will not be on paper, but most likely on a webpages. The site will prove itself to be more permanent than the book.

Judging Literature Exhibits

The guidelines for judging literature exhibits are well defined and cause little objections. There are four main categories: treatment of content (40 %), originality and research (40 %), technicalities (15 %), and production (5 %). The *treatment* is related to how well the author develops the story and uses the media (mostly composing text). In the case of edited books and periodicals, it is about how well the editor handles his job and how well the publication fulfills its goal and about its overall value to the membership. The *originality* is about philatelic interest, difficulty of the subject, original research, novelty of analysis, and how well the stated goal is fulfilled. For periodicals, it is the editor's achievement that is being evaluated and less so the contents of individual contributed contributions that counts. The *technical* matter deals with what constitute a book or periodical as discussed above. This is actually an important issue and one that we as a society would use to influence the published literature toward better practices. Just consider how many philatelic books you know about without a year of issue. The final matter, the *production* issue is about binding, printing, and the usability of the literature item.

Rejuvenate Literature Exhibits

There is currently only three remaining WPS literature exhibits (NAPEX in June, APS Stampshow in August, and CHICAGOPEX in November). The decline and the various reasons have been outlined in some detail by Rich Drews (2011), who also suggests some well considered remedies needed to reverse the declining trend. I will here in addition offer some of my own proposals.

Promotion: It is important that we keep up the steam and interest in philatelic literature. For philatelic exhibits, we try to do this by a “Champion of Champions” competition. This makes good sense for philatelic exhibits, but would it also work for literature exhibits? We award Grand and Reserve Grands for literature exhibits of the handbook category. We don't award a Champion of Champions for literature (perhaps we used to?). The diversity of literature compositions would appear to require three different champions: for handbooks, journals, and websites. It is possible that only three yearly literature exhibits would be insufficient to support Champion of Champions awards, but at least something we should consider when time is right.

Another possibility is to organize a philatelic ‘Pulitzer’-type of award for literature. Perhaps in several categories and open for nominations from all APS members. With a collegium of over twenty literature judges, all looking for scarce assignments, it should be possible to form a distinguished committee to organize such an award. All philatelic literature should be eligible and it should not be restricted to literature that has been entered in a WPS show. Activities like these between and during shows may help to focus our attention on the subject at heart.

Display: A literature exhibitor pay the same fee as a one-frame exhibitor and should thus be entitled to the same display area. But he is not; the literature exhibit is at he best confined to a table in the corner of the exhibit hall where the literature is piled up without guidance and without organization. During the last Stampshow in Columbus there was no signage to direct the visitor toward the literature exhibit. The table when located was small and surrounded by a handful of chairs to sit on while looking at the exhibits. The exhibits were further filed up in random piles, probably as left by the few visitors to the table. There was surprising no computers with which to read electronic exhibits (this was before it was decided to exclude all electronic exhibits). This is simply not good enough and just reinforces the visitor's impression that the literature show is the stepchild.

Each literature exhibit should be allocated space enough to display say four exhibit pages detailing what the literature entrance is all about and how to obtain it. This pages should be submitted with the exhibit and should be a requirement for acceptance – like the synopsisizes with the regular philatelic exhibits. This will also provide space for showing the award and information on how to reach the exhibitor, particularly if she/he is present at the show. Also needed is perhaps just an email address or a note saying when the author will be at the exhibit and will be available to discuss the exhibit? (This is something that easily also could be adopted for the philatelic exhibits.)

Show Activities: It is important that shows hosting a philatelic exhibit make it a major theme that no visitor should be able to overlook. One way will be to provide a reasonable display at par with the philatelic exhibits. The visitor should easily be able to locate and understand what a literature item is about and how to obtain a copy (buy or join) and how to reach it's author or publisher ideally at the frame or otherwise. The reward(s) can also be displayed with the exhibit as well as celebrated at the critique

and awards banquet. Concurrently with the duration of the show it should be possible to arrange formal seminar series highlighting literature, research, libraries, and archives. This is already to some extent happening. In addition, it should be easy to persuade an author or publisher already attending the show also to give a short seminar presenting the book or journal. Such short (say 15 min.) presentation could be incorporated in the above seminar series or form an individual series dependent on how many that sign up. I say it would be easy, since most authors and editors like to talk about their work if they get a change (which is today not often). Needless to say, it should be required for the jury to attend.

Rules and Training: As I see it, it is essential that the current regulations for literature judging in the Manual (Chapter 23A) is being rewritten and given a real consecutive number. This should be done by qualified persons (not necessary in terms of being accredited as a APS literature judge). Training of exhibitors and judges are important. It cannot be assumed that exhibitors will read the Manual (actually they are not required to do so). The show committees must assure that information about exclusions is included in the prospectus. It should also as a general rule be the show committee that make the decision to exclude a submitted item. In the rare case that decision is left to the jury, the exhibitor should receive an explanation and a certificate of merit/participation. As it happened at the above mentioned recent show, where no specific explanation was given (see postscript), is unacceptable from the exhibitor's point of view. Having said that the exhibitor needs training, it is equally important that the judges are well trained and thus qualified to perform their duty.

We all participate in a hobby activity. We do it for fun and because we enjoy it. It is important that we don't forget this. It

means that we will graciously accept disagreements and mistakes. It also means that we will make an effort to adjust the way we make business to avoid unintentional consequences and harm to our hobby.

References

- American Philatelic Society, 2011. Manual of Philatelic Judging. Sixth Edition (Revised June 20, 2011), 120 pages. Available only on <http://www.stamps.org/>.
 Drews, Rich, 2011. Exhibiting philatelic literature. The Philatelic Exhibitor 25 (whole no. 98), 32-33.
 F.I.P., 2009. Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Philatelic Literature Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions (Revised Feb. 1, 2009). Available on <http://www.hps.gr/fipliterature/>.

Disclosure: I have been exhibiting literature at APS shows for over 15 years and have amassed all levels of medals from bronze to gold. Mostly for booklets, collection of articles, handbook catalogue, and society journals. My latest exhibit was, however, disqualified at a recent APS national show for reasons not revealed.

Postscript: The APS has mailed an explaining letter (dated September 1, 2011) to exhibitors that had an exhibit "deemed by the staff or by the jury to be ineligible for judging as Philatelic Literature" at Stampshow 2011 in Columbus, Ohio. Stephen Reinhard, chair of CANEJ, writes "Please understand that these (new) regulations were put into place to protect exhibitors from receiving low medal levels when judges use the new uniform evaluation forms. The types of material excluded would likely not have scored well." He continues "When new procedures are put into place there are always 'unintended consequences.' I don't think that anyone imagined that the number of excluded entries would be as high as what was seen at APS StampShow. While some were clearly unable to be evaluated by the jury, others were excluded simply because the staff and jury applied the new regulations literally." He ends by saying "Almost everyone involved feels that we should loosen up the rules somewhat in order to make them more inclusive, rather than exclusive, CANEJ has appointed a sub-committee to immediately develop a revision that would allow many of the recent excluded entries to be judged at future shows. We hope to have a temporary solution in place for the upcoming CHICAGOPEX show, and a permanent solution, which must be approved by the full Committee and the APS Board of Directors, in effect for all three literature shows next year."



Our member in Botswana, Peter Lodoen, have a tendency to get himself into the news media. Here is he shown at an exhibit of his paintings in his home town of St. Cloud in Minesota. See the St Cloud Times for October 23, 2011 for the full story, or go to www.sctimes.com and search for Lodoen.

Miscellaneous Postage Due Related Markings

by Jan Stolk

At first I would like to thank Werner K. Seeba again for his continuous support in sending me copies of taxed covers with South African postage due markings.

The following markings are found on taxed postal items indicating a reason for the tax or the return to sender of the postal item. As they don't fit in any previous listings they now are listed separately.

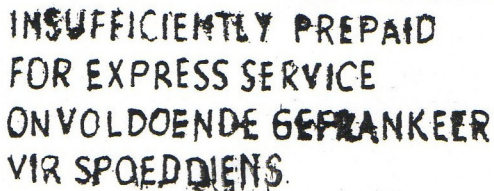
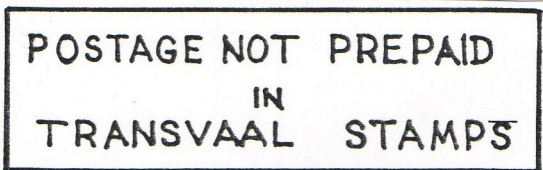



Y1 indicates the reason for not delivering the postal item with 'express' service.

Y2 is a pre-Union marking from the period that CGH and Transvaal stamps were both required for transit from CGH to Transvaal and visa versa.

Y3 and Y6 are mostly found on postal items containing money and taxed as 'Posted Out of Course'.

Y4 is a CGH marking indicating the reason of return to sender.

The next installment will cover the 'Notice of Postage Due' cards P1/62 of the Republic of South Africa.

	P.D.MARKING	USED AT	EARLIEST DATE	LATEST DATE
Y1		ex-Allen black 65 x 24 mm		
Y2		ex-Allen black 71 x 21 mm		
Y3		ex-Goldblatt black 44 x 12 mm		
Y4		ex-Goldblatt black 40 x 15 mm		
Y5		ex-Allen black 43 x 10 mm		

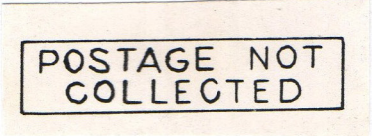

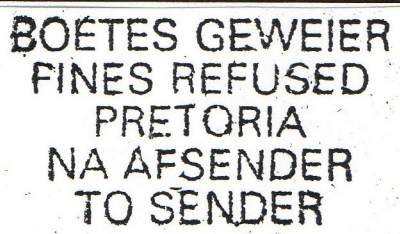

Y5		ex-Allen black 43 x 10 mm		
Y6		ex -Allen black 51 x 12 mm		
Y7		Pretoria red and purple 50 x 27 mm	5/01/1996	8/08/2001
Y8		Cape Town red 34 x 8 mm	23/jul/82	



Figure 1. An example of Y7. Reduced to 75 % of the original.

The Bechuanaland War Fund Label

by Peter Thy

In Forerunners No. 46 (2003), I wrote an article about the Bechuanaland cinderella labels. The earliest of these were the 1939-40 war fund stamp issued to raise funds for the war effort. At that time, I was unable to show a 'full' booklet with stamp panes as here shown.

The war fund stamps and booklet were produced by a printer in Johannesburg. The panes and cover was stitched together and was interleaved with permanent paper. The stamps was printed in panes of six with a full white margin without inscriptions. The panes were line perforated to the margins.

Each booklet has a serial number on the upper right corner on the front cover. This is number 40 and increases the known numbers of booklets to three.



Reprint of 2010 SAPOA-FIFA South African Official First Day Cover 7.174

by Keith Klugman

The complex issue of stamps and covers issued on 9th April 2010 to celebrate the World Cup in South Africa were described by Peter Thy in the March – June 2011 issue of Forerunners (p. 69–72). He notes that the number of First Day Covers (FDC's) issued by South Africa is not clear. While the number may be available from Philatelic Services the issue is complicated by the fact that the South African FDC was reprinted; the relative scarcity of the reprint compared to the original cover is unknown – indeed the reprint may be scarcer than the original as the covers could not be sold after November 30th 2010 and the reprint became available only shortly before that date.

My discovery of the reprint followed a trip to South Africa in August 2010 when I was advised by a number of dealers that the FDC had sold out, but Philatelic Services in Pretoria assured me that a reprint had been ordered, but was not yet printed. I wondered at the time whether the reprint would be indistin-

guishable from the original, so I purchased the original FDC on eBay, and resolved to return at the time of the International Exhibition in Johannesburg in October 2010. At that time I was able to purchase the reprinted cover from Philatelic Services and on my return to the US I compared the two.

The original (top in Fig. 1 and labeled 1st print in pencil) is printed on a white envelope with crisp black lettering. The reprint (bottom in Fig. 1 and labeled 2nd Print in pencil) is printed on a different envelope that is cream in color, with the black printing much less clear and bled into the envelope. The folds of the envelopes are different but if one has only a single copy for reference, the original has the flap of the envelope gummed in a continuous strip, while the reprint is gummed in three separate parts (Fig 2). The inking on the stamp cancellation on the reprint appears thicker than the original but this may not be constant.



1st Printing



2nd Printing

Figure 1. Fronts of FDCs. Refused to 90 % of the originals.



1st Printing



2nd Printing

Figure 2. Reverses of FDCs with flap open. Refused to 90 % of the originals.

Miocene Fossils on Namibian Stamps: Witnesses for a Warmer Climate

by H.U. Bantz

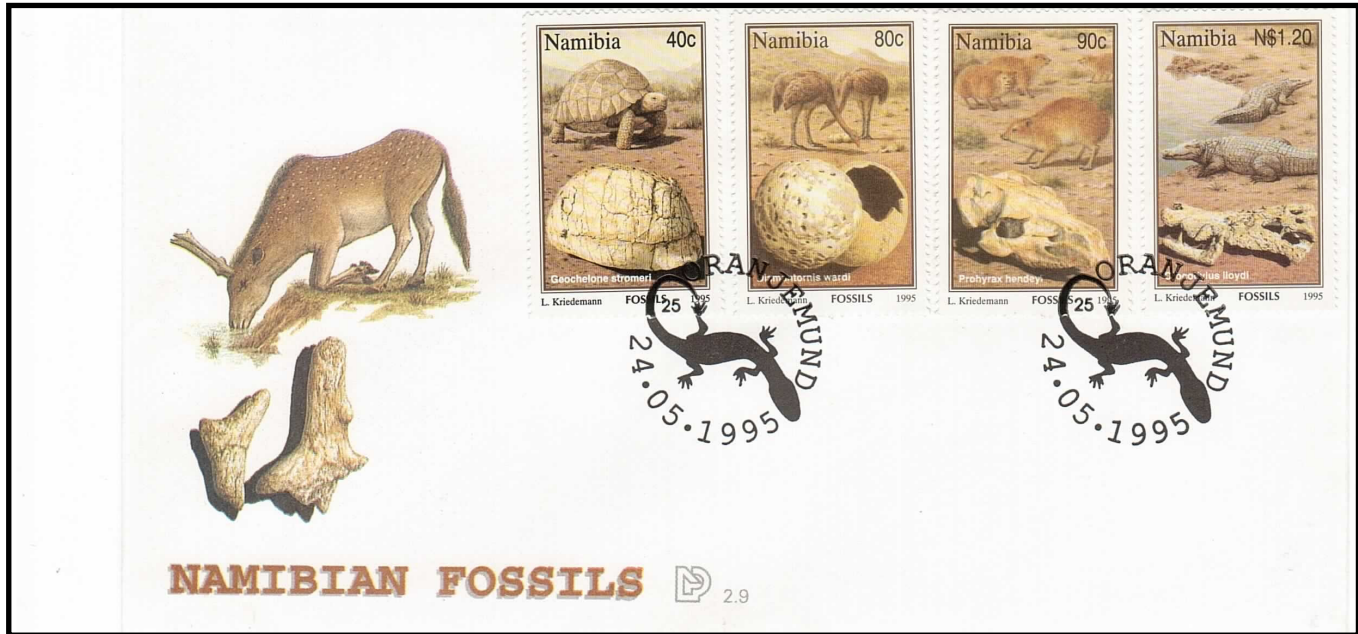


Figure 1. First Day Cover. Reduced to 90 % of the original.

Everyone talks about the WEATHER. So let us do it as well. What is weather? Heat and cold, rain and sunshine, wind and no wind. Extreme storms like tornados, torrential rains, droughts and freezing cold that lets birds drop dead out of the sky do not count as weather, but as climatic catastrophes.

Apart from weather, the World talks also about "GLOBAL WARMING" (GW) or "Climate Change," fearing that the Earth is heading towards such climatic disasters. Is this true? Weather happens in the atmosphere. Our air we breathe is certainly polluted by animals and by humans, by cars, ships and aeroplanes, factories, and power plants. All are letting off methane, CO₂, and other noxious stuff and contributing to a "greenhouse effect". But I cannot judge whether this is the only reason for the assumed GW.

There are so many factors that interact and are affecting the weather of today and it is doubtful, in my opinion, whether the average annual temperature is indeed rising. We just do not know enough about 'Weather.' It seems to me that GW has become a catchword for certain political parties and interest groups that want to create fears and exploit anxieties for their own ends either to catch votes, to make money or to turn us away from issues like poverty, overpopulation, poor educational results, xenophobia, joblessness, lack of service delivery, declining moral, and ethical standards (crime) etc.

The question is do we have enough scientific evidence based on exact measurements with reliable thermometers confirming GW? The first practical thermometer using a volume of mer-

cury in a glass tube was invented by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit (1686-1736) about 200 years ago. He proposed a scale for measuring the increase in the mercury column's height starting at Zero, the lowest temperature he could achieve with a mixture of ice and salt, and fixed the degrees as intervals between his 32 (freezing point of water) and his 212 (boiling point of water).

Scientifically comparable observations with improved thermometers are available for the Northern hemisphere from about 1780 onwards when a network of 'weather' stations was begun in Europe, Greenland, and the USA. In 1841, Cape Town was the first station in Africa to join this growing network. Thus the exact instrumental record for the whole World is rather short, too short to worry about GW.

But our article today looks into the Past and not into the Future. What can we deduce about GW happening in geological times? Palaeo-climatologists can tell us. They study sediments and fossils found in the Earth's crust to arrive at clues what the climate was like in those bygone days. Climate was never stable from the beginning of the geological record and there were always periods when it was much, much hotter than today and also much, much colder. For historic times the following 'tools' can be used to establish a climatic record: borehole cores drilled through the ice of glaciers in Antarctica and Greenland; sea and lake level fluctuations, pollen from flowering plants found in sediments, changes in tree-ring width, glacier fluctuations, archaeological data and written historical records.

Closer to us it can be deduced that the yearly average temperature was in the Northern Hemisphere between 1550 and 1900

about 1.5° colder than today. From about 1900, the North Pole / Greenland region warms up and the Southern Hemisphere is getting cooler and wetter.

Try to remember what the weather was like in your youth. Was it different from today? Next question: would GW be bad?

The Tertiary Period from 45 million to 2.5 million years ago was distinctly warmer in Southern Africa than now and provides an example. The Miocene Epoch of the Tertiary marks the unfolding of the modern fauna and flora, the start up of the present great mountain ranges like the Alps and Himalayas and the definition of the outlines of today's continents. The heat peak occurred in the beginning of the so-called Lower Miocene Epoch 20 to 16 million years ago.

Remarkable Lower Miocene fossil beds have been uncovered during diamond mining operations on Namibia's West Coast. The fossil beds included fossilized tree trunks measuring up to 1.30 metre in diameter. Most of these tree trunks belong to the subtropical / tropical Combretaceae family. They point to a forested landscape and a mean annual temperature exceeding 20 Celcius (60 °F) (present annual average for the area is 16 Celcius (61 °F)). The absence of growth rings indicates a lack of defined seasons.

Now to stamps: the postal administration of Namibia (NamPost) issued a set of four stamps on 24.05 1995 to make some of these Miocene fossils found at three locations, all located in the lower reaches of the Orange River, better known to the broader public.

You are invited to take with me a glimpse into this warmer world and to think about the effect of a distinctively subtropical climate on animals whose descendants still exist today. Though some critics might scowl now, I use the First Day Cover to explain the four stamps for you.

The 40 cent stamp shows the carapace (shell) of a tortoise from Aucas, situated 50 km inland from Oranjemund. This carapace is almost a metre long and 25 cm high and much larger than any shell of the tortoises living in Southern Africa today.

The 80 cent stamp depicts two egg shells found at Rooilepel, about 30 km North of Aucas. The volumes of these eggs is one and a half times bigger than those of modern ostriches (1.8 litres against 1.2 litres), thus making the bird laying them appreciably larger than a modern ostrich.

The fossil on the 90 cent stamp is the skull of a dassie (hyrax; rock-badger) found at Arrisdrift, 35 km upstream from Oranjemund. These dassies reached the size of a sheep.

Also from Arrisdrift comes the skull of a crocodile shown on the N\$ 1.20 stamp. This specific crocodile, *Crocodylus lloydi*, is related to the Nile crocodile and proves too that the climate in those days was on average much warmer in the Lower Orange River region than it is today. Modern crocodiles are restricted to the tropics and subtropics and need water temperatures between 22 and 30 degrees.

The animal on the left hand side of the FDC (this is the reason why I show the FDC) is named *Orangemierix hendeyi*. It was a ruminant (animal that chews the cud). It was related to the giraffes and browsed on leaves higher up in trees out of reach to animals, like the dassies. The large sizes of the tortoise, of the

ostrich-like bird and of the dassies show that in contrast to the arid situation prevailing today in the Lower Orange River valley the available plant food was by far more plentiful and more nourishing than it is today.

We conclude: a warmer and moister climate is less detrimental to fauna and flora than cooler or cold conditions. Why has the climate changed? Plate tectonics are responsible. During the Miocene Antarctica finally separated from Australia and South America and started to drift in its present polar position. Cold water from the then Southern Polar regions was now able to flow northwards along the African West Coast.

Local climates in sub-Saharan Africa were getting cooler from about 16 million years ago. The widespread Miocene forests in Africa shrank and made place for grasslands and savannahs. The Northern hemisphere headed towards an Ice Age. In Africa grazing animals similar to modern buffalos and antelopes became more plentiful while dassies and the bird shown in the stamp set became smaller or became extinct, like *Crocodylus lloydi* and *Orangemierix hendeyi* did.

The changes in temperature and habitat affected also the tree-dwelling great apes living further East. They were forced to leave the forests for the plains and had to develop different survival skills, turning them into hominids and finally into humans, with other words - into us.

We are the products of a cooling climate. What will happen to humankind when it should get warmer and warmer? We might disappear altogether like the Dinosaurs did. Will it help if we reduce CO₂ emissions from cars?

The human brain, especially of politicians, is quite overrated. It is a delusion to think that man can play God and change by our feeble efforts the course of Nature that is far more powerful.

Consider the force of the 8.9 on the Richter Scale earthquake that hit the North-East coast of Japan on March 11, 2011 and that shifted the Earth's axis by 10 to 25 cm. How will this move affect the angle of the Sun's rays at which they fall upon our earth, heating it and producing thus the atmospheric and ocean currents? Due to a possibly altering in this angle the Sun's energy or the solar radiation might now affect a wider or smaller area of the Earth's surface with the result that temperatures could increase or decrease in the years to come. We just have to wait and see.

In any case there are in your own life far more important moral, religious, financial and well-being issues to think about on a personal level. Do not be preoccupied with the inevitable Global Warming or Climate Change. You can do little about it but for your own well being: enjoy your stamps and stamp collecting.

Sources:

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Pickford, M. (1995): Fossils – NamPost Bulletin No. 25.

Schneider, G. (2004): Passage through Time – The Fossils of Namibia. ISBN No. 99916-0-515-0

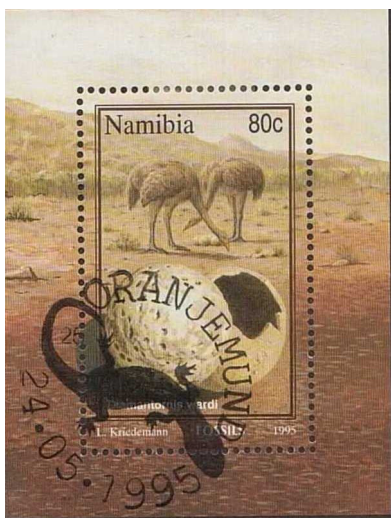


Figure 2. The 80c miniature sheet.

Printing Information

Here follows some philatelic information on the four stamps and the miniature sheet:

Sold by the Philatelic Foundation of South Africa for R3.00 to raise funds for Philately.

Stamps: format 30.2 x 47.9 mm.

Sheet division: 2 x 5 stamps (6 unidentified panes per plate).

Perforation 14 x 14½.

Paper: Harrison - not phosphor coated.

Printing process: Lithography.

Government Printer Pretoria.

Numbers printed: 40c (900 000); 80c (700 000); 90c and N4 1.20 (550 000).

Last date of sale: 23 August 1995.

Designer: L. Kriedeman.

Miniature sheet: 80 cent; 106 x 81 mm; total printing 50 000; phosphorescent paper.

Southern Rhodesia Cigarette Surtax Stamp

by Peter Thy

Taxing of tobacco is not a modern invention. Here is a cigarette box with a surtax seal attach to the back side. The seal is about 6 cm long printed in yellow-green and glued to the box. The inscription on the seal is 'CIGARETTE TAX / EIGHT PENCE / 8d / SOUTHERN RHODESIA.' The 'GOLD LEAF' was a brand name of the South African United Tobacco Company that had a office in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The tobacco duty was fixed at one halfpenny for a half-ounce or less when the law came into effect in 1911. Norman Mewett (1995) in his catalogue of Rhodesian Fiscals 1892-1980 lists several cigarette surtax stamps between ¾d and 1/10d, including this one. However, no dates for their usages are available. The best guess will be the 40s or 50s.



Peace Doves to Southern Africa

by Colin Moxham

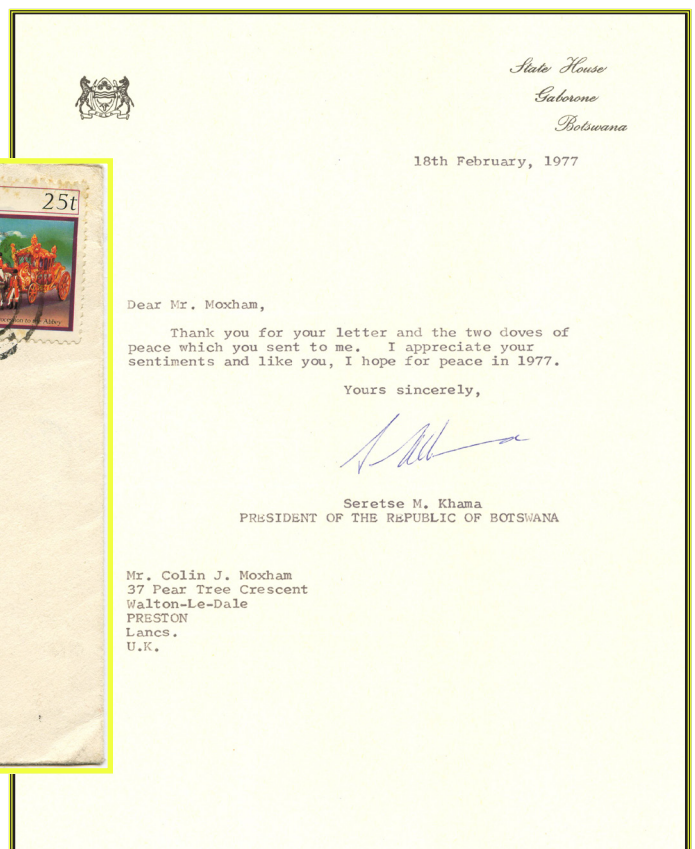
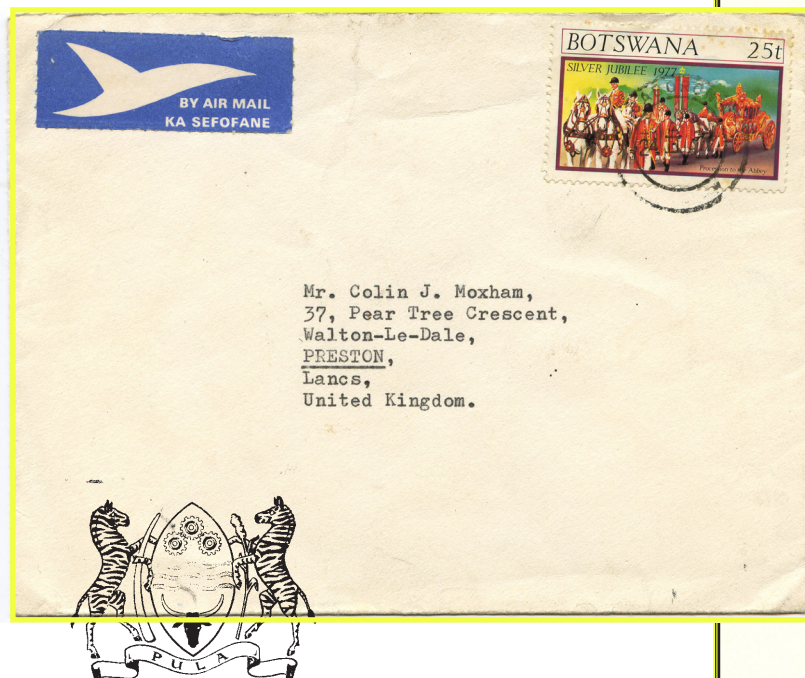
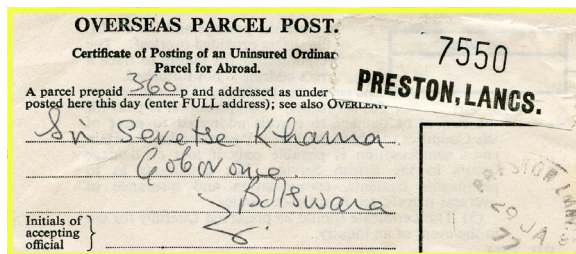


This story starts with my first visit to 'Central' Africa. The very condensed details are: myself and friend Gordon, way back in 1976 came out to Africa to visit my mum and dad and my two married sisters and their families. We visited South Africa, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Rhodesia, Swaziland, and Venda. These were very troubled times with a very visible military presence where ever we went. We traveled in my father's BMW 2000. The road from Salisbury (now Harare) was then a strip road with two tar strips barely the width of the vehicle. We had to travel with armed military escort between towns, usually the convoys left at 8.00 am and again at 12 noon. In many areas there was a curfew in place from 4 pm, so we were very lucky to get 250 - 350 kms a day. But we still enjoyed our great adventure. To get to the main story line, I must also tell you that we found the ordinary people very, very hospitable and more than helpful and a pleasure to all our trips; however it was almost

always the opposite when we met people in authority. Army, police, customs and immigration gave us many hard times, we were delayed often because we had cameras, binoculars and maps. This was understandable when you consider that many of the countries had civil conflict, military confrontation and apartheid in South Africa.

I now finally digress back to the main story line. When we returned to the UK and had time to reflect on our trip, I decided to write to the Heads of State in most of the countries that we had visited, they included Rhodesia, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana. I purchased porcelain Doves of Peace (ornaments) and parceled them up together with the letters to each Head of State, Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith (Rhodesia), President Kenneth Kuanda (Zambia), President Samora Machell (Mozambique), and President Seretse Khama (Botswana). Briefly the letters outlined our visits to each of their countries, how we found them so magnificent and admired the different cultures and friendliness of the ordinary people we met and of course the over officiousness of people in uniforms. I registered the four packets (I still have the four receipted counter foils).

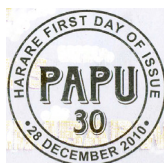
I received acknowledgements from Rhodesia, Zambia and Botswana (see the attached). I did not receive anything from Mozambique, but President Samora Machell may not have even received the Doves as this was at the height of the conflict between the warring factions of RENAMO and FRELIMO.



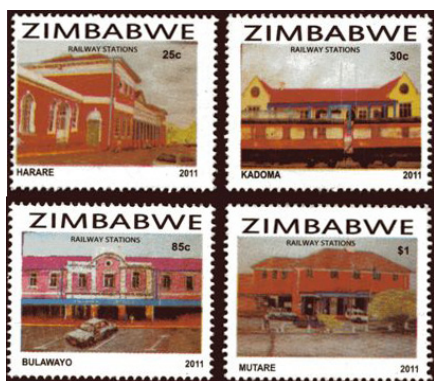
News from Zimbabwe

by Colin Moxham

This column will be a regular feature in Forerunners. It will be philatelic and will cover matters of interest to philatelists and collectors of stamps, covers and postal history from Zimbabwe, and its neighbors in the sub-Saharan southern parts of Africa. Subjects that will be covered will be new stamp issues, first day covers, sub-post office closures, and changes in the postal rates. My primary source will be Zimpost Private Limited and all information is re-produced with their permissions.



The last issue of 2010 was the single stamp issued for the 30th Anniversary of the Pan African Postal Union (PAPU). First day of issue was 28th December 2010 with a face value code of Z (standard local postage rate). The design artist was Joan Soriano. The colours are cyan, magenta, yellow, and black. The size is 42 x 28 mm vertical. It is printed on Chancellor Litho PVA gummed postage stamp paper in offset lithography by Natprint, Harare, Zimbabwe. The sheets are of 50 stamps with sheet controls codes of 1A 1B. The quantity printed was 100,000. Face value code 'Z.' Perforations 14½. The marginal notifications are: Colour indicators: left selvages alongside bottom stamp. Sheet control codes: top selvedge below left stamp. Imprint: bottom selvedge centred below two stamps. Pane values: top selvedge below right stamp. Serial numbers: right selvedge alongside bottom stamp. A special first day of issue cover with the stamp cancelled by double circle CDS was used.



Now for the first issue of 2011, which consists of four stamps released on 26th May 2011. The four stamps have monetary face values of 25c, 30c, 85c, or \$1. The publicity poster, stamps, brochure, and first day cover were designed by Fredy Tembo of Hunyani, Chinhoi, Zimbabwe. The theme of the four stamps is Railway Stations of Zimbabwe.

Date of issue:	26th May 2011
Denominations:	25c, 30c, 85c, \$1
Artist:	Fredy Tembo
Colours:	Cyan, magenta, yellow, and black
Size:	42 x 28 mm horizontal
Paper:	Chancellor Litho PVA gummed postage stamp paper
Process:	Offset lithography
Perforations:	14½
Sheet control codes:	1A 1B
Mint Sheets:	50 stamps per sheet
Quantity:	25c - 600,000 30c - 600,000 85c - 20,000 \$1 - 20,000
Printer:	Natprint, Harare, Zimbabwe
First Day of Issue:	Cancellation by single circle CDS



The second issue of 2011 was issued 27th July 2011, consisting of a set of four stamps to commemorate the lives of four national heroes. The postage stamps as well as the bulletin, cover, and layout were designed by local graphic artist Lucia Marisamhaka of Harare. The set of four stamps consists of three male and one female heroes. All four stamps have numeric face values as follows: 25c, 30c, 85c and \$1.

Date of Issue:	27th July 2011
Denominations:	25c, 30c, 75c, \$1
Theme:	Commemoration of the lives of four national heroes
Artist:	Lucia Marisamhaka
Colours:	Cyan, magenta, yellow, and black
Size:	35 x 30 mm vertical
Paper:	Chancellor Litho PVA gummed postage stamp paper
Process:	Offset lithography
Perforations:	14½
Sheet control:	1A 1B
Mint Sheets:	50 per sheet
Quantity:	25c, 10,000, Tarcissius Malan George Salundika

30c, 10,000, Julia Zvogo
85c, 10,000, Ariston Masuranyangwa
Chambati
\$1, 10,000, Joseph Luke Culverwell.
Natprint. Harare. Zimbabwe
Printer:
First Day of Issue: Cancellation by single circle CDS

Zimpost is currently working on a Culture Huts issue that is now being printed and will be ready for sale at a later date to be advised. Presumably end of November or early December. This will be the last issue of the year. The new definitive series is still on hold, expected to be issued in 2012.

If you ask me how is Zimpost doing despite financial hard times, I am pleased to inform you that it is Second to NONE in Africa. Like the rest of the world it has made some very dramatic changes and innovation. The logo changed from Post Office & Telephones Company (PTC) to Zimpost. A new centralised Harare Sorting Office (HSO) was constructed and many sub-post offices in urban and rural areas were closed. Zimpost survived the hyper-inflation period by dropping the face values on our stamps and introducing codes instead, like many other countries around the world: Z for local standard rate; Za for local over standard rate weight; A for Africa; E for Europe; and R for the rest of world. Since the December 2010 issue (PAPU Anniversary), they have now changed to face values in cents and dollars. Now we are on the US\$ for local use and retained the codes for elsewhere.

Post Office Boxes are still very popular in both urban and rural areas. I will take some pictures for the next issue from our local Hatfield sub-post office, which still sports a colonial Southern Rhodesia Pillar Post Box. Deliveries, certainly in urban and semi-urban areas are very good, we have minor delays from time to time and we have not LOST any post that we are aware of. We have two daughters in the UK, and birthday and Christmas cards seem to arrive well ahead of the events. I receive regularly mail from several auction houses, dealers, and philatelic bureaus without problems. Also my youngest daughter Donna sends me the S.G. Stamp monthly magazine that normally arrives regularly without delays. She posted the July 2011 issue on the 3rd July 2011, I received the August issue the day before the July issue, which had been redirected from Canada. So the Royal Mail in the UK also suffers from human error from time to time, as here in Zimbabwe or Canada.

But more next time. I can be contacted by writing to the Editor or colin@zarf.co.zw.

Acknowledgement to Zimbabwe Posts, Philatelic Bureau, Harare, Zimbabwe for their kind permission granted.



For the Record

154. **Stephan Welz** has distributed their catalogue for their 'Postage Stamps, Postal History, Coins and Banknotes' auction on 23 November 2011. Welz has repeatedly had problems with distributing their catalogue to North American customers in time for their auctions. This time, they also emailed the catalogue as a pdf attachment. If you can't live without their catalogue, you may want to contact them to get on their emailing list by writing to Morné De La Guerre at morne.dela.guerre@swelco.co.za. Their improved website at <http://www.swelco.co.za/> may also be helpful.
155. **Argyll Etkin** offers the **Alan Drysdall Collection of Transvaal** in their 10-11 November 2011 auction. The Drysdall collection includes about 120 lots. Also included is a strong showing of southern Africa in general.
156. **Grosvenor** has sold the **Richard Stroud Collection of Orange Free State** in their September 2011 auction. The collection included about 110 lots.
157. **Grosvenor's** November 2011 auction includes the **Oliver Collection of the De La Rue colonial key plates** in about 130 lots. The auction is on the 17 of November.
158. **Empire Stamp Auctions** has distributed their Autumn 2011 auction catalogue containing exclusively British Empire postal history material. Contact Steve Drewett for an electronic version of the catalogue by writing to empirestampauctions@yahoo.co.uk. The closing date is November 25.
159. New **postal rates** were introduced in **South Africa** from April 1, 2011.
160. **The Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town** celebrated their 100th year of existence in May 2011.
161. **Brian Trotter** was elected to **President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London** in June 2011.
162. **Otto Peetoom** of Ormskirk Stamps has again distributed his list of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland. Contact him by writing to ottopeetoom@RhodesianStamps.net for this and other lists. Also visit www.south-africanstamps.net.
163. **James Bendon** has offered material from the **Mauritanian UPU specimen archive**. Go to www.jamesbendon.com and click on THE MAURITANIA UPU SPECIMEN ARCHIVE. So far no southern African material has been offered.

SPECIMEN
COLLECTION
MAURITANIE

164. The **Postal Order Society** has released a comprehensive **index** to 'Postal Order News' between 1985- 2011. This index and a chronological list of contents are available online, in searchable form, at <http://postalorders.informe.com> by going to the section "The Postal Order Society."
165. **Stanley Gibbons** has released the 2012 edition of the **Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1970**.

Highlights From Journals and Newsletters

- Courtis, J., 2011. CGH: an analysis of CGH used Post Office newspaper wrappers. *Cape and Natal Philatelic Journal* 15, 106-112.
- Fenimore, B., 2011. A forgotten story – Umfreville Percy Swinburne and the defense of Francistown during the Anglo-Boer war. *Runnerpost*, Whole No. 81, 2030-2035.
- Harwood, J., 2011. Oranges in the Orange Free State. *Postal Order News*, Oct. 2011, Whole no. 102, 18-20.
- Howgrave-Graham, T. and Johnson, R., 2011. CGH: Telegraph office cds used postally with two queries. *Cape and Natal Philatelic Journal* 15, 103-105.
- Kalkhoven, V., 2011. CGH: *Colonies Art12 and Art13* accountability marks on mail to France sent via the United Kingdom 1843-1856. *Cape and Natal Philatelic Journal* 15, 96-101.
- Kamffer, G. and Roche, C., 2011. Native tax tamps and labels used in South Africa and South West Africa 1910-1961. Part 2. *South African Philatelist* 87 (Aug. 2011), 128-130.
- Kamffer, G. and Roche, C., 2011. Native tax tamps and labels used in South Africa and South West Africa 1910-1961. Part 1. *South African Philatelist* 87 (June 2011), 84-91.
- Kamffer, G., 2011. Die Geheime Dienst in die Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek en die Poststelsel net voor en Tydens die Anglo-Boereoorlog (1899-1902). *South African Philatelist* 87 (Aug. 2011), 131-133.
- Scott, G.C., 2011. The quest for a cover to the Tanganyika Territory. *American Philatelist* September 2011, 830-831.
- Skagestad, O.G., 2011. What happened to the Atlas Catalogue of R.S.A.? *South African Philatelist* 87 (Oct. 2011), 168-169.
- South African Philatelist, 2011. The ZAR proof material donated to the PFSA by the Museum voor Communicatie, the Hague in the Netherlands. *South African Philatelist* 87 (Oct. 2011), 156-160.
- Thy, P., 2011. Old and new Bechuanaland essay finds. *Postal Stationery* 53 (whole no. 380), 144-147.
- Van Zeyl, Paul, 2011. The history of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek/Transvaal to 1896. Part 4, *South African Philatelist* 87 (Aug. 2011), 122-128.
- Van Zeyl, Paul, 2011. The history of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek/Transvaal to 1896. Part 3, *South African Philatelist* 87 (June 2011), 80-83.
- Van Zeyl, Paul, 2011. The history of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek/Transvaal to 1896. Part 5, *South African Philatelist* 87 (Oct. 2011), 162-165.
- Vroom, J.M., 2011. De Imperial Airways en de luchtlijn naar Zuid Afrika. *Bartolomeu Dias* 24 (whole no. 91), 15-18.

Forerunners Forum

Questions, Comments, and Answers

Mauritanian UPU Specimen Collection

James Brendon (james@jamesbendon.com) has written to let us know that “The Mauritanie Specimen Collection is the first major specimen archive to have surfaced in more than thirty years. Stamps that have come to the market include examples from most member countries but are confined to those distributed by the UPU between early-1917 and late-1923, with many gaps. They have been extracted from what is probably the second of at least eight volumes and are the only ones ‘liberated’ so far. Stamps were affixed to the album pages, each 26 × 41 cm, more or less in the order of receipt from the UPU. As a result, sets of stamps distributed together remain together, but any sets distributed piecemeal were interspersed with stamps from other countries and are now on several separate pieces. In almost all cases the stamps remain in strips of three as distributed. In 1951 an audit was carried out. The number of stamps on each page was recorded and certified by a postal official at St. Louis, Senegal, the de facto administrative capital of the two colonies separated by the Senegal River. There is no doubt that it was at this time that the contents of the album, whether or not already protected with some form of specimen marking by the issuing postal authority, were cancelled in red ink with a three-line handstamp reading SPÉCIMEN / COLLECTION / MAURITANIE measuring 30 × 14 mm overall.

For the collector, these cancelled stamps, all of which are

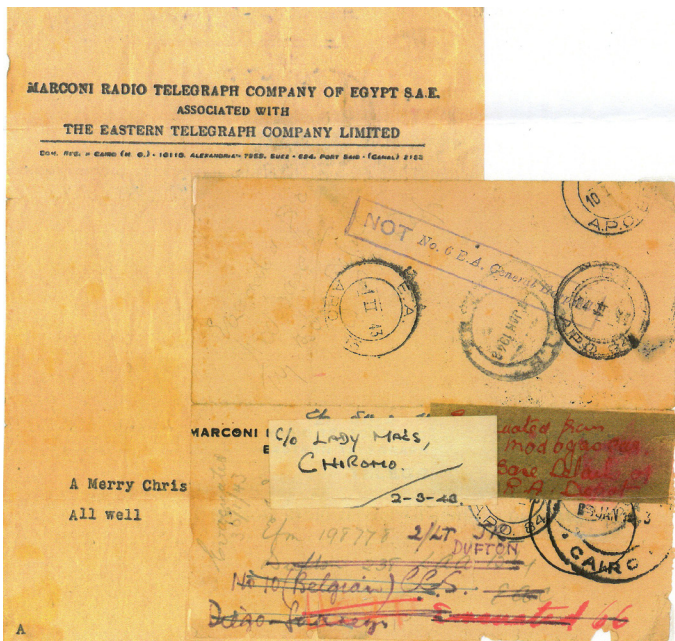
unique, are of the same importance as those handstamped ULTRAMAR by the Portuguese Post Office and those from the Bechuanaland and Natal archives described by James Bendon in UPU Specimen Stamps (Limassol, 1988) and the Madagascar archive described by George Alevizos in Madagascar UPU Specimens (Santa Monica, 1980). An important difference is that the first three of these archives contained only single stamps and in the Madagascar archive many of the strips of stamps were separated into singles.

There are, however, complications for the collector. Over the years very many stamps suffered surface damage evidenced by examples showing the Mauritania handstamp on unprinted parts of the stamp. Whilst the stamps were initially affixed using the original gum, some show signs of additional adhesive, possibly derived from a camel. Many of the small pieces cut from the album show incomplete impressions of the handstamp and the handstamp shows very poorly on stamps printed in red or printed on red paper such as most the British colonial £1 values. Most of the British definitive issues on Multiple Script CA paper are incomplete as the sets were issued bit by bit extending past the end-date of the album that has been divided.

I have acquired items that almost entirely avoid any of the above problems from the following countries: Aitutaki, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, British Honduras, British Levant, Great Britain, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Malta, Morocco Agencies, Mosul, Niue, Palestine, Sarawak, St Helena, Sudan, Transjordan, Turkey and United States of America.”

Belgian Red Cross in Madagascar

Jan Stolk (jan.stolk@telenet.be) has written on behalf of a friend about an interesting telegram to Egypt that was forwarded to Madagascar during World War II. The telegram contains Christmas wishes was forwarded from Egypt as letter to a Belgian medical station in Diego Suarez, Madagascar. However, there is no information to be found on a Belgian Red Cross or other Belgian medical stations in Madagascar. The British invasion of Madagascar ended November 1942 and the telegram wishes were for Christmas 1942. What is the story behind the Belgian medics being present on Madagascar? Can any member help. This telegram was in the collection of the late John Daynes.



New Books

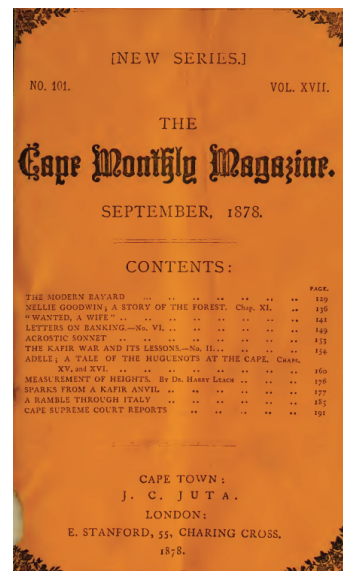
- Birch, B.J., 2010. Philatelic and Postal Bookplates. Only available as pdf file from <http://hps.gr/fipliterature/>.
- Birch, B.J., 2010. Bibliographies of Philatelists and Dealers. Only available as pdf file from <http://hps.gr/fipliterature/>.
- Birch, B.J., 2010. Philatelic Bibliophile's Companion. Only available as pdf file from <http://hps.gr/fipliterature/>.
- Jonkers, G. and Groenewald, J., 2006. Die Machadodorp-briefkaarte van die Anglo-Boereoorlog. South African Philatelic Federation.
- Breedt, C. and Groenewald, J., 2007. Die Pietersburg-seels van die Anglo-Boereoorlog. South African Philatelic Federation.
- Groenewald, J., 2010. Die Vryburg-seels van die nglo-Boereoorlog. South African Philatelic Federation. All three books are available from PhilFed Books, Postbus 12537, Queenswood 0121, South Africa.
- Oliver, R., to be published. Reflections on Southern Africa. A Postcard Collection. Invitation to prepublication subscription, Kimberley Africana Library Friends, P.O. Box 67, Kimberley 8300, South Africa (R545 prepaid).

Southern Africa Postcard Book

The publication of a book based on Richard Oliver's postcard collection is in progress. Invitation for prepublication subscriptions has been made to all interested. The price including mailing is R545 from Kimberley Africana Library Friends, P.O. Box 67, Kimberley 8300, South Africa. The book is edited by K. Duminy and is being published by the Kimberley Africana Library early in 2012. Contact africana@solplaatje.org.za for details including limited sponsor's edition. The book will show scenes of Southern Africa as it used to be in the early 20th Century using names of town then relevant.

Cape Monthly Magazine and Postal History

The Editor has recently come across an interesting and unexpected source of postal history. A Canadian University Library had posted a complete scan of a 1877/8 volume of the Cape Monthly Magazine. Included in the volumes was two letters to the owner with their envelopes. Everything was scanned like the envelope shown below. It is a 1877 letter from Cape Town to a J.T. Campbell of London. It is endorsed per Kinders Castle and also by a lower left annotation reading "B.M.J. 'European'" The letter was marked on arrival by London W and PAID cancels on front and on the reverse a Windsor cancel (DEC 10, 1877).



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.
- Hisey and Bartshe, 2009. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 3. Hardbound, 205 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). \$30 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 David McNamee at the addresses given on page 1.

The Market Place

Union machine and parcel postmarks. Wanted by specialist collector. Single items, collections, or unsorted bulk accumulations. Please contact Bas Payne on bas@paynes.demon.co.uk, or Saltbox Barn, Edney's Lane, Denmead, Waterlooville, PO7 6JL, UK.

Union pictorials 1926-1940. Wanted by specialist collector. Single items, collections, or unsorted bulk accumulations including singles. Please contact Bas Payne on bas@paynes.demon.co.uk, or Saltbox Barn, Edney's Lane, Denmead, Waterlooville, PO7 6JL, UK.

Cape of Good Hope. I buy postal history material, specially the period 1652 - 1853. Please send scan or photocopy with price. Johnny Barth, Nivavaenge 25, DK 2990 Niva, Denmark. E-mail: barth@post3.tele.dk.

SA Homelands used. Seeking postally used stamps and covers (larger lots with duplication OK). Have used Homelands and GB, Commonwealth (Australia, NZ, others) to trade. Send description/scan/price to Chris Oberholster, 2013 Yancy Drive, Bessemer, AL 35022; pangolin100@aol.com.

Wanted: Postal Savings Books and related items from any southern African territories and countries. Send photocopies/scans and descriptions to Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis CA 95617-3112, thy@kronestamps.dk.

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 95617-3112 or email thy@kronestamps.dk.

GSWA, OFS postal stationary & the Cape of Good Hope pre-stamp period are my interests. Philatelists wishing to correspond and exchange information / material can write to me at: Hennie Taljaard, P O Box 816, Ceres, 6835, RSA or stadsbeplanner@ananzi.co.za.

Old Zimbabwe Currency. Wanted a few pounds, any condition, and any value. For Show give away. Bob Hisey at bobhisey@comcast.net.

Perfins Wanted. I buy/trade for perfins of Cape, Natal, Transvaal, ORC, and South Africa. Especially interested in on cover examples, but will give generous return for any loose stamps. Write or email with trade/sale proposal. Robert Weeden, 1446 Grenac Rd, Fairbanks, AK 99709 or email weeden@mosquitonet.com.

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 95617-3112 or email thy@kronestamps.dk.

Numerical Cancellers (BONCs) used in Southern Africa sought by collector. Contact me for wantlist or let me know what you can offer. Werner Seeba, In Den Wannenaeckern 14, D-70374 Stuttgart 50, Germany.

Airmails from SA to South America. Wanted airmail covers from SA to South or central America between 1932 and 1952. Send scan or photocopy with price to Hugh Amoore, (9 Bishoplea Road, Claremont, South Africa, 7708); email to: hugh.amoore@uct.ac.za).

Send request for your free non-dealer membership ad to the Editor. Multiple ads per issue per member are admitted as long as space is available. Ads will run for several issues unless specified otherwise. Limits of 40 words plus name and postal and email addresses.

Commercial Ad Rate Schedule

Premium positions:

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.

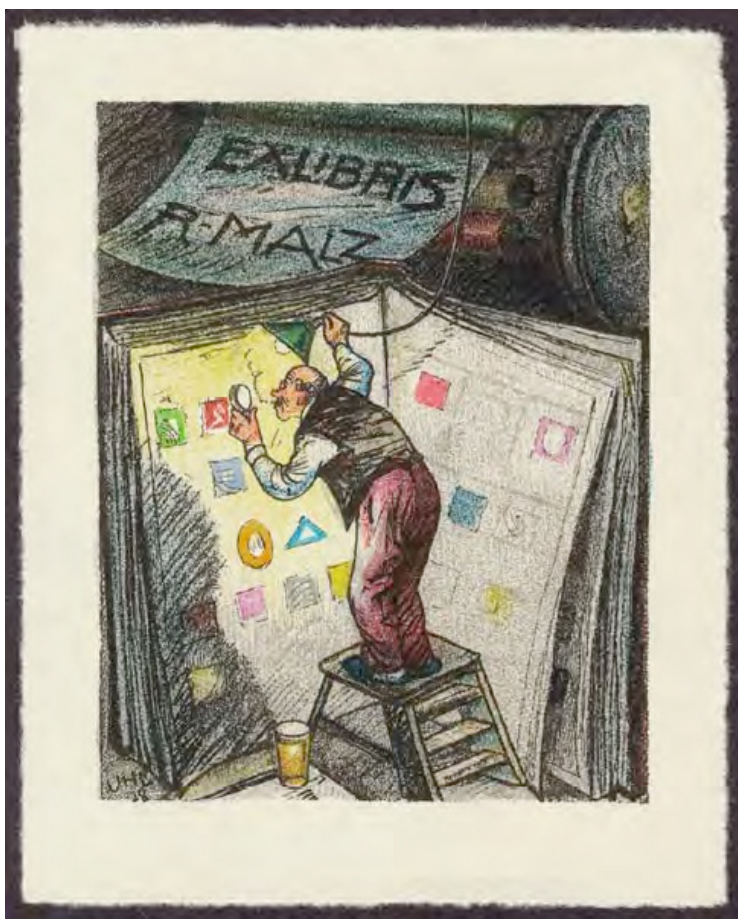
Contact the Editor for smaller ad sizes.

Non-premium positions:

1/2 page: single issue \$20, annual \$60, two years \$100.

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

All advertisers who reserve a full page ad for one year or longer will receive full membership to the PSGSA. Contact the Society Treasurer or Editor 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 if required.



Bookplates and even philatelic bookplates are perhaps not common household subject for most philatelists. Still we all, as part of our collections, collect philatelic literature to support our philatelic collections. Many of such books have had a previous owner.

This bookplate (or exlibris) belonged to Robert Matz, a collector and owner of a small printing studio in Berlin. It was engraved in 1928 by Hans Uhl who was a German painter and graphic artist. It is a color lithographic print on wove paper, signed and dated in the plate lower left, sheet 4.1/2 x 3.1/2 inches. Look like Matz had a Cape triangular stamp in his collection and liked a good beer.

Consult the compilation of 'Philatelic and Postal Bookplates' by Brian J. Birch. It is available together with other compilations on <http://hps.gr/fipliterature/>. The bookplate compilation contains surprisingly little material with South African roots, but clearly many examples must exist. I checked some of my books and found a copy of Coddington's book on the UPU with two Californian Philatelic Library bookplates. But can anybody find a Southern Africa bookplate (label glued into the book or a stamped cachet)? Let the Editor know if you find any.

Membership Application

Membership fees are \$25 to US mailing addresses and \$30 for all other addresses. Membership includes a subscription to the Society's quarterly journal Forerunners. Those that join before July 1 will receive the complete back issues for that year. Thereafter annual renewals occur in August and are due by September 1. If sending in dues by mail, please provide funds in US\$ either in currency or a check on a USA bank account made out to "PSGSA." Mail all payments to David McNamee, PSGSA Treasurer, P.O. Box 37, Alamo, CA 94507 USA. Paypal to "dmcnamee@aol.com" is also acceptable, but please add US\$1 extra to cover part of the PayPal fees we must pay to use the service. For some overseas members, it might be more advantageous to send in dues for two or more years to avoid the annual conversion fees.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email address: _____

APS No: _____

Collecting interests and Comments: _____

THE RARE AND UNUSUAL

U.P.U. Madagascar Receiving Authority Overprint on Bechuanaland Stationery



The complete ledger page with Bechuanaland Protectorate stationery received by Madagascar Post Office from the UPU Berne Office. During 1902-12, the Madagascar Post Office pasted stamps and stationery into a large ledger book and cancelled them with a circular undated hand stamp in red. Five to three examples of each issue appear to have been received during the period. Page reduced to 55 % of the original.