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******FORERUNNERS*

JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR GREATER SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

Volume XXIX, Number 3, Whole No. 85

March-June 2016



Report from World Stamp Show New York 2016 on Pages 60-1



Highlights

Report from NY 2016
Forensic Postal History
Micrometer Paper Gauge
Boer War Censorship
South Africa Collection
Soldier Returning from the War
Mail from Gordonia
Tax Mark Query

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Centenary. Issued in minisheets
of 10 different stamps.

Front Illustration:

This issue is dedicated to New York, the World Stamp Show,
and our journal Forerunners. See pages 60-61 for a report of
the events in New York.

***FORERUNNERS

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Official Journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa

Large Silver at World Stamp Show New York 2016; Vermeil at CHICAGOPEX 2015; Silver at CHICAGOPEX 2014; Silver-Bronze at CHICAGOPEX 2013; Vermeil at STAMPSHOW 2013, Milwaukee; Large Silvers at the New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibitions 2012 & 2013; Vermeil at JO'BURG, 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 SESCOAL 95, CAPEX 96, WAPEX 93, and HAFNIA 94; Silver-Bronze at ESPAMER 96, SINGAPORE 95, and PHILAKOREA 94.

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Editorial Notes

It has been a hectic couple of months for your Editor, first getting ready for the World Stamp Show in New York, then attending the show, and when finally back only to discover that the deadline for Forerunners was only a few weeks away. Now that that hurdle too is taken care off, time has come to enjoy life a bit. Well only a bit - for next week, I am off for my annual trip to Denmark. So if this arrives in your mailbox the next couple of weeks, I will have escaped from the heat waves of California to the cool summer of Denmark. If all goes well, I will be back in California just in time for the deadline of the next issue of Forerunners.

The World Stamp Show in New York was truly an experience. Having not been in New York for perhaps 20 years. I had forgot how hectic life is in mid-town Manhattan. How noisy, dusty, dirty, and smelly a big town like that can be. The show was BIG as you can see from the images on pages 60-61. But basically it was just one of our local shows multiplied several times. So we would all have felt right at home and would have prospered at the dealer bourse. As your home show, the food was lousy and the chairs to sit down on were sparse. The society tables were abundant, but many barely noticed; the scheduled talks so-so and often poorly attended. The exhibits were abundant and some were very good with only few in your area of interest. You would have felt at home had you been there.

It was good to meet some of our members and hopefully some coming members that were attracted by our society display and the stack of Forerunners at our table. Our local New Yorker members Colin Frazer and Eddie Bridges were there, but also more distant members like Frederick Lawrence from Arizona, Gordon Smith from Canada, and Johan Diesveld from Holland.

Monday of the show the PSGSA and the Bechuanaland and Botswana Society organized a discussion session on the Past, Present, and Future of the British southern Africa specialist societies. The discussion was lively with a lot of people having a lot to say. Despite this, we were as expected not able to reach a conclusion, expect for the general impression that we are still alive and will not disappear for a long time to come. A measure of the liveliness of the audience is that I was only able to complete about half of my planned PowerPoint slides. The full presentation is posted on the web together with a survey of the existing society journals.

There was nevertheless one shortcoming that was clearly pointed out. Most of our societies, perhaps with the exception of the Rhodesian Study Circle, have absolutely no presence

in the social medias. This could easily be rectified and would be essential for us to recruit new and younger collectors. The problem, as we all are keenly aware, is most of us is of the age group where we may be aware of websites - but anything else is covered in a grey mist. We simply do not know how to use the social medias efficiently. We need somebody who can teach us how to get started. Please come forward.

Our biggest luck at the New York show was that we were paired with the West Africa Study Circle whose members took responsibility for the workload at our table without complain. We own them a lot of gratitude for this effort. We also own gratitude to Colin Frazer for organizing the southern Africa society tables.

Peter Thy

PSGSA Archive from NY 2016

Pdf files of our display and presentations are posted in a web folder. You can reach this folder by using this link <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/7qm5paqmww9722j/AABsLrHwOf2u40lfbCWWdzIAa?dl=0> or using the QRC to the right.



Society Affairs

Forerunners is the official journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa and 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 each year. A sample copy of Forerunners is available from the Editor for \$6. A sample issue can be freely downloaded together with application form from www.psgsa.org. 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, subscriptions, publications, activities, and services of the Society should be sent to the Secretary.

The deadline for the next issue will be October 15, 2016. Please let the Editor have your contributions - small or large - as soon as possible.

Changes of address or email should be reported to the Secretary-Treasurer David McNamee at dmcnamee@aol.com.



Instructions for Manuscript Submissions

Manuscripts should be sent directly to the Editor. Electronic versions of submissions are preferred either embedded in an email message, email attachments or on a CD. MS Word files are preferred. Tables in Excel or text format is preferred; avoid complex Word tables. Illustrations should be in color and scanned at least at 150 dpi and submitted in pdf, tiff, gif, or jpg formats. Illustrations should not be embedded in manuscript files. Contact the Editor 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. I have just received an e-mail from our Editor regarding his experiences at the recent 2016 World Stamp Show in New York, which unfortunately I was unable to attend! I have been to a number of these events and generally find they are a bit over-whelming! There just seems to be too much of everything: dealers, exhibits, society booths and so on, with many meetings to try and decide which to attend! However, despite the size of the show, one is usually able to find a number of philatelic friends in attendance. Peter made a comment that the southern Africa exhibits did not perform well, although I was gratified to see that a Rhodesia George V Admiral exhibit received a gold, as it is one of my interests.

My labours on disposing of the collection of a friend have finally come to an end, with Liberia taking a long time to sort out and classify. It was certainly an interesting exercise and I was pleased to help out his family with the work I did.

My philatelic interests have been varied over the years, with Rhodesia and thematic collections being the two main interests and the word "topicals" not given much weight. When the American Topical Association came into being it was apparently frowned upon by much of the philatelic world and it has been interesting over the years watching it grow and prosper. In the most recent issue of Topical Time, the society journal, there is a discussion on the differences between "topical" and "thematic" collections or exhibits. A thematic exhibit on fish, for example, would detail the origin, taxonomy, anatomy, habitat, reproduction and behaviour of the selected species. A topical exhibit would show as many philatelic items as possible that show the images of the particular fish!

There is also discussion regarding the inclusion of "topical" exhibits in future shows but not to be judged in the same category as the "thematic" exhibits. It will be interesting to see how this develops!

Until next time...

Alan J. Hanks

Mark Your Calendar

Several important stamp shows and exhibitions are fast approaching. It is now time for making a decision about to attend and to mark your calendar.

The next **APS StampShow** will be August 4-7, 2016, in Portland, Oregon at the Oregon Convention Center.



PSGSA 30th Anniversary Convention will take place during **Philatelic Show, Boxborough, Massachusetts**, May 5-7, 2017. A full day African Philately Symposium is being planned.

PSGSA 30th Anniversary Event 2017

Following our successful events in Denver, the PSGSA will celebrate its 30th Anniversary at Philatelic Show, Boxborough, MA. The Philatelic Show is an APS World Series Show and is organized by the Northeastern Federation of Stamp Clubs. The Anniversary will mark a return to our roots. Guy Dillaway, who has been actively involved with the show for many years, was our first President. Currently, he is a booth holder at the show and takes care of exhibits, exhibitors and judges. The show will be accepting Court of Honor and non-competitive exhibits as well as the usual range of competitive classes.

The show will be held May 5 to May 7, 2017 at the Boxborough Holiday Inn of Boxborough, Massachusetts (Interstate 495 & Route 111). As in Denver, a full day seminar will be held on the day prior to the show (May 4) and announcements about the program will follow.

The show hotel which is located very close to route 495 is readily accessible from Boston Logan Airport by Knights Car Service. Other services are available. Fares are very competitive. The hotel has ample free parking for those who prefer to rent a car. The hotel is easily accessible by rental car from Providence Airport. Boston Logan is a major international gateway airport and direct flights are available from many international cities. It also has very good domestic connections within the United States.

The show details can be found when available through the Federation web site: www.nefed.org.

Colin Frazer

New Member

Welcome to

Mark Loomis, Tigard, Oregon
Pre-federation Southern Rhodesia

2016 Society Auction

Members wishing to consign material to the March 2016 Society auction should submit their items to the Auction Manager: Moody Tidwell, 912 Memorial Drive, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235, USA. Questions should be addressed to Moody at rudolph912@gmail.com. The Auction Catalog will eventually be available online and as email attachment.

Consignors must (1) provide lot descriptions, (2) separate each lot unless it is a set or logical combination, (3) identify the Scott catalog numbers and, if possible, corresponding Gibbon or other catalog numbers, (4) state your minimum bid at or above \$25, (5) provide your name, address and email, and (6) if you wish, an appropriate jpg-scan of item(s) to be shown in the catalog. If you are submitting lots to be auctioned in bulk please supply a definition of the lots and your estimated value. No lots with a minimum estimate below US\$25 will be accepted unless the material is unique or of specific interest to a collector.

Report from World Stamp Show New York 2016

by Peter Thy

World Stamp Show



The World Stamp Show in New York is now over and a brief summary is appropriate. Our society had a strong presence at the show as indicated on the next page by a mosaic of pictures.

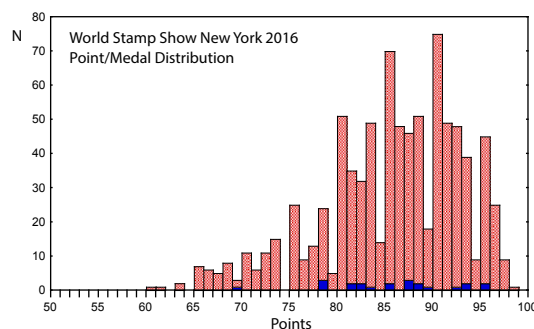
We had a one-frame on display throughout the show that summarized our society and explained what we had to offer.

We were part of a row of society tables shared with the West Africa Study Circle, Bechuanalands and Botswana Society, Great Britain Overprint Society, Rhodesian Study Circle, and the South African Collectors' Society. Stacks of past issues of Forerunners were offered and at least some of them disappeared. We

were not allowed, for NY sales tax reasons, to sell books and to receive dues money at the table. But hopefully some of the visitors may have taken the bait. The flow of people was slow at times and a bit disappointing, however, other societies with a broader appeal than us appeared to be doing well.

We organized two seminars in collaboration with the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society. The first of these gathered about 15 people around a discussion, 'monitored' by your Editor, on the past and future of Southern Africa Philately. This was a lively discussion - so much that I only got through half of my prepared slides. The other seminar was also given by me summarizing the postal history of the southern Africa pioneers serving in WW2. About 10 people attended and this time I got through all my slides and managed to finish on time.

There were about 845 competitive exhibits (all included) of which only 22 (or 2.6 %) had a southern Africa theme (see table to the right). Grande Prix Nationale was given to Gordon Eubanks for US imperforate 1851-56 and Grande Prix Internationale was given to Gang Wei of China for the postal history of Mongolia 1841-1921. Of the 22 southern Africa exhibits (including multiframes, one-frame, literature, and youth) only two received Large Golds (95 points) both to member Peter van der Molen for his Swaziland books (both print and ebook). The two highest multiframe exhibits received Gold (93): Pat Flanagan of South Africa for BSAC 1913 admiral issues and Lars Jørgensen of Belgium for the Transvaal. There were in addition 7 Large Vermeils (88-85), 3 Vermeil (82-81), 1 Large Silver, and 1 Silver. The lonely silver was given for a youth exhibit from South Africa, downgraded a medal step for not complying with the frame requirement. There were only 3 one-frame exhibits with MaryAnn Bowmann receiving what is equivalent to a Gold (93). The literature exhibits included, in addition to the Swaziland books, 2 society journals: the Journal of the Rhodesian



The distribution of awarded points in steps of one. The blue boxes are the southern Africa exhibits.

Study Circle that received a Vermeil (82) and the Forerunners a Large Silver (78). As your Editor I can say that this was a very good result considering the nature of our Journal. Thanks to all the contributors for helping us achieve this. Considering that the American Philatelist received a Vermeil (80), only two points above the Forerunners, we can be satisfied with the result.

One heard talk at the show about 'rough' treatment of southern Africa exhibits. However, considering the above histogram, where blue is the southern Africa exhibits, this is not apparent from the data. The southern Africa exhibits received largely the same range of medal levels as the overall shower of medals.

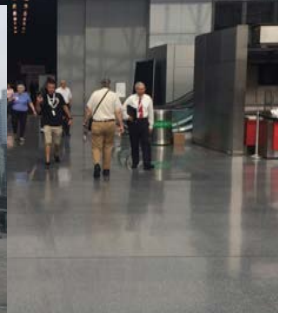
Medal Results World Stamp Show New York 2016

Exhibit Title	Last, First Name	Country	Points	Medal
Multiframe Exhibits				
The British South Africa Co.-Rhodesia 1913	Flanagan, Patrick	South Africa	93	G
The George V Admiral Issue				
The Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek-Transvaal 1869-1885	Jørgensen, Lars	Belgium	93	G
Union of South Africa: 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V	Du Plessis, A.	South Africa	88	LV
Mission Mail- Central Africa	Peggie, Paul	Australia	88	LV
The Canadian Participation in the South African War, 1899-1902	Frank, Joachim	U.K.	87	LV
Official Mail of the Cape of Good Hope 1806-1910	Amoore, Hugh	South Africa	87	LV
South West African Revenues and Allied Tax Stamps	Green, Howard	South Africa	87	LV
Cape of Good Hope, 1853-1864	Debnay, Richard	U.S.A.	85	LV
Postal History of Nyasaland- African Postal Union to Federation	Wood, Ross	Australia	85	LV
Postcards of the British territories in Central Africa	Diesveld, Johan	Netherlands	82	V
The South African Border War, Including the Involvement of the Cubans, 1966-1989	Van der Walt, Gawie	South Africa	81	V
The Postal Stationery Cards of Bechuanalands	Thy, Peter	U.S.A.	81	V
Scouting on Stamps "Classics" The Three Earliest Issues	Lawrence, Frederick	U.S.A.	78	LS
Swaziland. 1961 Decimal Overprints (Youth)	Barit, Chavah	South Africa	69	B
Literature Exhibits				
Swaziland Philately to 1968 (e-book edition)	van der Molen, Peter	South Africa	95	LG
Swaziland Philately to 1968 (printed book edition)	van der Molen, Peter	South Africa	95	LG
The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle	Burke	Australia	82	V
Postmarks on the Rhodesia 'Admiral Issue'	Reah-Johnson, Stephen	Australia	78	LS
Forerunners	PSGSA	U.S.A.	78	LS
One-Frame Exhibits				
The Mafeking Blues	Bowman, MaryAnn	U.S.A.	92	
The Mafeking Siege "blue" issue of Cape of Good Hope 1900	Choi, Cheong-Too	Hong Kong	89	
The 1914 Rebellion in South Africa	Findlay, James	South Africa	83	

The turquoise shading signals a PSGSA member.



Left top: our display; right top Tony Stanford of the BBS and Peter Thy of the PSGSA; center left the West Africa and PSGSA table; right middle PSGSA member Gordon Smith looking at Forerunners.



by Peter Thy

Using a Micrometer Paper Gauge: The Swaziland George VI Postcards

by Franco Frescura

Philatelic auction catalogues, dealer's listings and specialized studies persist in describing paper and card thickness using such vague terminology as light, or thin, or thicker or heavy, or even coarse. These terms are obviously subjective and difficult to apply on a comparative basis. They therefore fail to provide a measurable standard for the description of various papers. In this brief article, I have introduced data derived by means of a printer's micrometer gauge in the belief that, in the specialized study of various stamp printings, philatelists should follow a more scientific methodology, especially when the technology is already existing and reasonably accessible.

In about 1989, I purchased an analog Mitutoyo micrometer gauge to measure paper thicknesses. This is a standard tool in the printing trade, and although philatelists are seemingly unaware of this, few orders are ever concluded without some kind of test being run on each fresh batch of paper being delivered. Analog gauges such as mine are still available on the market for as little as \$8, but a more reliable type will cost between \$40-100. Hand-held digital gauges are about \$80, but a specialised laboratory machine will cost about \$9,000. When I purchased mine, it was in the \$80 range, but it has stood the test of time and since then it has been my constant companion when doing specialised philatelic research. Later on, in my dealings with the security printing trade, it was always in my breast pocket.

In addition to the micrometer, another instrument I have found invaluable has been a 10x loupe with a built in scale capable of giving a measurement to 0.1 of a millimeter.



The following results have been deduced from Swaziland postcards in my personal collection as well as the stock of a number of professional dealers. I gratefully acknowledge their cooperation in this research. In each case three readings were taken from each card: on the top left, bottom left and bottom right hand corners. The fourth corner, at top right, where the imprinted stamp was located, was not recorded as the presence of the image would have skewed the results.

Half-Penny Postcards with Imprinted Stamp

PRINTING Ia. c. 1938. The P in POSTCARD is 3.8mm high with poorly formed left hand serifs. The lower line is 1.4mm high, with letters well formed and clear. The left-hand serif for the W in SWAZILAND is partly missing, and the middle up-rights meet at the central serif. The imprinted stamp is clear and well-defined.

Card 1: Mint. Machine overprinted SPECIMEN in black ink. Recorded on smooth cream card 30 microns thick (readings 29+30+31).

Card 2: Mint. Recorded on smooth cream card 30 microns thick (readings 30+31+30).

1d Postcards with Imprinted Stamp

PRINTING Ia. c. 1938. The P in POSTCARD is 3.8 mm high with poorly formed left hand serifs. The lower line is 1.4 mm high, with letters well formed and clear. The left-hand serif for the W in SWAZILAND is partly missing, and the middle up-rights meet at the central serif. The imprinted stamp is clear and well-defined.

Card 1: Mint. Hand stamped SPECIMEN in violet ink. Recorded on smooth light grey card 30 microns thick (readings 31+30+30).

Card 2: Commercially used at Piggs Peak, 4 October 1949. Recorded on granite-grey card 33 microns thick (readings 33+32+33).

PRINTING Ib. Assumed date early 1940s. The P in POSTCARD is 3.8 mm high with left hand serifs deforming at base. The lower line is 1.4mm high, with letters thickening and beginning to fill in. The left-hand serif for the W in SWAZILAND is partly missing, and the middle up-rights meet at the central serif. The imprinted stamp is clear and well-defined, possibly in a darker shade of carmine red than in printing Ia.

Card 1. Mint. Recorded on granite grey card 30 microns thick (readings 29+30+30).

PRINTING IIa. Assumed date 1944. The P in POSTCARD is 3.8 mm high with left hand serifs deforming at base. The lower line is 1.4 mm high, with letters thickening and filling in. The left-hand serif for the W in SWAZILAND is partly missing, and the middle up-rights meet at the central serif. The imprinted stamp is showing less definition, with loss of horizontal shading in the top left-hand and right-hand corners of the background trellis.

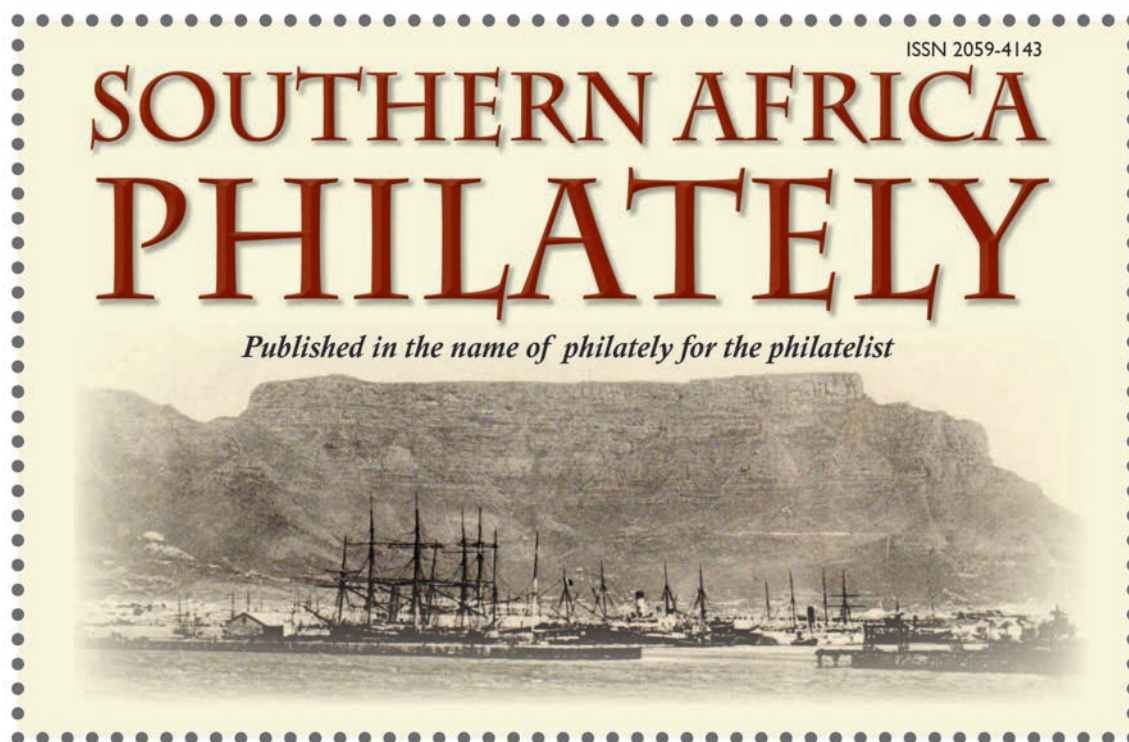
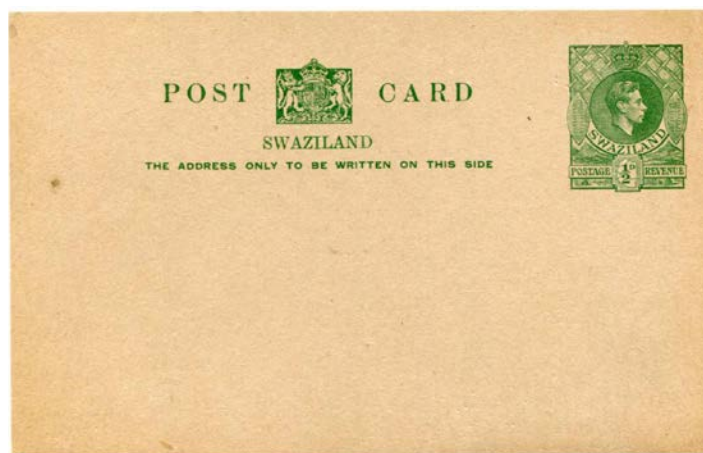
Card 1. Mint. Recorded on light grey card 30 microns thick (readings 31+30+29).

PRINTING IIb. Assumed date 1946. The P in POSTCARD is 3.8 mm high with left hand serifs deforming at base. The lower line is 1.4 mm high, with letters thickening and filling in. The left-hand serif for the W in SWAZILAND is partly missing, and the middle uprights meet at the central serif. The imprinted stamp is showing less definition, with increased loss of horizontal shading in the top left-hand corner of the background trellis.

Card 1. Mint. Recorded on smooth light cream-grey card 33 microns thick (readings 33+33+32).

PRINTING III. Assumed date early 1950s. New typefaces, very similar in style to previous printings, but of different size. The P in POSTCARD is 3.5 mm high with well-formed serifs. The lower line is 1.7 mm high, with letters well formed and clear. The middle uprights for the W in SWAZILAND visibly cross before reaching the top serif and the left-hand serif is well-formed. The imprinted stamp clear and well-defined.

Card 1. Mint. Recorded on smooth cream-grey card 27 microns thick (readings 27+27+27).



www.southafricanstamps.net/Southern_Africa_Philately.htm

The 1899-1902 Application of Martial Law and its Effect on the Mail, Especially in the Cape Colony

by Richard Stroud RDPSA

The 'Explanatory Memoranda' at the beginning of Commands 981 and 1423 provide the essential details of the progressive introduction of Martial Law in South Africa. From these memoranda and the main content of the two Commands and other sources, it becomes apparent why censor markings appeared at different times and in different districts. This is most significant evidence and provides the key to the giant jigsaw puzzle of censorship – this being that civil censorship followed the proclamation of Martial Law, district by district. It is hoped that this article will give collectors the impetus to match the dates of censored covers with the application of Martial Law. My thanks to Joh Groenewald who provided positive comment and locations of some districts.

The invasion of Natal and Cape Colony by the Boer forces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State necessitated the proclamation of Martial Law in the districts invaded, as follows:⁽¹⁾

- Newcastle, Dundee, Klip River (Ladysmith) and Upper Tugela (Colenso) on 15 October 1899.
- Mafeking, Vryburg, Taungs, Barkly West, Kimberley and Herbert (Campbell, Schmidts Drift) on 16 October 1899.

The magnitude of the Boer invasion rendered the extension of Martial Law necessary throughout Natal and Zululand, where it was proclaimed on 23 October 1899.⁽²⁾

The great threat to Durban as a result of the invasion was obvious; Ladysmith with its garrison was besieged and there was no possibility of reinforcements until General Buller and his force arrived. Captain Peter Scott, of HMS Terrible which was at Simonstown, was urgently appointed Military Governor and Commandant of Durban. Scott and the Terrible arrived there on 6 November 1899. Censorship was established and Scott, in conjunction with Mr Fraser (the official censor), dealt with the examination of letters and suspicious or irregular telegrams, these having been detained under Martial Law.⁽³⁾

At about this time, Colonel G.F.R. Henderson, Director of Military Intelligence, issued Rules for the Guidance of Press Censors.⁽⁴⁾ Press censorship was initially applicable to despatches to/from War Correspondents. In Colonel Henderson's Rules, it was stated (amongst other guidance) that:

- A Press Censor will be posted to every column and every important station.
- All telegrams, whether press or private, shall be shown to the Press Censor, and shall only be despatched or delivered when passed by him.
- The Press Censor may stop or retain, or eliminate any portion, all press messages.
- The Press Censor shall be at liberty to stop or retain all private telegrams.

The rules were later supported by Rules for the Censorship of Correspondence in Natal, which dealt with the handling of consular correspondence, private correspondence, including correspondence to or from Delagoa Bay, the OFS and the ZAR. The rules were promulgated by Major A. Heath, Assistant Adjutant General, Lines of Communication, Maritzburg, 2 March 1900.⁽⁴⁾ The imposition of censorship on private correspondence had caused much adverse comment and indignation upon the Natal public, especially in early February, when the censor at Army Headquarters informed the censor at Pietermaritzburg that it was desirable to exercise strict censorship during the next few days [ie from 9 February] over letters regarding the movement of troops now taking place, or intended. The General Officer Commanding (GOC) lines of communication (Brigadier-General J. Wolfe Murray) had given his approval for all letters from Chieveley, Frere, Ennersdale, Mooi River, Weenen, Rietvlei and Greytown to be strictly censored in passing through the post. This particular censorship lasted for three or four days and prompted a letter and a leading article in the Natal Witness of 20 February 1900. The same newspaper on 17 March published letters from the Prime Minister (A.H. Hine), from the Governor, from Brigadier-General Wolfe Murray and from General Buller, explaining why such action was necessary.⁽⁵⁾

Note that the term 'Press Censor' was subsequently extended in censor cachets to cover most forms of civil censorship in Natal, Cape Colony, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

Increased invasion into Cape Colony made necessary proclamations of Martial Law in the following districts:⁽¹⁾

- Orange River Railway Bridge, De Aar (area occupied by British forces) on 3 November 1899.
- Colesburg, Steynsburg, Albert (Burghersdorp, Stormberg Junction), Molteno, Aliwal North, Wodehouse (Dordrecht, Indwe, Lady Frere), Glen Grey (later under Queen's Town), Queenstown and Cathcart on 15 November 1899
- Hay (Griquatown, Postmasburg) on 16 November 1899.

It was at this time that those responsible for law and order in Cape Colony recognised the increasing danger from rebellion in Cape Colony. On 7 December 1899, an Army Order on the subject of Martial Law was published, to the effect that a Memorandum of Rules was issued to all those concerned. At first, few officers could be spared from active operations in the field to carry out the administration of Martial Law and some of those were not well suited to the task.⁽⁶⁾ The only offence that could relate to the mails and newspapers was "Treasonable or seditious acts and words, or acts and words tending to excite disaffection, disloyalty or distrust of Government" and how this was to be treated was later defined in the First Edition of a Mar-

tial Law Pamphlet (see below).⁽⁷⁾ There was a succession of circulars on Martial Law and supporting memoranda, but none then dealt specifically with the mails or censorship.

Further invasion by Boer forces and rebellion among some inhabitants of Cape Colony resulted in further proclamation of Martial Law at:⁽⁸⁾

- Philip's Town and Hope Town on 15 January 1900.
- Prieska, Kenhardt, Britstown and Barkly East on 5 March 1900.
- Gordonia (Upington, Keimoes) on 23 March 1900.

After the Boers had withdrawn from this first invasion of Cape Colony, Martial Law was lifted from the following districts:⁽⁹⁾

- Cathcart and Queenstown on 16 July 1900.
- Molteno on 16 August 1900.
- Steynsburg and Britstown (not De Aar) on 11 October 1900.

In the Orange River Colony (ORC), Martial Law was proclaimed on 31 May 1900, and in the Transvaal on 1 September 1900.⁽¹⁰⁾ The earliest form of censoring in the ORC was indicated by manuscript initials, as at Hoopstad, Fauresmith and Bultfontein in May and June 1900, with censor cachets, for example those of Thaba'Nchu and Jacobsdal, being introduced in July and August 1900. Of course, censoring of mail could only be done in those areas – the southern half of the ORC – which were then under British control. The annexation of the Free State by Lord Roberts in the previous month was somewhat premature. A similar situation appertained in the Transvaal, with manuscript censoring at first, as at Pretoria in June and Johannesburg in July, with censor cachets following, for example those of Johannesburg and Pretoria in July and Heidelberg and

Krugersdorp in October, again all in areas then under British control.⁽¹¹⁾ Note that censoring at Johannesburg and Pretoria was introduced almost immediately upon a new administration being established: censoring elsewhere seemed to follow the introduction of Martial Law.

In consequence of the second invasion of Cape Colony by the Boers, Martial Law was proclaimed (or re-proclaimed) in the following districts:⁽¹²⁾

- Britstown (second time), Victoria West, Richmond, Hanover, Murraysburg, Graaff Reinet, Aberdeen, Mid-delburg, Steynsburg (second time), Cradock, Tarka and Molteno (second time) on 20 December 1900.
- Beaufort West and Carnarvon on 27 December 1900.
- Calvinia, Clanwilliam, Piquetburg, Malmesbury, Tul-bagh, Paarl and Stellenbosch on 7 January 1901.
- Extension throughout Cape Colony with the exception of the Cape ports, Wynberg and Native territories, on 17 January 1901.

Franco Frescura notes that, when Martial Law had been proclaimed throughout the entire Cape Colony, censorship began to be carried out by Military Censors appointed by, and under the control of, the officers commanding the various towns and villages.⁽¹³⁾ Correlation can therefore be made with this censorship and the introduction of many censor marks.

On 1 May 1901, the Cape Colony issued a Martial Law Pamphlet, in two parts; the first containing sections on Martial Law and its administration; the second containing Martial Law Regulations. Part II, Section 7, Contraband Goods, stated "All parcels arriving or leaving by post, rail, road, or otherwise, are liable to examination. The carrying of private parcels by mail or any other cart, except in Post Office bags, is prohibited."



Picture post card entitled 'Proclamation of Martial Law by General Settle at Upington, April 1900.' [Martial Law was proclaimed for the Gordonia District on 23 March 1900, of which Upington was a part. Settle occupied Upington on 3 April, having orders to subdue Cape rebels in the area.^(8,23)]

Part II, Section 8, Letters & Telegrams, stated “All letters and the like arriving or leaving by post or otherwise are, if other than official, liable to be censored. No telegrams, other than official, may be sent in cipher.” A Second Edition was published on 21 August 1901 and the Third Edition on 1 May 1902. At this date, Martial Law had existed for so long in the Cape Colony that those who compiled the Third Edition were able to produce what practically amounted to a Code of Martial Law.⁽¹⁴⁾

After Martial Law had been operating for some time in all Cape Colony except the Port Districts, it was realised that supplies, recruits and munitions were being smuggled in for the Boer cause. As a result, Martial Law was extended to the Cape (Cape Town, Wynberg and Simonstown), Port Elizabeth and East London on 9 October 1901. One aspect of this extension was that the Military Authority would have the right of censorship in regard to all letters and messages received at or despatched from the ports, with as little inconvenience to the public as possible, but with the intention of preventing the transmission of intelligence which could be of assistance to the enemy. Part II, Section 8 of the Third Edition of the Martial Law Pamphlet was amended to “All letters, telegrams and the like, arriving or leaving by post or otherwise are, if other than official, liable to be censored. No telegrams, other than official, may be sent in cipher. The carrying of letters by rail or otherwise to or from places in the Cape Colony District, and to or from ships in port in the Cape Colony District, except in Post Office mail bags, is prohibited, [excepting] letters on His Majesty’s Service, or on

Government or Railway service, or letters ‘bona fide’ on Ship’s Service addressed to by the owners, agents or port authorities to the Master of the ship. All such letters however are liable to be censored.”⁽¹⁵⁾

With the introduction of Martial Law at the ports, Frescura states that a Censoring Department, under the control of Major J.M. Walter, 2nd Devon Regiment, was formed at the GPO, Cape Town, and an Assistant Censor was stationed at all the major towns of each division. He further noted that, on 15 November 1901, instructions were given that all correspondence was to be scrutinised, before delivery, by the censor of the division in which the addressee resided.⁽¹⁶⁾ Again, correlation can be made with this extension of censorship on mail of the period.

The next change in the Martial Law system was the abolition of area and district Commandants on 1 December 1901, and this was promulgated by Captain G.K. Cockerill, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cape Colony District.⁽¹⁷⁾ An officer was to be appointed Administrator of Martial Law in each area, responsible to the Officer Commanding District for the proper administration of Martial Law in that area. For example, Major H.G.D. Shute, Commandant, Graaff Reinet, was formally re-appointed as Administrator Martial Law No 8 Area (Graaff Reinet, Aberdeen, Middelburg, Cradock and Somerset East Districts) on 12 December 1901. At the end of November, Shute had lost his press censor – Burgher – who had been very ill, and whom he had personally appointed.⁽¹⁸⁾ Further details of the 15 Administrators of Martial Law are given in Appendix



Cover with a 1d CGH cancelled BOND 307 (associated with Heidelberg, Cape) to a POW in Diyatalawa Camp, Ceylon. Transits of HEIDELBERG JY 27 01 and COLOMBO AU 29 01 (reverse). Arrival (reverse) of AU 30 01. The censor has written to the addressee: “If your correspondent is not more careful, he will get into serious trouble. Censor.” [Refer to Note (14) for people who did get into serious trouble.]

A. The area and full district structure is given in Appendix B. In respect of the Cape Ports, Administrators of Martial Law were not appointed, the current system for Cape Ports being maintained.⁽¹⁹⁾

Several Martial Law regulations were suspended on 30 June 1902.⁽²⁰⁾ Regulations enforcing the censorship of mails under Martial Law in Cape Colony were lifted on same date, and the exchange of direct mails at all points in the Colony resumed.⁽²¹⁾ The censoring of mail in Natal, Orange River Colony and the Transvaal also ceased at about this time.

Martial Law ceased to exist in Cape Colony on 16 September 1902, in Natal on 4 October 1902, and in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony on 19 November 1902.⁽²²⁾

REFERENCES

- Command 981, Papers Relating to the Administration of Martial Law in South Africa. Published HMSO, 1902, London
- Command 1423, Papers Relating to the Administration of Martial Law in South Africa [in continuation of Cd 981]. Published HMSO, 1903, London
- Amery, L.S., *The Times History of the War in South Africa*. Vol III & Vol VII.
- Frescura, Franco, *The Cape Post Office during the South African Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902*. Published P&PHS, 2002, Pretoria. ISBN 0 620 29732 8.
- Stockman, Roy G., *The Boer War Diaries of Major H.G.D. Shute and Private G.J. Gullick, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards 1899-1902*. Published ABWPS, 1999. ISBN 0 901038 06 7.
- [NOTE: Commands 981 and 1423 are part of a series of Blue Papers, which are reports presented to Parliament. They are termed Blue Papers from the colour of their covers. There are also Green Papers and White Papers, but these refer to Government Policy – discussion and proposed.]

NOTES (Cd, Command)

- (1) Cd 981,5.
- (2) Cd 981,5. See also Command 43 Further Correspondence relating to Affairs in South Africa. Published January 1900, HMSO, London. The relevant extracts from Cd 43 of the official correspondence from 12 October to 23 October 1899 leading up to the general imposition of Martial Law were published in *The Introduction of Martial Law and Censorship in Natal* in March 1986 in *The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist* (Vol 29, No 1, pages 13 to 18). Also published in *The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist* in March 1988 (Vol 31, No 1, pages 5 to 14) was Correspondence between the High Commissioner and the Colonial Office as to Postal Communication in the Event of Hostilities. This correspondence was extracted from General Post Office Files of October/November 1899 and included much upon the censorship of cablegrams, telegrams, telegraphs and code words. Lord Milner, on 23 October 1899, informed the Cape Ministers that Lieutenant-Colonel A.F. Gatliff had been appointed Press Censor in Cape Town in succession to Major N. Reade, and that Captain C.H. Villiers and Captain H.C. Keith-Fraser were to be Assistant Censors.
- (3) *The Introduction of Martial Law and Censorship in Natal*. Autumn 1985. *The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist*, Vol 28, No 3, pages 64 to 66.
- (4) Annex C to *The Censor Seals of the Anglo-Boer War* by Snowden & Hepworth. Published 1987, the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society. ISBN 0 901038 02 4.
- (5) *The Introduction of Martial Law and Censorship in Natal*. Autumn 1985. *The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist*, Vol 28, pages 67 and 68.
- (6) Cd 981,7.
- (7) Cd 981,7 and 80.
- (8) Cd 981,7.
- (9) Cd 981,9.
- (10) Cd 981,9.
- (11) Duggan, Stuart. Information contained in the working draft of the Civil Censor Marks of Cape, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal in the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902.
- (12) Cd 981,13.
- (13) Frescura,23. Frescura stated that the imposition of Martial Law in certain districts allowed the Military Authorities to exercise a form of partial censorship, the Cape Post Office then requiring all letters thus opened to be sealed by means of a label indicating how the censoring has been done – ‘Opened under Martial Law’. He also allocated two chapters of his book to a very informative List of Divisions [in the Cape Colony] whose Mails were either Suspended or ran Irregularly during 1899-1902 and to a List of Post Offices and Sub-Offices Closed in the Cape Colony as the Result of Republican Action, 1899-1901.
- (14) Cd 981,14, 16, 92 and 112. In a list of trials under Martial Law in Command 891, the following relevant charges are noted: On 23 April 1901, at Pretoria, I. Spoelstra (a Hollander) was charged (amongst other charges) with “evading the censorship regulations”. On 22 May 1901, at Johannesburg, A.J.J. Mintjies, C.L. Grobelaar, and I.H. Coetzee were charged with “attempting to pass through piquet lines and remove letters and supplies without permission”, and W.C. Norgée was similarly charged with “attempting to pass through the piquet lines with letters and supplies and to leave the district without a permit”. Found guilty, they were ‘to be treated as prisoners of war’ (as distinct from ‘made prisoners of war’). The following day, also at Johannesburg, Makans (a Basuto) was charged with “attempting to pass through the piquet line with letters from the enemy to people in town”. Later, at Utrecht, on 23 July 1901, J.J.M. Hattingh, G.I.V. Venter and Fiskla (a native) were all charged with “evasion of censorship”, with Hattingh on two counts of evasion. At Germiston on 22 November 1901, I. Charles was charged with “writing seditious letters” being made a prisoner of war. In the ORC, at Hoopstad on 8 December 1900, H. Staal was charged with “sending an uncensored letter by Government runner without leave”. In Cape Colony, on 22 July 1901 at Wellington, the Rev I.N. Murray was charged with “writing a postcard containing seditious words” The trial was postponed, being held on 7 August 1901 at Beaufort West, in which the Rev Murray was charged with “sending through the post a postcard on which was written improper expression about HM forces.” Found guilty, he was made a prisoner of war. (Cd 981, 179, 180, 185, 202, 232. 234).
- (15) Cd 981,17 and 18; Cd 1423,6 (Martial Law Circular No 10), 55 and 56.
- (16) Frescura, 23. Major Walter, the Chief Press Censor, was appointed on 2 October 1901.
- (17) Cd 981,116 and 117. Also Cd 1423,14 to 17, in which a Martial Law Circular, dated 19 December 1901, and promulgated by John J. Graham, Secretary to the Law Department, Attorney General’s

Office, Cape Town, defined the new Area Administration in full, in conjunction with the Martial Law Circular No 10 promulgated by Captain Cockerill on 1 December (Cd 1423, 10 and 11).

(18) Cd 981,19; Stockman,132 to 135. Shute stated that Burgher was 'a thoroughly loyal and honest Dutchmen. He was of great assistance. I made him Press censor, which job he did admirably, having a level head'. Burgher's funeral was on 30 November and Shute provided drums for the funeral. Shute knew of the new scheme of Martial Law by 26 November 1901. In an added note to his diary entry for 12 December 1901, he wrote: "generally speaking, the new scheme was to take away from Commandants the Administration of Martial Law which in future is to be conducted by Administrators whose deputies are to be the Resident Magistrates in the different towns. This worked all right in places where Magistrates were loyal. I was lucky, as, previous to this time, Robertson (Aberdeen) and Witham (Middelburg), neither of whom could be trusted, had been removed chiefly through my instrumentality. I was given two staff officers, one at Cradock the other at Graaff Reinet." He formally took over as Administrator No 8 Area on 17 December 1901, receiving all records the following day and writing to

all magistrates at the different towns in his area, which included Aberdeen, Graaff Reinet, Pearston, Somerset East, Cookhouse, Bethesda, Middelburg, Rosmead, Maraisburg and Cradock.

(19) Cd 1423,17. Martial Law Circular No 13 stated "The Districts of Cape Town (the Cape, Wynberg and Simon's Town), Port Elizabeth and East London will, for the purposes of Martial Law Administration, continue to be considered 'Cape Ports'. The Officer Commanding Cape Town District and the Commandants at Port Elizabeth and East London, will continue to administer Martial Law within the Areas defined as Cape Ports, and all correspondence on this subject will be addressed as heretofore. G.K. Cockerill, Captain, DAAG, Cape Colony District, 12 January 1902."

(20) Cd 1423, 24 & 25. Martial Law Circular No 19 stated that regulations suspended included "Travelling; Residential Lists; Admission to Railway Premises; Hotels and Boarding Houses, Horses and Mules; Cycles."

(21) Frescura,15 and 24.

(22) Cd 1423,7.

(23) The Times History, Vol VII, Appendix I.

APPENDIX A

AREA ADMINISTRATORS, MARTIAL LAW, CAPE COLONY

The following relevant appointments have been extracted from a list of officers holding various executive and administrative positions in Cape Colony. The list dates from late January 1902 and appears in Appendix B of The Boer War Diaries of Major H.G.D. Shute and Private G.J. Gullick, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards 1899-1902. Why there is no obvious sequence of Area Administrators by District is not known.

The Appendix begins with some of the Cape Colony Staff and all the GOC/OC Districts.

Cape Colony, Staff

GOC, Cape Colony	Major-General Sir H.H. Settle, KCB, DSO
DAAG (one of four)	Captain, G.K. Cockerill, Royal Warwick Regiment
Staff Officer for POWs	Major Heyman (local Lt. Col.), Royal Garrison Artillery
Assistant SO for POWs	Captain J.G.R. Walsh, Royal Berkshire Regiment
Chief Press Censor	Major J. MacN. Walter. 2nd Devonshire Regiment
Assistant Press Censors	Captain W.S. Sarsfield, Connaught Rangers
	Lt F.J. Lawrence (Special Service Officer), late Rhodesian FF.

GOC/OC Districts

District	Headquarters	Name, Rank and Corps
Cape Town	Cape Town	Colonel H. Cooper, CMG
Eastern	Queenstown	Colonel A.W. Morris, CB
Midland	Naauwpoort	Colonel (local Major-Gen) Inigo Jones, CB
Namaqualand	O'Okiep	Major (Hon Lt. Col.) W.A.D. Shelton 3rd Royal West Sussex Regiment
North Western	Prieska	Lt. Col. L.F. Clarke, DSO, Victoria Imperial Bushmen
Southern	Swellendam	Colonel M.A. Burke, Reserve of Officers, Imperial Yeomanry
South Western	Clanwilliam	Major (local Lt. Col.) W.H. Sawyer, Reserve of Officers
Western	De Aar	Colonel T.E. Hickman, Bart, CB, DSO, Worcestershire Regiment

Area Administrators (all appointed with effect from 1 December 1901)

Area	Headquarters	Name, Rank and Corps	District
No 1	Queenstown	Major C.V. Humphrys, West Riding, Eastern Regiment	

No 2	King Williams Town	Major, The Hon. W. Addington, Royal Field Artillery	Eastern
No 3	Grahamstown	Major C.M. Officer, Australian Military	Midland
No 4	Uitenhage	Major A.F. Pilson, Bart, DSO	Midland
No 5	Swellendam	** Colonel M.A. Burke, Reserve of Officers, Imperial Yeomanry	Southern
No 6	Malmesbury	Major H.G.W. Graham, 5th Lancers	South Western
No 7	Matjesfontein	Lt. Col. G.C. Helme, CB, CMG, 6th Middlesex Regiment	Western
No 8	Graaff Reinet	Major H.G.D. Shute, DSO, 2nd Coldstream Guards	Midland
No 9	Beaufort West	Captain A.G. Boyle, Somerset LI	Western
No 10	Richmond Road	Lt. Col. G.P. Douglas, late Dragoons	Western
No 11	Colesberg	Lt. Col. J.F. Flewell-Smith	Midland
No 12	Aliwal North	Major F.G. Stone, Royal Garrison Artillery	Eastern
No 13	Prieska	** Lt. Col. L.F. Clarke, DSO, V.I.B.	North Western
No 14	O'Okiep	** Major (Hon Lt. Col.) W.A.D. Shelton 3rd Royal West Sussex Regiment	Namaqualand
No 15	Oudtshoorn	Captain A. Foster, Argyll & Southerland Highlanders	Southern

** Also the OC District

APPENDIX B

MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATION AREAS AND DISTRICTS, CAPE COLONY (with effect from 1 December 1901)

[NOTES: Extracted from Command 1423, pages 16 and 17.(17) The 'Port Districts' were not included in the Area System.(19) Much can be deduced from the Commands and Districts regarding local censoring.]

Commands and Headquarters	Areas and Headquarters	Districts
OC Eastern Districts Queen's Town	No 1 (Queen's Town)	Dordrecht, Molteno, Queen's Town, Tarka, Glen Grey, Barkly East
	No 2 (King William's Town)	Cathcart, King William's Town, Komgha, Peddie, Stutterheim, Stockenström, Victoria East
	No 12 (Aliwal North)	Aliwal North, Albert, Herschel
GOC Midland Districts Naauwpoort	No 3 (Graham's Town)	Albany, Alexandria, Bedford, Fort Beaufort, Bathurst
	No 4 (Uitenhage)	Humansdorp, Jansenville, Knysna, Uitenhage, Uniondale, Willowmore
	No 8 (Graaff-Reinet)	Aberdeen, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Somerset East
	No 11 (Colesberg)	Colesberg, Hanover, Steynsburg
OC Western Districts	No 7	Ceres, Paarl, Prince Albert, Sutherland,

De Aar	(Matjesfontein) No 9 (Beaufort West)	Stellenbosch, Tulbagh, Worcester Beaufort West, Carnarvon, Fraserburg, Murraysburg, Victoria West
	No 10 (Richmond)	Britstown, Hope Town, Richmond, Philipstown
OC Southern Districts Swellendam	No 5 (Swellendam)	Bredasdorp, Caledon, Montagu, Robertson, Swellendam
	No 15 (Oudtshoorn)	George, Ladismith, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Riversdale
OC South Western Districts Clanwilliam	No 6 (Malmesbury)	Calvinia, Clanwilliam, Malmesbury, Piquetburg, Van Rhynsdorp
OC North Western Districts Prieska	No 13 (Prieska)	Kenhardt, Prieska
OC Namaqualand District O'Okiep	No 14 (O'Okiep)	Namaqualand

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Post-runners arriving in Maun with mail from Livingston, October 1928. From www.jacanaent.com.

The Brian Coote Collection of the Union and Republic of South Africa

by Otto Peetoom

Stanley Gibbons Auctions 30 November and 1 December 2015 sale included three collections formed by Brian Coote being Egypt, South Africa and Sudan. The South Africa comprised 139 lots of Union (76), RSA (26), Postage dues (9) and Officials (24), plus the balance of collections being lot 1126 Union and RSA 1910 to 1977 in five volumes, lot 1127 - 1929 Dramstadt (45 items), lot 1137 balance of postage dues plus booklet panes, and finally lot 1162 included the balance of the Officials.

Brian Coote (1929 - 2014)

I first met Brian during the mid-1980's at Stampex and he soon developed into a regular customer for South Africa.

A pleasant, quiet spoken man who, as a stamp collector, very much kept himself private and did not indulge in being a member of philatelic societies. To this end many of the collectors of Egypt, South Africa and Sudan had not heard of Brian Coote and it seems that only those who dealt with him were aware of his activities.

An amazing purchase

In April 1988, I purchased an intact private collection of the Union from Stephen Braham. It had been assembled in the USA and its previous owner had wrapped all his mint blocks of four in cellophane before hinging each unit to a page, thus virtually everything was unmounted mint.

I recall there were five mint £1 King's heads, plate blocks of four (all four corners) of the King's head up to 2/6. London pictorials in unmounted mint imprint blocks of four and an unmounted block of 6d Official SG 04.

Brian Coote collected mint and used plus varieties and he laid claim to many items from this 1988 Union collection. To this day it remains the most impressive intact unit I ever had the pleasure to acquire. One item I recall that Brian took was a King's head used 1/2d block of the mossy-green.

1989 a Shopping list from Brian

In May I flew to South Africa which included the Rosebank annual SAPDA show, plus two weeks travelling around the country to visit as many stamp shops as possible.

Brian gave me an RSA wants list that included many of the varieties listed in the South African Colour Catalogue.

It was an extensive 'wish list' and I virtually 'cleaned out' the South African stamp trade of numerous items that had pride of place in their stock.

I recall a 1978 15c Walvis bay imperforate pair, 1981 State Theatre MS imperforate with a missing colour, several of the more difficult 1982 Building definitive imperforates, 1985 50c Parliament, black omitted, and the 1986 12c Blood missing colour.



London 1990 International at Alexander Palace

At the end of 1989, I made a second trip to South Africa and continued searching for the remaining varieties on Brian's list.

Being in the right place at the right time secured a chance purchase of commercially used 1987 40c Bible stamps. I had a single and a pair, both on piece. In May 1990 at the exhibition Brian visited the show on its last day - Sunday and bought an unmounted Bible stamp plus a used copy on piece.



40c Bible - used at Holdings 17 XI 87

Throughout the 1990's and into the 21st century Brian often bought items from my pricelist. On several occasions he would seek my opinion on items offered to him by third parties. Thus I knew that he acquired a used copy of the 1963 1/3 Red Cross with colour omitted and from another source came his vertical used pair of a 2d Official SG 035.

Special items for an advanced collector

In no particular order, Brian bought from me a 1/2d Springbok vertical used pair SG 30f with watermark sideways.

London 4d inverted watermark in a mint block of four SG 35bw, 5/- used pair SG 38a. 1d Ship watermark inverted, vignette omitted SG 43cwa. 1935 1/2d and 1d Silver Jubilee, both with paper joins in blocks of twelve.



SG 30f



SG 136 paper-join

What I would rate the Union's rarest paper join, the 1952 1/2d Van Riebeeck in a marginal strip of four, unlisted in the Union Hand Book. This strip is ex Stephan Welz sale 28 October 2008 lot 690.

None of these paper joins featured as single lots in the Stanley Gibbons 30.11.2015 sale.

Officials

1d pair with double overprint used SG 013da and 1/- pair with OFFICIAL/OFFICIAL on English stamp. These items were also absent from the SG sale. The last thing I sold Brian was ironically the rarest Union Official which exists, yet neither the auctioneer nor the bidders at the sale appear to have taken note of this rarity.

1931, 1/- Official, lines of overprint 20 1/2 - 21mm apart SG 010b. Only a handful of mint pairs and a few used copies exist. Then there is a variety with Stop after OFFICIAL on the Afrikaans stamp SG 010ba. Unique and the only example known, my son Simon 'found' it in a Sandafayre collection as a 'normal'.

I bought it as an unsold and passed it onto Brian; he requested one of my certificates which it has. I rated this official, along with the used 035 as two of the best items in the collection.

In memory and as tribute to Brian Coote, I decided to buy these items in the SG sale. Usually, whenever I bid for anything in auction, I invariably seem to end up paying ten times the estimate. For once it was to be my lucky day and bought both items with little opposition from anyone else.

For the record the RSA 1987 commercially used 40c Bible stamps also returned back to its previous home.

Stanley Gibbons - Sale of Brian Coote's South Africa

The first item of note was a cut down Die Proof of the 1910 2 1/2d commemorative. In the King's head section there were six



1/2d Silver Jubilee with horizontal paper-join



SG 010ba - Lines of overprint 20 1/2 - 21mm apart with stop after OFFICIAL on Afrikaans stamp



OFFICIAL/OFFICIAL on English stamp

die proofs plus an imperforate 2½d colour trial. A 2d with no watermark. 1925 Airs 3d and 9d imperforate to left margin.

1926-27 ½d and 1d a good range of varieties, including a missing '1' in ½ fraction SG 30a, imperforate to side margin and partial omissions of the centre. A 1d block of four, SG 31b was mis-described as a variation of SG 43.

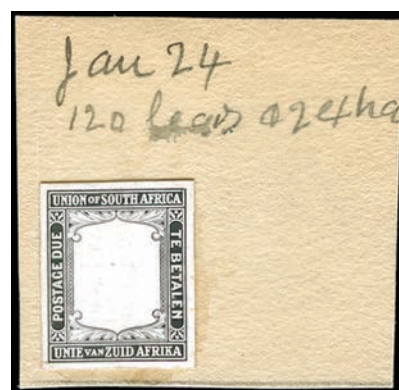
Lot 1076 A 3d black & red block of eight with a paper join was grossly under-estimated at £60-70, but sold at a healthy price.

Lot 1092, a 1½d medium 'Gold mine' with colour omitted SG 87a in a vertical pair was the last Union item in that calibre.

The early RSA missing colours were keenly contested, such as the 12½c Protea SG 207a & b, 1963 Red Cross, mint and used. Finally the 1963 2½c Transkei SG 237a.

That was followed by an excellent range of later RSA varieties, many of them ex Brian's '1989 shopping-list'.

Lot 1126, the balance of the collection made good money, as far too many potential single lots were left behind in it. The buyer got a bargain! The Postage dues included a Die Proof and colour trial. The Officials have already been discussed.



1d SG 035 used

1d overprint double
SG 013da used



Stamps are not repro-
duced to scale.

<http://www.collectorsclubchicago.org>

The Collectors Club of Chicago (CCC) has announced the official launching of their website, dedicated specifically to provide the beginning and advanced collector with a comprehensive resource that provides information for all aspects of philately and its related requirements.

The website's construction was the result of an all-volunteer CCC members' team effort requiring almost three years for its completion. It is a living document, which continuously is being updated, upgraded and otherwise enhanced.

Aside from basic information related to the CCC and its operations, the website's majority content is philatelically related information of value for both the collector, and for the dealer. The data is easily found by cruising the navigation bar, which outlines the various webpages by designated categories.

The CCC has published thirty specialized handbooks. Those handbooks no longer in print have been digitized, and are available under the 'CCC Publications' icon. Further handbook additions are in various stages of completion for entry on the website.

The 'Philatelic Resources' icon takes one to six different webpages designed to provide the collector and dealer with technical information related to the hobby: a Philatelic Encyclopedia, Expertizers and Expertizing Committees, Worldwide Philatelic Dealer Associations, Worldwide Philatelic Publications, Books on Philately and Published Specialized Articles.

The Philatelic Encyclopedia is a CCC team endeavor to assemble in a single basic information source a comprehensive compendium for all of the information available representing philately's various spheres of collecting. It includes documentation for the terminology associated within the many collecting

aspects of philately, ranging from the most basic concepts of the hobby, to the most complex and esoteric. In order to create an all-encompassing encyclopedia, nomenclature for the most common terms related to philately are translated from or into forty-eight different languages.

The 'Exhibits' icon presents the CCC exhibits gallery, which includes award-winning name collections assembled by CCC members and other prominent philatelists, the latter representing guest speakers who have conducted their presentations during the monthly CCC general meetings. The webpage currently includes thirty-six exhibits, the addition of many more being planned.

The 'Links' webpage includes a very comprehensive listing of worldwide General and Specialty Societies, Philatelic Libraries and Commercial Philatelic Companies, each accompanied by their website URL for contact purposes.

The Collectors Club of Chicago, incorporated on 13th October 1928, has as its primary objective the documentation, preservation, advancement and promotion of philately through education, study research and services. The CCC Library, considered the largest and most comprehensive philatelic literature library in mid-West U.S.A., is maintained not only for the use of CCC members, but is open to anyone in the philatelic community demonstrating a need to conduct philatelic research.

The CCC solicits for publication all manuscripts reflecting original philatelic research, regardless of the subject matter, or its perceived esoteric content. An abstract of the work should be submitted to Leonard H. Hartmann, CCC Publications Chairman, Collectors Club of Chicago, 'The Cabeen House', 1029 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL, 60610-2803, U.S.A.

Home For Christmas

by Peter Thy

No 548 M Dhladhla Date 24 45

Dear make lomaglogi manyat
 ngempilo yako make engikupisele ya ma
 manyat. ungabe usoko na yini we
 na mina benpiseko na make
 wani o tande kapa. Kimi ngikuthi
 la ukut ngipase ngafanfumtuka
 ne. uma sengihuya. Ko diwa ke
 se wunco no manya na. make
 ngo ba sengifikile lapa edebeni
 ngifike matana zinguis. Moyo le
 nganya make. ukuthe adikhahlali
 lapa edebeni ngabe kisimisi si so
 mdlala lapa emakaya. Ko diwa ke
 sibambe kilo ngendaba yehet
 ngu manyat. Sesibuzile efali
 mane. make. ngiyabo na nawe
 ukut se wunile. ukut sesibuzisa
 ngapeneza. Ko diwa ke. ngiyabo
 na ukut beringa lali. ngo ba
 sekuyisikate kunyulokut ukut
 sesigiza manyabonile luto ko diwa
 ngikuthela loko ke make engi
 kuthela ko na. ngit si so ku
 teleku empa kwa kisimisi
 sala mahle. make wami jimi o uke
 mfanisela duwa.

Date 24 45

No 548 M Dhladhla

Dear Mother Lomagilozi Manyat.
 Wishing you well Mother Manyat.
 Are you still there, I am still alive my
 dear Mother. I am informing you that
 I nearly died of flu, on my way back.
 But I am better now. Mother I have
 arrived in Durban this month on the
 13th. If it wasn't the fact that we are
 staying in Durban, we were going to
 spend our Christmas at home. But we
 are still occupied with the work of
 employers, Manyat. Mother we are
 back from Germany. I think you heard
 that we are back from overseas. But I
 see that you could not believe that
 because it's been long we were saying
 that we are coming back, but nothing
 happened, but I am telling you now.
 We will be home after Christmas.
 Good bye my mother.

Yours Mfaniselwa Dladla

on active service

Mrs Lomaglogi Manyat
 P.O. Mankhane
 Swaziland
 SOUTH AFRICA.

On Christmas day 1945, a Swaziland soldier, returning from WW2 in Italy, writes to his mother at home. He announces that will not be home for Christmas despite hopes. He is still at the transshipment camp near Durban (Montclair) waiting for the authorities to finish his paper work and to give him his 5 pounds so he can travel home. He has likely been away for five years without any contact to his mother and his home. Likewise, the mother also had not heard from him, with the exception of a small amount of money having been paid out to her in his absence. The fact that the letter has survived probably confirms that he finally made it home.

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From the Gordonia Division, British Bechuanaland

by Uli Bantz and Peter Thy

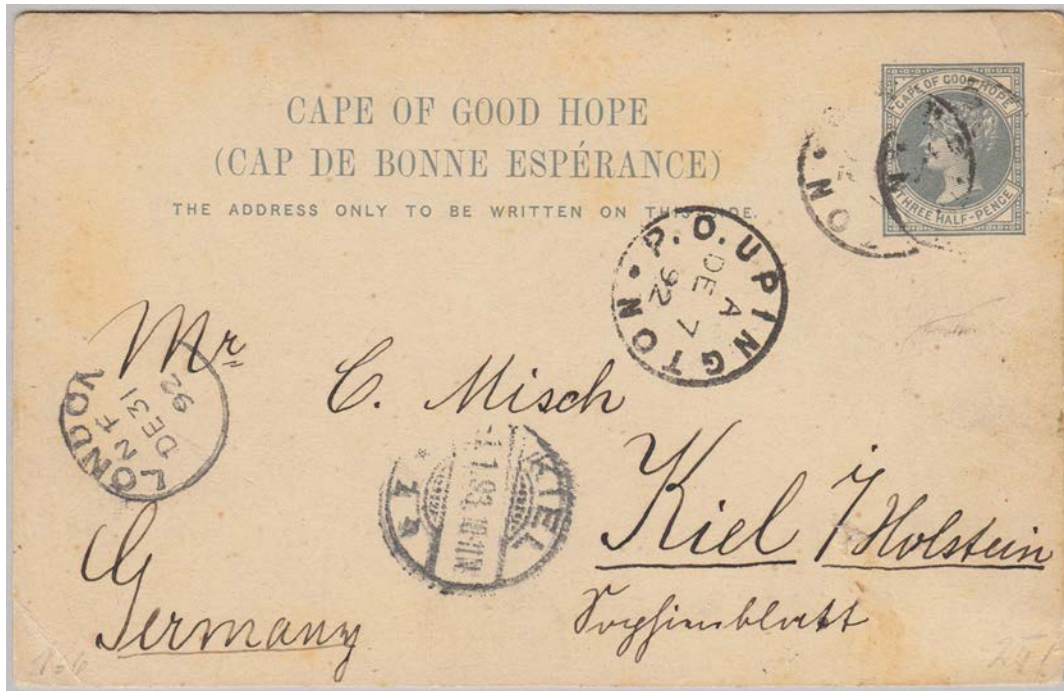


Figure 1.

The Cape postcard shown above (Figure 1) was used in 1892 in Upington of British Bechuanaland to Germany. Gordonia was one of several administrative divisions of British Bechuanaland (Figure 2). Along the railway toward the east were Mafeking, Vryburg, and Taung. In the middle was Kuruman known for being the home of the influential mission station of the Moffats. Further to the west and away from the administrative center of Vryburg, boarding against German West Africa and the Cape Colony, was the remote and sparsely division of Gordonia. The division was part of the British Bechuanaland Colony from 1885 and until 1895 when Bechuanaland was annexed to the Cape

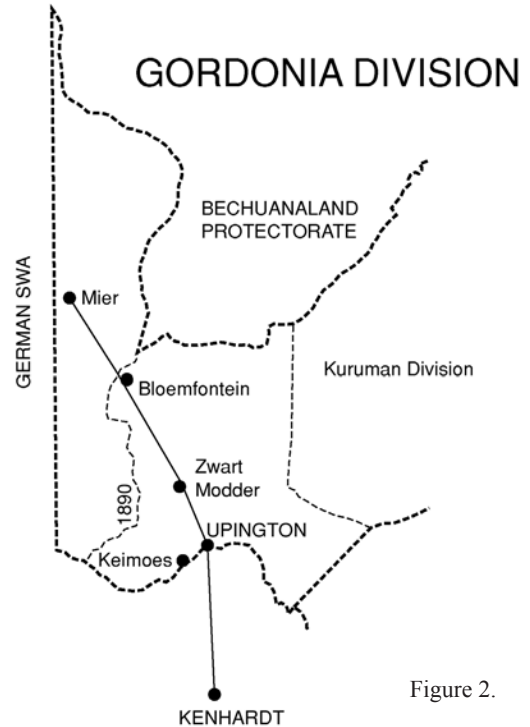


Figure 2.



Figure 3.

Colony. When the card was written, only three postal offices existed in Gordonia. The head office was Upington on the banks of the Orange River from 1889 with two agencies Keimoes from 1891 and Bloemfontain from 1890 to 1894. Zwart Modder was

opened in 1895 and Mier opened in 1895, and thus not likely to have functioned before after annexation (Figure 3). The Mier area was not included into British Bechuanaland before 1890 when the border was redrawn between German West Africa and British Bechuanaland (Figure 2).

All mail from Gordonia went through the Cape postal system via Kenhardt. It is very likely that it was the Cape Post

The card arrived in London on the last day of the year (December 31, 1892) and in Kiel only a day later on New Year's day (1.1.93). Thus it only took 26 days for the card to reach Kiel that is only 8 days longer than the trip with cart from the rail line to Upington.

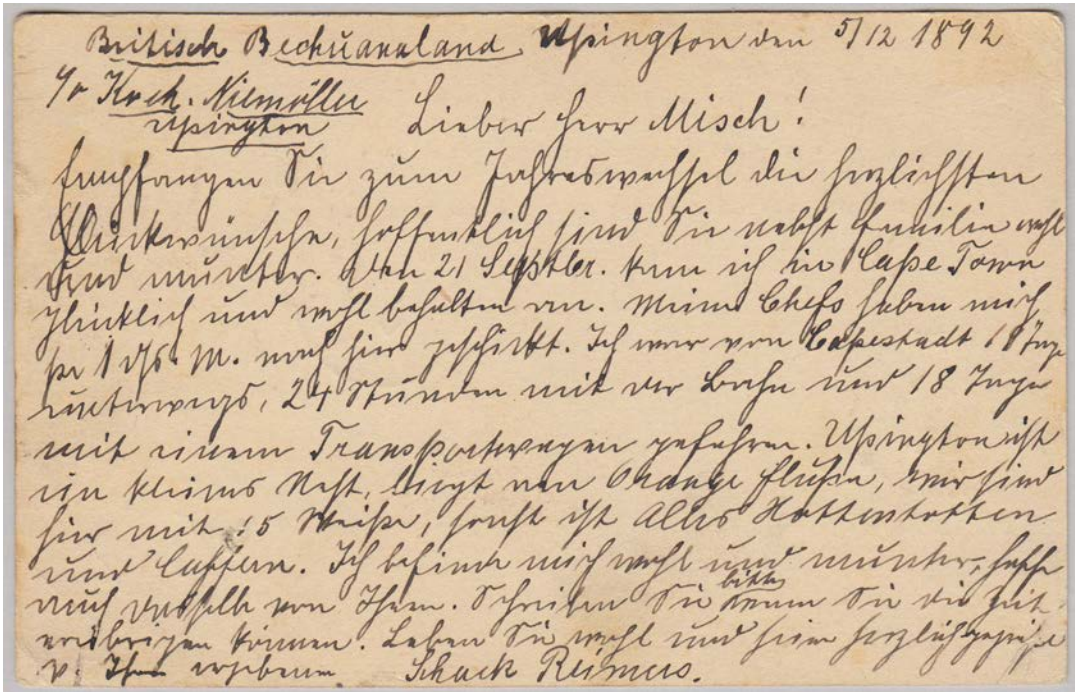


Figure 4.

Office that maintained the Upington Post Office and the associated agencies, even before the Cape Post Office in 1893 took over the administration of all of the British Bechuanaland mail services. British Bechuanaland stamps and stationery may not always have been available in the remote district of Cordonia.

The whole of Gordonia was very sparsely populated with few literate inhabitants (in 1904 about 2,000). The town of Upington, however, had only 15 European inhabitants in 1892, according to the writer (Figure 4). Letters and cards are thus rarely seen used from Gordonia of British Bechuanaland.

The card was written in German using Sütterlin script by a Scharck Reimers and addressing to a Mr. C. Misch, Sophienblatt, Kiel, Holstein, Germany. The content is translated in the box to the right. It appears that Mr. Reimers was traveling for his home company in Germany to evaluate a business prospect in the Upington area. He stays with a Koch Niemöller. The card is interesting, not also for having been mailed from Gordonia, but also because the writer describes his traveling to reach his destination.

He traveled first one day by train and then 18 days by cart. Mr. Reamer must have stepped off the train from Cape Town either in De Aar (427 km from Upington) or in Kimberley (407 km from Upington). Both routes must have been tedious and boring in those days bumped around in a cart or ox-wagon (Transportwagen).

British Bechuanaland	Upington 5/12 1892
c/o Koch Niemöller	
Upington	Dear. Mr. Misch
Receive at the turn of the year the whole-hearted good wishes, hope you are, along with your family, well and kicking. I arrived at Cape Town on 21 Sept. safe and sound. My bosses sent me (this I cannot read) right here. I was from Cape Town for 18 days underway, 24 hours by train and 18 days with a cart. Upington is a small hamlet, situated at the Orange River, we are here with 15 Whites, all others are Hottentots* and Kaffirs. I am well and kicking, hope the same of you. Please write if you can find the time. Keep well and be heartily greeted. From your devoted Schack Reimers	
* politically correct now Khoikhoi	

Translation of text

A letter also mailed in the Gordonia district is shown in Figure 5. It was mailed in 1895 by a member of the German West Africa Schutztruppe (border protection unit) stationed in Keetmanhoop in German West Africa. The soldier used an opportunity either personally or via a passing trader to mail his letter from Zwart Modder in Gordonia of British Bechuanaland. The Bechuanaland stamps (4d) are cancelled by BONC 934 (known



Figure 5.

to have been allocated to Zwart Modder) and a circular dated canceller, missing the year that however is indicated by the receiving cancels on the reverse as 1895. The letter was received in Salder (30.7.95) and same day in Braunschweig (30.7.95).

Members of the Schutztruppe stationed in Keetmanshoop, close to the border of German South West Africa toward British Bechuanaland, used often postal agencies in British Bechuanaland to mail letters as it was quicker then to post letters from Keetmanshoop to Germany using one of the agencies in British Bechuanaland. In 1895, the only possibility was Zwart Mod-

der, since Mier had not opened and Bloemfontain had already closed. The mail went from there to Upington and further to Kenhardt and Cape Town. Other possibilities to route mail from Keetmanshoop would have been: a) via Steinkopf - Port Nolloth or b) via Luderitz (crossing the Namib Desert) or c) via Windhoek - Swakopmund.

Keetmanshoop started as a mission station called Swartmodder, meaning black mud. When it grew it was renamed to the better sounding Keetmanshoop. Thus it is often confused with the British Bechuanaland Zwart Modder.

Ladysmith Natal Tax Marking Query

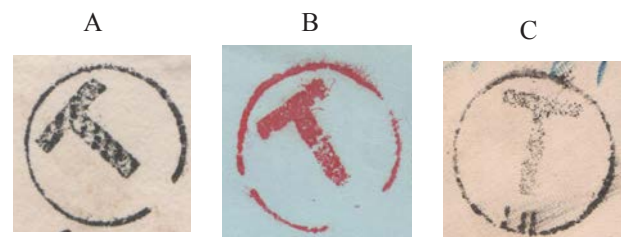
by Jan Stolk

Recently I purchased two identical covers sent from Ladysmith Natal to Littlehampton in the United Kingdom.

They were mailed respectively the 28th of January and the 8th of February 1927 and were marked with a circular T and a octagon 20 centimes marking for being underpaid. On arrival 2d postage due was paid.

On both covers, the circular T marking has a part of the circle removed at the bottom. The circle is 23 mm diameter and the letter T is 14 mm high and 13 mm wide. I can only find one original type of canceller that resembles this. This is a Transvaal Roman numeral canceller as the illustrated example of Nigel. The question is if this assumption is correct?

Are there any members that know if Transvaal numeral canceller were adapted for use elsewhere in the Union of South Africa outside the Transvaal?



The modified tax marks. (A) from the 1927 Ladysmith covers; (B) from the 1930 Leslie (Transvaal) cover; (C) an original Transvaal Nigel Roman numeral tax mark. See the covers in more details on the next page.



A

B



C

Forerunners Forum

Earl of Crawford Library On-Line.

The major philatelic library built by the Earl of Crawford is to be made available online at www.globalphilateliclibrary.org from 30 May (subject to copyright constraints). The library comprises over 1.3 million pages and represents around 95% of the world's published philatelic knowledge at the time it was created.

When the Earl of Crawford died in 1913 he left his magnificent philatelic library to the British nation. It has been carefully kept and conserved ever since by the British Library in London, where it is available for researchers in the Reading Room.

Thanks to creative thinking and IT development by staff at the British Library and volunteers from The Royal Philatelic Society London, a project to digitize every page of every vol-

ume is now well advanced. The work has been aided by funding from the British Library, the former British Philatelic Trust, the Philatelic Fund and The Royal Philatelic Society London.

More details of this project were given by David Beech MBE FRPSL, in a supplement published with the March edition of *The London Philatelist*, journal of The Royal Philatelic Society London. The text can be downloaded from the Global Philatelic Library website.

From a Press Release from the RPSL dated 5 May 2016.



For the Record

277. **Clinton Goslin** and **Atlas Auctioneers** have inaugurated their new website at <http://clintongoslin.com/>. The website at present includes a list of offers as well as the list of the most recent auction.

278. The **American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors** (AAPE) released a new book on exhibiting during New York 2016. The book is written by PSGSA member **Steven Zwilling** and titled "**The Path to Gold: 175 Proven Stamp Exhibiting Tips.**" It is over 200 page book with eight chapters and over 300 color illustrations mostly showing exhibit pages. Details about how to order the book has not yet been released, but try <http://aaape.org/>.



279. The **Royal Philatelic Society of London** has announced that the **philatelic library** built by the **Earl of Crawford** is to be made available online at www.globalphilateliclibrary.org. Click on the read 'BRITISH LIBRARY' box next to the announcement on the home page. A search for 'South Africa' gives about 20 hits of which only 4 have been scanned. The remaining is mostly still in copyright or not scanned. As an example all Emil Tamsen's sales lists are still in copyright! Also available (use the 'click here') is a supplement to the London Philatelist (Volume 125, March 2016) written by David Beech detailing the history of the collection together with other relevant publications.



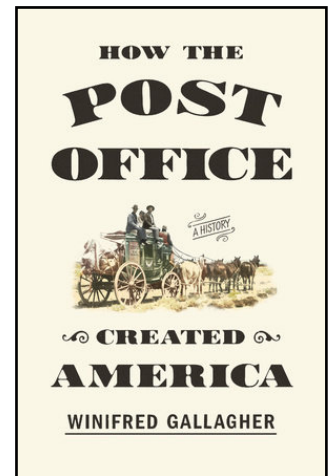
280. **Cavendish** has announced that it will sell at auction **Dennis Firth's** collection of **British Africa** (Bechuanaland,

Basutoland, Swaziland, South West Africa). The sale is planned for September 2016.

281. **Third International Symposium on Analytical Methods in Philately** is scheduled for 13-15 October in London. The call for papers is open by submitting your abstract to Symposium@AnalyticalPhilately.org. The symposium is being organized by the Royal Philatelic Society and includes a tour of the Expert Committee instrument park, including a Foster & Freeman VSC 6000, a Bruker III-SD XRF, and a Bruker FT-IR. Deadline for abstract submission is November 30.

282. **Penguin Random House** publisher is releasing on June 28 a book by **Winifred Gallagher** on 'How the Post Office Created America.' The book is in hardcover with 336 pages and selling at \$28.

283. **Setempe**, the South African stamp promotion journal, is available in



pdf format by going to <https://www.postoffice.co.za/philately/Setempe/>. Very well designed in multi-colors, but with little factual information for the seasoned collectors. The journal is catering to the young collector. A new product launched by the Post Office is 'Coffee Table Books.' The first was on 'Post Office Buildings Reflecting South African History' and lately '8th Definitive Series' appeared. The first book at R250 and the last at R400. Email sa.stamps@postoffice.co.za; visit www.postoffice.co.za, or buy online at www.virtualpostoffice.co.za.




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For further information contact Alan Hanks, 34 Seaton Dr.,
Aurora, Ontario, L4G 2K1, Canada; alan.hanks@sympatico.ca
or visit www.psgsa.com



This card is posted on the Society website and can be downloaded and printed for personal and society use. Distribute it to your friends interested in Southern Africa, give it to your favorite dealer suggesting that he/she should consider advertising in Forerunners, or simply distribute it at your local stamp show.



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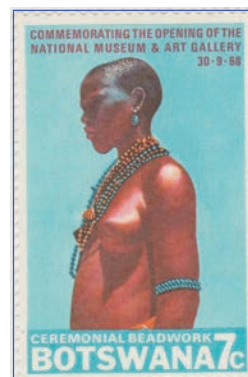
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Highlights from Journals and Newsletters

This regular column lists some of the more important articles on Southern Africa philately and postal history that recently have appeared in other journals. It is based on our exchange journals as well as on those that by other means end up on the Editors desk. If you find that some articles are missing, please supply the relevant quotes.

- Anonymous, 2016. Postal History with a North American connection. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 66, 72-97 (Whole No. 259).
- Anonymous, 2016. South West Africa – hand painted essays. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 3*, 121-123.
- Barit, L., 2016. The 21/2d Bechuanaland decimal surcharges of 1961. *South African Philatelist* 92, 8-9 (Whole No. 934).
- Board, C., 2016. Henry Straughan Wilkinson: Imperial servant and stamp designer (1875-1953). *Transvaal Philatelist* 51, 29-38 (Whole No. 193).
- Bridges, E., 2016. Union of South Africa; pictorial postal cards using Wembley post card scenes on PC 17. *South African Philatelist* 92, 14-16 (Whole No. 934).
- Burke, S., 2016. A postal historian's lot is a happy one. *South African Philatelist* 92, 58-60 (Whole No. 935).
- Coop, B., 2015. The lost mission. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 66, 40-41 (Whole No. 258).
- Drysdall, A. and Torres, F., 2016. Central South African railways' post-cards. *South African Philatelist* 92, 28-30 (Whole No. 934).
- Drysdall, A. and Torres, F., 2016. Central South African railways' post-cards. Part 2. *South African Philatelist* 93, 61-63 (Whole No. 935).
- Drysdall, A. and Torres, F., 2016. The Rand Tram – a ticket to ride. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 3*, 100-101.
- Gibbs, R., 2016. The 1d Double Head – the greatest stamp of the British Empire. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 66, 64-67 (Whole No. 259).
- Gledhill, J., 2016. Chasing exchange rates. *Postal Order News Whole No. 120*, 7-12.
- Gledhill, J., 2016. New Transvaal discovery. *Postal Order News Whole No. 119*, 19.
- Greunen, van E., 2016. Heraldry in South African philately. *South African Philatelist* 92, 56-57 (Whole No. 935).
- Jørgensen, L., 2016. A mysterious Swaziland-Transvaal-Rhodesia cover. *Transvaal Philatelist* 51, 27-28 (Whole No. 193).
- Kamffer, G., 2016. Kamffer, G., 2016. Types of stamps and labels printed, overprinted and surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the period 1949-1961. Part 3. *South African Philatelist* 92, 46-48 (Whole No. 935).
- Kamffer, G., 2016. The functioning of the postal system in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek/Transvaal in the period 1869-1899 using the Middelburg, M.W. Stroom, Utrecht and Standerton Post Offices as a case study. Part 2. *Transvaal Philatelist* 51, 13-24 (Whole No. 193).
- Kamffer, G., 2016. Types of stamps and labels printed, overprinted and surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the period 1949-1961. Part 2. *South African Philatelist* 92, 10-12 (Whole No. 934).
- Matthews, J. and Woolgar, J., 2016. Stamp dealer (8) – Ad. Sonn. *Transvaal Philatelist* 51, 39-42 (Whole No. 193).
- Peetoom, O., 2016. Basutoland and Swaziland, 1933-34, the rise and fall of their officials. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 3*, 110-119.
- Peetoom, O., 2016. Early Southern Rhodesia aviation. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 3*, 94-98.
- Peetoom, O., 2016. RSA commemoratives Part 1 – the first 30 years (1961-1999). *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 3*, 104-107.
- Peetoom, O., 2016. Stellaland – imperforate varieties on the 1884 issue. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 3*, 91.
- Peetoom, O., 2016. SWA 1977-81 rail letter post. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 3*, 92-93.
- Peggie, P. and Burke, S., 2016. Some new information and fresh thinking on aspects of early Barotseland postal history. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 66, 44-48 (Whole No. 258).

- Plessis, du A., 2016. The Union 1935 KG V silver jubilee issue: frame-plate characteristics of the 3d and 6d stamps. *South African Philatelist* 92, 20-21 (Whole No. 934).
- Reah-Johnson, S., 2016. The attraction of the 1910-1914 Double Heads of Rhodesia – a perspective after forty years of collecting. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 66, 68-69 (Whole No. 259).
- Sorour, V., 2016. JIPEX commemorative panes: the 1/2d Springbok. *South African Philatelist* 93, 65-67 (Whole No. 935).
- Strehmel, G., 2016. A study of the fiscal use of Double Heads – an update. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 66, 38-39 (Whole No. 258).
- Thomas, M., 2016. Night follows day: artistic license and the postcard. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 66, 35-36 (Whole No. 258).
- Trotter, B., 2016. 1858 letter from Lydenburg. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 3*, 108-109.
- Webster, J., Error postal orders from South Africa. *Postal Order News Whole No. 120*, 13-15.
- Whittle, C., 2016. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick far more than just Jock of the bushveld! *South African Philatelist* 92, 25-27 (Whole No. 934).
- Zeyl, van P., 2016. The evolution of stamp dealing in South Africa. *South African Philatelist* 92, 49-53 (Whole No. 935).

New Books

- Zwillinger, S., 2016. *The Path to Gold: 175 Proven Stamp Exhibiting Tips*. Americal Association of Philatelic Exhibitors
- Waterlow, C., 2013. *The House of Waterlow. A Printer's Tale*. Matador, ISBN978 1783060 160.
- Hagger, J., 2016. *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910-1961 (1986 Handbook on CD)*. Federation of South Africa. Send R232 to PayPal account kiongacollector@gmail.com if located in the US.

Websites that Promote Southern Africa Philately

- Anglo Boer War Philatelic Society
<http://www.boerwarsociety.org.uk/>
- Basutoland, Bechuanaland & Swaziland
www.bechuanalandphilately.com
- Cape and Natal Study Circle
www.capeandnatalsc.com
- Orange Free State Study Circle
www.orangefreestatesphilately.org.uk
- Rhodesian Study Circle
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk
- South African Collectors' Society
www.southafricacollector.com
- The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa
www.psgsa.org
- The Rhodesian Philatelist
www.rhodesianstamps.net/The_Rhodesian_Philatelist.htm
- Transvaal Study Circle
www.transvaalstamps.org.uk
- Thanks to Otto Peetoom for making this compilation.

Exchange Journals Received

- South African Philatelist*: February 2016 (Volume 92, No. 1, Whole No. 934), April 2016 (Volume 92, No. 2, Whole No. 935).

PSGSA Articles of Distinction

posted at: <http://stamps.org/Articles-of-Distinction>

South West Africa Newsletter: Whole Nos 414 (February 2016), 415 (March 2016), 416 (April 2016), 417 (May 2016).
 FVZA Bartholomeu Dias: May 2016 (Volume 28, No. 10).
 Transvaal Philatelist Volume 51, No. 1 (Whole No. 193, March 2016).
 The PSGSA exchange journals with the Transvaal Study Circle, Cape and Natal Study Circle, Filatelistenvereniging Zuidelijk Afrika, and the South West Africa Stamp Study Group. We receive the South African Philatelist as an affiliated society of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa.

Society Publications

Hisey and Bartshe, 2003. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 1, The Postage Stamps. Hardbound, 280 pages. Sold Out.
 Hisey and Bartshe, 2004. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 2, The Telegraphs. Hardbound, 250 pages. Sold Out.
 Hisey and Bartshe, 2009. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 3. Hardbound, 205 pages. Sold Out.
 CD version of the Orange Free State Volumes is now available at \$30 pp.
 Forerunners on CD, Issues 1 to 81 (CD-ROM). \$30 plus \$5 s/h.

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.payne@gmail.com, or The Mill House, Clifford Bridge, Drewsteignton, Exeter EX6 6QE, UK.

Union pictorials 1926-1940. Wanted by specialist collector. Single items, collections, or unsorted bulk accumulations including singles. Please contact Bas Payne on bas.payne@gmail.com, or The Mill House, Clifford Bridge, Drewsteignton, Exeter EX6 6QE, 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.

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 siege "blueprint" covers. Want to purchase or trade for covers with Mafeking siege "blueprint" stamps. Send photocopies or scans, 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.

Natal Postcards Wanted. Used or unused picture postcards from 1906-1907 depicting scenes and events surrounding the Natal Native Rebellion. Contact David McNamee dmcnamee@aol.com.

Botswana and Bechuanaland Official Free Marks: interested in trade or purchase. Contact Gordon Smith, 11 Elliot St., Dartmouth NS, CANADA B2Y 2X6; gordon.smith@ns.sympatico.ca

Botswana Meter Marks: interested in all eras. For trade or purchase. Contact Gordon Smith, 11 Elliot St., Dartmouth NS, CANADA B2Y 2X6; gordon.smith@ns.sympatico.ca.

Zimbabwe Covers between 2008 (Jan 1) and 2009 (Apr). 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.

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).

Swaziland Picture Postcards Wanted. Please send scan to Peter van der Molen at molens@pixie.co.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.

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Membership fees are \$25 to US mailing addresses and \$30 for all other addresses. Membership includes a subscription to the Society's 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.

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Medal Results World Stamp Show New York 2016 --- revised

Exhibit Title	Last, First Name	Country	Points	Medal
Multiframe Exhibits				
Victorian Natal 1857 – 1899	Klugmann, Keith	U.S.A.	96	LG
The British South Africa Co.-Rhodesia 1913 The George V Admiral Issue	Flanagan, Patrick	South Africa	93	G
The Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek-Transvaal 1869-1885	Jørgensen, Lars	Belgium	93	G
Development of the 2d and 3d Large Format Pictorial Printings of the Union of South Africa 1925 – 1951	Bridges, Eddie	U.S.A.	90	G
Union of South Africa: 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V	Du Plessis, A.	South Africa	88	LV
Mission Mail- Central Africa	Peggie, Paul	Australia	88	LV
The Canadian Participation in the South African War, 1899-1902	Frank, Joachim	U.K.	87	LV
Official Mail of the Cape of Good Hope 1806-1910	Amoore, Hugh	South Africa	87	LV
South West Africa Revenues and Allied Tax Stamps	Green, Howard	South Africa	87	LV
Cape of Good Hope, 1853-1864	Debney, Richard	U.S.A.	85	LV
Postal History of Nyasaland- African Postal Union to Federation	Wood, Ross	Australia	85	LV
Postcards of the British territories in Central Africa	Diesveld, Johan	Netherlands	82	V
The South African Border War, Including the Involvement of the Cubans, 1966-1989	Van der Walt, Gawie	South Africa	81	V
The Postal Stationery Cards of Bechuanaland	Thy, Peter	U.S.A.	81	V
Scouting on Stamps "Classics" The Three Earliest Issues	Lawrence, Frederick	U.S.A.	78	LS
Swaziland. 1961 Decimal Overprints (Youth)	Barit, Chavah	South Africa	69	B
Literature Exhibits				
Swaziland Philately to 1968 (e-book edition)	van der Molen, Peter	South Africa	95	LG
Swaziland Philately to 1968 (printed book edition)	van der Molen, Peter	South Africa	95	LG
The Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle	Burke	Australia	82	V
Postmarks on the Rhodesia 'Admiral Issue'	Reah-Johnson, Stephen	Australia	78	LS
Forerunners	PSGSA	U.S.A.	78	LS
One-Frame Exhibits				
The Mafeking Blues	Bowman, MaryAnn	U.S.A.	92	
The Mafeking Siege "blue" issue of Cape of Good Hope 1900	Choi, Cheong-Too	Hong Kong	89	
The 1914 Rebellion in South Africa	Findlay, James	South Africa	83	
The 1961 Decimal Overprints of Basutoland	Barit, Ani	South Africa	79	