

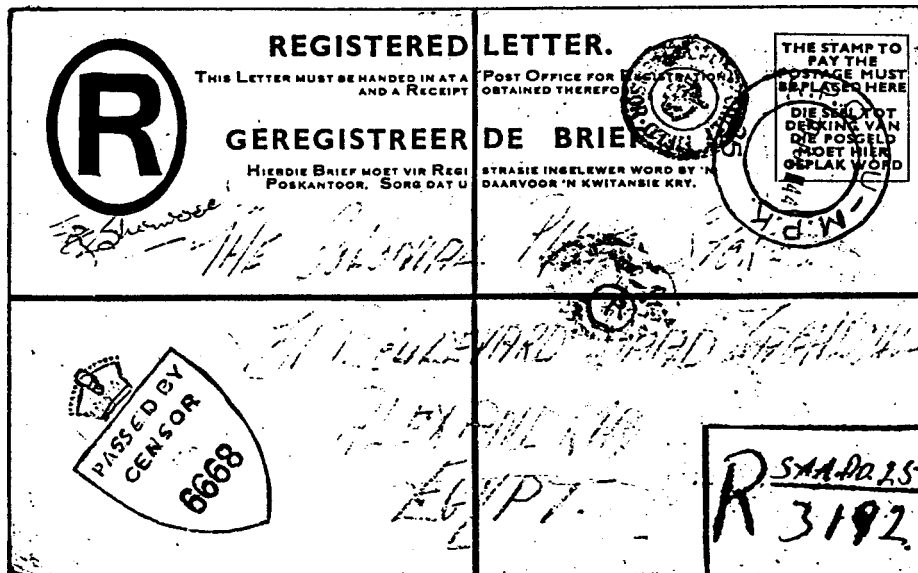


*****FORERUNNERS

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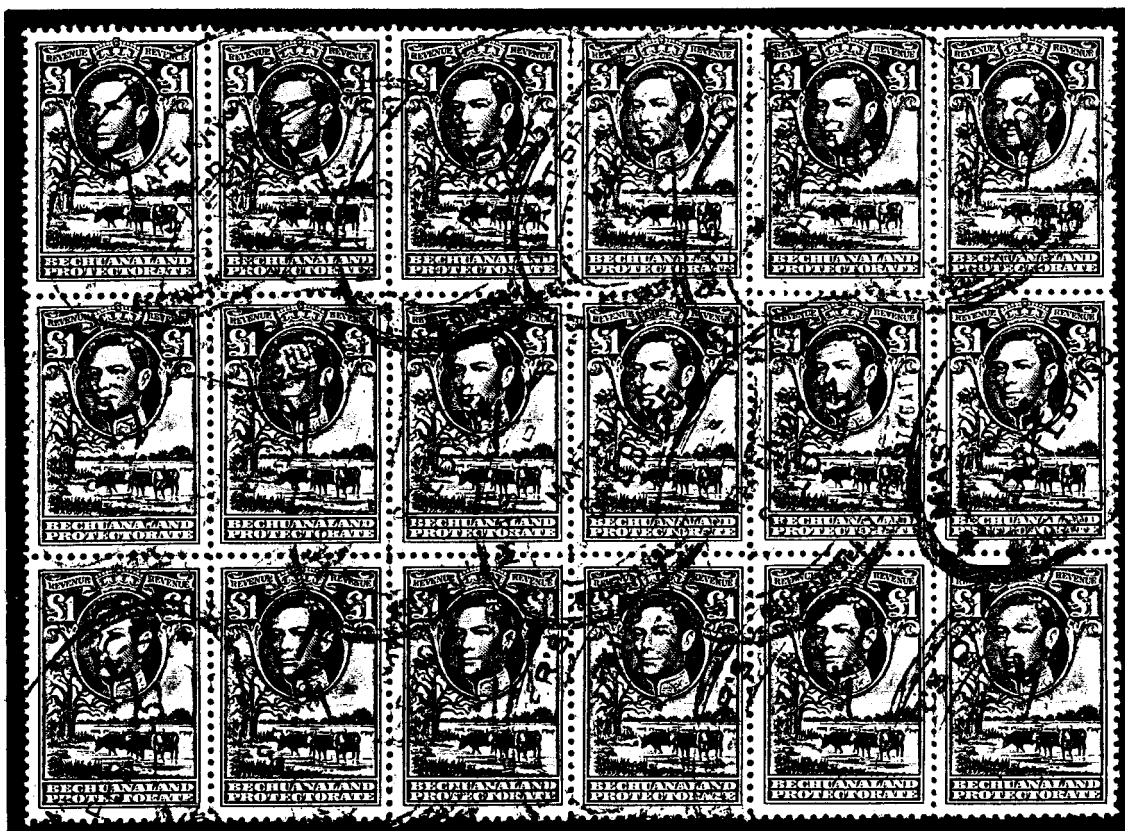


World War II South African Army Post Offices in Morocco

Other Highlights of This Issue

- s Mafeking Frankings, 1897 - 1912
- s Natal Barred Oval Numeral Cancels
- s Postmark Safari
- * Differentiating Rhodesian Printings
- ''' Bophuthatswana Forerunners
- S Mafeking Siege Cancels
- * Zululand Philately
- * The Rhodesias
- * Modern Issues
- ¹ And more

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Question & Answer Panel of Experts: The following panel members are available to answer written questions in their designated areas of expertise. This service is available to members and non-members alike. A more detailed description of the Panel and its function is printed in the "Question & Answer" section.

Bechuanalands - David Wessely, 125 Elma Drive, Elyria, OH 44035 USA**Cape of Good Hope pre-Adhesives** - Robert F. Taylor, 674 Chelsea Drive Sanford, NC 27330 USA**Cape of Good Hope triangles & postal history** - Athol H. Murray, Erlesdene Garden Cottage, Green Walk, Bowdon, Altrincham, Cheshire WA14 2SL, United Kingdom**Interprovisionals & Union of South Africa** - Morgan T Farrell, Post Office Box 1064, Hamilton, MT 59840 USA**Mafeking Blue Prints & 'Mafeking Beseiged' Overprints** - Frederick P. Lawrence, 5016 South Kenneth Place, Tempe, Az 85282 USA**Military Postal History in Africa during WWII** - Walter Bjork, 54 West 84th St. New York, NY 10024 USA **Natal, forgeries, all other areas not listed** - Syl C. Tully, **Panel Chairman**, RD #1 Box 3060 Hyde Park, VT 05655 USA **New Republic** and **Stellaland** - Dr. G. H. Jonkers, Oogarts, B. Knappertlaan 90,3117 BC Schiedam, Holland **Orange Free State/River Colony** - R. Timothy Bartshe, 8826 West Custer Place, Lakewood, CO 80226 USA**Rhodesias** - Bill Wallace, Post Office Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116 USA**South West Africa/Namibia** - Dr. H.U. Bantz, 47 Van Santen Dr., Horison View 1724, Republic of South Africa

Swaziland - Dr. Franco Frescura, 23 Seventh Avenue, Walmer, Port Elizabeth 6070, Republic of South Africa

Transvaal postal history & British Central Africa - Alan Drysdall, 4 St. Philips Way, Bitterne, Southampton SO2 5NH United Kingdom**Zululand** - Tony Davis, 41 Karen St., Thornhill, Ontario Canada L4J 5L5**All revenues/locals, Griqualand East/West** - Ron Carlson, Box 1235, Leesberg, VA 22075 USA

* * Individuals desiring to serve as a panel member are invited to contact the Panel Chair • '

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FEATURE ARTICLES:

A South African Army Post Office In Morocco W.A. Page FRPS,L
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The Julius Weil & Co., Mafeking Frankings, 1899-1912 Frederick P. Lawrence.
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Zulu Notes

Ntingwe - A Mystery Solved Tony Davis. After many years of research, the author discusses how one of the great mysteries of Zululand philately and its elusive postmark finally unfolded. In the early literature, references appeared as to the postal agency and its postmark but yet no actual items were to be seen. To make things more difficult, significant Zululand collections contained no traces of any Ntingwe postmark. Finally, archival research located genuine documents attesting to the establishing of a post office in Ntingwe. Cancels have proven elusive because the post office opened in September 1895 and closed at the end of May 1896...167

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FORERUNNERS is published three times per year. A sample copy of the journal is available for \$5US from the Editor. Commercial advertising rates and payment options are given at the beginning of the Classified Section.

The annual Society basic membership is \$20US (overseas surface class) or \$30US (air mail). Sterling bank drafts and Rands currency are acceptable for payment purposes (an additional 15% is required in these cases to cover bank service fees). Society brochure and application form are available from any of International Representative listed on the previous page.

The Society is affiliated with the American Philatelic Society, the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and the Southern California Federation. Its services and programs for members include an annual auction, library and archives, translations, publication development, awards, regional/annual meetings & programs and more.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The changes that appeared in the previous issue have been well-received, if the tone of the mail is any indication. Judging critiques from recent literature competitions have been helpful and complimentary. All of this is in part due to the very able editorial assistance of our President, Guy Dillaway, for which I am forever thankful.

Recognizing the continuing problem with illustration clarity, Guy is exploring possible avenues to rectify the situation. Of course, if the actual covers, stamps, etc., were made available, the problem would be solved in most cases. However, it should not be expected that authors will send in actual items to be illustrated. Short of that, anyone having some suggested solutions are invited to forward them to Guy or me.

•

Beginning with the 94/95 fiscal year (1 Jul '94), there will be a new subscription rate for First Class US. Some members have asked about doing it since they they would prefer receiving the journal in a more expeditious manner. The annual membership fee for First Class US will be \$25.

• *****

Forerunners is presently entered in literature competition venues at Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Italy and Singapore. This is just another way in which word of the Society is spread.

There has been an upsurge in exchanges between members who also collect modern era material. If the written material keeps coming in the way it has in this area, we can expect to see some very interesting facets of modern philately in the forthcoming issues.

Rumor has it that the formation of Society sponsored study groups may be in the offing. Please watch for details elsewhere.

Research has shown that print with serifs is easier to read and less tiring on the old eyes. The font has been changed for this issue to assess reader reaction in that regard. Please let me know how you like it compared to the print font used in the previous issues.

In closing, on behalf of my fellow Board members let me wish the very best to you and yours during the coming holidays and for the new year. We are a wonderful group which is clearly reflected in the success of your Society... Thank You!

CORRESPONDENCE

FORERUNNERS has started arriving on a regular basis and I am greatly enjoying its contents. I noticed that No. 18 has undergone a facelift in its layout which I most heartily endorse - **Franco Frescura, RSA**

I am also a member of the new Fakes & Forgeries Study Group and I put in a plug for PSGSA (for obvious reasons!), and you might consider mentioning them to FORERUNNERS readers. Interested parties are directed to their Secretary - Mary Gerews, 3401 Brockport Spencerport Rd., Spencerport, NY 14550 - **John McChesney-Young, California**

I wish to thank the many members from near and far, Netherlands and South Africa, San Diego and Canada for their generous information about the 1937 Jipex sheets. All of it is now available in the Society library as there is still continuing interest - **Anita Beach, Ohio**

I have just received No. 18 of FORERUNNERS and greatly enjoyed it. This is an excellent publication - **Robson Lowe, England**

I like the glossy cover of FORERUNNERS, as well as the entire content. It is easy to read, well thought out and informative. I just wish there was more on airmails - **Kendall Sanford, Switzerland**

Thanks for your latest journal. The format is a big improvement and congratulations on the typesetting and layout. Like the style and board used for the cover - **John Campbell, New Zealand**

I look forward to the next issue of what has become a well produced and interesting journal - keep up the good work
Alan J. Hanks, Canada

I have only got around to reading the fascinating March to June '93 copy of Forerunners. As always it is filled with interesting content - **Ian Shapiro, England**

FEATURE ARTICLES

Receipt of articles is accepted on an on-going basis. The individual issue deadlines are the 15th of January, May and September. Articles should be submitted in double spaced, typewritten form and have a maximum length of five pages not including illustrations.

Whenever possible, black and white photographs of covers and/or stamps should be submitted for illustration purposes. If photocopies are submitted, they should be the clearest copy possible. Originals of charts and graphs are preferable.

A South African Army Post Office In Morocco

W. A. Page FRPS,L, England

Collectors of South African Military Postal History of World War II, and in particular mail originating through the South African Army postal system will already be aware of the scarcity of mail from certain Army Post Offices - none less than from S.A.A.P.O. No. 25.

This A.P.O. was established to provide support for the construction of, or perhaps more correctly the upgrading of an existing airfield at Rabat-Sale in French Morocco. The construction work was entrusted to units of the South African Engineering Corps (SAEC).

American forces had landed on the Atlantic seaboard of North Africa at the end of 1942 and their actions led to the eventual occupation of Algeria and French Morocco, including the airfield at Rabat-Sale which was then used by the Allied Air Forces. The airfield had been built by the French and the existing runways were only of pierced steel planking.

Personnel of the Headquarters Air Construction Group, comprising Numbers 30 and 32 South African Road Construction Companies, and Numbers 157 and 158 South African Works Construction Companies all of which embarked from Port Said, reached Oran (Algeria) on 26th May 1944. Their equipment reached Casablanca via separate convoy on the the same day.

On 16th June 1944 the South African Army Post Office No. 25 was established on site, with personnel from the General Headquarters (G.H.Q.) Postal Unit (Cairo). A Sergeant from the South African Postal Corps was attached to British A.P.O. at Algiers to assist with handling the surface mail arriving at the port and destined for the airfield.

With the ongoing advances through Italy it was necessary to disband the G.H.Q. Postal Unit at Cairo and in its place set up No. 4 Line of Communication Postal Unit

(1st September 1944) and with it a forward base A.P.O. (S.A.A.P.O. 29). These new units became operative from 15th October 1944, and the airfield S.A.A.P.O. No. 25 came under control of the No. 4 Postal Unit.

The S.A.A.P.O. No. 25 ceased operation on 14th January 1945, although by then all of the South African construction units had left Morocco.

No. 30 Road Construction Company had left by ground travel for Algiers on 17th November 1944; No. 157 Works & Construction Company left on 28th December by the same route. Meanwhile, No. 32 Road Construction Company had sailed to Naples from Algiers with the No. 158 Works & Construction company following shortly afterwards, also to Naples. (Their checkered movements thereafter are graphically recounted in Neil Orpen & H.J. Martin's two-part book Salute TO Sappers).

By the end of the operation at Rabat-Sale, the airfield was fully operational with over 1,000 aircraft passing through each month.

The S.A. Army Post Office was open for some seven months and the lack of mail bearing the S.A.A.P.O. No. 25 cancellation seems strange - although perhaps due to the already well-established British Army Postal Unit (F.P.O. 703) at Sale. Thus it is unlikely that use would have been made of S.A.A.P.O. No. 25 other than by personnel directly involved with the airfield construction.

All examples of the mail seen carry the British Shield Type censor stamps as will be seen in the accompanying illustrations on the following pages. Each illustration is shown in reduced form.

Illustration 1. Front and reverse of a formula registered cover dated 10th July 1944. Sent to Alexandria, routed via Base P.O. Cairo (S.A. No. 19). Backstamped alternated canceller SA APO 29A). Manuscript registration data.

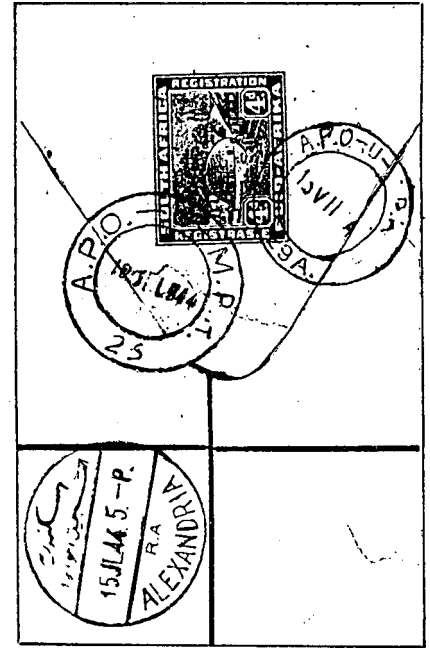
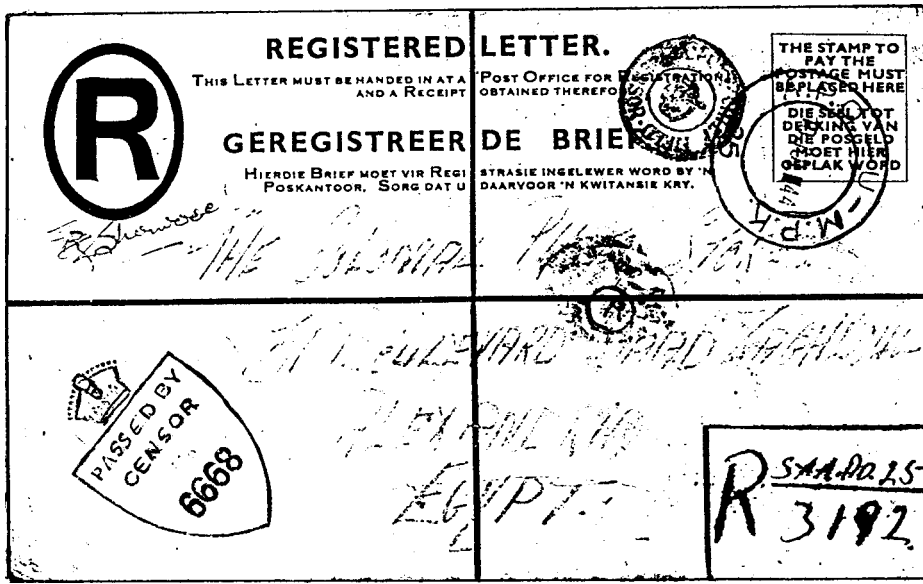


Illustration 2. Airmail letter card, dated 25th November 1944 to UK (3d. rate). Origin: Quartermaster Sgt. Instructor from the British Army Catering Corps, on attachment to Sale to assist in setting up the catering facilities. (The address details are deleted to preserve anonymity of the widow of the sender, since deceased.)

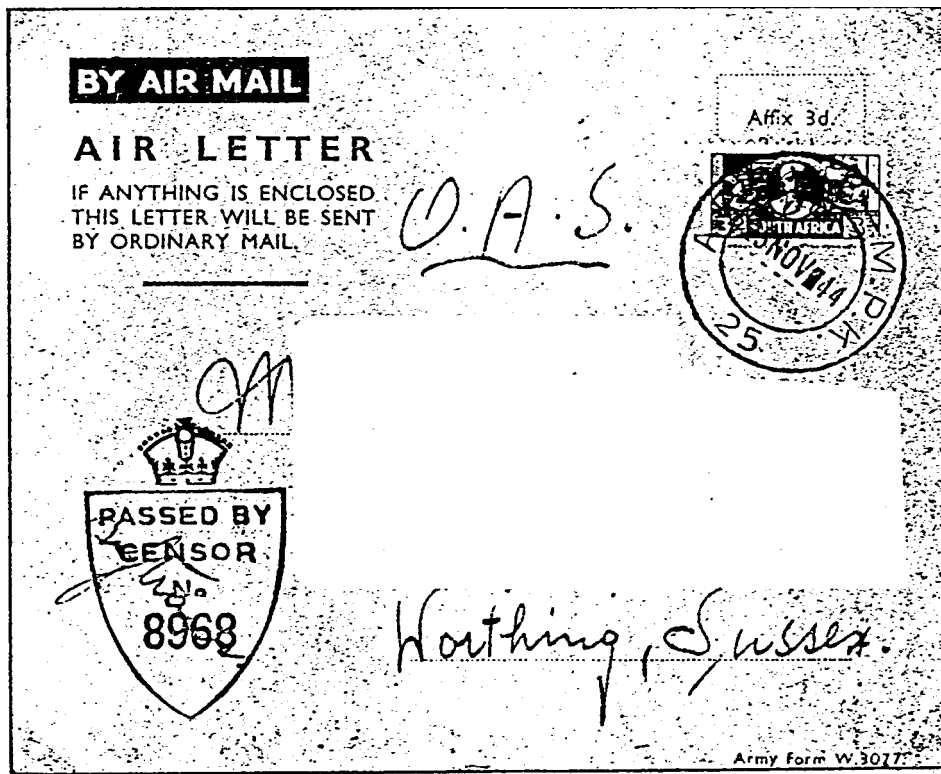


Illustration 3. A "Round Robin" from S.A.A.P.O. No. 25 to Postal HQ Cairo and "up the ladder". Dated 8th November 1944.

O.C. H. L. of C. Postal Unit
 U.D.F. M.E.F.

The two photographs herewith are submitted for consideration of their probable historical interest. It is hoped that they do meet with some approval and ^{they} need not be returned.

S.A.A.P.O. 25
 8-11-44

W. Jacklin col (Postmaster)
 T.C.O. /c.

Dear Col,
 I hope these will be of some use although a bit late.
 A.P.O. 25 is at RAABAT SALE west of Algiers & is serving an Air Force Squad & a U.D.F. Aerodrome. Constantine.

11th Nov. 44

H. P. O'Neil
 Maj.
 D.A.D. Army Postal Service,
 U.D.F., M.E.F.

Dear Maj. O'Neil,
 Thank you.
 The photographs are returned herewith.
 Selections have been made from all snaps submitted which will no doubt see in due course. Please convey thanks to Jacklin.

H. P. O'Neil
 Director, S.A. Army Postal Service


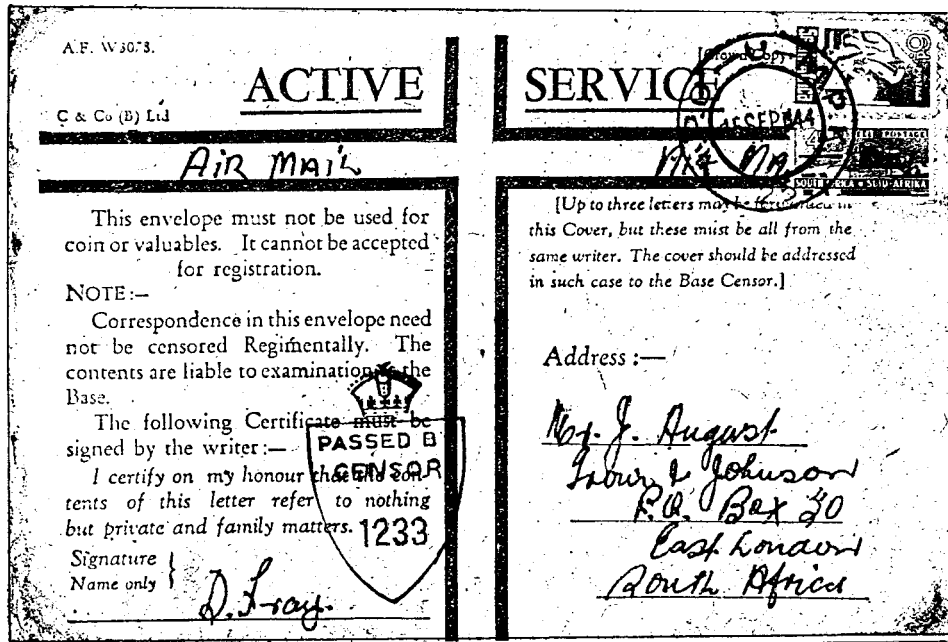


Illustration 4. 'Honour' envelope - airmail to East London, SA 10d rate. Dated 15th September 1944.



The Julius Weil & Co., Mafeking Frankings, 1899 - 1912 Frederick P. Lawrence, USA

Julius Weil & Co. were turn-of-the-century merchants headquartered in London with large storage facilities in both Cape Town and Mafeking. The firm is well-known for its role in the successful defense of Mafeking during the Second Anglo-Boer War. On the strengths of a personal note for L500,000 signed by Lord Edward Cecil, the son of the British Prime Minister and Colonel Robert S.S. Baden-Powell's Chief of Staff during the Mafeking siege, Weil & Co. positioned large quantities of provisions (principally food and munitions) worth over L30,000 in their Mafeking store. These supplies enabled the defenders of Mafeking, led by Baden-Powell's Frontier Forces, to hold out during the Boer siege from investment in October, 1899 until relief in May, 1900. Benjamin Weil, who headed Weil & Co. operations in Mafeking, became known as the "provisioner of Mafeking" and oversaw rationing during the siege. (Gardner, 1966; Grinnell-Milne, 1957)

A collection of 280 on-piece frankings from correspondence from Weil & Co. operations in Mafeking to the home office in London from 1899 into 1912 was offered in a February, 1992 public auction in the UK by a firm which describes itself as "auctioneers & valuers of fine stamps, postal history, coins, postcards, medals, maps & other printed collectibles." These Weil & Co. Mafeking frankings provide new insight into the cancels in use in

Mafeking, particularly in the period from 1902 into 1912, in which all but three of the 280 frankings arose. The frankings suggest specific periods of usage for some of the previously reported Mafeking cancels, confirm two distinct subtypes of the double circle datestamp (Goldblatt DCDS 3) introduced in 1903, and establish the existence of a previously unreported Mafeking cancel - an interim single circle datestamp (Goldblatt CDS 31) used for only one or two months beginning in November, 1907. This article reports on these Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings.

The frankings are all on piece, cut from correspondence from Weil & Co. operations in Mafeking to the home office, located at 1 Gresham Building, Barsinghall St., London, EC. Figure 1a shows a partial return address handstamp, probably "Julius Weil & Co, Mafeking"; Figure 1b(1) shows the complete address of the home office on a cardboard piece, probably cut from a parcel tag; Figure 1b(2) shows the franking on the reverse of this piece; and Figures 1c(1) - 1c(4) show three different London receiver handstamps found on the frankings.

The frankings span 157 months, from April, 1899 to April, 1912; however, all but three of the 280 frankings arose during the 124 months from February, 1902 to April, 1912. Five different cancels are found on the

frankings. Table 1 summarizes the distribution of the cancellations (16 incomplete cancels/illegible dates are omitted).

Figure 1a. Partial return address handstamp, probably "Julius Weil & Co., Mafeking."

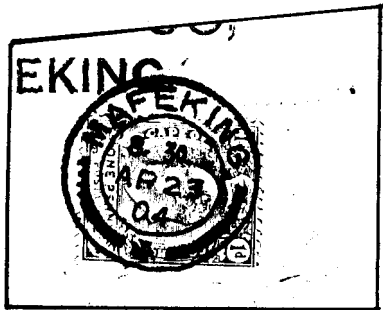


Figure 1b(1). Address of the Weil & Co. home office on a cardboard piece, probably cut from a parcel tag.

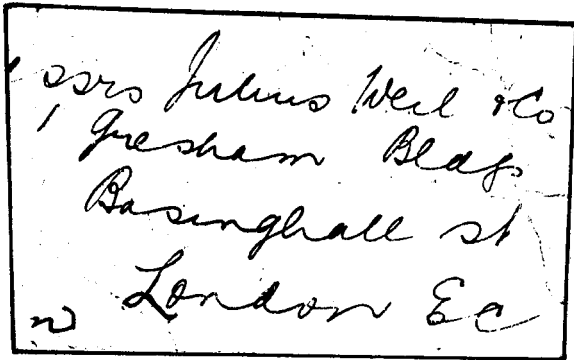


Figure 1b(2). Franking on the reverse of the parcel tag above.

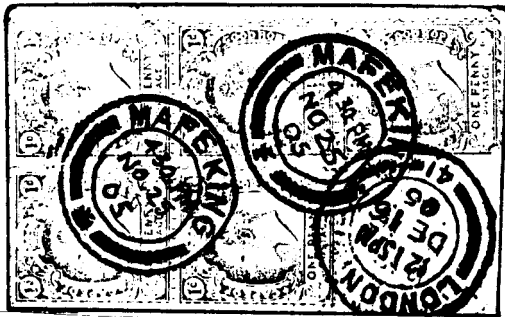


Figure 1c(1). London receiver handstamp.

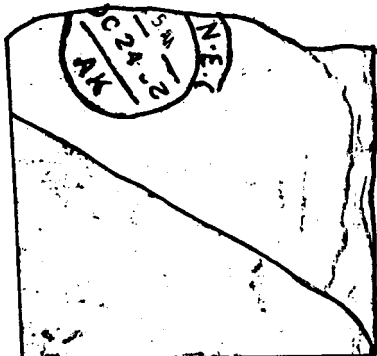


Figure 1c(2). Piece showing partial London receiver handstamp.

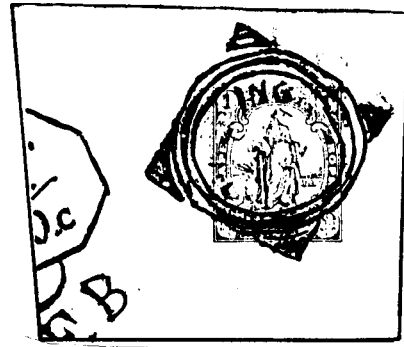


Figure 1c(3). London receiver handstamp on piece.



Figure 1c(4). Partial London receiver handstamp on piece.



From April, 1899 to mid-November, 1903, 72 frankings were canceled with the squared circle datestamp (Goldblatt SC 6) and one with the so-called "Mafeking siege" cancel (Goldblatt CDS 25). Figures 2a and 2b show the squared circle datestamp on pieces with partial addresses of the home office in London; and Figure 2c shows the latest usage of the squared circle datestamp in the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings, November 14, 1903. The squared circle datestamp was introduced in Mafeking probably late in 1894 (van der Walt [1986]

Table 1

Distribution of Cancellations in the Weil Frankings

Year	Mo.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1899					SC6-1								
1900											SC6-2		
1901											SC6-1		
1902			SC6-5	SC6-3	SC6-3	SC6-4	SC6-3	SC6-2	SC6-1	SC6-1	SC6-1	SC6-2	SC6-2
1903	SC6-2	CDS25 -1 SC6-2	SC6-5	SC6-2	SC6-4	SC6-7	SC6-4	SC6-4	SC6-4	SC6-4	SC6-2	SC6-1 CDS25 -1 DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -8
1904	DCDS3E -3	DCDS3E -4	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -6	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -3	DCDS3E -3	DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -1	CDS16 -1 DCDS3E -3	DCDS3E -1
1905	DCDS3E -3	DCDS3E -3	DCDS3E -4	DCDS3E -8	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -8	DCDS3E -1	CDS16 -4 DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -9	DCDS3E -4	DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -6
1906	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -1				DCDS3E -3			DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -2
1907	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -1	DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -3			DCDS3E -2	DCDS3E -1	CDS31 -4	
1908	DCDS3L -3	DCDS3L -3	DCDS3L -2	DCDS3L -2	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -2	DCDS3L -6	DCDS3L -3	DCDS3L -2	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -7	DCDS3L -1
1909	DCDS3L -2	DCDS3L -2	DCDS3L -2	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -1								
1910				DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -4	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -1			DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -1	
1911	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -3	DCDS3L -2	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -1	DCDS3L -5					
1912				DCDS3L -1									

Legend:

SC 6 - Squared circle datestamp type 6 (Goldblatt)
 CDS 25 - Circular C.G.H. datestamp type 25 (Goldblatt)
 DCDS 3E - Double circle datestamp type 3 (Goldblatt),
 early CDS 16 - Circular datestamp type 16 (Goldblatt) CDS
 31 - Circular datestamp type 31 (Goldblatt) DCDS 3L -
 Double circle datestamp type 3 (Goldblatt), late

states 1895, but usages from October and December, 1894 are known to this writer) and was based on a similar one introduced in the Cape in 1882. Originally, the letters B. B. for British Bechuanaland appeared in the bottom circle; after British Bechuanaland was annexed to the Cape (November 16, 1895), a new datestamp was made with the letters C.G.H. substituted for B.B. Based on the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings, the squared circle datestamp appears to have been taken out of service after November, 1903.

Figure 2a. Squared cds on piece with partial home office address.



Figure 2b. Squared circle datestamp on pieces with partial address of the Weil & Co. home office.

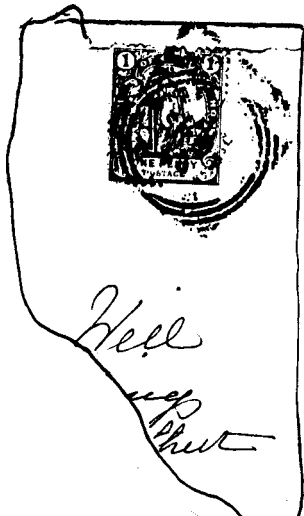


Figure 2c. Latest usage of the squared circle datestamp.

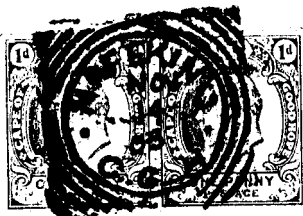


Figure 3 shows the "Mafeking siege" cancel from February 14, 1903. The only other appearance of this cancel in the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings is from December 19, 1903. According to van der Walt (1986), the "Mafeking seige" cancel was introduced in Mafeking sometime after annexation, but it is not known exactly when. The earliest reported usage is April 15, 1897 (*Forerunners* Vol. VII, No. 1 - Mar/Jun '93), and the latest reported usage in January 27, 1906 (*Forerunners* Vol. V, No. 3 - Nov '91/Feb '92). The cancel has been infrequently reported on correspondence out of Mafeking after the relief of the siege (May 17, 1900) through its last date, and the two occurrences out of 280 pieces 4 the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings are consistent with this observation.

Figure 3. "Mafeking siege" cancel.



From late November, 1903 to early October, 1907, 126 frankings were canceled with the double circle datestamp, early (Goldblatt DCDS 3, early, which we label DCDS 3E). Figure 4a shows examples of the double circle datestamp, early; Figure 4b shows the earliest usage in the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings, November 21, 1903; and Figure 4c shows the latest usage, October 6, 1907. Note that in DCDS 3E, MAFEKING does not occupy the full upper half of the outer ring of the cancel. According to van der Walt (1986), after the end of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1902, various other datestamps, including the double circle, were introduced in Mafeking as they were introduced in the Cape. Goldblatt (1984) lists 1900 1901 for the introduction of DCDS 3 in the Cape. Based on the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings, the double circle datestamp, early appears to have been taken out of service after October, 1907.

Figure 4a. Double circle datestamp, early.

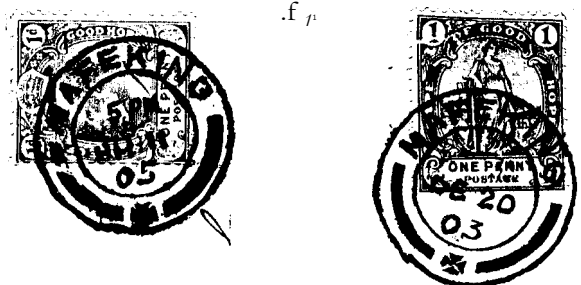


Figure 4b. Earliest usage of the double circle datestamp, early.

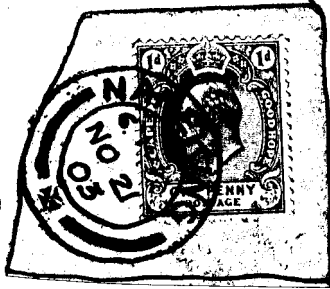
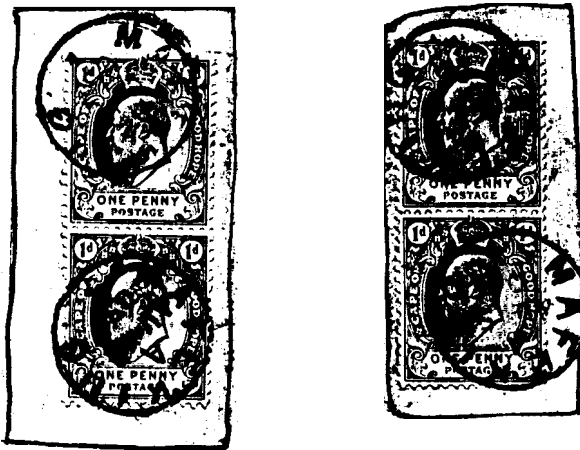


Figure 4c. Latest usage of the double circle datestamp, early.



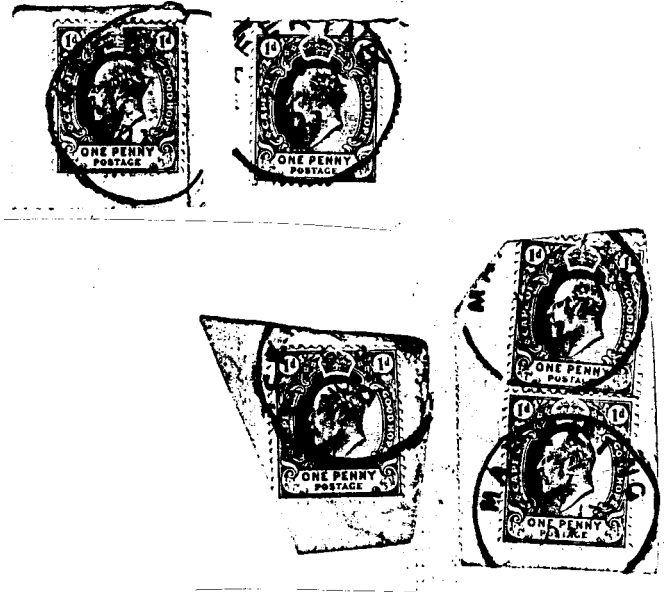
During the period of usage of the DCDS 3E cancel, there were five frankings canceled with the 21mm "squared dot" single circle datestamp (Goldblatt CDS 16, Holmes Type 2) , one from November, 1904 and four from August, 1905. Figure 5 shows examples of the "squared dot" single circle datestamp. According to van der Walt (1986), the "squared dot" single circle datestamp was introduced in Mafeking in 1891, based on a similar one introduced in the Cape in 1885. Similar designs employed in the Cape featured a dot, squared dot, hyphen, or other form of ornament at the bottom of a single circle. This "squared dot" single circle datestamp was also used extensively as the datestamp on telegrams received in Mafeking and has become known as the so-called "Mafeking telegraph" cancel. This cancel has also been infrequently reported on correspondence out of Mafeking after the relief of the siege, and the four occurrences out of 280 in the Weil & Co. Mafeking frankings are consistent with this observation.

Figure 5. "Squared dot" single circle datestamp.



In November, 1907, four frankings were canceled with a previously unreported Mafeking cancel, a 28mm single circle datestamp (Goldblatt CDS 31). Figure 6 shows the four frankings with this 28mm single circle datestamp. This cancel is not reported as having been used in Mafeking by either Holmes (1971) or van der Walt (1986). Goldblatt (1984) describes the cancel type as having received limited distribution in the Cape from 1902 onwards. There are no other Weil & Co. Mafeking frankings from November, 1907, and none from December, 1907. Then, in January, 1908, a second double circle datestamp appeared, after which the 28mm single circle datestamp is not again seen. This suggests that this cancel saw very limited usage, perhaps for only one or two months in November - December, 1907, as an interim cancel between the two subtypes of double circle datestamps.

Figure 6. The 28mm single circle interim datestamp.

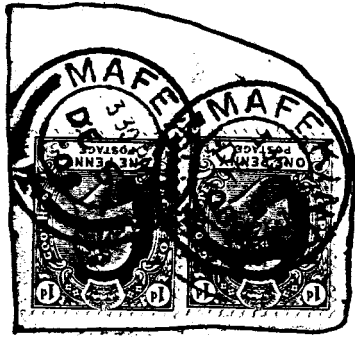


From late January, 1908 to April, 1912, 72 frankings were canceled with the double circle datestamp, late (Goldblatt DCDS 3, late, which we will label DCDS 3L). Figure 7a shows the double circle datestamp, late; Figure 7b shows the earliest usage in the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings, January 1, 1908; and Figure 7c showing the latest usage, April 28, 1912. The double circle datestamp, late, is clearly different from the double circle datestamp, early (DCDS 3E). Note that in the DCDS 3L, MAFEKING occupies the full upper half of the outer ring of the cancel, while in the DCDS 3E (Figures 4a - 4c), MAFEKING does not fill the upper half of the outer ring. During this period, no other cancels appear among the Weil & Co. Mafeking frankings.

We tentatively conclude that the double circle datestamp, early., was considered sufficiently worn by some-

time in October, 1907, and was then taken out of service. Since the replacement cancel - which would prove to be the double circle datestamp, late - had not yet arrived, as 28mm single circle cancel, which had been in Mafeking but unused for some time, possibly since as early as 1902, was put into interim service, for one or two months in November - December, 1907. When the double circle datestamp, late, arrived in Mafeking, it was immediately put into exclusive service until sometime after early 1912. Frankings from December, 1907 are needed in order to determine how long the 28mm single circle interim datestamp was actually in use and exactly when the double circle datestamp, late, arrived and began service.

Figure 7a. Double circle datestamp, late.



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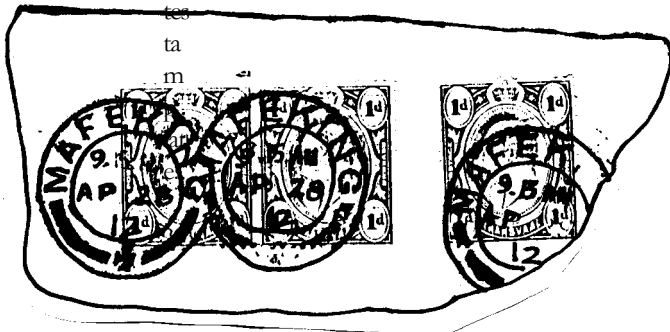
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Figure 7c. Latest usage of the double circle datestamp, late.



In summary, this is what we have learned from the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings. The squared circle datestamp (Goldblatt SC 6), in use in Mafeking since 1894, was taken out of service after November, 1903 and replaced by the the double circle datestamp, early ,(Goldblatt DCDS 3E). DCDS 3E saw continuous service until October, 1907 when it became sufficiently worn to require replacement. A previously unreported Mafeking cancel, a 28mm single circle datestamp (Goldblatt CDS 31), saw very limited usage, perhaps for only one or two months in November - December, 1907, as an interim cancel between the two subtypes of double circle datestamps. The double circle datestamp, late, (Goldblatt DCDS 3L) - the replacement for DCDS 3E - was put into exclusive service immediately upon its arrival in the "squared dot" single circle datestamp (Goldblatt CDS 16). Both have been infrequently reported on correspondence out of Mafeking after the relief of the siege and appear on a total of only seven out of the 280 pieces in the Weil & Co. Mafeking frankings, consistent with previous observations.

The Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings, 1899 - 1912, provide new insight into the cancels in use in Mafeking, particularly in the period from 1902 into 1912. However, like most new finds, they pose as many new questions as they have answered old ones. Why were the "Mafeking siege" cancel (Goldblatt CDS 25) and the "squared dot" single circle datestamp (Goldblatt CDS 16) used only sporadically on correspondence out of Mafeking after the relief of the siege? What is the full story of the previously unreported 28mm single circle interim datestamp (Goldblatt CDS 31)? What happened in December 1907? Are there additional Weil & Co., or other, Mafeking frankings as yet undiscovered? ...to suggest just a few. So, the research continues. Readers having further information on Mafeking cancels, particularly during the period of the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings, are urged to contact the writer at 5016 South Kenneth P1., Tempe, AZ 85282-7265 USA.

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Natal Barred Oval Numeral Cancels

Werner K. Seeba, Germany

This article will focus upon the British type of cancellers without the numeral boxing lines, e.g., types 6a 3i after Frescura & Nethersole.

The numeral cancellations of Natal are a fascinating subject to study, although such a pursuit may prove difficult due to scarcity. This is especially true in the case of the type T.2 after Hart, Kantey and Leon (Fig. A).

Figure A. Example of the type Natal T.2 cancel.



The example in Figure A shows BONC 53, a nine bar configuration having no numeral boxing lines. This is an example of the aforementioned type 6a 3i. The numeral is unframed, and in the above example four bars are found above and below the numeral, the dimensions of the oval being 29 1/2 mm by 20 mm wide.

During the period 1873-74, the General Post Office of Natal at Pietermaritzburg most likely had received a shipment of unframed obliterators direct from the British Colonial Office Postal Department in England.

At the time, there was an official requirement concerning cancellers to be used at small established postal agencies, mailcoach/mailcart stations, relay stations, private postal outlets in local stores, army and police stations and missions. This requirement was in effect prior to the introduction of the circle datestamp type of cancellers. Prior to such occurrences, BONCs were the rule-of-the-day. The following is a brief listing of known numeral cancellers used during the latter period.

53 - Curry's or Curry's Post: Lion's River Division, about 100 miles (160 km) from Durban. Opened 1874.

In the early South Africa years, the place was known as Houtboschrand in the Natal Midlands. Being 19 km from Howik, Curry's was the site of a staging site established by George Curry, a retired army sergeant-major.

For many years Curry's Post was a busy place and boasted several stores, repair shops and two hotels. However, the Transvaal-Johannesburg main road, which ran through the area was rerouted, leaving the village isolated in the swirling Karkloof mists.

54 - Umtwalume or Umtwalumi: about 55 miles (88km) from Durban at the South Coast Road. Private Post opened in 1874. Official Post Office Agency opened some 17 years later in 1891.

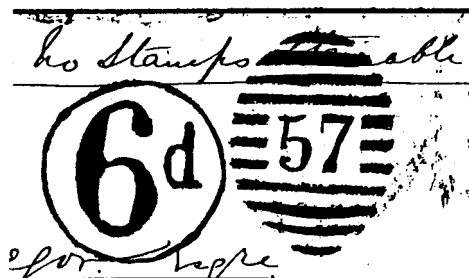
55 - Umpumulo or Umpomulo (Fig. B): opened in 1874 at North Coast side, 25 miles (40km) from Stanger. It was operated as a private post or mission station. It was renamed Mapumulo in 1889 (Kantey).

Figure B. Example of the Umpumulo BONC.



57 - Illovo (Fig. C): 24 miles (38.4 km) south of Durban. The village was centrally located in a sugar milling area. The Zulu name for the nearby Illovo River is Lovu.

Figure C. Example of the Illovo BONC.



58 - The Dargle (Fig. D): near Pietermaritzburg, opened on or before 1876. Officially listed as a Post Office Agency in the 1884/86 Postmaster General's Report. It was 9 miles (14.4km) from the present day Dargle Road Station main line.

The Dargle is between Pietermaritzberg and Escourt and was a parcel from the Buffelshoek Farm purchased by Thomas Fannin in 1847. Mr. Fannin came to Natal from Ireland and named the farm "The Dargle" because of the resemblance he saw in the countryside to "The Dargle" stream which was south of Dublin. In 1854 Fannin claimed to have found both coal and gold on the farm.

59 - Palmerton (Fig. E): On the border of Cape (Kaffraria), was officially opened during 1875. According to records, this office was closed during 1878 (Kantey).

Figure D. Example of the Dargle "58" BONC.



Figure E. Example of BONC "59" of Palmerton.



60 - Sydenham (Fig. F): Suburb of Durban; opened in 1877 (Kantey).

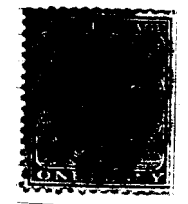
Present day Sydenham is a large residential area about 6km northwest of the City Hall on the western side of the Berea ridge, stretching northwards from the Trunk Road. The suburb lies on the site of the old Brickfield farm which, in the early days, belonged to Christopher Cato.

Figure F. Example of the Sydenham BONC "60".



61 - Mid Illovo (Fig. G): Opened in 1877 (Dick); 31 miles (49.6km) from Camperdown.

Figure G. Example of BONC "64" from Mid Illovo.



62 - Mount Moriah: Opened in 1877 (Kantey); 18 miles (28.8 km) from Weenen near the junction of the Mooi and Tugela rivers.

63 - Stafford's or **Stafford's Post** (Fig. H): In the Harding District located in the border region of Natal and East Griqualand. Opened 1877 (Kantey); official Post

Office Agency during 1884-87.

Figure H. Example of the BONC "63" for Stafford's.



64 - Thornville (Fig. I): Near Pietermaritzburg; 60 miles (96km) from Durban; opened 1877 (Kantey); renamed **Thornville Junction** in 1892.

Figure I. Example of the Thornville BONC "64".



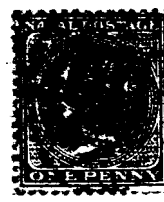
65 - Fox Hill (Fig. J): In Pietermaritzburg District near Richmond Road; 64 miles (102.4 km) from Durban; opened in 1877 according to Kantey.

Figure J. Example of the Fox Hill BONC "65".



66 - Spring Grange (Fig. K): In Pinetown area; opened 1875 (Kantey); very possibly used the smaller frame type "66" and later changed to the unframed type of canceller in about 1877-78. Both types are recorded as having been used in that place. The official Postal Agency designation ran from July 1892 to closure in 1905 (Kantey).

Figure K. An example of the "66" BONC as used at Spring Grange.



69 - Ifafa (Fig. L): recorded also as **Lower Ifafa**; on south coast, 12 miles (19.2km) from Umzinto. Ifafa opened as a private post office in 1877, according to Kantey. It was a village on the Ifafa River at that time. In the Zulu tongue, Ifafa means "sprinkler". The first official post office (PO) was listed by the PMG in 1884. Additional BONC numbers assigned to this PO were recorded to be Nos. 74-75, 78 and 87, that latter having also been used in Chamberlin. This occurred in the late 1870s, possibly more.

Figure L. Example of the Ifafa No. 69 BONC.



In closing, it should have become apparent that some important information is missing regarding Natal BONCs. It is hoped that readers will now take up the challenge by publishing new facts recently unearthed but not yet discussed in the literature. I also would appreciate hearing from members interested in the subject by writing to me at Einstein Strasse 54, D-70374 Stuttgart 50, Germany.

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Collections: the late William Hart, Dr. Marc Chutter, the late Glenn Terry and W.K. Seeba

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Postmark Safari

William R. Wallace, USA

Most of us who specialize in collecting the stamps of the various countries of southern Africa, eventually reach the point at which to add to the collection would require a second mortgage or the selling of one's first born. Neither choice would promote tranquility at home.

A possible solution may be to collect the postmarks of the country you have an interest in. Most of us have acquired a range of duplicates while building up our respective collections. These duplicates may well provide a basis to begin a postmark collection.

To get started in this fascinating field, one should attempt to obtain publications which list the post offices/cancellations in one's favorite collecting area. There are excellent books available to the collector which cover all of the areas of southern Africa.

Obviously the PSGSA library would be an excellent place to begin one's search. The same holds true in the case of other specialty groups, e.g., the Rhodesian Study Circle. Of course APS members can use the American Philatelic Research Library; and there are several dealers who specialize in philatelic literature.

Publications, as mentioned above, will give one a good idea of the range of cancels available. Following the decision to pursue postmark collecting, it becomes necessary to establish just exactly the scope of what one wishes to collect. You may wish to collect the entire country, e.g., Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland; by geographic area, e.g., pre-Union states - Cape, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal; or time spans, e.g., BSAC administration of the Rhodesias 1890 - 1923. One will of course have to decide just how far back to take the postmark collection. For example, in BSAC Rhodesia, you will find approximately 300 post offices in Southern Rhodesia and another 75 or so in Northern Rhodesia. The 375 offices would only represent the most basic collection.

As one embarks upon the postmark pursuit journey, the many different types of cancels will soon be noted. In the Rhodesia area, many of the early cancels are the single circles (SC) variety. Later ones tended to be of the double circle (DC) type. A few offices used triple circles (TC) and some locations in Northern Rhodesia used a squared circle (SqC) canceller. Then there are some skeleton cancels (SK) which were used either before permanent cancellers were distributed, or if the permanent ones were lost or damaged.

As if the above does not sound encouraging, there are many varieties of the above cancel types, e.g., varying

in terms of the diameter of the circle portion of the cancel, or arcs/joined arcs with the DC type. The true purist, when allowed out of his padded room, will want to take into consideration whether that smudge between the town and country names is a dot or an "x". You will also notice that several places used different spelling and the country name would vary as well. One can thus find Marandellas Mashonoland, Marandella's Rhodesia and Marandellas Southern Rhodesia. Some cancels are known in blue, purple and red as well. One can find at least 42 different cancels for Bulawayo alone!

As with other parts of southern Africa, Rhodesia also used Barred Oval Number Cancels (BONCs), as well as barred diamond cancels with letters A through I and K.

The need to establish the scope of what to collect should be readily apparent by now, given the information provided above.

As to supplies, you will need a magnifying glass. I find a set of color filters to be a great help. These are plastic squares in the primary colors. If one puts a red filter to a red stamp and even a faint cancel appears (the blue and green filters do not help quite as much.).

A frequent question for someone just starting out will be "what is the best way to mount my collection"? Obviously there are many ways to do this. I began by typing the town name on quadrilled pages and simply hinging the stamp in the correct spot. As my collection grew, the above approach did not seem to work. After viewing other cancel collections, I now use Hagner seven-row stock sheets.

In addition to the cancels themselves, I also insert a piece of cardboard with town name and variation types, e.g., SK, SC, DC, etc., and earliest known date and last known date of use. If a particular cancel was used from 1912 - 1923, I will try and get an example of each type of postmark used (for Rhodesia, a "double head" and "admiral"). I find that the Hagner pages offer a great deal of flexibility to arrange such a collection.

One should try and obtain examples of stamps with complete town names. You will find yourself constantly upgrading your cancels. Eventually you will learn to identify even "partials" where some letters are missing "...Wayo" must be "Bulawayo". Even partials can be of interest. I know of one fascinating partial of "Kashito N.W. Rhodesia."

For Rhodesian cancel collections, one must be aware of the remainder cancels that were applied to unsold stocks

of BSAC stamps in the 1920s. These are not too difficult to detect as they are much cleaner than the genuine cancels. In any event they all consist of various cancels of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo and Umtali, all of which are common enough postally used.

No doubt one will be surprised at the number of scarce, and

even rare cancellations one can turn up for literally pennies. Before long you will enjoy the thrill of the hunt. No longer will it be "send me a copy of Scott (or SG) #101 and it is done. Rather, the serious postmark pursuer finds himself truly searching through hundreds upon hundreds of stamps before finding that elusive one; and the rewards will be worth it.

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Algorithm 1: Differentiating the First Mardon Definitive Issue from the Harrison Printing.

Larry Goldberg, USA

Part 1A - General

Introduction

The 1966 - 1970 first Mardon definitives of Rhodesia provide two interesting challenges for collecting as well as study.

First, the Mardon printings use the same design as the earlier Harrison printing; second, Mardon had multiple printings of most values. As a result, one is faced with differentiating the Harrison printing from Mardon and, having done so, distinguishing one Mardon printing from another.

Having worked with this issue over an extended period of time, it is my opinion that the key to making these distinctions lies in approaching the task in a well-organized manner. This is the first of several articles on the use of an approach in dealing with the challenges of stamp identification.

Method

An algorithm is, by definition, a special way of solving a certain kind of problem.

Years ago, when working on a specialized collection of Great Britain's Victorian surface-printed issues, I realized that I went through the same sequence of tasks every time I worked on my collection. Unfortunately, not having kept notes on my procedures, I had to go through the entire logical thought process each time I tried to identify various varieties and printings. I began to record the procedures in the form of flow charts so that, given any denomination of issue, I could consult the appropriate chart and follow the steps I had previously established.

Part 1B - Differentiating the First Mardon Definitive Issue from the Harrison Printing

Background

Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence precipitated sanctions by the British government. Consequently, the delivery of stamps ordered by Rhodesia from Harrison and Sons Ltd. of London was delayed. Ultimately, the British government relented and allowed the printer to ship part of the order to Rhodesia where they were issued on 9th February 1966.

Since the sanction remained in force, the country could no longer purchase their stamps from England. A Rhodesian printing firm, Mardon Printers (Pvt.) Ltd of Salisbury was commissioned to produce the stamps.

Mardon copied most of the issue (except the 1/- and 2/6) and printed their version of these stamps. To the casual observer, the Mardon printing looked just like Harrison's. In fact, there are differences that make it possible to distinguish between the printings of the two firms.

One of the first mistakes that I made when I began studying the Mardon definitives was to inspect Harrison printings instead of those done by Mardon. As a general rule, the quality of the Harrison printing is superior to that of Mardon. Obviously, this calls for subjectivity as well as some knowledge of graphic arts. Accordingly, **Algorithm 1** offers some other method of distinguishing the work of the two different printing firms.

Procedure

This algorithm uses three basic graphic symbols to connote the process. The rectangular object with rounded sides indicates a terminus, i.e., a starting or ending point. The rectangle indicated that a task must be performed. The diamond-shaped object indicates that a "YES-NO" decision is required based on the task. The various shapes are connected by lines with arrows. Simply, do the task, make a decision, and follow wherever the arrows point until you reach "END".

Let's walk through **Algorithm 1** together.

Step 1. Check condition. Look at the stamp and determine whether it is mint or used.

Step 2.a. If the stamp is mint, check the color of the gum. If the gum is off-white or brown, the stamp was printed by Mardon. If it is white, we have to take further steps to determine the printer.

Step 2.b. If the stamp is used, check the color of the paper on the back of the stamp. As in **3.a**, above, if it is any color other than white, it is a Mardon printing. And, again, if it is white, we have to take further steps to determine the printer.

If the stamps you are checking had off-white or brown gum or off-white or cream paper, you're done. It is a Mardon printing. Otherwise, read on.

Step 3. Check the denomination of the stamp.

Step 3.a If the stamp in question has a denomination of 4d or less, measure the inside height of the cameo around the Queen's portrait.

Step 3.a.1 If the height of the cameo is 8.5mm, your

stamp was printed by Harrison and you can end the process.

Step 3.a.2 If the height of the cameo is 9mm, your stamp was printed by Mardon and you can end the process.

If you obtain a measurement other than 8.5 or 9mm, better measure it again.

Step 3.b If your stamp has a denomination between 6d and 2s inclusive, measure perforations.

Step 3.b.1 If the perforation measures $13\frac{1}{4} \times 13$, your stamp was printed by Harrison and you are done.

Step 3.b.2 If the perforation measures $14\frac{1}{2}$, your stamp was printed by Mardon.

If you get any other measurement, check it again.

Step 3.c If the denomination of the stamp is between 5s and L1, measure perforations.

Step 3.c.1 If the perforations measure $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, your stamp was printed by Harrison.

Step 3.c.2 If the perforations measure $14\frac{1}{4} \times 14$, it was printed by Mardon.

Afterthoughts There are other helpful things that will help you differentiate the Harrison from the Mardon printings. One example is that the frame surrounding the

cameo is noticeably thicker. I have, however, tried to confine myself to those differences that are objective and can either be measured or checked against a color chart.

Now that you have been through the algorithm, you probably have concluded that there was nothing included that you did not already know. You're right. I do believe, however, that use of this algorithm does save a little mental wear and tear by putting the procedure in an east-to-follow graphic format as shown on the next page. Of course, nothing is as helpful as a good base reference collection. On the other hand, the algorithm can most certainly assist you build that collection. The next installment will utilize the algorithm as a tool in differentiating the various printings of the Mardon 1d definitive.

Acknowledgements

I take no credit for any of the laborious research that went into the original study of these issues. My involvement is only clerical; I have taken the findings of others and combined and organized them into an easy-to-use problem-solving system that has been very useful to me as I hope it will be to others. I do want to thank Bill Wallace for editing this article and for his comments, suggestions and sparing me the embarrassment of publishing a careless error.



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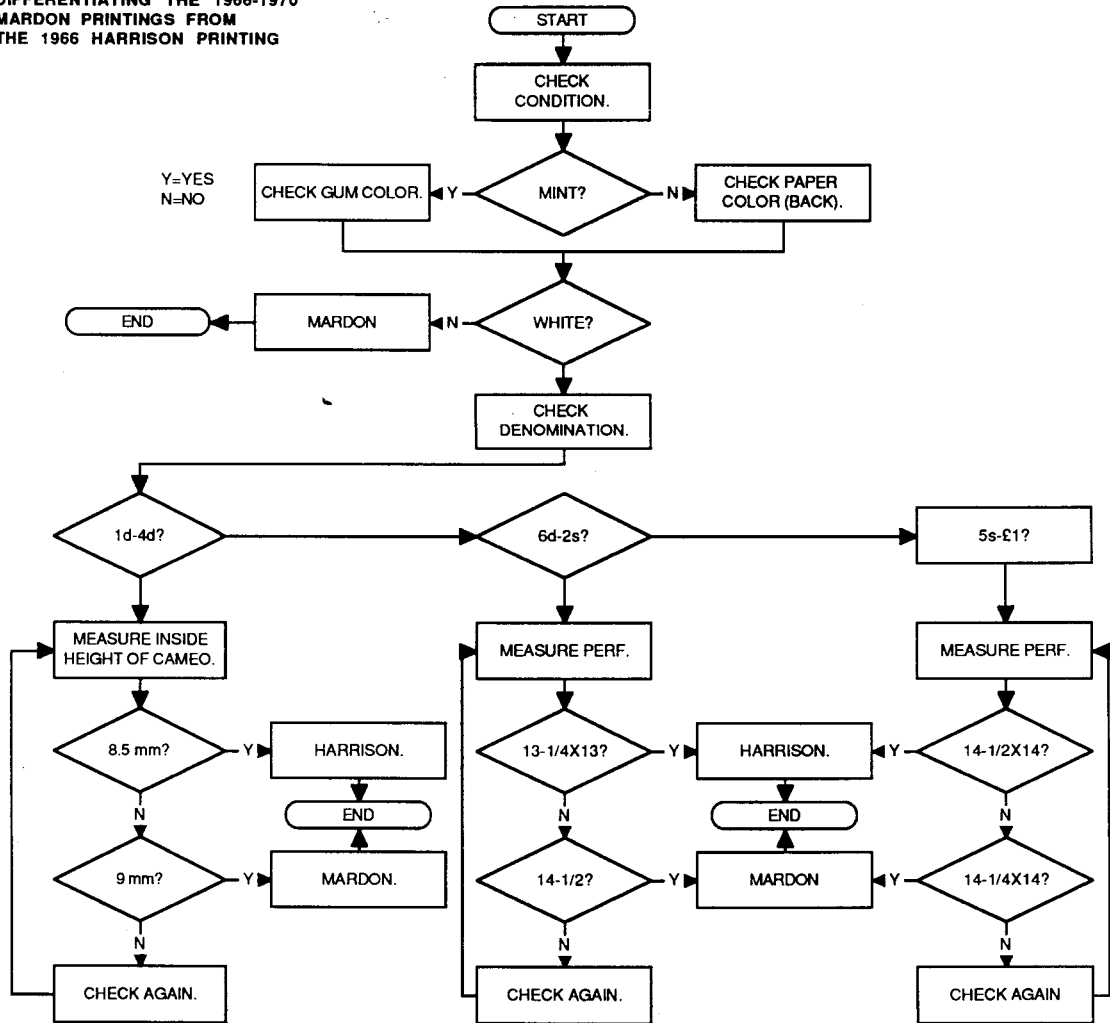
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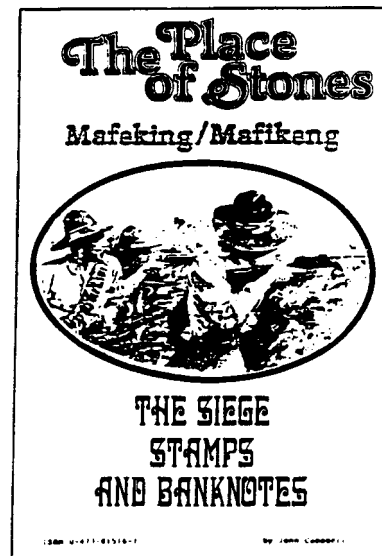
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(The author is a Society member.)



Bophuthatswana Forerunners

Roy Setterfield, England

(Editor's Note: Roy recently passed away. This article is Roy's last known written work: This, and other contributions from this long time and enthusiastic member will be discussed *m memoriam* elsewhere in this issue. I will miss Roy's high spirited and witty letters.)

Bophuthatswana was declared an "Independent Homeland" within the state of the Republic of South Africa. Independence was officially declared on 6th December 1977.

The territory of this "Homeland" consists of seven widely distributed areas, formerly in the provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange Free State/River Colony and British Bechuanaland.

The territorial configuration was due to the dispersal of the Tswana (and other) tribes by the war of the Difaqane, when Shaka's Zulus rampaged through the whole area, scattering the other tribes far and wide; the Tswana groups were pushed south to the Bloemfontein-Maseru areas, west to the Kalahari Desert and others to around present-day Pretoria. The western Tswana area became Botswana ("The Tswana People") and the seven remaining groups became Bophuthatswana - "The Gathering of the Tswana People".

There were no towns and only a few larger villages when this Homeland was created. It was not until Mafeking and Thaba Nchu were incorporated into Bophuthatswana a few years later that it could be said to have any towns. Post offices were therefore very scarce (if any) at independence, but several Postal Agencies were operated by the South African authorities. Roughly speaking, once

a village had its own store or shop, it was eligible for a postal agency, but only if competent storekeepers were willing to take on the work.

"Forerunners" as we know them are actually quite scarce, with the exception of Mafeking and Thaba Nchu, and well worth seeking amongst the postmarks of South Africa, 1880-1977.

Those offices and agencies, operating at the time of independence, carried on in their function using the stamps of Bophuthatswana instead of South Africa. In most instances, a new date-stamping machine was used; and sometimes the older circle datestamp and occasionally a rubber stamp which can make for an interesting study. Many new agencies have opened in the interim.

It might have been thought that Mafeking would have been the new administrative center, but it may have been uncertain at the time as to whether the inhabitants of Mafeking would vote for incorporation (which they eventually did), so a new center, Mmabatho, was established as the capital.

The "Homelands" were only recognized by the South African Government. The "Sister-State" of Botswana refused recognition, and was liable to charge on mail entering their country from Bophuthatswana. An example of this circumstance is shown in the figures below and on the next page.

The above illustrations will be followed by the highlighting of the "forerunners" via postmarks from the very beginning through the independence period.

Figure 1. Cover from Bophuthatswana taxed 10t for postage due by Botswanan postal authorities. Bophuthatswana stamps almost obliterated by the Botswana dues.

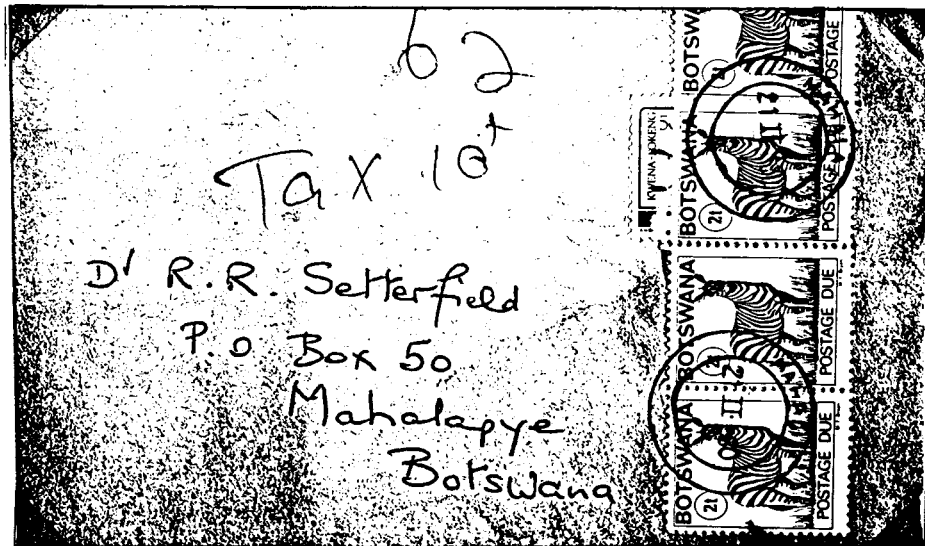


Figure 2. Letter from P.M.G., Botswana, giving reason for refusing stamps from the "sister-state" of Bophuthatswana

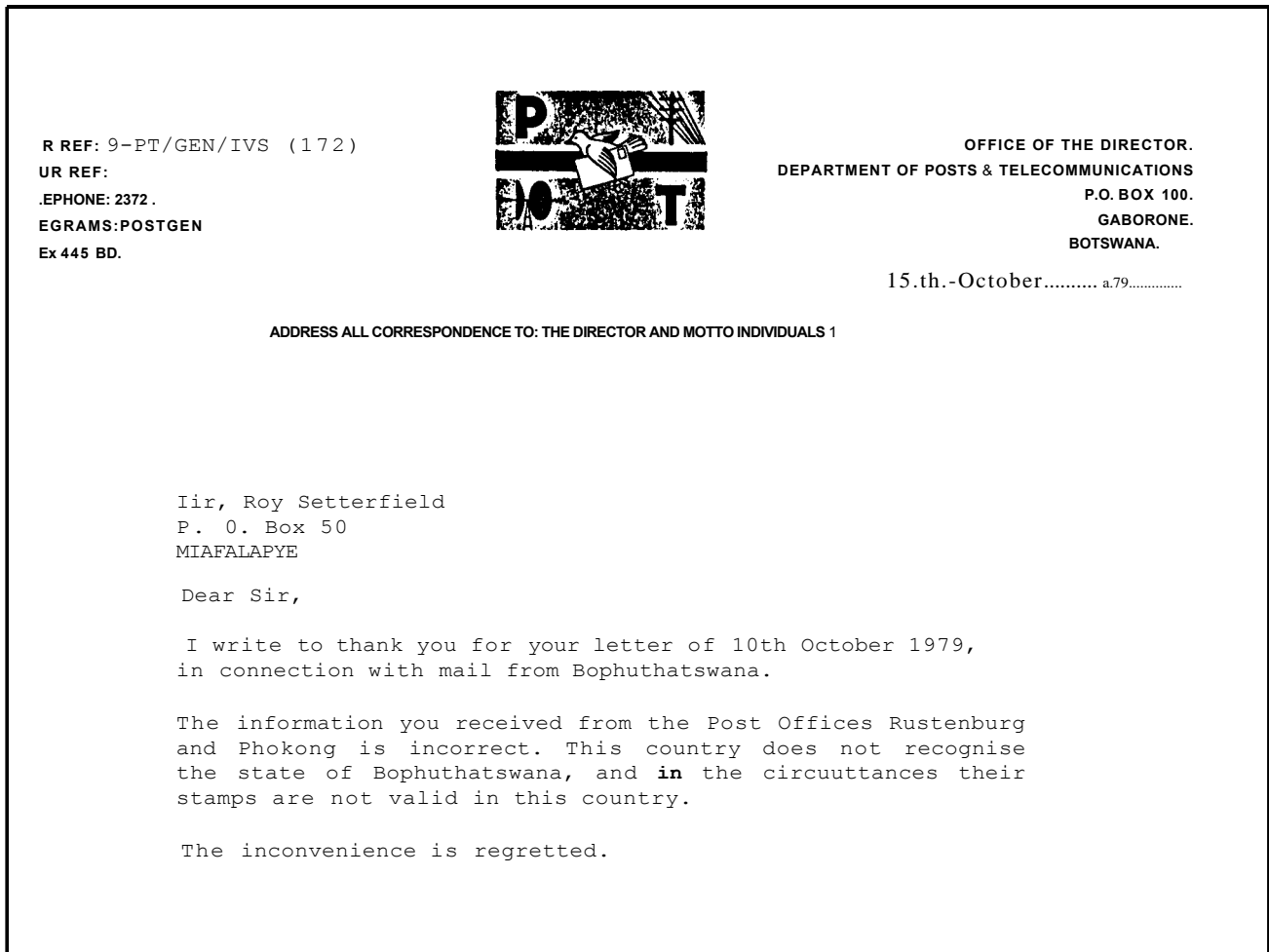


Figure 3. Mafeking cancel examples from 1894 - 1985.



Figure 4. Examples of the Bethanie forerunner cancels from 1892 -1990.

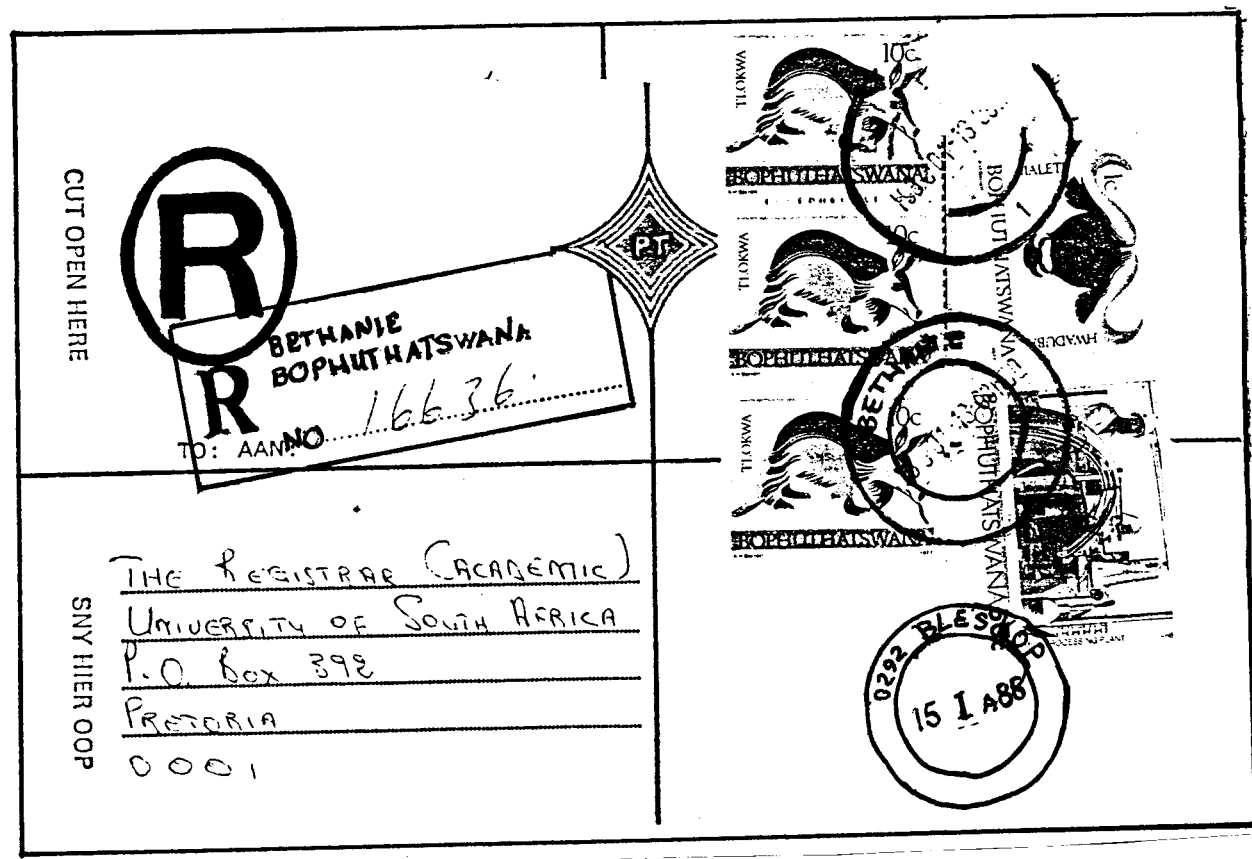
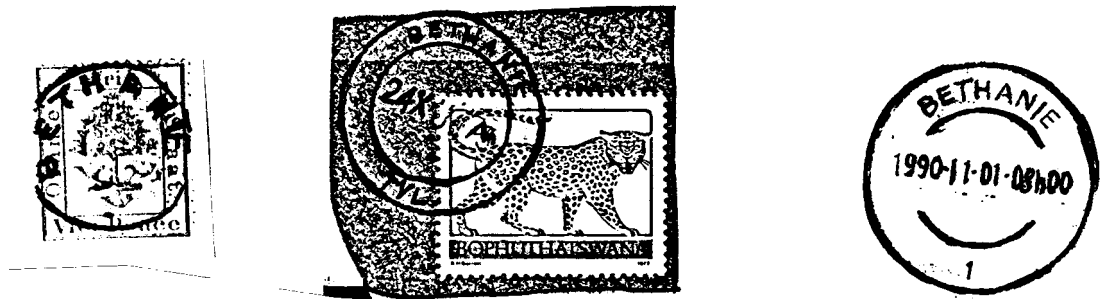


Figure 5. Example of forerunner Dry Harts cancels from 1892 to 1979.

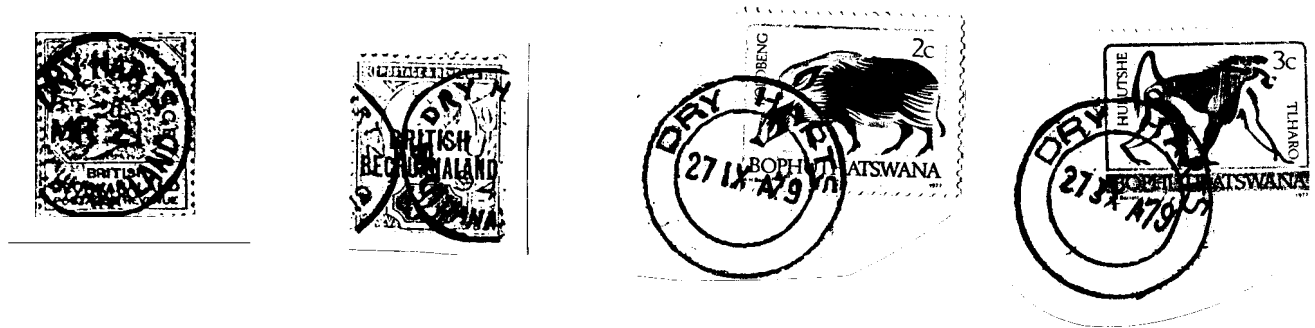


Figure 6. Example of postmarks from the Taungs forerunner.

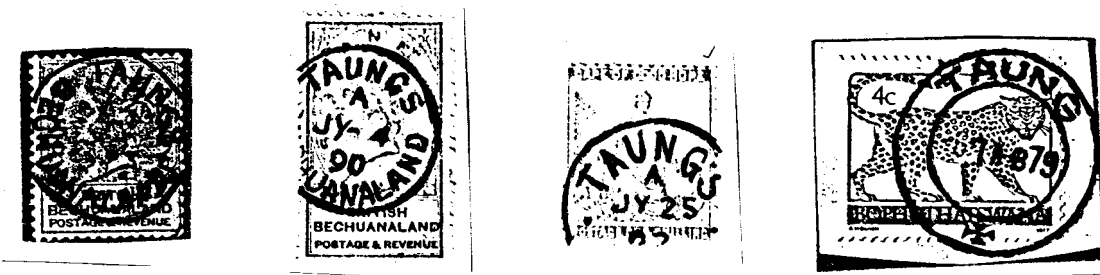


Figure 7. Examples of postmarks from the Taungs Station forerunner.



Figure 8. Example of postmarks used in the Thaba Nchu forerunner.

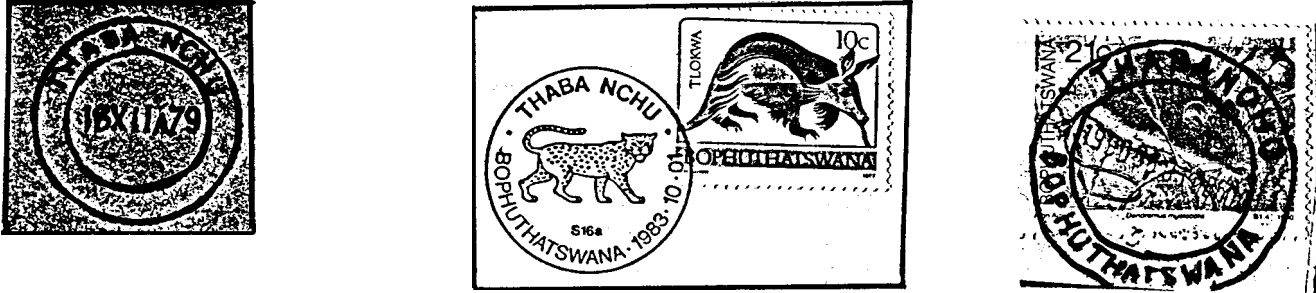
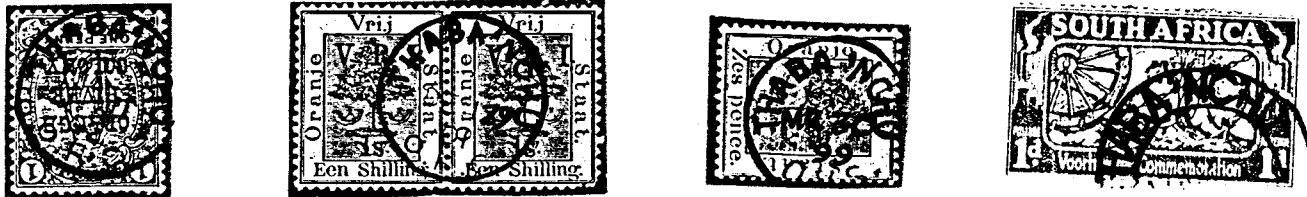
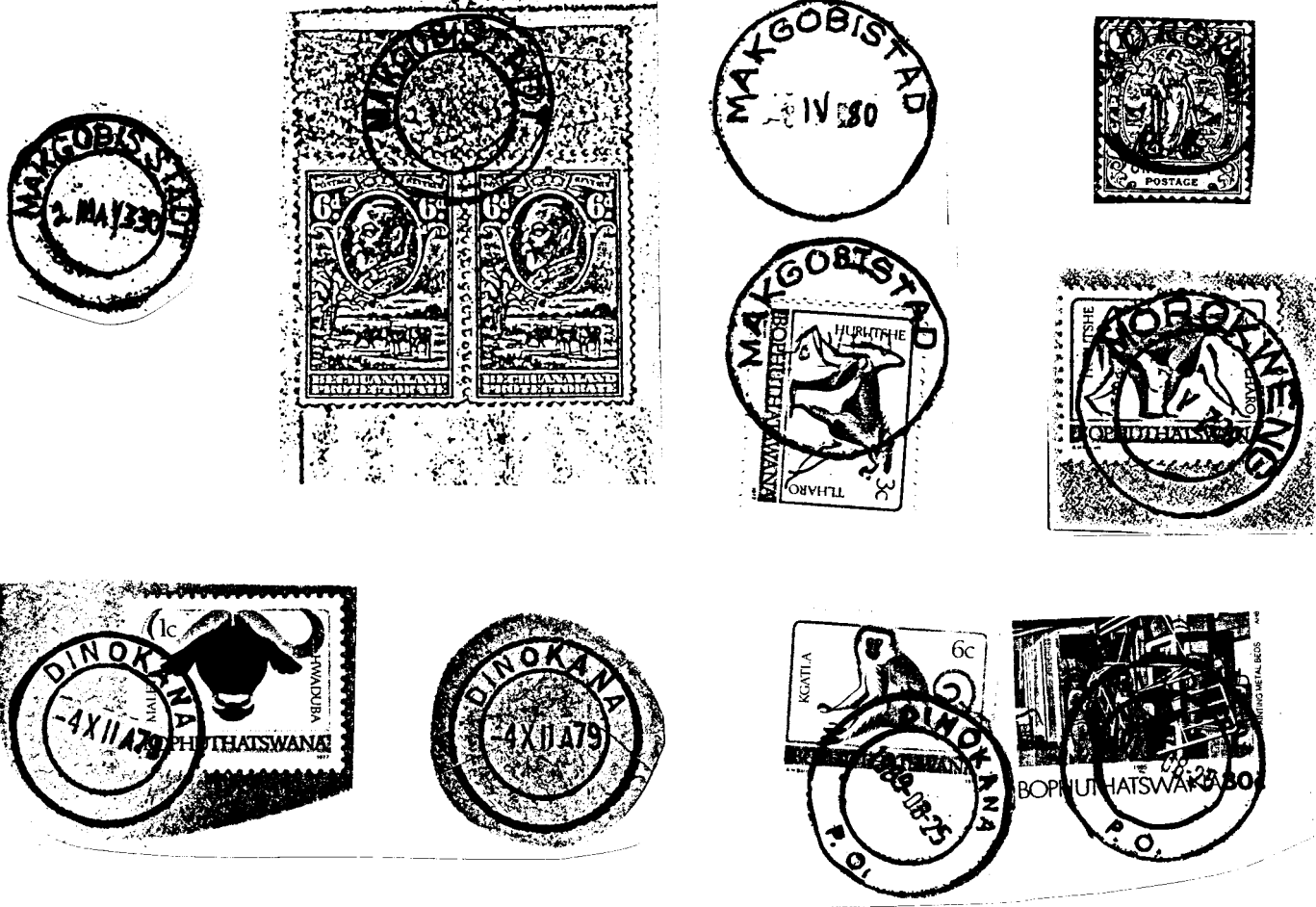


Figure 9. Examples of postmarks used for the forerunners Makgobistad, Morokwen and Dinokana.



Dialogues....

Once and a while, a reader will react to something read in the Journal and wonderful exchanges result therefrom. We look forward to having more such discussions in the future.

Athol Murray (UK) wrote regarding Volume VII, No. 1, page 21 wherein he states: "Mafeking was under siege from 16th October 1899 to 17th May 1900. I am at a loss to understand how a Cancellor (Goldblatt ref CDS 25) could be referred to as an 'Earliest usage of Mafeking Siege Cancel' when the date in the Cancellor was some two years before the siege!! This Cancellor (CDS 25) was a standard issue to many post offices, Mafeking included, and was introduced in 1896. I fully support Frederick Lawrence collecting Mafeking postmarks but confusion will arise if reference is made to it being a siege when it is not."

In response to Athol's comments, Frederick responded as follows: "The so-called 'Mafeking siege cancel' has been referred to as such in the philatelic literature since late in 1900 -- the appellation is certainly not original with me, and I take no credit for it. Only within the last few years have any usages of the canceller outside the period of the siege been reported. See, especially, van der Walt, 1986, p. 26, para. 1. You suggest that the canceller was introduced in Mafeking in 1896. I would appreciate knowing your original source or receiving a photocopy of a proving piece. I have been a student of the philately of the Mafeking siege for 23 years, and your observation is unknown to me."

One month after Frederick's response, Athol communicated as follows: "I have been collecting the postmarks and postal history of the Cape of Good Hope for nearly 50 years. However, I do not collect the Boer War material seriously as that period is a study on its own."

My reason for writing to "Forerunners" was because I had never before heard or knowingly read of the 'Mafeking seige cancel'. I looked at Robert Goldblatt's book (photocopy herewith of page 100) and it states that type C25 canceller was introduced in 1896. I accept without hesitation that it does not mean that every post office received its new type C25 canceller on the same day or even the same year.

Dr. Franco Frescura of Port Elizabeth has been compiling a reference collection of the postmarks of the Cape. I enclose some photocopies of the photocopies he sent to me some years ago. He has his own reference numbers for different types of cancellers. On photocopy sheet 1 is a Mafeking c.d. s. (type 5f2) which has a date during the siege but is not the type of canceller to which I think you refer.

Sheet 2 (type 5b2) is the c.d.s. which I think you refer to

as the 'Mafeking siege cancel'.

Sheet 3 and 3a (type 12b4) is the experimental squared circle datestamp introduced in 1882.

On sheet 3a, Dr. Frescura recorded the earliest and latest dates of use thus far ascertained for Mafeking.

Sheet 4 (examples of Goldblatt CDS31) had a very limited distribution from 1900 onwards, but it did include Mafeking.

Sheet 5 shows examples of the Mafeking postmarks from Dr. Frescura's reference collection.

The A.A. Jurgens book, The Bechuanalands, published in 1946 (page 107), refers to the CDS about which I believe we are considering and there is no reference to 'the siege canceller'.

On 25th and 26th June this year, one of the greatest Boer War collections ever formed (by Bill Hart) was auctioned. I enclose a few photocopies from this auction where there is reference to the siege of Mafeking. No where is there any reference to the 'Mafeking siege cancel'. Hence, you will realize why I wrote my letter since I have never before heard of this nomenclature." (The sheets referred to above have been forwarded to the Society archives, if copies are desired. Reference Murray/Lawrence correspondence.)

Frederick later responded (copy not on hand) with the following result. As indicated in Athol's final communication on the matter, the following words were written: "Your (Fred's) enthusiasm with Mafeking has almost started me off in the same direction. Alas, lack of energy, poor eyesight and already quite enough to do with the Cape material precludes me from further expansion of my hobby."

I now fully understand why you referred to the 'Mafeking Siege Cancellor'. I do possess a copy of van der Walts 1986 Monograph, but I had overlooked (forgotten) its relevance to my original correspondence.

Dr. Franco Frescura, with Michael Nethersole, published Volume 1 of The Postal Cancellers of the Cape of Good Hope through the Philatelic Federation of South Africa in 1991. It deals exclusively with the Barred Oval Numeral Cancellers (BONC's). Volume 2, I hope, will be published very soon.

Henceforth, I shall look at Mafeking postmarks with new and enlightened eyes."

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* * NEWS OF THE MEMBERSHIP *

Welcome Aboard !!

Glen Carpendale - #9315, Bronkhorstspuit, RSA. Glen learned of the Society through a mailer. He is a dealer doing business as World Stamps. His memberships include the Pretoria Philatelic Society (Hon. Life Member), RSA Stamp Study Group, South African Dealers Association and others.

Joseph H. Gilby, Jr. - #9316, Fallbrook, California. Recruitment mailer from Society led to Joseph's joining the ranks. His collecting interests include Natal and 19th Century foreign. He is a member of APS.

Jurgen Philipp - #9317, Hengersberg, Germany. Recruitment efforts of our International Representative in Germany brought Jurgen to the group. He collects all of the areas falling within the Society's scope, with specializations in the numeral obliterations of the pre-Union states and interprovisionals.

R.G.P. Pollard - #9318, Somerset, England. Richard learned about us via a mail campaign to potential advertisers. General British Africa is his collecting interest. Richard is a specialist dealer in KGVI - all aspects, excepting postal history - doing business as Murray Payne Ltd. He belongs to a number of the well-respected specialty groups within the British Commonwealth area. Richard indicated that he would be providing articles for the Journal in his application. We will keep that in mind as we await his first piece.

Leon Jacobson - #9319, Kimberly, South Africa. Member Jim Ryan referred Leon to us. Leon is a very serious collector of pre-Independent British Africa in general; including the German Colonial Period, Gambia and Africa-related off-shore entities, e.g., St. Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha. Leon also likes to dabble in China and Bermuda. His specialties are Cape BONCs, southern Africa dues, custom duty/Douane on cover; SWA registered mail/revenues/dues; all international reply coupons; and SA officials on cover. Leon has written a book on SWA revenues which has been well-received! He has been a co-editor for two other books. In addition, Leon has written upwards of 100 articles focusing on stamps. In his application, Leon indicates that he will be sending in an article or two for Forerunners. It appears that Leon is a member of each of the various groups in the Listings Exchange, plus the German Colonies Collectors group.

Dr. J.B.R. Findlay - #9320, Johannesburg, South Africa. The good Doctor found out about us through a listing in The South African Philatelist (SAP). His collecting interests are military mail - general British Africa, SWA, the Union period and air mail to and from South Africa. The Doctor's specialties include military mail - WWI, WWII, Korea, SWA/Angola Border,

Coronation Contingents, POW and internment camp mails. He is also a member of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, Southern Africa Postmark Society and Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa.

Steven Gardiner - #9321, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Steven collects the pre-Union states, the Union period, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and Transkei. His specialties include forerunner postal history of Swaziland, Basutoland and Transkei. Steve's other affiliations include Posrt Elizabeth, East London and Durban Societies, Postmark & Postal History Society of Southern Africa and the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society. He indicated that he would be gracing the Journal's pages with items of interest about his specialist area. Steven found out about the Society through an announcement in the SAP.

Kevin John Cabbage - #9322, Alto Loma, California. He learned about the Society by reading the Editor's column in Global Stamp News. Kevin is a generalist in the British Africa area. He is a member of a number of philatelic organizations, e.g., APS, American Topical Association, American Revenue Association, Post Mark Collectors Club and others. He loves photography and working with computers.

Marcel Zollinger - #9323, Ottawa, Canada. Marcel read about us in the American Philatelic Society's Hasndbook. Marcel's collecting interests includes SWA and the Bechuanalands, specializing in used up to 1935. His affiliations include APS, German Colonies Collectors Group and the Papua New Guinea Collectors Society.

Trevor Measham - #9324, North Vancouver, Canada. A friend of Trevor's told him about us which eventually brought him to the fold. Trevor's collecting interests include Union/Republic SA, SWA, the Rhodesias, the Bechuanalands, Basutoland, Swaziland, Zululand, the Homelands and post-independence states. He specializes in town cancels - on stamp, piece and cover. His other affiliations include APS and the Sudan Study Group.

Earl M. Herrick - #9325, Kingsville, Texas. Earl noted our existence via a release about our auction which in appeared in Linns. His collecting areas include the Union/Republican periods of SA, SWA and the Homelands. Earl specializes in multi-lingual stamps and postal stationery. He belongs to APS, American Topical Association, Texas Philatelic Association, UN Philatelists, UPU Philatelists, Plebiscites - Memel - Saar Group and the United Postal Stationery Society. Earl indicates that he has done a lot of editing and proofreading in the past. We may take him up on it.

John Tolbutt - #9326, Harare, Zimbabwe. We welcome our first member from the former Rhodesia.

He learned of us through an entry in a South African stamp auction catalog. John collects CGH - triangles and pre-adhesive periods - and Rhodesia. He specializes in all triangles of the Cape and all Rhodesian double head varieties. John's other affiliation is the Rhodesian Study Circle.

Ralph Johnstone - #9327, Edmonton, Canada. Ralph joined as a result of a recruitment letter received from our Vice President. His collecting interests include British Central Africa, Nyasaland and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Ralph's specialties include postal markings and cancels, postal stationery, and postal history of the Nyasaland Field Force, 1914-18 War. He is a member of APS, British North America Society and the Royal Philatelic Society.

R.L. Buse, Jr. - #9328, Covington, Kentucky. Mr. Buse learned about the Society from President Dillaway at BALPEX 93. He collects Union/Republic of South Africa, SWA and the Homelands with a specialty of the latter on cover. His other affiliations include APS, Scandinavian Collectors Club, Mexico-Elmhurst Philatelic Society and Plate Number Coil Collectors Club.

Martin Nicholson - #9329, Northamptonshire, UK. Our latest member from Great Britain learned of us through the Orange Free State Study Circle. Martin's primary areas of interest include the pre-Union states, with a secondary interest in the Union period. Martin's specialty is postmarks and instructional markings. His other memberships include our bretheran Transvaal and Orange Free State groups. Besides various articles on Transvaal philately, Martin has co-published three books, one each on OFS, Transvaal and Natal. In his application, Martin indicated that he could contribute articles to the Journal. Let's us hope he does - especially Natal which has had very little coverage herein.

Michael Jospe - #9330, Los Angeles, California. Michael's collecting interests focus upon CGH, Transvaal and Union of South Africa. Up until this year, he collected only GB and British Antarctic Territories. At present, Michael is interested in defining his collecting scope as he gets to know the field better.

Peter Whitmore - #9331, Greyville, South Africa. Peter saw one of the back issues of our Journal at Durban Stamp Auctions (one of our advertisers) and pursued membership as a result. His primary collecting areas are Natal and Zululand, with secondary interests in the other pre-Union states and republics and Mozambique. His specialty is the cancellations of Zululand and anything general related thereto. Peter also belongs to the Philatelic Society of Natal. His involvements have been as a committee member of the Natal Society and on the organizing committee for the recent national philatelic exhibition.

CLOSED ALBUMS

Glenn F. Terry - #8709 - **Founding Member.** Passed away on September 12, 1993 at the age of 75. He was the former owner of the Carmel Stamp and Coin Shop, Carmel-by-the-Sea, California. He was born in Santa Monica, a descendent of a California pioneer family. Glenn owned and operated the above shop for 28 years. Glenn's collecting interests enveloped all of British Africa cancellations and back-of-the-book through KGV. He was a member of APS, RPSL, Rhodesia Study Circle, Indian Ocean Study Group, West Coast of Africa Study Group, France & Colonies Study Group, German Colonies Study Group, War Covers Club and Western Cover Society. Although quiet and unassuming, Glenn was a very knowledgeable philatelist.

Roy Setterfield - #8812. Passed away on 13 August 1993. Roy's primary collecting interests were the Bechuanalands, with secondary interests in Basutoland and Swaziland. His specialty was BONCs and postmarks. Roy was instrumental in the founding of the Bechuanalands & Botswana Society. He was also an active member of the Rhodesian Study Circle, Brighton & Hove Philatelic Society and the Postmark and Postal History Society of South African. Roy had been a periodic contributor to Forerunners.

Roy touched many a collector over the years as evidenced by the following:

Roy Setterfield: An Appreciation

By Will Ross

I did not know Roy Setterfield well. In fact, it is fair to say I hardly knew him all. We never met. This is not surprising given he lived in East Sussex, England and I live in California. Our contact consisted of an exchange of letters over four months, from May of this year until his untimely death in August. And yet, I knew him very well in some ways. He was a stamp collector, and that immediately made us kindred spirits.

Roy and I "met" when he wrote me a letter in response to by "advert" (his word) in the March/June 1993 Forerunners on Bophuthatswana. He said he collected Boph in a mild way - primarily postmarks. This was a revelation to me. I had never thought of collecting postmarks before. In fact, I had no way of knowing how to collect them. Roy thought of that by including a copy of the "List of Post Offices in Bophuthatswana", Supplement to Post Office Circular 875-78 in his letter. Along with the circular he included pages from his album, which he also forwarded to Bill Brooks for possible publication. His impetus has gotten me to start my own Boph postmark collection. This turned out to

be a good thing, because I was wondering what to do about all the duplicates I have received in my Homeland kiloware. Considering there are at least 111 different post offices in Bophuthatswana and I have postmarks from 32, I have a long way to go. I would be interested in receiving any newer circulars of Boph post offices, as well as ones for the other Homelands. Anyone who would like a copy of my marked up circular is more than welcome to one. Please write me at the address in the Classifieds.

The pages from Roy's album which follow show an inquiring and intelligent mind at work. They also show the problems all the Homelands have in getting their stamps recognized by the international community. These pages have become his last contribution to philatelic literature. This is ironic, since by his own account he was not a modern postal history specialist, but rather an afficianado of Barred Oval Numeral Cancellers. As he said in his last letter to me, "These really ar-c

Forerunners". He generously included an example, #639 (Mafeking) on British Bechuanaland Sc. 12 (2p lilac). The only other BONCs from Boph are for Taungs and Thaba Nchu. In reminding me of the fact the Mafeking's postal history did not start in 1980 (the dates of its incorporation into Boph), and showing me other Bop towns wiht earlier postmarks, he reversed the usual postal history time line of looking from the past forward. It is a good thing to remember that our philatelic vision can get a little narrow if we don't watch out!

I hope the readers of "Forerunners" enjoy Roy's album pages as much as I did. Based solely on my brief relationship with him I can say the Roy Setterfield was very giving and considerate man. I, and the rest of the Southern Africa collecting community, have lost a good friend. For myself, I will honor his memory by attempting to be as sharing with my time and information as he was.

Illustration 1. Cover showing Bophuthatswana stamps accepted by Lesotho authorities



Illustration 2. Mail carrying Bophuthatswana stamps which were accepted by British postal officials.

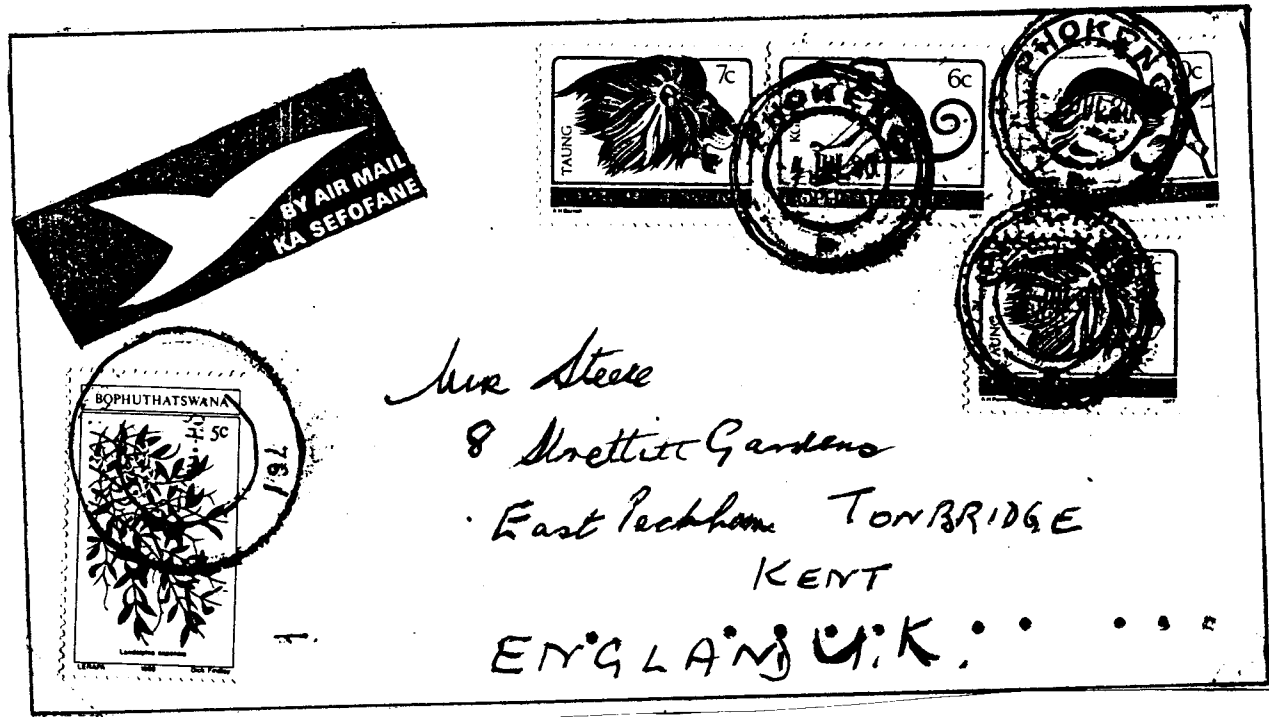
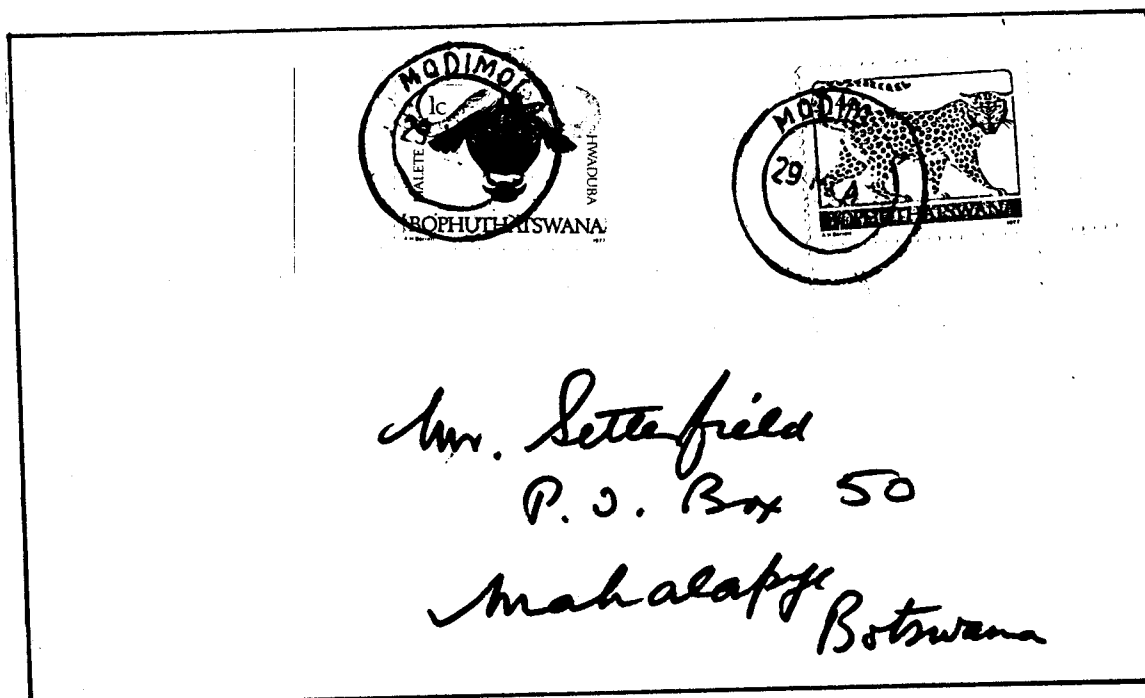


Illustration 3. Bophuthatswana cover accepted by "sister-state" Botswana even though most of the time letters so franked were not accepted as legitimate by Botswana.



The Honor Roll

This feature acknowledges Society members and publications for their notable achievements. Members are encouraged to notify the Editor when they "join the winners circle" and/or have been selected for some other honor. Winning exhibitor's material does not have to fall within the Society's scope to be listed.

Gene Bowman/USA: Reserve Grand (also a Platinum) at Ameristamp Expo 93, as well as top honors at NAPEX for "Cape of Good Hope: The 4-Pence Triangles".

Daniel Brouillette/USA: Grand Award and the Postal History Society and Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society awards at Twin City Stamp Expo, for "Postal History of the Indian Territory"; also single frame Gold and Vermeil awards for "The Cape Triangles" and "The Great War - POW Mail" respectively.

Patrick Delmore/Canada: Trophy/Best of Show at MIDDPEX for "Basutoland"; also a Large Gold, Best British Commonwealth and Best of Show awards at OXPEX.

J.B.R. Findlay/RSA: Silver with felicitations at "eThekwini" National Philatelic Exhibition/Durban for "South African Forces Mail in World War II".

FORERUNNERS: Silvers at APS STAmPsHOW '93 and WAPEX 93 National Philatelic Exhibition/Australia; and a Certificate of Participation from the 1993 National Philatelic Literature Exhibition/New Zealand.

Alan J. Hanks/Canada: Vermeil at Rochester, Ottawa and TOPEX for "The World of Insects"; Gold at single frame exhibit at Kansas City for "Rhodesia: The Double Head Issue".

R.N. Porter/RSA: Large Gold at "eThekwini" National Philatelic Exhibition/Durban for "Early Natal".

A. Raw/RSA: Silver at "eThekwini" National Philatelic Exhibition/Durban for "Norfolk Islands 1881 - 1986"; Silver-bronze for "Norfolk Islands the story 1960 - 1986".

George van den Hurk/Switzerland: The Harvey Pirie Memorial Award for literature at "eThekwini" National Philatelic Exhibition/Durban for his trilogy of reference works on Border Mail.

MEMBER BIOGRAPHIES

Gerrit H. Jonkers - #9021. Dr. Jonkers is a world-renowned New Republic scholar. Born on the 4th of April in Tiel, Holland, Gerrit is an ophthalmic surgeon. He holds Doctorates in both Medicine and Philosophy. In addition to New Republic, Gerrit collects Transvaal postal stationery and the triangular numeral cancels, as well as postal history of his town of Schiedam. He has travelled to the US, South Africa, Lebanon, Mexico and Malaysia. His other pastime is steam engines.

Peter Hutterer - #9033. He was born in a little town in the Bavarian area of Germany. He is a tax officer by profession who collects Anglo-Boer War, Transvaal postmarks and alpha & numeric cancels of the Cape, OFS/ORC and Natal. His other hobbies include chess and trap shooting.

Paul Raynor - #9034. Paul was born in Sheffield, England and has a daughter name Kate. He is a city planner, holding both Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts degrees. His collecting interests include Botswana and Swaziland postal history, Jamaica and British Guiana postal history, RPOs, TPOs, airport/hospital/university postmarks and hand-stamped slogans from anywhere.

Frederick P. Lawrence - #9035. Our member of the Mafeking siege cancel fame, recently retired as an Air Force Lt. Colonel and is now pursuing doctoral studies at Arizona State University. He holds Bachelor and Master of Science degrees. His primary philatelic interests covers classic "Scouts on Stamps" issues, including Cape of Good Hope Mafeking siege "blueprint" stamps and the philately of Mafeking. Fred attended AMERIPEX '86 and CAPEX '87. Other philatelic travels included three weeks in the UK in conjunction with LONDON STAMP WORLD 1990. Fred is also an accredited APS judge in traditional and topical philately.

Dr. Victor Berkovich - #9036. Originally from Kamchatka, Russia, Victor is a practicing dentist. He received his degree from the Medical College of Georgia. He is married to Bella and has three daughters - Michelle, Jaquelyn and Elaine (the latter two are twins). His primary philatelic interest is unused British Commonwealth before 1901. Other hobbies include world history and nature. Victor's first 21 years were spent in Russia where he developed a fascination for stamps at age 12 - "Every Sunday I went to the city's central park where young and old collectors sell and trade stamps. Such philatelic crowds usually numbered in the area of 100-200. Every other Sunday the local police would appear on the scene and harrass the gatherings in order to cause them to leave." Since moving to Georgia (USA) in 1976, Victor has travelled for pleasure, visiting London, Paris, Amsterdam, Italy, San Marino, Martinique and Finland. One of the highlights of his travels abroad was a visit to the British Museum Library in London where he viewed for a couple of hours, Mosley's collection of British Africa before 1935 and the Tapling collection of the world.

Life Member Notes: Dan Brouillette, joins Ron Carlson, Robert W. Hisey and George Holschauer as our latest "member for life". Life membership saves money on both ends - only \$300US.

THE FORERUNNERS FORUM

The Society Publications Program

The Publications Program function is to provide assistance in the development of occasional papers, monographs, books and multi-volume works. Society sponsored works receive valuable assistance in all phases of publication development, as per the author(s) desires.

If collaborators on a particular topic are desired, this feature provides for a place to "advertise" for assistance. Researchers may also wish to list their present efforts and request reader assistance as needed.

Readers are encouraged to use this feature as much as possible - "to research in isolation with a view towards publishing is akin to reinventing the wheel". The following is a listing of a number of projects for which authors-to-be are seeking assistance.

Those having listings in "The Publications Program" feature should inform the Editor when it is time to delete said listing. Thank you in this regard.

~xxr**:*s**~s4~s*

Our Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa brethren, Terry Devine & Anton De Klerk, are asking for reader help. The title of the book they are working on is A Postal History of Aviation in Southern Africa since November 1959. Here is what they are looking for:

- (1) Any information regarding flights in, to and from Southern Africa (including Rhodesia, Angola, Mocambique, Malawi and Botswana), since November 1959.
- (2) Information regarding the following in respect to flights: Captain's name, flight number, aircraft type, route flown, event, number of covers flown, whether they were signed, and if so, by whom and how many.
- (3) Photocopies of "difficult to get" or any other flight covers.
- (4) Any major varieties of flight covers. (
- 5) Any other relevant information.

If you may be able to help in any of these areas, please contact: Anton De Klerk, P.O. Box 2054, Boksburg 1460 Republic of South Africa. When writing to Anton, make sure to let him know you saw his listing in Forerunners.

Hiram Slomowitz requests assistance in obtaining any available information on the issuing of stamps for Goshen or Goshenland. It has been suggested by scholars and experts that none were ever issued. Hiram believes that he has acquired some actual stamps. Please write him at Advocates Chambers, 2000 Innes Chambers, Pritchard St., Johannesburg 2001, Republic of South Africa.

Stamps, covers, dues, revenues and fiscals from Southern Africa, old or new. Contact **Transvaal Stamps**, Box 5602, Johannesburg 2000, Republic of South Africa.

Proud-Bailey Co., Ltd is soliciting assistance as follows: We will be publishing the following volumes in our standard handbooks on the British colonies (up to independence). These works list details of every post office and every postmark with the relevant dates. We would appreciate hearing from readers who would like to assist with the following areas: Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Zululand, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Individuals providing assistance will be able to purchase their books at cost. Please direct all communications to Mr. E.W. Proud, Proud-Bailey Co. LTD, P.O. Box 74, Heathfield, E. Sussex TN21 8PZ, England. Please let Mr. Proud know you saw his listing in this journal.

Tim Bartshe's research is continuing on regarding "usage of Orange Free State telegraph stamps with postal cancellations". He wishes to compile data pertaining to these issues through the Republican Era. If you think you might be of assistance in Tim's "search for the Holy Grail", please write him at: 13955 W. 30th Ave., Golden, CO 80401.

Will Ross needs some assistance in his research in trying to pinpoint the first use of the reprinted issues of the first definitive series for Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda. Please write him at 6456 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91406

Jim Ryan continues the daunting task of producing and updating a comprehensive bibliography (installments have appeared in Forerunners under to caption "The Bookie Reports") encompassing all aspects of greater southern Africa philately. Please send him a list of all books, articles, etc., in your personal library that pertain to the above area. Periodic updates of the bibliography will appear in future issues of the journal. Send your information to him at 2219 17 Avenue NW, Calgary AB, Canada T3B 0N7.

Guy Dillaway is working on a manuscript dealing with the postal rates and foreign destinations from the Cape during the 1853-65 triangular period, especially the 1/1d rates to Holland. Front/back photocopies of covers sought. Will buy also. Contact Guy at P.O. Box 181, Weston, MA 02193 USA

An Update From The Committee: Word has it that the Publications Committee will be receiving at least two draft works in the very near future. This bodes well in that two members have generously offered to assist in underwriting the production costs of a Society sponsored work in the 40--50 page range, including illustrations.

Works to be submitted to the Committee should be of a research/reference nature, aimed at being of lasting value to other collectors in a similar or related field; so as to provide a useful addition to their libraries and the philatelic literature field in general.

The Publications Program may be accessed by writing: Alec Page, Committee Chair, 138, Chastillian Road, Dartford, Kent DA1 3LG, England.

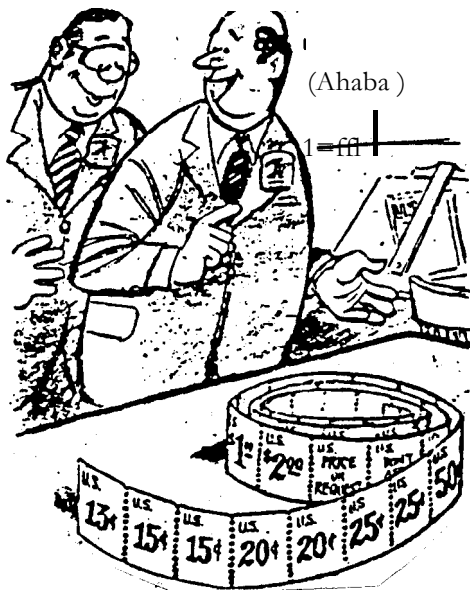
The Bookie Reports

Jim Ryan, Canada

In a future installment, I will tie up most of the "loose ends" and end this column as it has evolved. I now invite readers to submit book reviews of contemporary South Africa philatelic literature - especially new works. I would also like to receive reviews and highlights of recent articles appearing in the publications of our sister societies. All items received will be published in this feature. Depending upon the volume of responses received, "The Bookie Reports" will appear on an aperiodic basis.

Please continue to send in your personal library lists. I encourage each and every one of you to contribute book and article reviews to keep things going. Write to me at 4419 17 Avenue NW, Calgary AB, Canada T3B ON7

"I'M A ROLL OF STAMPS THAT WONT 6E1 OUT OF PATE BEFORE MS USED UP"



Questions & Answers

As part of its services to the general collecting community, the Society makes its Panel of Experts available to answer questions submitted by readers. The Panel members are listed in the early pages of this issue. Readers are to send their inquiry directly to the appropriate Panel member. Clear copies of cancels, covers (front/back) and a detailed description of the item(s) should be included.

The Panel members will forward his answer, along with the question and any illustrations to the Editor for publication in this section. Panel members will also return a copy of their response directly to the questioner. Plisse bear in mind that a questison may require an extended period for research, which may include consultation with others.

Questions falling outside the scope of the Society, i.e., that pertain to British East or West Africa, should be submitted to the Editor. The inquiry will be forwarded to an appropriate specialty group for a response.

Membership on the Panel is open to Society members in good standing who have experience and knowledge in a specific area not yet covered by any Panel member. Interested members should contact the Panel Chair, Syl C. Tully, RD#1, Box 3060, Hyde Park, VT 05655 USA.

Question #26: I have a cover from the Boer War period (illustration top of next page). The return address is from "Fort Napier, Natal". I have not been able to locate a reference to that location in sources which I have reviewed, or from more knowledgable collectors than myself. Does anyone on the Panel have an idea as to what and where "Fort Napier" was?
George T. Guzzio, USA

Response by Kenneth Griffiths/RSA (thanks to Robbie Lowe): Fort Napier is virtually part of Pietermaritzburg. It was constructed in 1845, but, of course, has been much enlarged. It became a military village, "crowning the once desolate Bushman's Rand and commanding the "city" of Pietermaritzburg.

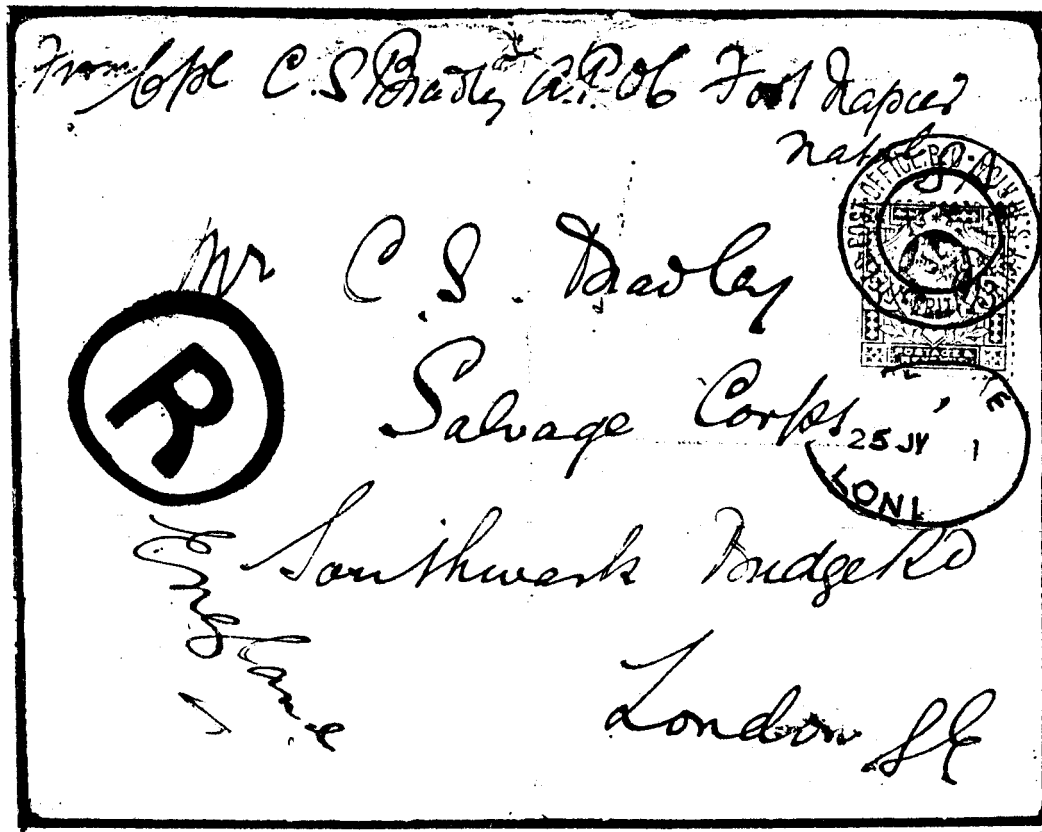
During the Anglo-Boer War it often acted as the base for the Natal Field Forces.

There were few "forts" as we see them in that war. Rather, there were temporary "blockhouses", although some large ones where they were actually forts.

I have visited formidable and evocative stone forts in the Eastern Cape which were used during the Kaffir Wars , now lonely with locals living in them.

Response by D.W. Painter/UK (thanks to Robbie Lowe): Military encampment overlooking Pietermaritzburg, named after Governor Sir George Napier of the Cape. Laid out in 1844, it remained the Headquarters

Question #26 Illustration. Cover showing a 3p GB used APO 6 FPO British Army, So. Africa, Ft. Napier, Natal. REGISTERED 5 JA 01. Reverse reads: "In truth, the recollections of my childhood did not really come into focus until later with the outbreak of the Boer War, in the autumn of 1899... My three uncles... were away on active service... Their letters from the front were read aloud."



of the Imperial Troops in Natal until World War I. From 1914 to 1918, it served as an internment camp for several thousand German and Austrians from all parts of South Africa.

Response by Peter Prime, Hon. Sec. of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society/UK: Herewith is an extract from "The Historical Monuments of South Africa" by J.J. Oberhowster, M.A., The Rembrandt Van Riger Foundation For Culture, 1972 - Fort Napier stands on a hill to the west of Pietermaritzburg, at the top of Church Street and commands a fine view of the whole city.

After the occupation of Port Natal by British forces in May, 1842, the Old Fort became the military headquarters. In August, 1843, two companies of the 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), fifteen engineers and some artillery men with three guns were ordered to Pietermaritzburg. The force set off under command of Captain Kyle on 25th August and reached this hill on the 31st. They hoisted the British flag and named the place Fort Napier. The next morning they started building batteries and barracks and in the following year the main force of the battalion would also be transferred there from Durban.

This regiment garrisoned Fort Napier in 1859, and from

then on the fort was manned by Imperial troops without interruption until 1914. It is not surprising that this garrison played a very significant part in the Zulu War and had an important influence on the social life of Pietermaritzburg.

In the course of time, additions were constantly made to the fort but most of the original fortifications were demolished. One of the original bastions survives while the old watertower, the deep pit for the weights of the clock in the recreation hall and the system of defences around the fort built during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) are interesting relics.

No description of Fort Napier can fail to mention the military cemetery which was laid out at the same time as the fort. Some of the headstones date to 1846 and 1847. Besides the individual military graves there are a number of communal memorials and a few civilian graves. The fort now forms part of a mental hospital and is consequently closed to the public.

Response by Ben Ferguson/The Forces Postal History Society/UK (thanks to Robbie Lowe): I possess a considerable military library and have been delighted to put it to use to find the answer to your enquiry. I searched through all the Boer War section

and compiled a list of all the forts I found on the various maps: you may find it useful. I thought I was going to be unsuccessful in finding Fort Napier but eventually found it on a map of Natal at the back of Volume I of "With the Flag To Pretoria". Fort Napier was just outside on the south side of Pietermaritzburg. The following is my list of the various forts I was able to locate during my research: **Eastern Cape Colony** - Warden, Fordyce, Beaufort, Brown

Natal - Usher, William Pearson, Buckingham, Tenedos, Glencoe, Pine

Zululand - Durnford, Northampton, Crealock, Chelmsford, Napoleon, Montgomery, Curtis, Chater, Yolland, Amiel, Warwick, Cambridge, George, Newdigate, Marshall, Evelyn, Victoria, Propsect, Itala

Swaziland/Transvaal - Oliphant, Weeber, Driehoek, Jellalabad, Burgers

Response by Michael Wigmore/RSA: Following the annexation of Natal by Great Britain in 1842, a military force marched from Port Natal inland to Pietermaritzburg at the end of August, 1843 and established a camp on high ground to the South of and overlooking the town - this was named Fort Napier after Sir George Thomas Napier, the Governor of the Cape between 1838 and 1844. By 1845, the fort consisted of a rectangle of brick barracks, whose outer walls were loopholed for defense, flanked by two stone bastions at opposite corners. The design of the fort was continually modified over the following thirty years and, in August, 1876, a ten foot trench with corresponding earthwork walls was made to enclose the fort buildings. To increase the defensibility of the post, stone walls and gun emplacements were built at various angles on the new earthworks, while the main roadways to the fort were protected with drawbridges. It developed into Natal's primary garrison and was occupied by troops as the Imperial Military HQ in Natal until 1914.

During the time of the Second Anglo-Boer War, in addition to its HQ status, it was also the site of a large military hospital. The period of the First World War saw the establishment serving as an internment camp for large numbers of German and Austrian detainees and prisoners of war. (This period is featured in an article by Jamie Smith that appeared in the SA Philatelist, Volume 64, No. 11, November, 1988 and in a second note by Malcom Murphy that appeared in the SA Philatelist of April, 1989).

In later years, the site has been split in two, the one half being used by the railway administration and the other serving as a mental hospital. A reference in my notes from a book published in 1989 comments: "Nothing of the earthworks remains, but the basic trace of the fort is still discernible in the surviving though altered buildings. An early twentieth-century water tower on one of the old

bastions survives as a national monument, but the other buildings are threatened with imminent demolition..."

Unfortunately, the subject of the query is not an example of a "moveable fort" but I hope that the above, or part thereof will be sufficient for your query. With regard to the moveable forts, I have only encountered mention of them as being used during the 2nd Anglo-Boer War on a couple of occasions. (The Editor had speculated about Fort Napier possibly being one of the elusive mobile forts when writing Mr. Wigmore)

Finally I would like to differ in the assessment of the cover being addressed from APO 6, Fort Napier. I believe that the endorsement by Corporal Bradley is actually "APOC", i.e., Army Post Office Corps. In addition to the Fort's name in full, the source of posting is confirmed by the 25mm datestamp tying the adhesive and reading "Field Post Office B.O." (Base Office) which was allocated to Fort Napier. This office was designated A.P.O. 48. (A.P. O. 6, both before and after reorganization - termed by Proud as first and second series) was with the Third Division of the South African Field Force and was located variously at Sterkstroom and Burghersdorp in the Cape, thence Springfontein, Dewetsdorp and then the Bloemfontein area in the Orange Free State.

Response by Syl Tully, Panel Chair/USA: None of my Natal maps or material shows a Ft. Napier, though I would not consider it to be a "mobile fort" such as has been suggested. In most cases, small outposts were set up at strategic spots such as along the Tugela River and Field Post Offices moved along to these outposts as the need arose. They were not "mobile" per se.

(Readers, as far as we know, there have been no new questions submitted to any of the Panel in quite some time. It would be a shame not to have any entries in this column next time around.)

Question #27: I need a source concerning postal usage versus revenue usage of Natal, particularly Scott numbers 1 through 7. In addition, did the town of Beaumont really exist or is a manuscript cancel in that name a revenue cancel? Joseph Gilby, USA

Response by Syl Tully/Panel Chair: To the best of my knowledge, Scott 1-7 were postally used, usually with Type A oval cancellations from Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith and Durban. These read POST OFFICE above, and town name below an ornamental bar (Ladysmith is rare!). Most of the cancels I have seen are Type B, a neat circular cds with crown above, NATAL below, and day and month between. This was mostly used at Durban, but no indication of town is given. The third type of cancellation on these embossed issues is an indicated manuscript town name or a pen-drawn cross or line. Reference: The Postal Markings of Natal, by

frankings. Table 1 summarizes the distribution of the cancellations (16 incomplete cancels/illegible dates are omitted).

Figure 1a. Partial return address handstamp, probably "Julius Weil & Co., Mafeking."

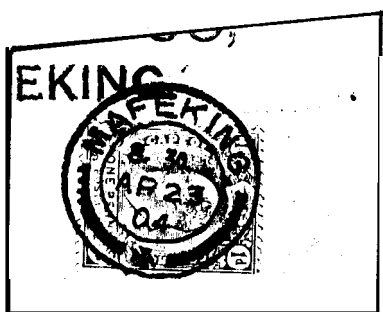


Figure 1b(1). Address of the Weil & Co. home office on a cardboard piece, probably cut from a parcel tag.

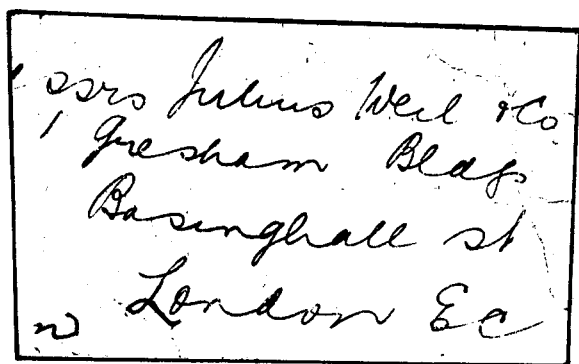


Figure 1b(2). Franking on the reverse of the parcel tag above.

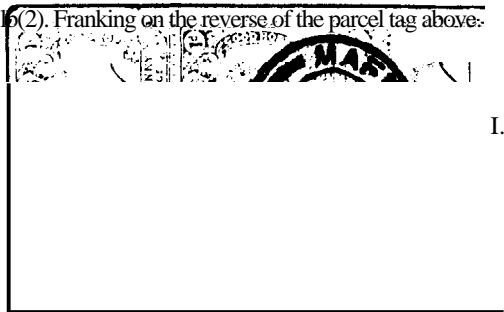


Figure 1c(1). London receiver handstamp.

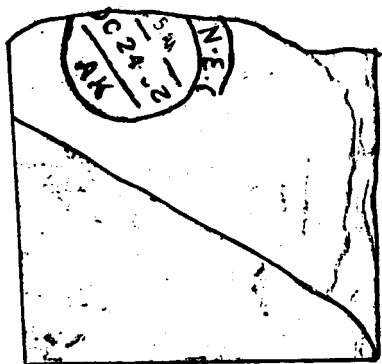


Figure 1c(2). Piece showing partial London receiver handstamp.

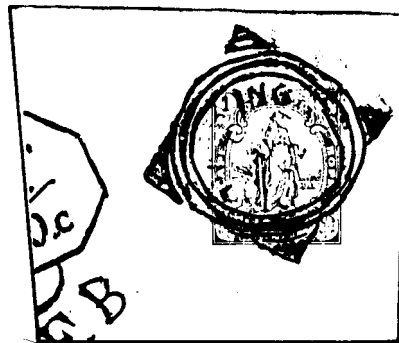


Figure 1c(3). London receiver handstamp on piece.



Figure 1c(4). Partial London receiver handstamp on piece.



From April, 1899 to mid-November, 1903, 72 frankings were canceled with the squared circle datestamp (Goldblatt SC 6) and one with the so-called "Mafeking siege" cancel (Goldblatt CDS 25). Figures 2a and 2b show the squared circle datestamp on pieces with partial addresses of the home office in London; and Figure 2c shows the latest usage of the squared circle datestamp in the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings, November 14, 1903. The squared circle datestamp was introduced in Mafeking probably late in 1894 (van der Walt (1986)

Hart, Kantey & Leon. (The fiscal issues are embossed stamps on surface colored paper, while postal issues are on fully colored paper.)

As to the Beaumont manuscript cancel - Beaumont became a post office in 1861. It is in the Umkomanzi District, 24 miles from Camperdown, which is 48 miles from Durban. The numeral canceller 38 was issued at the time of the opening, but this does not preclude the validity of a manuscript postmark. All mail from Beaumont is rather scarce. My personal opinion is that the item you refer to is a legitimate, scarce postal usage of the 6d grey Chalon head. (Often postal clerks used manuscript cancellations if they were in a hurry.) Another good reference on Natal is: Eric Mann, "The Victorian Postage Stamps of Natal", published in The London Philatelist in 1939, in several issues.

Question 28: I recently received a heavily duplicated lot of mainly 1/2d and id pre-Union stamps. I was intrigued by three 1/2d stamps obliterated by a boxed "B.E." inside an oval formed by nine thick bars. What do we know about these? Are these obliterations known on other denominations? Jim Ryan, Canada

Response by Tim Bartshe/USA: The question regarding the origin and meaning of this cancellor has been discussed within the annals of the "Bulletin" of the Orange Free State Study Circle, practically since inception beginning with Cecil Fenn's book on the subject of cancels of the OVS in 1956. It has always been suspected that this mark was related to the newspapers posted at Bloemfontein. This mark consists, as Jim mentions, of nine thick bars formed in the shape of an oval 27x19mm in dimension with a rectangular box 12x9mm enclosing the letters "B.E.". Twenty years later, in Archie Batten's seminal work "The Postmarks of the OFS and ORC 1868-1910", he noted that during the Republic's reign, the mark was generally used on Newspaper Post, 1892?-1899 and on registered covers franked with KEVII 1/2d from 1900-03. In 1987, Michael Smith summarized the information known to that time with no new insights to its meaning (OFSB No. 129, pp. 1588-90).

The ensuing two issues of the "Bulletin" attracted numerous comments from the members. Bob Allison (now Editor of the Bulletin) noted in the first editions of Brown's *South Africa* dated 1893, that "Newspaper in the Orange Free State may be posted free of charge". At this time, only three newspapers were published in the OVS: "De Burger" in Afrikaans and "The Friend" and another in English. Bob's theory was that any newspaper sent out of the immediate area of where it was published would require postage. Local mail could be addressed "E.V." which is the abbreviation for "Environs". Carrying the thought to its logical end led Bob to the conclusion that "BE" meant "Beyond Environs" and "that it was brought into use primarily to indicate that the newspaper

was destined for other than Bloemfontein and that the correct postage had been paid."

One year later, in No. 134 Bulletin, Mr. Allison returned with an amendment to his original hypothesis and some clarifications as to how the franking of newspapers was carried out. For those wishing all of the details, I refer them to pages 1690-91. In summary, Bob acquired a copy of the Postmaster General's Report of the Orange Free State for the year ended 28th February 1893 which stated that all newspapers published and printed within the OVS will receive free transmission in the post. Any other periodicals without local provenance or those exiting the borders of the OVS would require payment. The final verdict is that "B.E." stands for two words - BETAALD. EKSTERN. or PAID EXTERNAL. This certainly answers the question of the Republican applications.

The stamps seen with this mark include the items mentioned by Jim - 1/2d in chestnut and orange and the id in deep brown and purple. Other values in my collection include the 2d mauve, 3d ultramarine, 6d in both rose-carmine and bright carmine. Provisionals found with the "B.E." cancel type on the id on 3d of 1891, the 212d on 3d (small format) of 1892, the 1/2d on 3d of 1896 and the HALVE PENNY on 3d of the same year. Occupation stamps seen include the 1/2d, id and 6d blue. I hope this answers the question and if any one would like copies of the references cited, which include copies of some seven items on cover or wrapper, please contact me.

REFERENCES

- Fenn, A. Cecil, 1956, "Orange Free State, Postal and Other Markings"
 Batten, A.G.M., 1976, "The Postmarks of the OFS and ORC 1868-1910"
 Batten, A.G.M., Pages from a Postmark Collection
 Smith, Michael, 1987, "The B.E. Cancellers", in OFSSC Bulletin No. 130, pp 1588-90
 Allison, Bob, 1987, "That B.E. Cancellor," in OFSSC Bulletin No. 130, p 1609
 Newman, Jack, 1987, "And Still on that B.E. Cancellor!", in OFSSC Bulletin No. 130, p 1609
 MacGregor, Alan, 1988, "Still more on the B.E. Cancellor", OFSSC Bulletin No. 131, pp 1618-9
 Allison, Bob, 1988, "The B.E. Cancellor Again", in OFSSC Bulletin No. 134, pp 1690-1

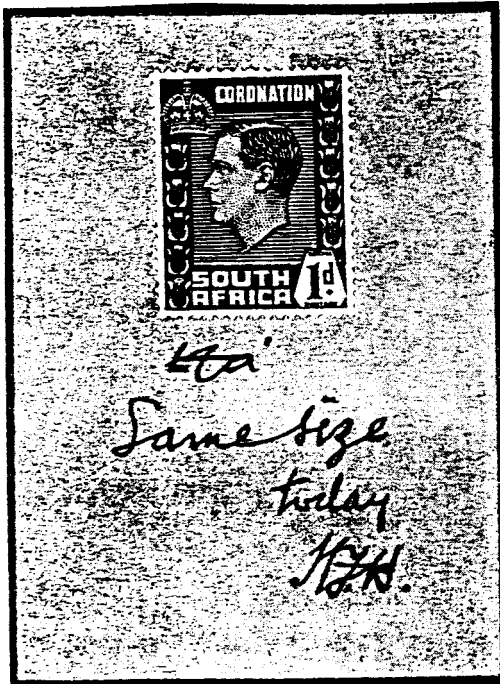
How about recruiting a new member or two? Society brochures and application materials are available from the Editor and/or your nearest International Representative.

Unanswered Challenges For The Scholar

This feature includes either questions which have gone unanswered by the Question & Answer Panel or items within our scope for which there is no coverage on the Panel. Responses to listed challenges are to be forwarded to the Editor directly.

Challenge #6 (new): A non-member, Mr. George Guzzio of New York, recently acquired the essay shown below. The catalog description (Christie's of London) reads as follows: "Composite photographic essay of id., with head of Edward VIII but dated 1937 in design, affixed to cardboard (55x80mm) endorsed 'same size today HJ.H.'" George's question is "does anyone know who

HJ.H. is?"



Challenge #5: Member Bob Hisey obtained the following cover: OFFICIAL COVER - D.G. WAR SUPPLIES, OCT 19, 1942 - Official mail from Director General of War Supplies in Jo'burg to a Major J.N.A. Ray, S.A. Government Supply Mission in Washington D.C. Stamped with sixty-one official stamps totalling 8s4d, thirty-two of the 1/2d (Hagger 091 of 1941), eighteen of the 1d (Hagger 076 of 1939). Oddly, also stamped "Official Free, Director General of War Supplies". This was applied after the stamps had been placed. No indication of intermediate transit marks or any indication of air mail which might still have been running from Brazil. Here are the questions I have: (1) Why put stamps on at all when it was marked "Official Free"? Was postage free but not insurance? (2) What is the rate of 8s4d? Is this an insurance amount? (3) Total transit time from Jo'burg to Miami was twenty-one days, arriving in Washington the following day. What was its possible route? (4) Why no censor mark?

Challenge #4: When were Union of South African bilingual circular used on provincial revenues?

Challenge #3: Syl Tully has a 1/2p Swaziland overprint of the first issue (Scott #2). The "SW" is omitted on it, but Robson Lowe only shows it missing on the 2p. Mine is cancelled "EMBEKELWENT", numeral cancel #718. Anyone have any knowledge of this?

Challenge #2 (from the Editor): Has anyone seen, owned or have a photocopy of a non-philatelic interprovisional cover with the stamps from all four pre-Union states?

Response from Des Hyland/RSA: Enclosed is a photocopy (see opposite column) of a piece from a registered parcel showing the use of Natal, OFS, Transvaal and the Cape used on 1/5/1912. Hope this answers the challenge.

Challenge #1: Does anyone have information about the De Waal Forwarding Agents, Durban and Delagoa Bay? I would like some history on the company. In the Waal is not listed. I have two of their labels, both canceled at Port/Natal in the 1890s. One is on piece with a 1d postage stamp, canceled 10 October.

* * BITS AND PIECES * *

This feature provides readers the opportunity to share interesting little tidbits in a short-order format. Items appropriate for "Bits" include interesting cancels, covers, rare stamps, cinderella items and the like; just so long as there is a relationship to greater southern Africa philately.

Our first contributor is Reg Foster/RSA. On the next page is a copy of undelivered P.O.W. mail to England from Boer Diyatalawa Camp. Included in the "RETURNED LE'TTER" notice.

The markings indicate the following calendar of events (1901) along the postal way:

Diyatalawi - May 13

Colombo - May 14

Newcastle - June 5

Returned Letter Office Natal - August 6

Dead Letter Office Bombay - September 20-21 Dead

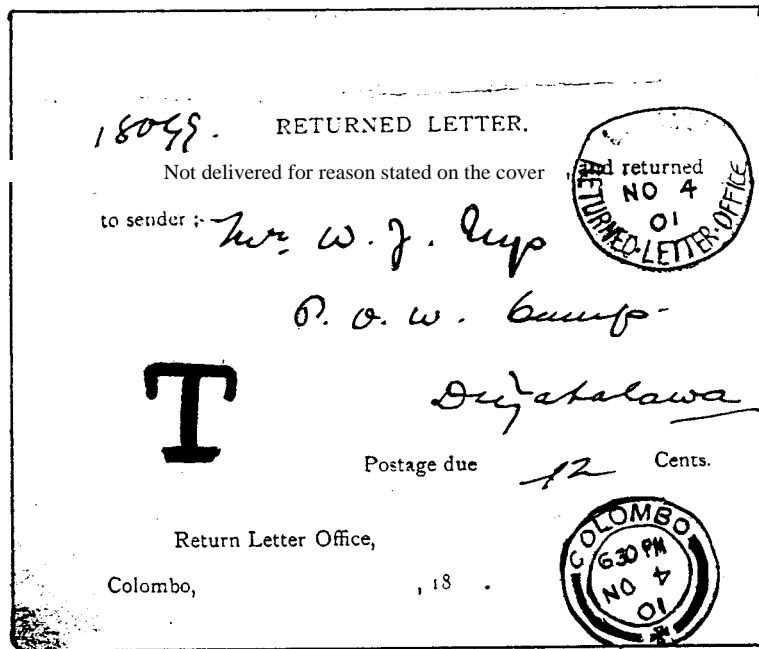
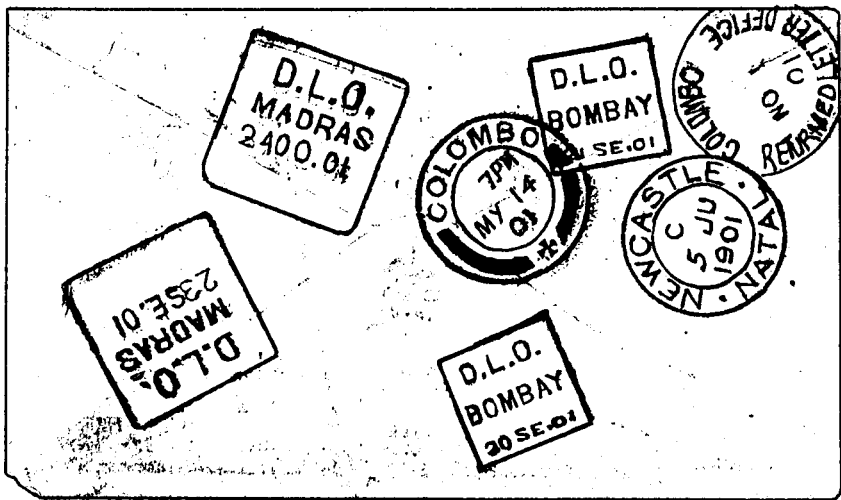
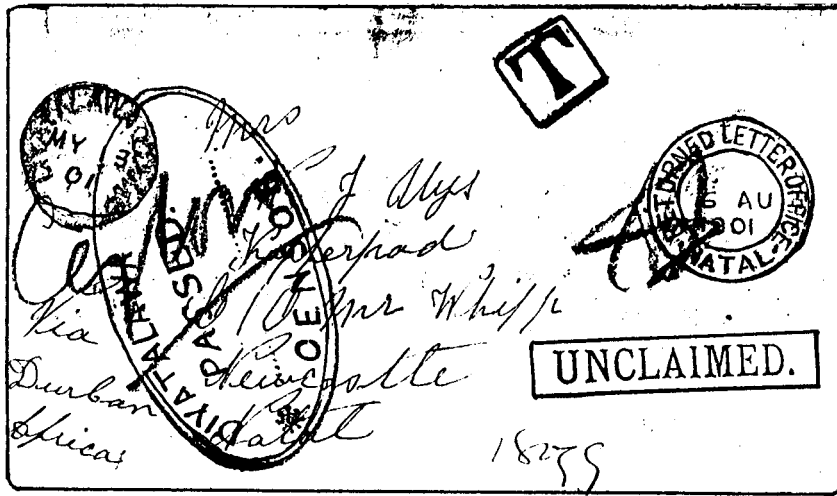
Letter Office Madras - September 23 Dead Letter

Office Madras - October 24 Returned Letter Office

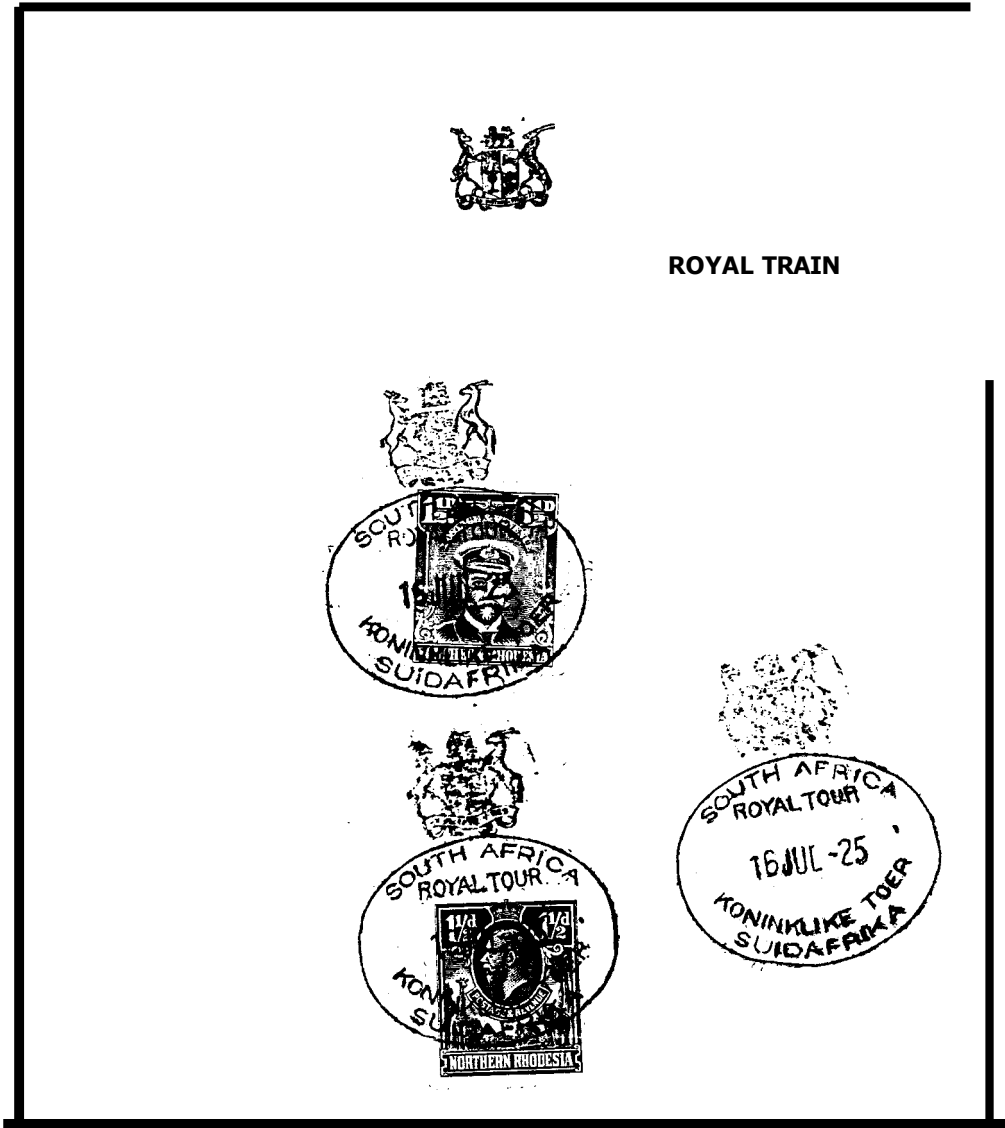
Colombo - November 1 Colombo & R. L. 0.

Colombo - both November 4

Illustration. Boer Diyatalawa Camp P.O.W. mail undelivered and returned to sender.



Non-member George Guzzio has sent in a copy of one of The tour of Southern Africa involved 9,680 miles per his award-winning exhibit pages showing the impact that the Royal Train and 3,400 miles by road. The Eastern the 1925 Royal Tour had philatelically on the issues of and African tours alone involved Royal Train cancelNorthern and Southern Rhodesia. lations.



CANCELS APPLIED NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIAN ENDS OF BRIDGE.

The Royal Viewing Of The Victoria falls

1.6 JUL 25

Royal train halted mid-bridge so that Edward was able to alight and admire falls unobstructed.



Table showing the number of stamps produced for the Cape of Good Hope by denomination and year. Furnished by Dr. Franco Frescura of RSA as a result of his research efforts.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

NUMBER OF PREPAID POSTAL ADHESIVES SOLD PER ANNUM

1877-1910

Values given in £

YEAR	5s	1s	6d	4d	3d	2'd	2d	1d	7d	PCs	NP	ENVELOPES			TOTAL
	STAMPS	STAMPS	STAMPS	STAMPS	STAMPS	STAMPS	STAMPS	STAMPS	STAMPS		WRAP	REGIST	EMBOSS	REVENUE	
1877	881	3876	8 044	31816				14408	141					59 166	
1878	623	4020	8 880	33848				16136	598	9				64 114	
1879	838	5356	10 260	30288	10005			18208	141					75 096	
1880	999	4792	11 265	3995	47072			14614	168					78 905	
1881	2 147	6568	15 494	4427	51501			19993	228		240			100 598	
1882	1 905	5502	17 782	4033	29608		10436	29494	4867	1 00	2 197	265		107 089	
1883	2 070	5008	15 452	3492	986		40484	14993	6344	491	1 732	127		91 179	
1884	2 040	5292	16 062	2460	822		42654	17925	6428	68	1 444	101		95 908	
1885	3 657	21574	18 545	1759	5339		41750	21769	6631	68	1 480	263		123 465	
1886	4 014	30780	21 356	1548	11931		40490	20916	6428	78	1 162	115		139 500	
1887	5 280	36294	25 134	2074	8829		44046	21022	8114	89	1 168	136		152 987	
1888	7 303	49440	33 525	6812	3093		45624	25094	8490	941	1 382	129		181 833	
1889	6 718	69821	34 092	12967	1521		8230	51991	9100	79	1 497	219		196 948	
1890	5 699	56611	24 173	15051	1413		7132	55971	9690	1 03	1 547	265		179 588	
1891	5 626	56565	23 763	5801	2378	5474	8724	59710	12262	79	1 763	309		183 169	
1892	6 278	55897	22 998	4424	1683	7561	6387	63105	1085	1 14	2 615	308	24	185 729	
1893	7 056	54835	23 751	5163	1296	9600	7081	67585	1690	1 181	3 391	395	27	19 899	
1894	7 134	52547	21 024	8968	4839	10900	4820	72026	1120	1 33	3 306	375	52	205 226	
1895	9 986	68790	27 057	6723	2007	11465	4262	80523	1955	1 53	3 189	406	98	235 482	
1896	1 222	80664	31 203	7711	8748	14220	4953	91009	21428	1 67	3 214	552	61	280 216	
1897	1 396	66525	31 290	9974	8199	16818	18108	100853	2311	1 88	3 856	615	35	297 454	
1898	1 749	77772	33 626	10160	5127	17400	12182	103065	28501	2 16	3 546	642	691	30 627	
1899	1 218	76443	28 944	11120	7101	13360	10586	111076	28493	2 85	3 048	726	59	305 568	
1900	16 763	82533	33 540	11508	19326	6590	15190	13405	30706	2 530	2 788	1 222	84	358 947	
1901	30 090	101367	38 637	14154	18030	7483	10220	14334	30122	2 52	2 871	1 508	65	403 194	
1902	34 400	12872	45 396	17756	15828	8150	5684	166934	3318	2 70	2 400	1 781	1 021	465 247	
1903	2 708	13309	43 254	20054	16629	16580	4056	18542	51731	2 86	2 948	1 735	98	494 403	
1904	8 908	12731	38 508	19190	15651	11473	3952	17550	41072	2 68	2 361	1 668	931	461 674	
1905	1 901	91974	29 457	16382	13437	28960	26178	17831	41702	2 91	2 819	1 492	66	450 829	
1906	9 972	97680	33 270	18464	15078	21878	21848	17531	43328	3 06	2 196	1 525	88	458 722	
	3							5		4			8		

Zulu Notes

Tony Davis, Canada

In this installment of "Zulu Notes" we turn to one of the great mysteries of Zululand philately - the Ntingwe postal agency and its elusive postmark. This article is a much expanded version of an earlier work of mine which appeared in the *South African Philatelist*

Ntingwe - A Mystery Solved

There is some degree of satisfaction when a philatelic mystery is solved, no matter how long it may take.

When I started research some 10 years ago on Zululand philately, I came across several references to there being a Ntingwe postmark.

In the *South African Philatelist* of August 1963, noted Natal collector J.H. Chamberlain reported that he had a copy of a Zululand postmark which had not been recorded. He described the Ntingwe postmark as follows:

"P.O. Ntingwe/Sep/14/1895/Zululand"

I subsequently pored through Chamberlain's extensive Natal and Zululand collection which is housed in the Killie Campbell Africana Museum in Durban. There was no trace of any Ntingwe postmark.

Further research through philatelic literature disclosed that S. Newlands, in a report to the philatelic congress in Cape Town in 1952 on the subject of postmarks, recorded a cancellation for Ntingwe; but there was no other detail on this elusive strike.

Patience partially paid off when I examined a copy of a Zululand Advice of Appointment (Fig.1) which revealed that E. Titlestad was appointed postmaster at Ntingwe on September 19, 1895. (This date obviously clashes with Chamberlain's reported postmark.)

Mr. Titlestad was paid an annual salary of L12. While not a princely sum, it was a standard wage throughout the territory. I surmised at that stage (and, as it turned out, correctly so) that the postal administration was likely a sideline for Mr. Titlestad who was probably a store owner, as was the case of many of the smaller territorial postal agencies' postmasters.

The scarcity of the postmark and details of the agency itself became more apparent when a Zululand official letter revealed that the postal service at Ntingwe was formally closed at the end of May 1896 (Fig. 2). Thus the agency had a brief life of only nine months and Postmaster Titlestad was directed to hand over his stamps and other postal materials to the Resident Magistrate of Nkandhla.

A system of Zulu runners brought mail to and from the Ntingwe postal agency. (The system of runners and mail

Figure 1. Advice of Appointment revealing assignment of a postmaster to Ntingwe, 19 September 1895.

,lbvirc Of .ppoilltiilGlt. To_ ~

~ Gnu-c-f~+

I have the honour to inform you that M^r. Excna. ncr' Tot f.-,c-
90K hm bran plumed to wake the undenuentionet appoint .nt :

NAME.	E Titlestad
OFFICE.	Postmaster Ntingwe
CONDITIONS.	During pleasure
SALARY.	£12 per annum
INCREMENT.	Nil
DATE OF EFFECT.	19 August 1895.
SECURITY.	£ 25

Gorr....r.f S-1-Y. -

carts will be the subject of a future column of "Zulu Notes".)

These documents confirmed the rarity of the Ntingwe postmark, in part due to the short span of the agency, as well as the small letter-writing white community at that time in what was a lightly settled area of Zululand.

It even took me some time to locate where Ntingwe was in the first place. Research in a number of South African reference books and guides to place names proved futile. Finally, one original military map detailing roads and postal cart routes placed Ntingwe in the southwest of Zululand, near Qudeni (Fig. 3).

Figure 2. Official letter to Zululand territorial treasurer advising him of the decision to close the Ntingwe postal agency dated May, 18, 1896.

Treasurer: I beg to acquaint you that
the post office at Ntingwe will be
abolished from and after the 31st
instant in which date Mr
Dithatas, the Postmaster has been
directed to hand over to the Resident
Magistrate Nkandhla distinct all
the cash stamps and records,
appertaining to the office in his
charge -

W. H. H. H. H.

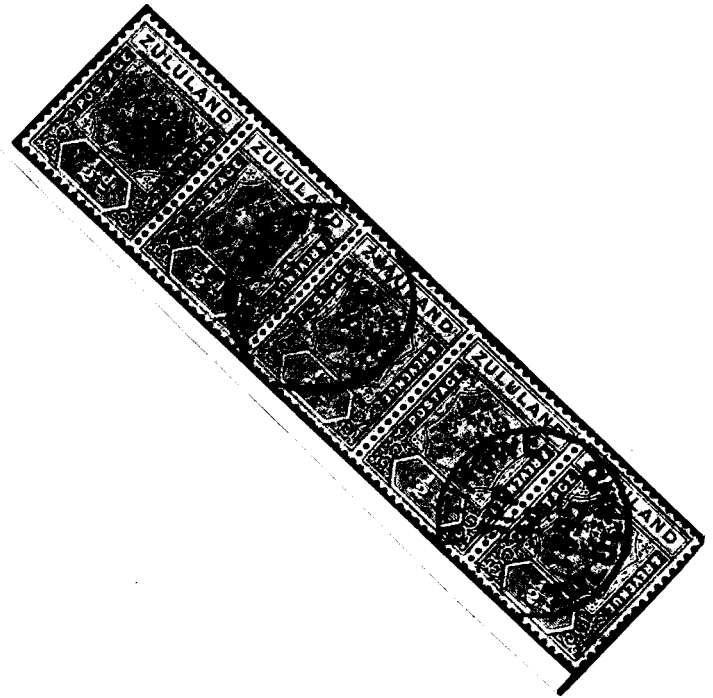
18.5.96

The employment of 3 native mail carriers
in connection with the office will cease from
the same date -

Then in 1986, a major philatelic exhibition, the JOHANNESBURG 100, opened at Johannesburg in October. A British exhibitor, John Robson, displayed his collection of Zululand, gaining a gold award. (Much of the collection was purchased from the late British dealer, Bill Hart, and John Robson has subsequently sold his collection through Christies/Robson Lowe.)

Within that illustrious collection was a strip of five of the 1/2d second definitive Zululand series with three "P.O. Ntingwe" strikes, dated September 24, 1895. (Fig.4). There is a somewhat cancelled for favour appearance, but here at least was proof of the postmark. (The strip was sold at auction and split into a pair and a strip of three by its buyer.)

Figure 4. Strip of five 1/2d second definitive series with three "P.O. Ntingwe" strikes, cancelled "Sep/24/1895".



Why the closure? Much of the white settlement in the rural regions of the territory was the result of prospectors panning for gold along the banks of Zululand's rivers. The Nkandhla gold fields attracted many miners from the Transvaal Republic to the west of Zululand. So the need was there for some postal services. But gold could be easily panned out, and the region was not the safest place to be in the 1890s.

Patience and diligence usually win out, and after several more years of research details of the Ntingwe postmark, the postal agency and its postmaster have come to light.

Collection after collection of Zululand (usually in conjunction with Natal collections) was reviewed for the Ntingwe postmark, both in South Africa and overseas, but with no success.

One noted American collector of Zululand advised that he had copies of the Ntingwe postmark on stamps, though not on cover. Unfortunately information concerning these specimens could not be pursued due to his passing away.

But now, two examples of the Ntingwe postmark, used on card, have surfaced. However, it appears that the violet Ntingwe postmark serves as a transit cancellation on the Nqutu-Nkandhla mail route. And this is an assumption that appears to be borne out in research relating to the postmaster.

The one card is a correspondence from the "Stanhope Camp" of "The Exploration Company of Zululand" (gold miners?) to Germiston which bears the following cancellations - Nkandhla (point of origin) with transit

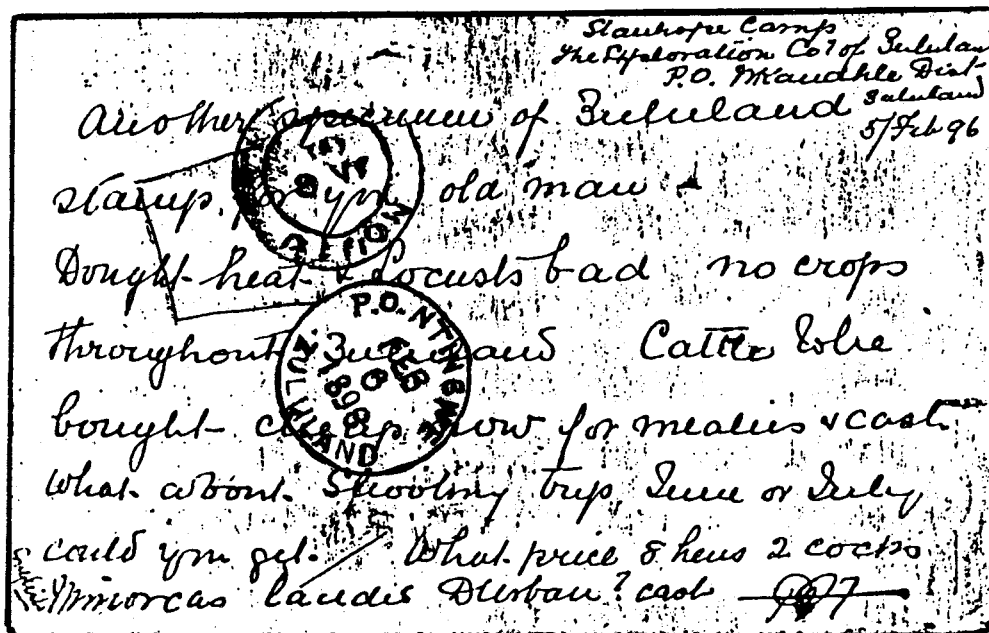
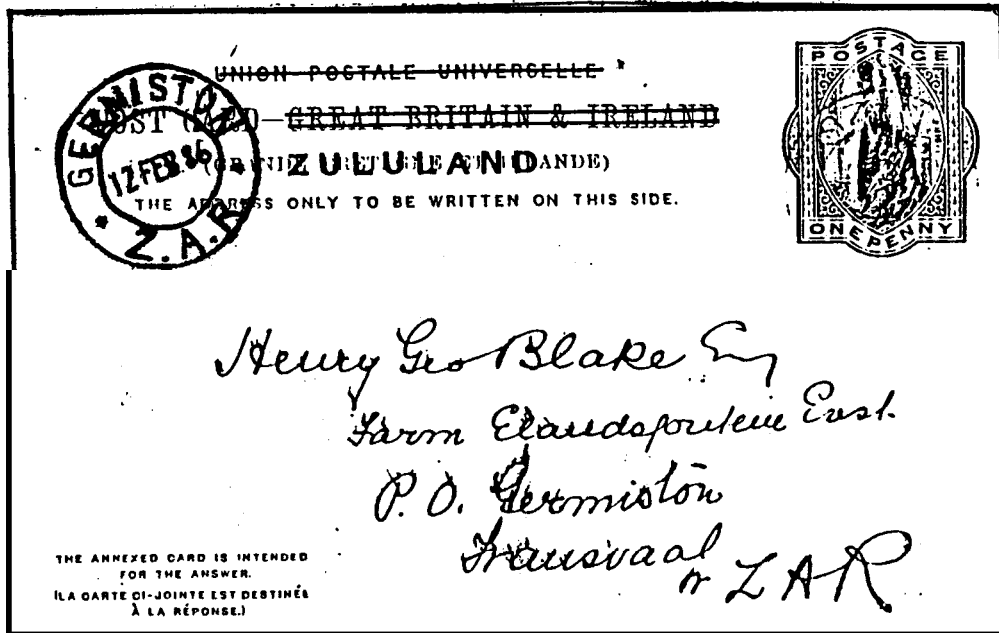
strikes Ntingwe and Nqutu and an arrival strike in Harrismith, Dundee and Ladysmith in Natal, and Germiston. The single circle violet Ntingwe postmark is through to Nkandhla, Ntingwe and finally Melmoth in dated February 6, 1896 (Figs. 5 & 6).

Another postal card, this from the Orange Free State, comes from Senekal and has a lengthy routing through

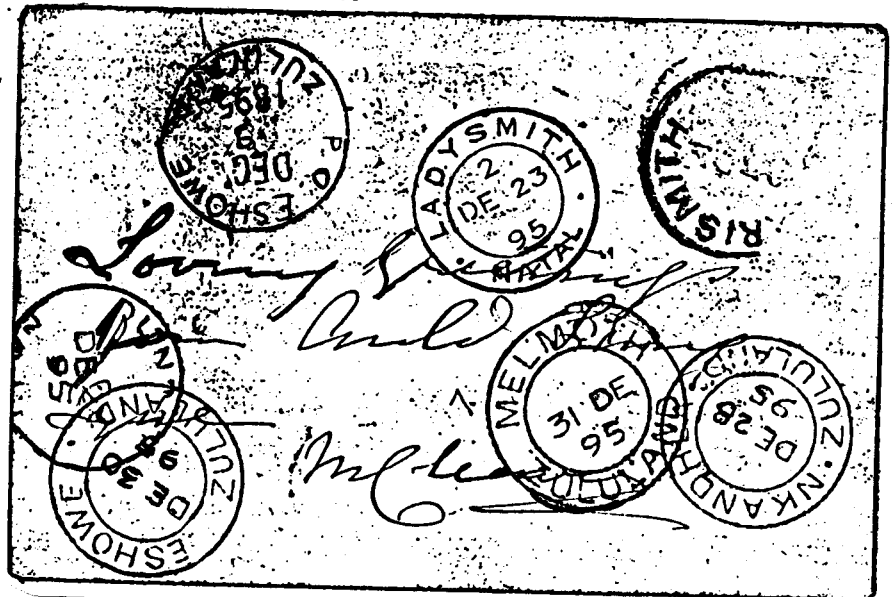
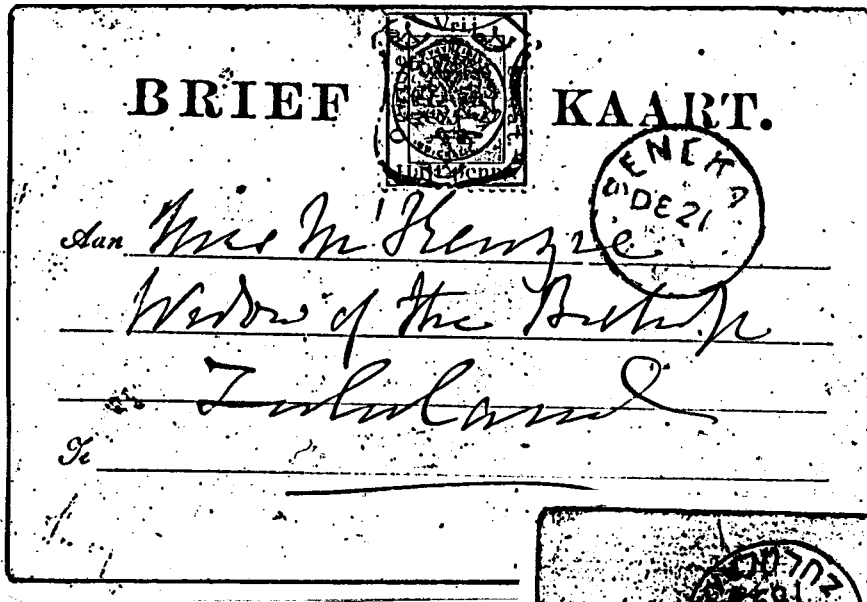
Zululand. The single circle violet Ntingwe postmark in this case is dated December 28, 1895 (Figs. 7 & 8).

In both cases, the Ntingwe postmark is used as a transit

Figures 5 & 6. Front and reverse of postal card from Nkandhla, through Ntingwe (backstamp) to Germiston, Transvaal.



Figures 7 & 8. Front, back, respectively of a post card from the Orange Free State showing a single circle violet Ntingwe postmark.



strike and not as a point of origin. The challenge is still there to find this cancellation on card or cover as point of origin, if any exist.

I also have had the good fortune to obtain a part specimen of the Ntingwe postmark on single stamp through a South African auction several years ago - the example was buried in a bulk lot of Zululand and I had a few restless days awaiting the sale after spotting the strike during a viewing! Over a period of time several correspondences have also now brought to light more information on the postal agency itself and its postmaster.

Elias Titlestad (Fig. 9), Ntingwe's first and only postmaster, was the son of Norwegian missionaries who had come to Zululand in 1865. He was born in 1871 at the Umzinyati Mission Station near Isandhlwana.

Elias left school in about 1886 during the first Mfongose

gold rush in the Qudeni region of Zululand. He took up his first job at the Kwa Mondri Mission Station where he acted as an instructor to the Zulus in teaching carpentry.

During this time, Elias went on numerous "treks" throughout the territory by wagon to bring supplies of wood to build wagons at the school as well as other goods. His travels took him throughout Zululand as well as to neighboring Natal and Transvaal. Many of these treks served as forerunners for trails or roads used by white settlers in future years, and one such trail that Titlestad developed was to Ntingwe.

"Cutting" trails was at times no easy task as it often involved the hauling of wood from forests, placing them on boulders which were blocking the trails, firing them and once they were good and hot, applying water from nearby rivers or pools to crack the heated rocks, and finally to haul the shattered stones aside.

Figure 9. Elias Titlestad, Ntingwe's only postmaster.



to find runners. When postal matters became too heavy, Dad supplied donkeys to carry the post. Sometimes especially on wet nights, the post would be delayed. At Ntingwe a small lamp was kept burning in the dining room (of the Titlestad home). When the runner arrived, no matter what time of the night, he delivered the mails in the dining room, picked up his parcel of food left there for him, blew out the lamp and went off to bed."

Disaster struck in the years 1896 and 1897 which more than likely either solely or accumulatively accounts for the closure of the Ntingwe postal facility.

In 1896 news of the failed Jameson Raid in December 1895 all but brought to an end mining activity in the area. The Jameson raid was a poorly planned scheme by a colleague of Rhodes, Leander Jameson from Rhodesia, who along with about 600 coconspirators, sought to overthrow President Kruger's republic. Their scheme failed when they were captured and taken prisoner outside of Johannesburg.

A locust swarm in late 1896 ruined vegetable and fruit crops in the area and in 1897 the rinderpest disease wiped out the Titlestad's herd of 80 cattle, as well as those of their white neighbors. (There were also serious implications for the Zulu nation and the role of cattle in their social and military structures.)

Titlestad family correspondence indicates that mails subsequently came care of Kranskop or Qudeni post offices.

Outside of the Zululand period which we are reviewing, Elias had numerous roles to play in the territory during the Anglo-Boer War, later as a member of the Zululand Mounted Rifles, during the 1906 rebellion (when he received a D.C.M.), and over many decades in the development of the Qudeni region until his death in 1953.

(The writer would like to thank the following people who were instrumental in the preparation of this article: Joy Wilkins, Mide Nethersole, Wilson Wong and Hugh Joseph.)

Around 1893 gold was being discovered at Ntingwe and nearby Insuze and Inkonisa. Prospectors flocked to the area. Sensing the opportunity for business, Elias started up a general store at Ntingwe, largely supplying miners. Shortly afterwards he married Martha Dahle. His wife was also the child of Norwegian missionaries, the Dahle family.

According to family papers, Elias was instrumental in inaugurating a regular tri-weekly postal service "between Nkandhla and Nqutu, passing through Ntingwe which became the first post office in the Qudeni area".

The following quotation from Titlestad family correspondences provides an interesting insight into the operations of the Ntingwe postal agency:

"To the best of my knowledge Kzk (Kranskop), Jameson Drift, Ntingwe and Qudeni. Always looked to Dad (Elias)

When in England, visit the British Library and its philatelic collections which are estimated to contain over eight million items. Included are postage and revenue stamps, postal stationery, artwork, essays, proofs, covers and entires, "cinderella material, specimen issues, airmails, some postal history materials, official and private posts, etc., for almost all countries and periods.

Additional information: Philatelic Collections, Great Russell St., London WC1B 3DG, England.

The Rhodesias

This feature is co-edited by Bill Wallace and Tom Yazman. Both hope that this feature will result in guest writers appearing in future issues. Reactions to the short features appearing in "The Rhodesias" are encouraged. Communications may be sent to either Bill at P.O. Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116 or Tom at 17 Digby St., San Francisco, CA 94131.

Surcharging of Rhodesian Mail Overview

Tom Yazman, USA

The unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia on Number 11, 1965 caused one of the strangest episodes in philatelic history.

After the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI), the Rhodesian government decided to issue an independence commemorative. This was decided on November 30, 1965. It was issued on December 8, 1965 and was printed locally by Mardon Printers. The stamp was a value of 2/6. It contained the Wilding protrait of Queen Elizabeth II, the coat of arms of Rhodesia and the date November 11, 1965.

The response of the British government was that this stamp was issued by an illegal regime and the stamps

were invalid. Therefore, since no postage had been paid by the sender, postage needed to be collected from j he recipient of the letter.

The British government felt the only legal stamps were those issued by the territory of Southern Rhodesia. This is how Nourthern Rhodesia was listed with the UPU as a part of the British ensemble of overseas territories.

The overprinting of remaining stocks of the Southern Rhodesia definitive sets with the independence overprint brought on a further ban of this set by the British government for valid postal use.

It might be important to quote Article 53 of the Ottawa Convention of the UPU:

"Prepayment of postage is effected either by means of postage stamps printed on or affixed to the items and valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals."

This did not stop the British government from assessing twice the deficiency as postage due. Figure 1 shows a first day cover of the independence commemorative. A 2/6d postage due is affixed. The airmail rate from Rhodesia at the time was 1/3d.

Figure 1. First Day Cover of the independence commemorative showing postage due and invalidity markings in England.

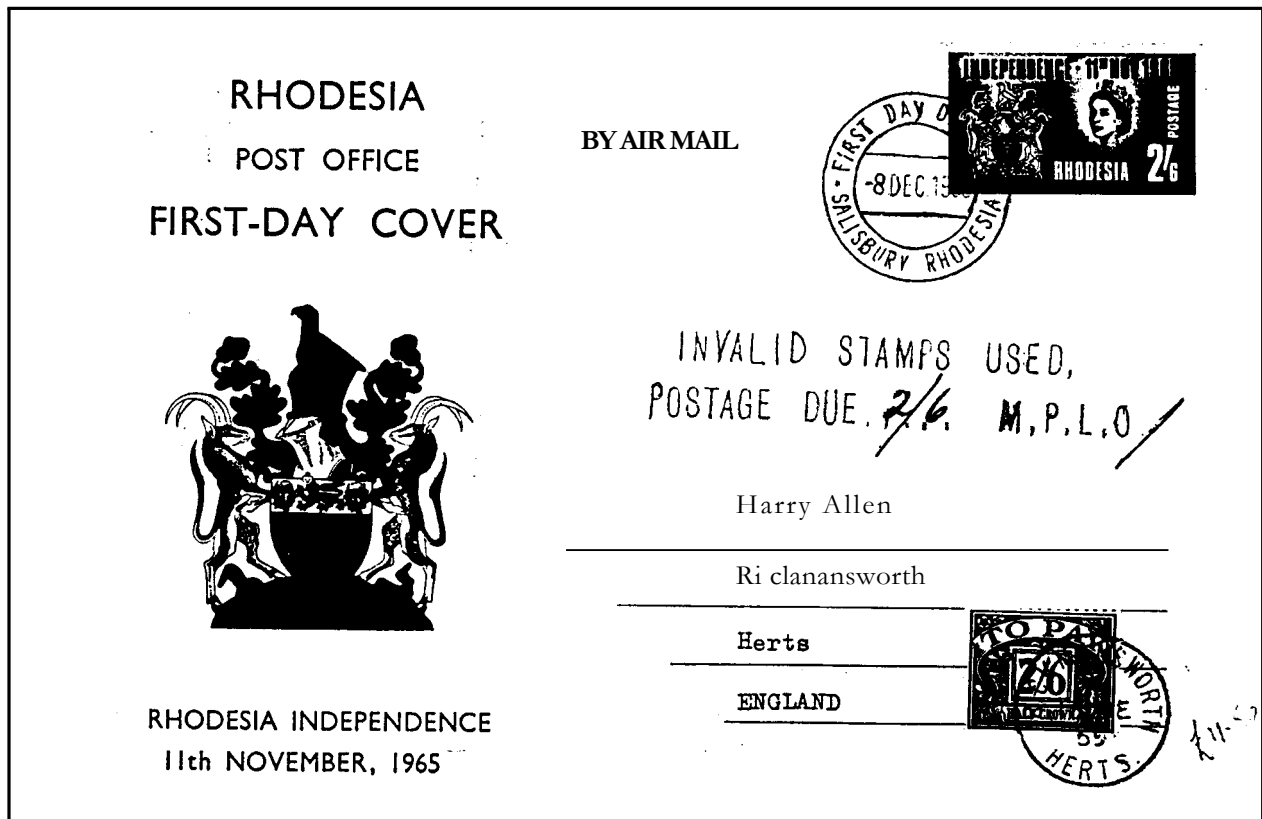


Figure 2 shows a cover from May, 1966 with a 1/3d Isle of Man also invalidated the Rhodesian stamps. overprint. The deficiency is 2/6d. This cover also shows Figure 3 shows a cover with Jersey postage dues to the the rubber stamp used by many post offices to figure the amount of 1/10d, and also printed label regarding deficiencies. Many of the African nations, Jersey and the Southern Rhodesian stamps.

Figure 2. Cover of 1q, 1905 franked by the 1/3d overprint and taxed at the double rate.

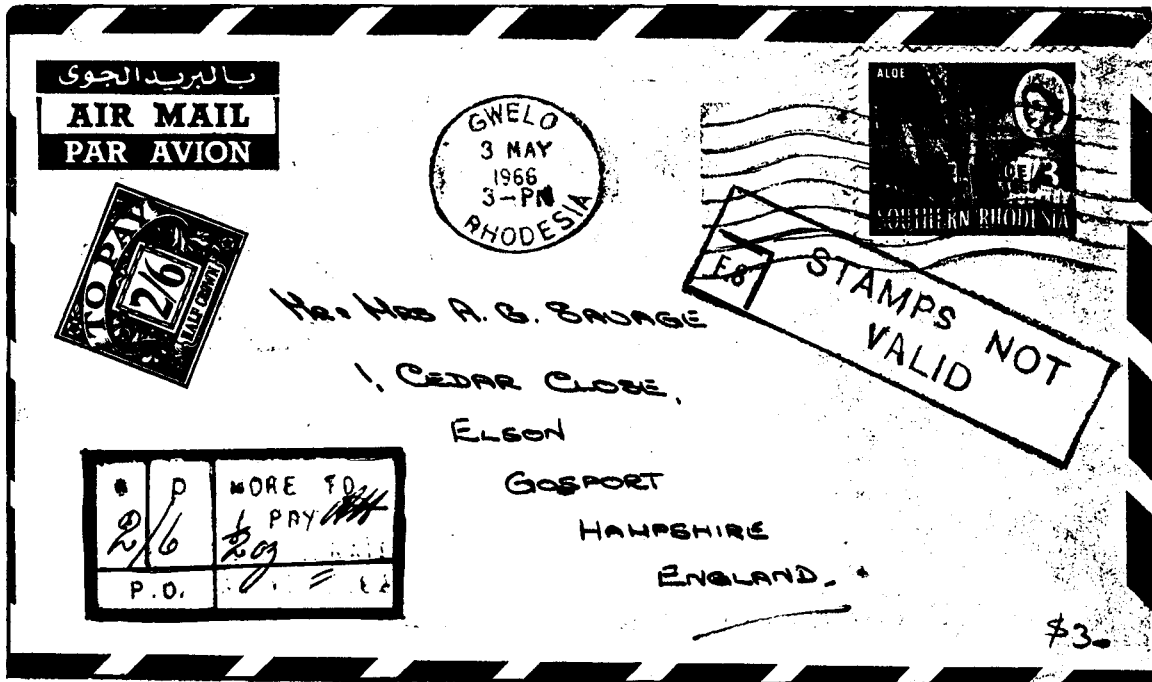
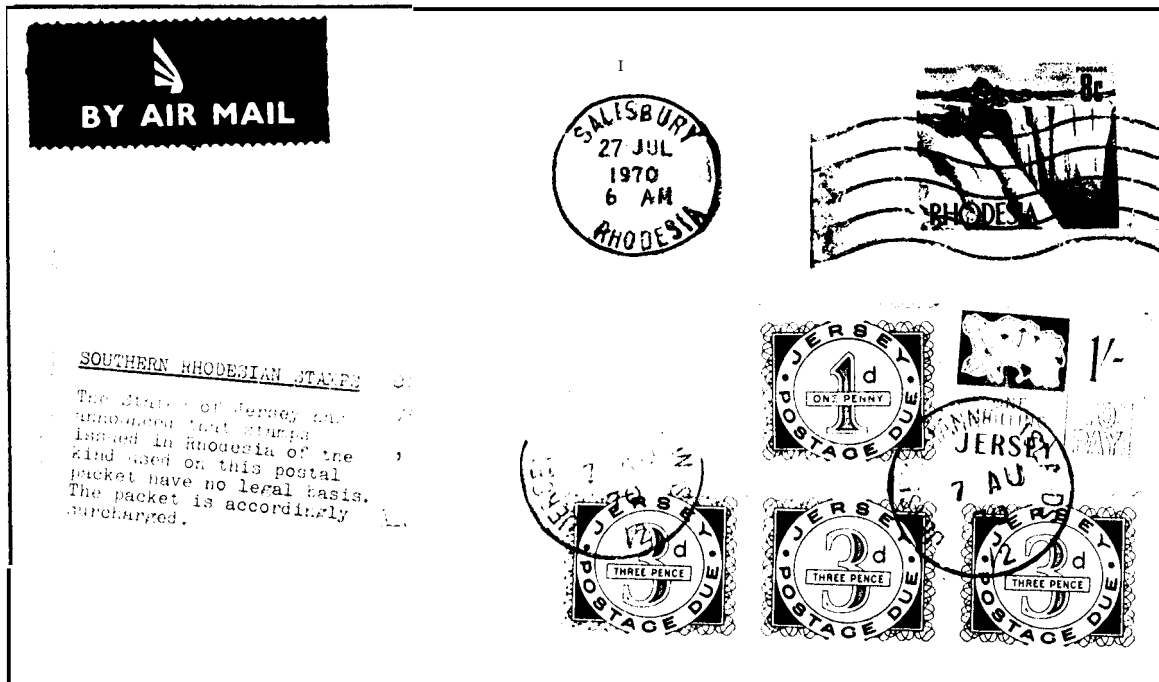


Figure 3. Cover with Jersey postage dues and a label regarding Southern Rhodesian stamps.



The surcharging of mail was very haphazard. In "The Surcharging of Rhodesia's Mail" by Mitchell and Tring, much of the mail they examined had postage due applied with no relationship to the stated policy. The policy of surcharging Rhodesian mail ended in 1970.

Probably one of the most humorous episodes occurred with the independence commemorative. Number 10 Downing was flooded with covers bearing these stamps. This then required the Office of the Prime Minister to pay the surcharge.

The previous incident points up the ridiculousness of this policy by the British government. The people who paid the fines were the people receiving the letters - not the senders in Rhodesia. In most cases the deficiencies were paid by the British public.

Further reading on this subject can be obtained from the Mitchell and Tring book previously mentioned. Also "Rhodesia - A Postal History" by R.C. Smith is a valuable resource. Richard Wright published two articles in *Stamp Collecting* on the subject: July 28, 1967 - "Postal Treatment of Rhodesian Mail Since Independence"; and a follow-up piece in the April 23, 1970.

Society Affairs

Facts, Figures & Other Matters

Bill Brooks, Founder/Secretary

An idea whose time has come: FORMATION OF SOCIETY-SPONSORED STUDY GROUPS!

A number of specialist societies have encouraged the formation of study groups within their structure. The German Philatelic Society and American Topical Association are good examples.

Over time, members have mentioned to me the idea of having study groups at some point. A couple areas that were specifically mentioned are: Basutoland, CGH, Natal and Swaziland.

Beginning with next issue, *Forerunners* will have the feature "Study Group Updates". Its purpose will be to provide encouragement for the formation of study groups as part of Society membership activities. One way this will be accomplished is that "...Updates" will provide a forum for a group to share developments, e.g., special studies. How informal or formal a group evolves is solely up to the participants. *Forerunners* will always be available to any study groups that form between members.

To start things out, member **Larry Goldberg** would like to form just such a group - **Anything to do with**

Rhodesia UDI and beyond, short of Zimbabwe. Larry's address is: **100 Lexington Dr. Suite 210, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089.**

Any member wishing to form a study group should send a short entry for "...Updates" to the Editor. Please be as succinct as possible. Once formed, a group is encouraged to send in information releases and other items to be included in the new feature.

From The Archives

Tim Bartshe, Director/Archives

We recently received notification of a new publication from fellow member Larry Goldberg covering the area of Rhodesia. This new periodical is being edited and published by Otto Peetoom, renowned philatelist. I quote the rest of Larry's review:

"... I suppose I should not have been surprised by the wealth of new information I found in the first issue of *The Rhodesian Philatelist* but I was. If this issue is any indicator of what we can expect in the future, we are indeed fortunate to have this new resource.

The scope of this publication encompasses Northern and Southern Rhodesia from 1923 onwards. Included is information on postal history, postmarks, and varieties along with collateral history of the geographic area. Included in the first issue are articles on the interim definitives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, listings of post offices and agencies in colonies at the commencement of self-government on 1st October 1923, guides to valuations of stamps, covers and stationery for both colonies and much more. All of the articles are illustrated with good, clear photographs, many of them in full color.

In *The Rhodesian Philatelist* Otto provides the fruit of over forty years of experience as a collector, dealer and researcher. I, for one, consider myself fortunate that he has decided to take this opportunity to share his knowledge with us. Annual subscriptions are available. For further information, please write: O.J. Peetoom, Ormskirk Stamps, c/o Roos Post Office, Roos, near Hull, HU12 OHB, England. FAX 01144 964 671204"

Thank you Larry for that informative review. It is always of great importance when such learned minds of philately choose to share the many years of their experience with those who are less knowledgeable in these areas of unpublished information. Thank you Mr. Peetoom. May you inspire others to do likewise.

On another front, I would like to draw the members attention to my column in the Oct '90/Jan '91 issue of *Forerunners* where I mention an idea Louise Christian and I shared regarding a library of member collections.

Louise had stated in the previous issue that a club she belongs to had such a "library" of photocopies. This idea frankly, sat idle for three years until, under the urgings of Jim Ryan, two fellow members have been so kind as to copy parts of their collections and allow us to distribute it as a service our membership. One such 70-page collection deals with Swaziland from the first overprints provisional through QEII issues, including postal stationery. Of most importance, however, are the clearly illustrated examples of the postmarks used from 1889 through contemporary time including "external" usage of pre-Union issues, interprovisionals and telegraph markings. This is a lovely collection neatly lettered with location maps and enlargements. I understand that this has never been exhibited. Anyone interested should send \$10.00 to me which will cover copy and mailing costs. Add an additional \$ 1.00 for those members in Canada and the rest of the world. Delivery will be by surface mail.

A second collection, which is not yet in hand will deal with the postal history of the Cape of Good Hope from the first visits of the Dutch to Union. It is my understanding that this award-winning collection is probably one of the finest in existence and will be a must for anyone interested in this fabulously rich area. It will probably be well into the hundreds of pages in length and contain items of a unique nature.

A third collection archive will be a copy of a one frame "Double Head" exhibit by Canadian member, Alan J. Hanks.

This service, called "**The Collections Archive**", is expressly for members and exists only by the graciousness and kindness of collection owners. Any "profit" gained by sales will go towards the Library Acquisition Fund which has been used to acquire the most important publications of our area as recommended by the membership. These photocopied reference collections can and will be invaluable visual aids for anyone just starting out or in an advanced state of collecting, so I would urge anyone else to take the time to consider duplicating their collection(s) in this manner. It is a way to leave a "legacy" to future collectors. Once a collection is broken up, it will never be assembled or interpreted the same way again. This can be an important addition to the auction catalogs dealing with important collections. Acquisitions to the **Collections Archives**, will be published in each issue including price.

Another publication note: we have received a number of "tearsheet" copies of Alan Drysdall's "A Postal History of Stellaland" recently published in The London Philatelist, 1992. The article runs 19 pages with 12 illustrations. The cost is \$8 and proceeds will be given to the Library Fund. Contact our President if you desire a copy. The article is well worth the price.

Finally, as promised, shown below is a listing of the remaining holdings of the Society's Library. It is quite surprising to see the amount of library and archives material that our relatively young Society has acquired over time.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREATER SOUTHERN AFRICA LIBRARY INVENTORY

AUTHOR	BOOKS & MAJOR ARTICLES TITLE	DATE
Pine, Dr. Harvey	Antarctic Posts and Stamps	1975
Vermak	Postal Slogan Cancel of the Union of South Africa (sic)	
Nodder, W.G., & C.D. Twynam	The Postal History and Postmarks of British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protectorate	1955
Jurgens, A.A.	The Bechuanalands A Brief History of the Countries and their Postal Services to 1895	1945
Holmes, H.R.	The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery, and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands	1971
Buckley G.D., & W.B. Marriott	The Stamps of the Orange Free State: Part I The Republican Era 1854-1900	
Buckley, G.D., & W.B. Marriott	The Stamps of the Orange Free State: Part II The British Occupation 1900	1966
Buckley, G.D., & W.B. Marriott	The Stamps of the Orange Free State: Part III Orange River Colony 1900-1913	1971
Mathews, Ian B., et al	Transvaal Philately	1976
Perfin Club, USA	Perfins of Cape Colony, Natal, OFS/ORC, Transvaal & South Africa	1986
Meisel, Nick Jonkers, Dr. G.H.	The Transvaal Handbook, Volume 1, First Republic Genuine and Forged	1985
Mullins, T.M.	De Nieuwe Republiek, 1884-1888	1989
Postal Agency: RSA	The Mount Cuime Express The Stamp of East Griqualand	1982
	Succulents: The Fifth Definitive Series	1988

A Message From the Program Chair

Bob Taylor, Director/Programs

STaMpsHOW 93 was, as usual, a great show. Perhaps the most memorable event was the awarding of the 1993 Luff Award to C.W. Bert Christian. It was richly deserved. Because both he and Louise are so faithful in their devotion to philately, Bert is well-known to many of our members.

On Thursday, the first day of the show, our Society held its usual seminar. The presenter was myself and the subject, "The Early Development of Postal Services at the Cape." I arrived at the wrong airport in Houston two hours before the meeting. I then found that Houston was not a user friendly city. However, I made it to the show and Louise Christian, bless her heart, was right there to help. The attendance was sparse, about half a dozen, but they appeared interested and were most kind. I think the early time in the show may have been a factor in that the entire show was sparsely attended that day. I have taken over Louise's task as Program Director for the Society, and will welcome any volunteers as presenters for our get-togethers at future shows.

At this initial contact as Director/Programs, may I enter a plea for exhibitors? Not only for the near term future, but also for our Tenth Anniversary Convention, to be held at the PACIFIC 97 International in San Francisco. And, we wish to include other organizations with interests similar to ours. There is already some communication between ourselves and the groups participating in the Listings Exchange. Look for more details in future issues.

In the meantime, I am very interested in hearing from potential exhibitors and program presentors. I would like to see us put on regional seminars and have more exhibits in the competitive arena. Please let me hear from you by writing 674 Chelsea Dr., Sanford, NC 27330.

Society Provides Input to Scott Catalog

A number of members have volunteered to provide input to Scott Publishing concerning catalog listings in their respective areas of concentration. They are:

Basutoland - Barry Fletcher/RSA

Bechuanalands - Dave Wessely/USA

British Central Africa - Dr. Alan Drysdall/UK

Cape of Good Hope - Athol Murray/UK & N. James Corey/Canada

Griqualand West - Ron Carlson & Hugh McMackin/US

Homelands - Will Ross & Gerald York/USA

Natal - N. James Corey/Canada

New Republic - Dr. G.H. Jonkers/Holland **OFS/ORC** -

Tim Bartshe/USA & N. James Corey/Can. **Rhodesias** -

William R. Wallace/USA **Stellaland** - Dr. Alan

Drysdall/UK **SWA/Namibia** - Dr. H.U. Bantz/RSA

Union/Republic SA - N. James Corey/Canada

Zululand - Tony Davis/Canada & Wilson Wong/Hong Kong

For future reference, we are still in need of members to provide their input to Scotts for the following countries: Botswana, Malawi, Nyasalands, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Any member wishing to provide comments and suggestions on one or more of the above, BY ALL MEANS CONTACT THE EDITOR. Scotts is providing us with a wonderful opportunity to enhance the accuracy of individual country listings. For this service, the Society becomes a listed specialty group in Volume I each year. The benefits of this type of exposure are obvious. There have to be a number of specialists "out there" to cover the above countries. Let me hear from you!

1993 Mail Auction Update

Tim Bartshe & Bill Brooks

The following is a brief summary and highlights of this year's event:

* Total lots - 794, highest yet; 15 vendors

- Total bidders = 54 (only 6 were not successful)
- Total bids in excess of \$10,000US
- 370 or +/-40% of lots sold

Gross sales - \$7,200; net sales - \$6,100

- Donation lots realized \$613!!
- Net proceeds to Society Treasury - \$1,200
- Better items sold well, e.g., OFS Lot #365 for \$800
- Better postal history items and B-O-B did well

About 80% of aerophilatelic lots sold

- Literature did well (70% sold) except for auction catalogs other than "The Maximus Sale"

- Small lots, mini-collections and modern material did well as a category

- Stamps overall did all right except for a very poor showing in sales of the Pietersburg and CGH triangular issues

YOUR INPUT NEEDED NOW !

There are two ways in which we can operate the annual auction event:

Option 1 - Highest bid takes the lot at the bid price. There is no adjustment to one increment over the second highest bid. YOU PAY EXACTLY WHAT YOU BID.

Option 2 - The highest bid is adjusted to one increment above the second highest bid.

The first four annual auctions operated on an Option 1 basis - winner takes all at the price bid.

This year's (1993) auction was the first time we went to Option 2. Using this method resulted in the gross winning bids of \$7,200 being adjusted to \$6,100 net in winning bids. On paper, at least, the Society treasury received \$100 less than if we had remained using Option 1. The vendors, of course, saw their cumulative revenues reduced by about \$1,000.

The situation is taken care of if one were to go by the rule "Bid what you are willing to pay." If the estimate or reserve is too high for what you want to pay - DO NOT BID.

In some quarters, there are individuals who may consider not bidding if Option 2 is not used. Otherwise, bidders of this mind feel that they do not want to pay an unnecessarily high price. If one bids what one is willing to pay, there would not seem be any issue.

Politics and opinions aside, please contact the Auction Manager, Tim Bartshe, and let him know which option is your preference for our future auction events. He may be reached by writing him at 13955 West 30th Ave., Golden, CO 80401.

Society Meetings

Philatelic Show '94 - April 29-30/May 1 - Boxborough, Massachusetts. Society Northeastern Regional at this World Series of Philately Event. "Best Exhibit" Award available. Wonderful literature and stamp exhibits. Society members desiring to exhibit and/or present a program should contact Guy Dillaway, P.O. Box 181, Weston, MA 02193.

Northern California Joint Sessions with Rhodesian Study Circle - Each January and July, or thereabouts, in the San Francisco Bay area. Contact Bill Wallace, P.O. Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116.

Actually, the first joint meeting for 1994 will occur in the Sacramento area on Saturday, January 29th. Contact Bill as indicated above.

STaMpsHOW 94 - August 1994. Society annual meeting and program. Society best exhibit award. Presentation of "Lupo Memorial Award" for best article appearing in the journal. Potential exhibitors and presentors, please contact our Director/Programs, Bob Taylor, 674 Chelsea Dr. Sanford, NC 27330.

PACIFIC 97 - San Francisco Moscone Center. Society Tenth Anniversary Convention to be held in conjunction with this FIP International Show which celebrates the 150th Anniversary of the first US postage stamp. Exhibiting prospectus to be available within the next several months. Plans are underfoot to perhaps hold a mini-convention dedicated to British Africa Philately. Any member interested in becoming involved in some capacity is invited to contact Bob Taylor at above address.

The International Scene

The Reciprocal Listings Exchange

Any specialty group whose philatelic focus is contiguous to, or falls within the scope of the Society, is invited to participate in this information exchange. General information about a fellow specialty group, its activities and special events, is welcomed for publication in this feature. All that is required is that PSGSA be provided the same opportunity on a reciprocal basis. Exchange of publications between participants is encouraged.

Participants wishing to publish information releases herein, should take note of the submission deadlines listed in the Classifieds Section. Current Listing Exchange participants are:

NEW GROUP FORMS - The Greater Basutoland - Lesotho Philatelic Study Circle. Notification received from RSA member Des Hyland, Hon. Life President of the group. The monthly newsletter is presently named "KUENA - The Maluti Crocodile". The first issue (September 1993) highlights the group's vision of a Study Circle sponsored handbook showing inter alia errors on the basic Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New Republic, OFS/ORC, ZAR/Transvaal, and Griqualand West stamps postmarked in Basutoland. On the Lesotho front, the group hopes to explore the postmark period 1966-78, before the introduction of the current numeral series. Among a variety of topics, the newsletter will also cover varieties of the overprint on Basutoland postal stationery, relief cancellers, revenue stamps including bantams, the OFS conquered territories postal history. We wish this new group every good luck and look forward to news from them in future columns. Information concerning membership: Roy W. Simcox, P.O. Box 1212, Cape Town, RSA.

The Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society - Contact Peter M. Prime, Secretary, 56 Mount Way, Waverton, Cheshire CH3 7QF, England.

The Aerophilatelic Society of South Africa - Contact Terry Devine, P.O. Box 10001, Aston Manor 1630, Republic of South Africa.

The Bechuanalands & Botswana Society - Contact Mike George, Hon. Secy., P.O. Box 108, St. Albans AS1 3AD, England.

Dutch Philatelic Society of Southern Africa - Contact Secretary FVZA, Jan Stolk, Wilgensing 166, 3053 CA Rotterdam, Holland.

East Africa Study Circle - Contact Roy Dunstan, Chantry Ct., Warminster, Wilts, BA12 9AL, England.

Orange Free State Study Circle - Contact J.R. Stroud, 28 Oxford St., Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset TA8 1LQ, England.

The Postmark & Postal History Society of Southern Africa - Contact Mrs. Marge Viljoen, P.O. Box 36473, Menlo Park 0102, Republic of South Africa.

The Rhodesian Study Circle - Contact Membership Secretary, Jane Lashbrook, 25 Exe View, Exminster, Devon EX6 8AL, England.

The South African Collectors Society of Great Britain - Contact A.R. Chilton, 56 Gramfield Rd., Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2AL, England.

South West Africa Stamp Study Group - Contact Hon. Secy., Mrs. Marge Viljoen, P.O. Box 36473, Menlo Park 0102, Republic of South Africa.

Transvaal Study Circle - Contact Secretary/Treasurer, Jeff Woolgar, 132 Dale St., Chatham, Kent ME4 6QH, England.

Appeal from the Editor: The only known (to yours truly) British Africa specialty group NOT listed above is the one for West Africa. There are Society members who belong to this group. Would one of you please send your dear old Editor a contact name and address. Thanks.

Society Translation Service

The following members will provide translations:

* Bob Hisey - Afrikaans & German to English. Address: 7337 Sparta Rd., Sebring, FL 33872

* Dr. H. U. "Ulli" Bantz - Afrikaans & German to English. Address: 47 Van Santen Dr., Horison View 1724, Republic of South Africa.

Any member wishing to be a volunteer translator, please contact the Editor and indicate languages.

Events of Note

Joint Meeting of Central and Southern African Study Circles, HAMPEX '93, Ringwood, 25th September, 1993 ... As reported by J. Woolgar of the

The joint meeting of specialist groups with interests in southern and central Africa was held during HAMPEX '93. The Hampshire Philatelic Federation Convention, at Ringwood on the 25th September and proved to be a great success. There was a continuous flow of members of specialist groups and visitors during the three hours the displays were in the frames. Unfortunately, however, comparatively few "signed in", and the attendance record is, therefore, very incomplete.

The specialist groups represented by those who attended included the South African Collectors Society, the Bechuanaland & Botswana Society, the Transvaal, OFS and Rhodesian Study Circles, the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa. The Royal Philatelic Society of London, the Society of Postal Historians and the British Aerophilatelic Federation were also represented.

Discussions were deliberately kept informal to encourage everyone who wanted to ask questions about either the exhibits or the various groups represented to do so. The displays were changed from time to time so that as wide a range of interests as possible were represented. A number of items were brought for "an expert opinion". The displays included a range of interprovincials, OFS provisional postcards, types of datestamps and cancellers, airmails, etc., etc.

On display in one of the main halls, and maintaining the Africa theme, there were some interesting entries for the Federation's competitions. Notable among them was a selection from Alan Drysdall's collection of the First Republic as part of Southampton's entry for the Howard-White Cup. Southampton proved to be runners-up for the trophy, and Alan won the individual award.

The event as a whole was undoubtedly worthwhile, if only because it provided a rare opportunity for collectors with similar interest living in the south of England to meet one another. It also proved to be an opportunity to show other collectors the sort of studies which are undertaken by specialist groups. A case could undoubtedly be made for holding such joint regional meetings more often.

HAFNIA '94 - January 27-30, Copenhagen, Denmark. Specialized philatelic literature and modern philately exhibition, Bella Center. Organized by the Danish Philatelic Federation, Copenhagen Philatelic Club, Danish Post. U.S. Commissioner Charles Peterson, Box 5559, Laurel, MD 20726

PHILAKOREA 1994 - August 16-25, 1994 - Seoul, Korea. Korea Exhibition Center, Pacific Hall. Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP)/21st UPU Congress. Contact Karol Weyna, 6122 W. 85th Pl. Los Angeles, CA 90045.

Singapore 95 - September 1-10, 1995 - Singapore. Sanctioned by FIP in conjunction with the Association of Singapore Philatelists. Contact U.S. Commissioner, Peter K. Iber, 9379 W. Escuda Drive, Peoria, AZ 85382-0979

PACIFIC 97 - 29 May-8 June, 1997 - San Francisco, California. FIP sanctioned International Exhibition-4000 frames. 150th anniversary of the first US postage stamp.

PSGSA 10th Anniversary Convention! Bourse and exhibit information: Robert W. Thompson, 1940 San Mateo P1., Oxnard, CA 93033-4017.

Modern Issues

Gerard York, USA

I first started collecting the stamps of the Kingdom of Lesotho in 1970. At that time, the tiny mountain kingdom surrounded by South Africa had only issued about 10 commemorative sets and its conservative issuance policy looked to make its issues, especially topical ones, good investments. I was partially correct. The 1971 Birds set I purchased at face value from the Philatelic Bureau in Maseru for around \$1.35 now catalogs for \$17.15 in the 1994 Scott Catalog. Unfortunately, Lesotho, around 1980, gave into the temptation of issuing frivolous issues depicting Disney characters and European art, having little or nothing to do with its history. At times, actual postal needs were not met as these latter issues were out of step with the postal rates in use. As a result, some very rare surcharges were made to meet postal needs, as will be discussed below.

Many Lesotho issues, notwithstanding, depict traditional tribal life, fauna and history, as might be seen on the stamps of nearby Botswana, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. Lesotho (pronounced Le-SOO-too) was sparsely populated by bushmen (Qhiaiue). In 1818, Moshoeshe I (pronounced mo-SHWAS-shway) consolidated various Basotho groups and became their king. During his reign from 1823 to 1870 (Fig. 1 Scott #s 80-81), a series of wars with South Africa (1856-1868) resulted in the loss of extensive lands, now known as the "Lost Territory." Moshoeshe appealed to Queen Victoria for assistance and, in 1868, the country was placed under British protection.

In 1955, the Basutoland Council asked that it be empowered to legislate on internal affairs and, in 1959, a new constitution gave Basutoland its first elected legislature (Basutoland, Scott #58-60). General elections with universal adult suffrage were held in April 1965 (Basuto

land, Scott #97-100).

Figure 1. Lesotho Scott #80-81, depicting Moshoeshe I.



On October 4, 1966, the new Kingdom of Lesotho attained full independence as a constitutional monarchy (Lesotho Scott #1-4). Unfortunately, after early results of the January 27, 1970 election indicated the ruling Basutoland National Party might lose, Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan nullified the elections, declared a national state of emergency, suspended the constitution, and dissolved the parliament. The loser, Ntsu Mokhehle (Mo-KECK-lee) went into exile in South Africa to lead a group known as the Lesotho Liberation Army. By 1986, opposition to the ruling BNP in the form of violence and internal disorder led to a military takeover. Under a January 1986 military council decree, the state executive and legislative powers were given to King Moshoeshe II (see, e.g., Scott #s 36, 208, etc.) and a military government, chaired by Justin Lekhanya, ruled Lesotho in coordination with the king and a civilian cabinet appointed by the king.

In February 1990, Lekhanya stripped King Moshoeshe II of his executive and legislative powers, exiled him and announced the formation of a National Constituent Assembly to formulate a new constitution with the aim of returning the country to democratic civilian rule. In November 1990, after attempts at negotiating the King's return from exile broke off, Lekhanya announced that a new law would henceforth provide that the king shall be a constitutional monarch and head of state. Later that month, Moshoeshe's son was installed as King Letsie III.

On March 27, 1993, Lesotho held its first successful national elections since its 1966 independence. Mokhehle, who returned in 1988, his "army" dissolved and repatriated, watched his party win every seat in the new parliament, and achieved the victory stolen from him in 1970.

Lesotho's economy is based on agriculture (Fig. 2), livestock (Scott #s 25, 29, 32, etc.), manufacturing and the earnings of laborers. A 1971 set depicts diamond miners, potters weavers and construction workers (Fig.3)

Figure 2. Lesotho Scott #s 112-115 showing dams and contour earthworks in support of agricultural activities.

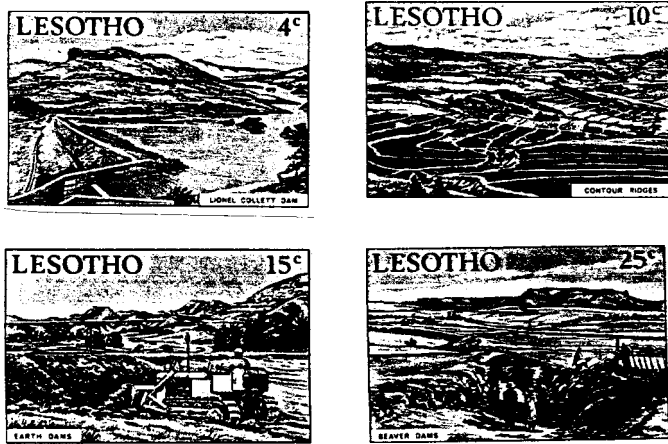


Figure 3. Lesotho Scott #s 116-119, depicting various classes of laborers.



While the people of Lesotho live primarily in the western lowlands, the main agricultural zone, much of the work force is employed from three to nine months a year in South Africa in mining, farming, or industry. At any given time, 200,000 workers are absent from Lesotho, and remittances from workers in South Africa totalled about \$235 million in 1988.

Natural resources include diamonds (Scott #s 50, 102, 116, 147-150, 202) and other minerals, a good water supply, and agricultural and grazing land. (This ample water supply is illustrated on numerous stamps depicting dams, bridges, rivers and waterfalls. See, for example, Scott #s 112-115, 160-165, 178-182 [Fig. 41, 256-259, 720-721].)

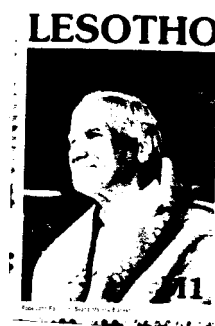
About 13% of the country, or 900,000 acres is arable. Grazing rights are communal, but arable land is allocated to individuals and families by village and district chiefs. Almost all agricultural produce is consumed domestically, and substantial amounts of food are imported from South Africa. Products include corn, wheat sorghum, peas,

beans, wool and mohair. A 1990 1 maloti depicts visiting Pope John Paul II in a seana-marena blanket (Fig. 5).

Figure 4. Lesotho Scott #s 178-182 depicting water, natural bridge, streams and other national park elements.



Figure 5. Lesotho Scott #780 showing Pope John Paul II in a seana-marena blanket.



In January 1986, postal rates changed, and there was no provision in the definitive sets for a 9s or a 35s stamps. The two rates which had been previously 10s and 12s had both become 15s, and stocks of the 15s Butterfly stamp (Scott #429) soon became exhausted. In early 1986, the Lesotho Post Office decided to surcharge existing stocks of definitive stamps, including both the 1981-1982 Birds issue (Scott 321-334) and the 1984 Butterfly stamps (Scott #s 421-436). The existing stocks of stamps were surcharged locally at relatively short notice, and no careful record was kept of which of the stamps in stock were in fact the ones surcharged.

Professor David Ambrose of the National University of Lesotho, an avid philatelist, has developed a comprehensive list of these surcharges, a copy of which is available from yours truly. Just send an SASE to Gerry York, Box 151512, Altamonte Springs, FL 32715-1512.

There is some concern within Lesotho that a new South Africa, with a black majority government, could move to absorb Lesotho, a political anomaly for the past 27 years as a sovereign black nation within the embrace of the white run giant next door. During the military's days in office, the ANC was not welcome there, a residual fear remains that an ANC-led government might view an independent Lesotho as a place of potential hostility. Other elements in both countries believe that Lesotho would be better off as part of a forthcoming new South Africa, particularly since this would reunite its Basotho population with the more than three million Basotho who live in South Africa's Orange Free State. Burt Mokhehle's success at the polls seems to be a strong statement that the people of Lesotho want democracy and continued independence.

But why collect Lesotho? It is true that many of its issues since 1980 do not have any relation to Lesotho. I try to tie these issues to Lesotho anyway by obtaining covers demonstrating the postal use of the issues depicting Disney characters, Botticelli Nativity scenes, Entertainers in films about Africa (Fig. 6).



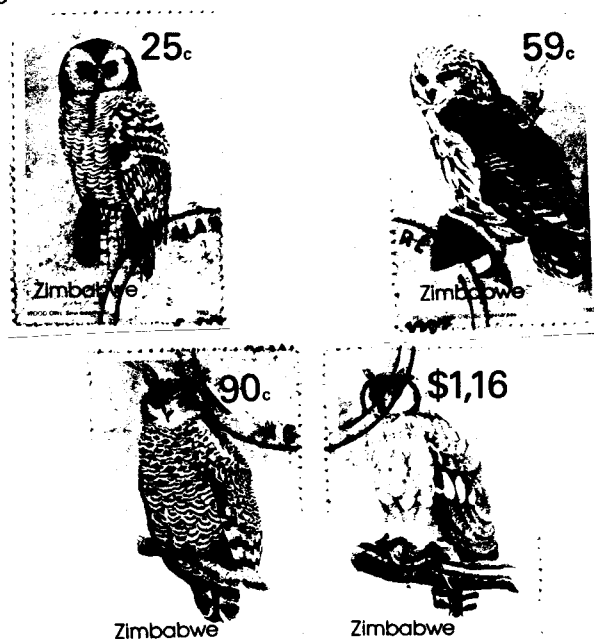
The Philatelic Bureau at Private Bag #1, Maseru, Lesotho, can be charitably described as slow. Nonetheless, I will continue to collect Lesotho, as I have done for 23 years, because I have grown interested in the nation's culture and history, and I anxiously await those few new issues which depict the real Lesotho, a land of much beauty and promise, a "Kingdom in the Sky."

Now on to some news about new issues...

Botswana, on March 29, 1993 honored "Worthy Causes" in a set of six (10t, 15t, 25t, 35t, 40t, 50t). The 100th Anniversary of Railways in Botswana was depicted on a set of four issued May 24, 1993 (10t, 40t, 50t, 1.50p). A souvenir sheet incorporates the set. Eagles of Botswana are depicted on an August 1993 set. (Contact: Department of Postal Services, Philatelic Bureau, Gaborone, Botswana)

Zimbabwe, on April 6, 1993, issued Series 2 of its Owls of Zimbabwe set, the first being issued in 1987. Larger owls of Zimbabwe are depicted on 25c, 59c, 90c and \$1.16 denominations (Fig. 7). Household Pottery of Zimbabwe is depicted on six values issued July 13, 1993. (Contact Philatelic Bureau, P.O. Box 4220, Harare, Zimbabwe)

Figure 7. Zimbabwe's Series 2 of the Owls set.



INTERSAPA (Private Bag X505, Pretoria, South Africa) has announced that four of the Philatelic Foundation of Southern Africa miniature sheets to be issued by South African, Namibia, Venda and Ciskei, may only be purchased from the Foundation itself, P.O. Box 2492, Pretoria 0001, South Africa.

South Africa has made its May 1993 25 denomination "Aviation in south Africa" series available in booklet

form, a first for South Africa. A complete series of 10 numbered booklets is available from INTERSAPA for R45.00.

Malawi, on March 21, 1993, honored World Forestry Day with a set of four depicting indigenous fruit trees (20t, 75t, 95t, K2). Malawi also honored the United Nations International Year for Space with a set of four on December 7, 1992 (20t, 75t, 95t, K2). Butterflies of Malawi grace a four-denomination set issued June 28, 1993 in values of 20t, 75t, 95t, K2. (Contact: Philatelic Bureau, P.O. Box 1000, Blantyre, Malawi)

The Classifieds

The ad submission deadlines to the Editor are the 15th of January, May and September. Ad placement guidelines are as follows:

- Brief ads are free to non-dealer members and are run **indefinitely**. **Members placing ads are requested to notify the Editor when they wish their entry to be withdrawn.**
- Ads may be run by individuals not belonging to the Society. The commercial ad rates apply in such cases.
- All display ads must be submitted on a camera ready basis.
- The rate schedule for non-member and commercial ads are as follows for other than inside front cover and

<u>Ad Size</u>	<u>Single Rate</u>	<u>Annual Rate</u>
1/8 page	\$10	\$25
1/4 page	\$15	\$40
1/3 page	\$20	\$50
1/2 page	\$30	\$75
full page	\$45	\$110

- Rates for inside front cover and outside back cover pages are as follows:

<u>Ad Size</u>	<u>Single Rate</u>	<u>Annual Rate</u>
1/2 page	\$45	\$100
full page	\$60	\$150

- Small ads per column line (45 characters) is a flat rate of \$1 per line.
- The annual ad rates in the first rate schedule apply to ad placements in the Society's Mail Bid Auction Catalog. Submission deadline for the catalog is 1 June each year.
- Ad payment options:

#1 - US dollar instruments payable to "PSGSA".

#2 - Pound Sterling cheques at current exchange rates as per published bank rates in local area, e.g., Barclay's, payable to "Ron Carlson, PSGSA". Add a 15% premium with this option to cover bank service fees.

#3 - Pound Sterling and Rands currency accepted with 15% additional premium to cover bank service fees.

*Payment must accompany ad and be mailed directly to the Editor, P.O. Box 2698, San Bernardino, CA 92406-2698 USA. Phone/FAX: (909) 882-3946.

Journal Index Needed! Any member(s) interested in putting together an index for Forerunners, please contact the Editor. Assistance/guidance is available through the Publications Committee - you will not be alone in the endeavor!

Join PFSA (Philatelic Federation for Southern Africa). Society members are allowed to enter South Africa National Exhibitions. Use of Stamp Expertising Committee. Reduced subscription rate for the SA Philatelist. For additional information on PFSA membership, please write: The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg 2000, Republic of South Africa.

Members with current ads please read! A number of free member ads have been running for several issues, in fact years!! If you desire to discontinue and/or replace your ad, please notify the Editor at your earliest convenience. Thank You.

WANTED. British Central Africa/Nysaland - specifically the Internal Postage Issue of 1898 and 1899 USED, both imperforate and perforate, Setting II with control numbers (Scott #s 58 & 59/SG #s 55B & 56, SG #s 57 & 57A). Attempting to reconstruct Setting II of the Internal Postage Issue. Other BCA and Nyasaland material also needed. Contact Ralph Johnstone, addresses: mid-Oct to mid-Apr, Box 1624, Apache Junction, AZ 85217-1624 USA, phone 602983-0446 or from mid-Apr to mid-Oct at 3240-38 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6T 1J3, phone 403-440-3180 (V7N3)

Town Postmarks Sought. Wanted for Rhodesia 1890-1980. Also any "back-of-the-book" items. Contact William R. Wallace, P.O. Box 165381, San Francisco, CA 94116 USA (V7N3)

Military Covers Sought. World War II military covers used in Africa from the following areas with various cancels, etc.: Indian FPOs, EA/APs. APOI-MPKs, Egypt, Sudan, British Somaliland (1938-40 censors), Italian Posta Militaire, German Feldpost, etc. Walter Bjork, 54 West 84th St., New York, NY 10024 (V5N2)

South African Philatelist Loan Needed. Need SAP April 1983 through December 1991. Will photocopy select information and return quickly. I will happily reimburse postage. Larry Standridge, PSGSA Member # 9203. Call (409) 564-3584 evenings and (409) 560-1441 days. (V7N2)

Wanted. Postal stationery of SWA pre-1961. Send offers to J. Stolk, Wilgensingel 166, 3053 CZ Rotterdam, Netherlands. (V7N2)

For Sale. BAKKERS EXPRESS locals of 1887, unused. Pretoria, Id, Te Betalen 1/2d, \$10 each. Blocks available. Dr. Victor Berkovich, 3644 Suite D Chamblee-Tucker Road, Chamblee, GA 30341 (V7N2)

Rhodesian 'Independence' Overprints Sought. Overprint varieties, stamp constant varieties, printer's errors, etc., stongly desired. Also covers franked with this issue. Will buy or trade. Larry Goldberg, 100 Lexington Dr., Suite 210, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089 (V7N2)

Bophuthatswana Used Wanted. On or off cover, including revenues and postal stationery. Will Ross, 6456 Woodley Ave., Van Nuys, CA 91406 (V7N2)

Your **Free Member Ad** would have looked great here! Please consider the classifieds for buying, selling and/or trading. Member ads have proven to be a very productive way to find that elusive item or to dispose of material.

Specimen Close-out! I am disposing of my "SPECIMEN" collection of the Commonwealth. It contains quite a bit of British Africa material; also Seychelles, Solomons Is., etc. Syl C. Tully, RD 1, Box 3060, Hyde Park, VT 05655 (V7N3)

Postal Order/Postal Notes Sought. Want to purchase all countries, all reigns, any condition, single items or quantities. Jack Harwood, P.O. Box 32015-Midtown Station, Sarasota, FL 34239 (V7N2)

Royal Tour Material Wanted. Covers or cards with special cancel "1925 ROYAL TOUR/KONINKLIKE TOER". Visit of Edward, Prince of Wales. Also same with BECHUANALAND franking. Send photocopy with price to: George T. Guzzio, 134 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, NY 11217. All offers will receive an immediate answer. (V7N3)

Wanting To Buy. Covers to/from or through Mafeking, 1885 to present. I am forming a new exhibit. Frederick P. Lawrence 5016 South Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282 (V5N1)

For Sale. Continuing to break-up a very extensive British Africa collection that is mostly complete through KGVI. Send your want list to Tim Bartshe, 13955 West 30th St., Golden, CO 80401 (V4N4)

South African Air Force Museum Commemorative Covers. To raise funds, the museum has issued series of covers commemorating SAAF events in both world wars and about current squadrons and units of the Air Force. The cacheted covers are very attractive. Price list and order form available by writing SAAF Museum, AFB Swartkop, P.O. Valhalla 0137, RSA

The Trading Box

This feature is strictly reserved for members who: (1) have greater southern Africa material they would like to trade for materials of any kind, e.g., "Have Natal stamp to trade for British Caribbean"; (2) have material of any kind that they would like to trade for greater southern Africa material e.g., "Have French Antarctica to trade for Interprovincial Period items; and (3) have greater southern Africa material they would like to trade for same, e.g., "Would like to trade RSA mint for same of Botswana". In otherwords, an ad placed in The Trading Box must either include greater southern ASfrica material one is looking for, or greater southern Africa material one wishes to trade away for something else. Ads run indefinitely until withdrawn by the member.

 Want to trade for Bophuthatswana used, on or off cover, including revenues and postal stationery. Have all Homelands used, some mint and older general world-wide. Will Ross, 6456 Woodley Ave., Van Nuys, CA 92406

 Want to trade for covers from/to/through Mafeking, 1885-present. Forming new exhibit. Frederick P. Lawrence, 5016 South Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282

 Want to trade for postal orders and postal notes of all countries, reigns, any condition, single or quantities. Have philatelic material of all sorts for exchange. Jack Harwood, P.O. 32015-Midtown Station, Sarasota, FL 34239

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

New Members Sought!! Now 'tis the time for you to support PSGSA by recruiting a new member this year. The goal is 175 members by end of 1993. Applications and brochures available from the Editor or your local International Representative. "Spread the word."

PRICES REALIZED - AUCTION#5- FALL 1993

LOT #	ESTIMATE	WINNING BID	120	\$10.00	\$15.00	297	\$2.50	\$4.00	372	\$4.00	\$4.00	
1	\$100.00	\$130.00	121	\$40.00	\$40.00		\$10.00	\$10.00	374	\$20.00	\$20.00	
2	\$15.00	\$10.00	123		\$250	\$2.00	\$12.50	\$13.00	376	\$400	\$4.00	
3	\$10.00	\$8.00	125	\$20.00	\$15.00	301	\$10.00	\$10.00	377	\$30.00	\$47.00	
5	\$5.00	\$10.00	136	\$20.00	\$15.00	302	\$12.50	\$13.00	379	\$10.00	\$10.00	
6	\$55.00	\$6.00	138	\$15.00	\$15.00		\$15.00	\$15.00	380	\$15.00	\$16.00	
7	\$5.00	\$5.00	139	\$15.00	\$12.00	304	\$8.00	\$9.00	387	\$15.00	\$15.00	
9	\$2.00	\$3.00	140	\$10.00	\$8.00		\$2.50	\$2.50	390		\$1700	
11	\$65.00	\$75.00	149	\$10.00	\$8.00	309	\$3.50	\$3.50	392	\$2.00	\$3.00	
14	\$100.00	\$245.00	157	\$6.00	\$5.00	313	\$15.00	\$15.00	393	\$25.00	\$25.00	
15	\$1500	\$15.00	169		\$75.00	\$80.00	314	\$2.00	\$3.00	397	\$5.00	\$6.00
20	\$3.00	\$3.00	194	\$50.00	\$55.00	315	\$5.00	\$5.00	398	\$25.00	\$25.00	
22	\$10.00	\$7.00	200	\$2.50	\$3.00	316	\$8.00	\$8.00	399		\$600	
24	\$30.00	\$30.00	224	\$10.00	\$7.00	317	\$4.00	\$4.00	400	\$4.00	\$4.00	
27	\$17.00	\$21.00	225	\$35.00	\$30.00	320	\$5.00	\$5.00	401	\$5.00	\$4.00	
29	\$15.00	\$15.00	226	\$20.00	\$20.00	321	\$2.50	\$3.00	402	\$7.50	\$9.00	
30	\$20.00	\$15.00	230	\$5.00	\$6.00	322	\$25.00	\$25.00	403	\$7.50	\$8.00	
31	\$20.00	\$18.00	235	\$2.00	\$3.00	325	\$2.00	\$2.00	404	\$7.50	\$8.00	
32	\$10.00	\$10.00	236	\$7.50	\$8.00	326	\$7.50	\$8.00	405	\$7.50	\$8.00	
38	\$25.00	\$20.00	237	\$3.00	\$3.00	327	\$12.50	\$13.00	407	\$3.00	\$3.00	
39	\$10.00	\$11.00		\$3.50	\$3.50	328	\$3.00	\$3.00	408	\$7.50	\$8.00	
40	\$35.00	\$33.00	239	\$5.00	\$6.00	329	\$6.00	\$6.00	409	\$7.50	\$8.00	
41		\$500	240	\$10.00	\$7.00	330	\$2.50	\$3.00	410	\$3.00	\$4.00	
42		\$500	241	\$5.00	\$5.00	331	\$2.50	\$3.00	411	\$3.00	\$4.00	
43	55.05	\$5.00	242	\$5.00	\$4.00	332	\$1.75	\$3.00	412	\$3.00	\$4.00	
44	15.00	\$6.00	244	\$35.00	\$35.00	333	\$30.00	\$30.00	413	\$3.00	\$3.00	
45	\$100.00	\$375.00	248		\$3.00	336	\$20.00	\$20.00	414	\$3.00	\$4.00	
46	\$100.00	\$100.00	253	\$25.00	\$25.00	337	\$2.50	\$3.00	415	\$3.00	\$3.00	
47	\$15.00	\$13.00	257	\$8.00	\$8.00	339	\$15.00	\$15.00	416		\$6.00	
48	\$75.00	\$60.00	258	\$6.00	\$11.00	342	\$5.00	\$5.00	417		\$6.00	
50	\$7.50	\$8.00	259	\$10.00	\$10.00	344	\$4.50	\$5.00	418	\$3.00	\$6.00	
52	\$75.00	\$75.00		\$6.00	\$12.00	346	\$20.00	\$20.00	419	\$3.00	\$4.00	
56	\$3.50	\$5.00	261		VIMS	\$6.00	347	\$17.50	\$18.00	420	\$3.00	\$3.00
70	\$80.00	\$80.00	262		\$10.00	\$10.00	348	\$25.00	\$25.00			
71	\$2.50	\$2.50	264	\$15.00	\$15.00	349		\$1250	\$22.00			
73	\$8.00	\$6.00		\$150.00	\$150.00	351	\$35.00	\$35.00				
76	\$3.00	\$3.00	271	\$20.00	\$20.00	352	\$3.50	\$4.00				
80	\$75.00	\$95.00	274	\$15.00	\$12.00	353	\$4.50	\$5.00				
85	\$35.00	\$35.00	276	\$10.00	\$10.00	354	\$2.00	\$3.00				
87	\$5.00	\$6.00	277	\$8.00	\$8.00	355	\$5.00	\$25.00				
92	\$5.00	\$5.00	279	\$7.50	\$8.00	3%		\$40.00	\$40.00			
102	\$5.00	\$7.00	282	\$2.50	\$3.00	357	\$3.50	\$5.00				
103	\$30.00	\$30.00	284	\$15.00	\$23.00	358	\$4.50	\$6.00				
110		\$15A	289	\$40.00	\$30.00	360	\$2.50	\$4.00				
112	\$2.50	\$3.00	290		\$2500	\$25.00	361	\$10.00	\$10.00			
113	\$7.00	\$5.50	291	\$35.00	\$30.00	362		\$11500	\$15.00			
114	\$100.00	\$170.00	292	\$5.00	\$5.00	363	\$10.00	\$10.00				
115	\$2.00	\$2.00	293	\$5.00	\$7.00	365	\$750.00	\$800.00				
116	\$10.00	\$10.00	294	\$7.50	\$8.00	367	\$3.00	\$2.00				
117		\$500	295	\$7.50	\$8.00		\$7.50	\$10.00				
119	\$8000	\$13.00		\$7.50	\$9.00	371	\$6.00	\$6.00				



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