



*****FORERUNNERS

Journal Of The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa

Volume VIII, Number 1, Whole #20

March/June 1994



South West Africa and the RKB

Other Highlights of This Issue

Victoria Falls Issues * A Union Stamp That Never Happened

* Privately Produced SWA Stamp Booklets

s Local Cape Postal History

* A Major Zululand Philatelic Theft * Mafek

ing Research Update

* Zululand Philately * The Rhodesias * Modern Issues * Questions, Answers & Challenges

s Literature Reviews * **The 1994 Society Mail Auction Guidelines** * British Africa Convention

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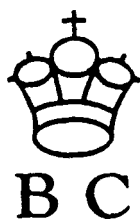
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The Victoria Falls Alan J. Hanks/Canada. This is a wonderful description of the geographic area and its development within the postal history perspective. As the story unfolds, valuable information is provided on the stamps and postal stationery associated with the Falls. Especially interesting is a short discussion of the specimen varieties of the only commemorative set issued by the British South Africa Company... 9

The Kruger Stamp That Wasn't Issued W.A. Page, FRPS,L/England. Back in 1949 the philatelic press abounded with word of a soon-to-be released stamp commemorating President Kruger. Funny thing was that post office officials stated they had no knowledge of the proposed issue! The author provides the reader with in-depth background on how the story developed and finally ended. Excellent illustrations of the original pen and ink drawings and subsequent proofs adorn this piece... 16

The Privately Produced SWA Stamp Booklets Leon Jacobson/RSA. Inquiries to the author about a privately produced booklet inspired him to share the story. It seems that in 1984 and 1988, one of the local societies in RSA decided to raise funds by producing its own stamp booklet to be available for purchase at the National Stamp Exhibition. The author goes on to describe the project, its results and the relative scarcity of the booklets in the philatelic market place.. . 21

The Postal History of Murraysburg, Cape Werner K. Seeba/Germany From early beginnings as a farm, to its development as a bustling community, Murraysburg unfolds as a fascinating postal history journey. Detailed discussion of the mail routes, postal agency staffing and community development efforts provide the reader with an enjoyable experience... 23

:~~:*****

Zulu Notes

The Case of the Sticky Fingers Tony Davis. The author at one time had done research in the archives at Pietermaritzberg. On one occasion he ran across several rare Zululand postal history items and informed the Chief Archivist. To the author's surprise, several of the rare items eventually appeared on the auction market. Illustrations provide the opportunity to view some of the items in question. The author goes on to describe the actions he took and the results obtained therefrom... 54

The Rhodesias

Salisbury: A Short History Charles Rudge. This is a very brief note on the history of Salisbury's first postmark and subsequent cancels... 59

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 the International Representatives listed on the previous page.

The Society is affiliated with the American Philatelic Society (#190), the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and the Southern California Federation. Membership is world-wide in scope.

Services and programs for members include an annual auction, library and archives, translations, publication development, awards, regional and annual meetings, a question and answer service and more.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is difficult to believe that we begin our eighth volume with this issue! As your Editor, I have been continuously amazed at how members have consistently supported my efforts by providing excellent content on a consistent basis. For this I thank you.

In preparing this issue, I noted that the article bin is just about empty. For those of you readers who have been toying with the idea of submitting an article or two, now is the time to become serious. Otherwise, your journal will be faced with two options for the next issue: either having all "Bits & Pieces" or reprints of previously published works which have appeared elsewhere. To choose either would be an unwelcome departure from an excellent publishing tradition. Experienced and would-be authors to the rescue please!

Speaking of feature articles, it is time once again to cast your vote for best article to appear in the previous volume of the Journal. The honored author will be the recipient of the "Charles Lupo Memorial Award" which will be presented at our annual meeting and program held during APS's stAmPShow. If the honored author cannot be present, the award will be mailed to him/her. Your ballot has been enclosed with this issue. Please take a couple of moments to vote.

Nineteen ninety-four promises to be a busy year on the literature competition circuit for your *Forerunners*. Appearances include Denmark, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, as well as several venues in the good old USA. Hopefully, we will achieve the vermeil level for the first time. Keep your fingers crossed!

• *****

Beginning with this issue, we have a new member listed in the Question & Answer panel section. Steven Gardiner, RSA, will entertain queries concerning Basutoland, Swaziland and Transkei Forerunners/Postal History.

• *****

Over the years several readers have written suggesting more coverage of back-of-the-book topics. **Are there one or more members who would be interested in doing a regular feature on this area in the journal?** A team effort akin to "The Rhodesias" would be a much appreciated and welcomed addition. Interested readers please contact yours truly.

CORRESPONDENCE

Just received *Forerunners* #19 today. Enjoyed every bit of it as usual. I've said it before, and can say it again, the Journal just gets better and better. The only criticism is that there seems to be a lot of typographical errors - **Bill Wallace, California** (Editor's Note: Your observation is duly noted and accepted; and some issues are definitely better than others concerning editing oversight. At least three sets of eyes review drafts before final production and yet mistakes continue to sneak through. One of our limitations is that the desk-top publishing program that produces the Journal does not have the "spell check" function. This is not meant to be a defense; just thought you might like to know.)

The Nov 93/Feb 94 issue of *Forerunners* arrived earlier this week, and it is a beaut! The journal just seems to get better and better with each succeeding issue. Keep up the good work - **Frederick P. Lawrence, Arizona**
Forerunners as usual is going from strength to strength. I know of a couple of other major philatelic periodicals that can learn a thing or two from your Society's journal - **Terry Devine, President/Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa**

Your magazine does seem to be very comprehensive.
Congratulations - E.W. Proud, UK

The latest copies of *Forerunners* are a real tribute to the people who put it together. They are doing a fine job - **Patrick Delmore, Canada**

FEATURE ARTICLES

Receipt of articles 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 need to be the clearest copy possible. Originals of charts and graphs are preferable.

South West Africa and the RKB

Tony Davis, Canada

When a defeated Germany accepted the terms of the Versailles Treaty, ending World War I, these terms were to be used as a propaganda tool by many self-serving groups in years to come.

As a direct result of the treaty Germany gave up its colonies which were largely in Africa and the Pacific area. This loss of Empire, a point of pride since Bismark's days, angered many right-wingers and financial barons who had profited from the resources of the various colonies.

During the war German South West Africa had seen its forces routed by South African Troops under Generals Smuts and Botha. The territory was given to South Africa under a mandate system and renamed simply South West Africa.

German Republicans, and later the Weimar Republic, proved during the 1920s and early 1930s to be no match for the paramilitary Free Corps and Hitler's growing National Socialist Democratic Workers' Party. When Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 later assuming complete rule after President Hindenberg's death, the cry for the return of Germany's colonies, including South West Africa, was strident and organized.

Philatelically speaking, the lost colonies were initially the subject of a set of "mourning labels" issued in 1923 by a veterans' group (Fig. 1).

Figure 1. A 1923 German South West Africa label.



In 1933 the Reichskolonialbund (RKB), or Colonial League, was established and led by General Franz von Epp, a personal friend of Propaganda Ministry head, Josef Goebbels.

In June 1934, Germany issued a set of four stamps to honor German founders of African colonies, including the 3 pfg value depicting A. E. Luderitz of German South West Africa fame and also Karl Peters (12 pfg), one of the architects of Germany's colonial adventures in Africa (Fig. 2).

Figure 2. From the 1934 Berlin Colonial set - Karl Peters.



In addition to German South West Africa, Germany had colonies in Togo, the Cameroons and German East Africa (called Tanganyika after the war).

The RKB boasted a large membership which at one stage had its numbers "frozen" as it was becoming a very unwieldy body and an organization which the Nazi Party leadership saw as devoting too much time, energy and manpower into a cause which was not shared by the German General Staff.

The RKB enjoyed its greatest public fervor - and philatelic exposure - during the five-year period of 1937 to 1942. Philatelic shows were held in various cities in the Greater Reich including Hanover, Vienna, Dresden, Chemnitz, Aussig and Bremen.

In 1937 one of the first such shows was held in Berlin in the Pankow suburb - the "Kolonial Briefmarken Schau" (the Colonial Stamp Show). The show ran for two days in January, 1937-the 9th and 10th. Various attractive postal cards were issued, many depicting the lost African colonies.

The show's commemorative cancellation depicts Luderitz with his fort in German South West Africa (Fig. 3). Artist F. Schorbad depicted what is likely a

Southern African scene of a long horn cattle team drawing a laden wagon in an attractive yet simply designed card as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 3. The 1937 Berlin RKB show - note the Luderitz commemorative postmark.

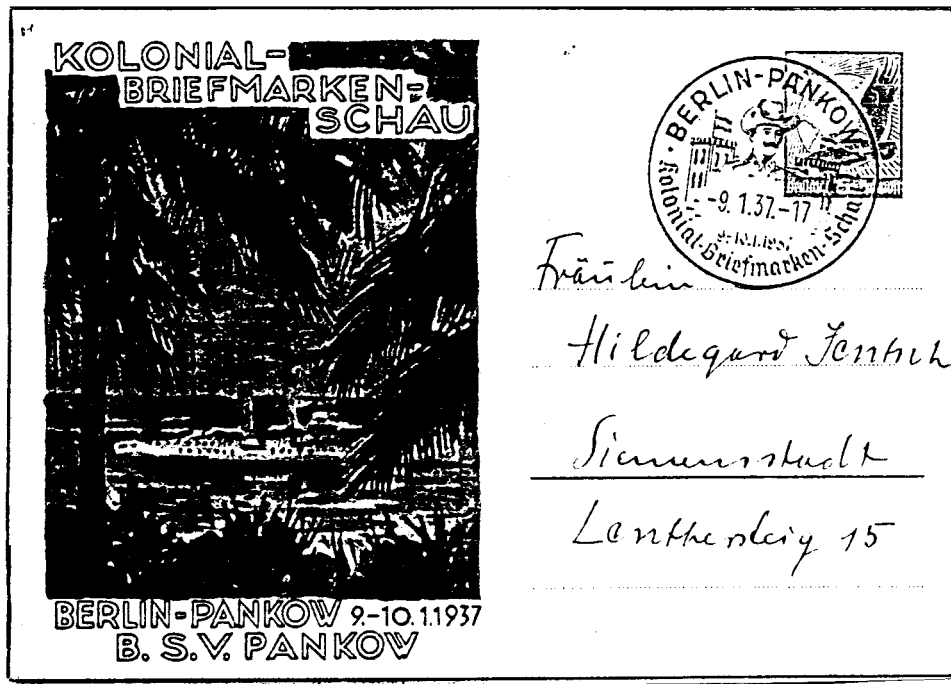
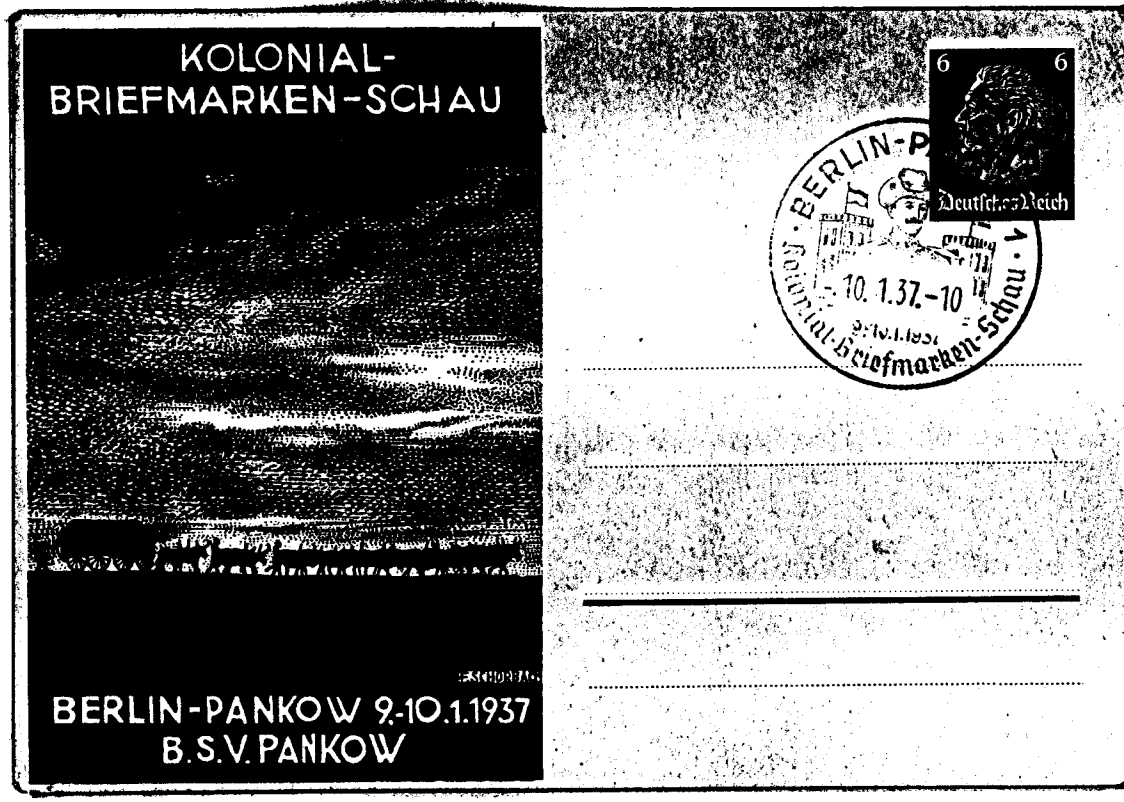


Figure 4. Wagon Train cacheted card from the RKB Berlin show of 1937.



A special size number 10 envelope was also produced for One popular postal card was reprinted in a large variety the Pankow show with a Hindenberg 3 pfg value and an of formats by the RKB for various shows. The color illustration depicting the Kaiser's yacht (the focus of postal card depicts an eagle with the Kilimanjaro earlier German colonial stamp issues) and the names of Mountain in the background (from German East the lost colonies (Fig. 5). Africa). Three types are shown in Figures 6, 7 and 8.

Figure 5. Mourning Germany's lost colonies.

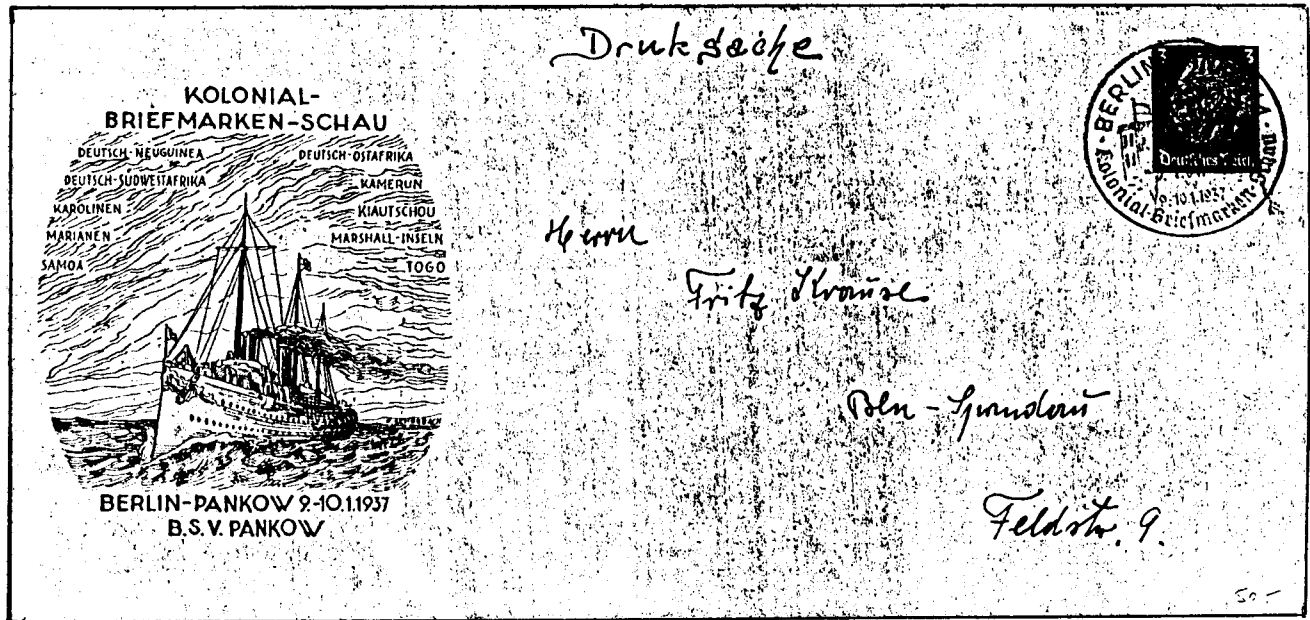


Figure 6. Unused RKB color postal card.

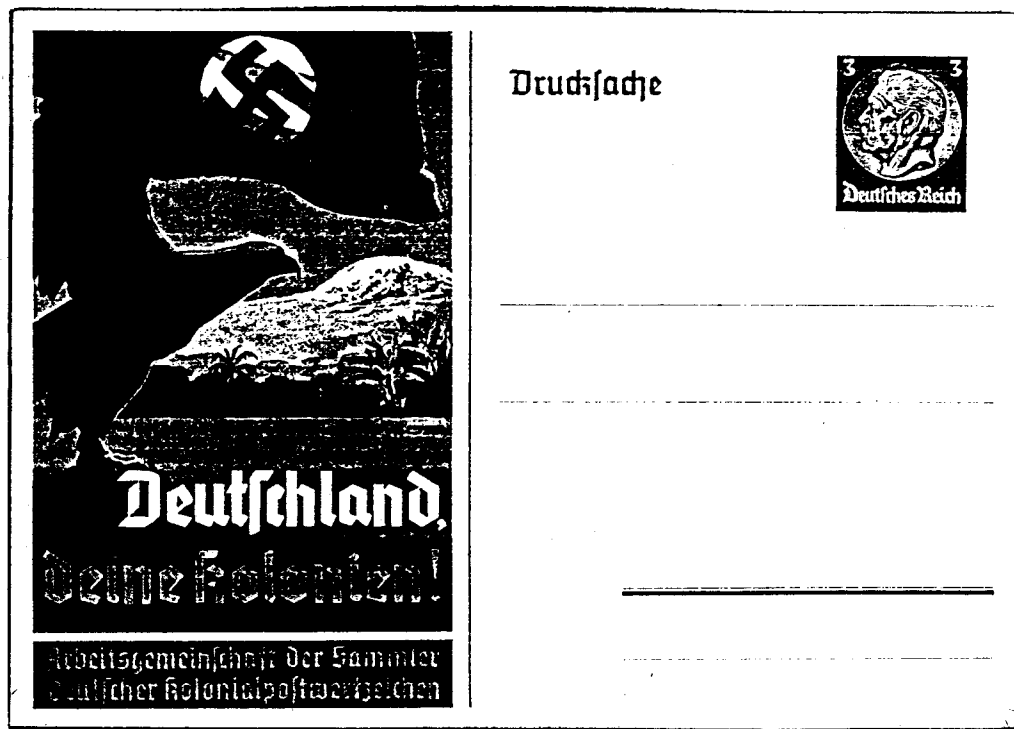


Figure 7. RKB color postal card cancelled at 1938 Dresen show.

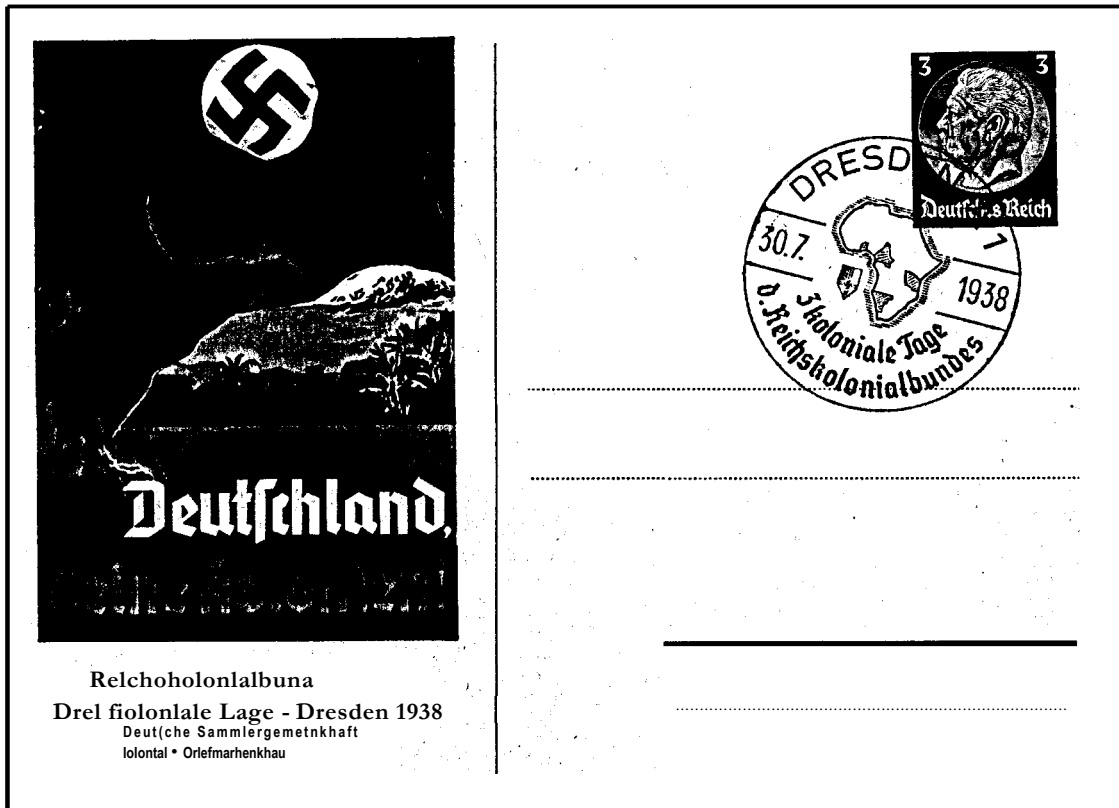
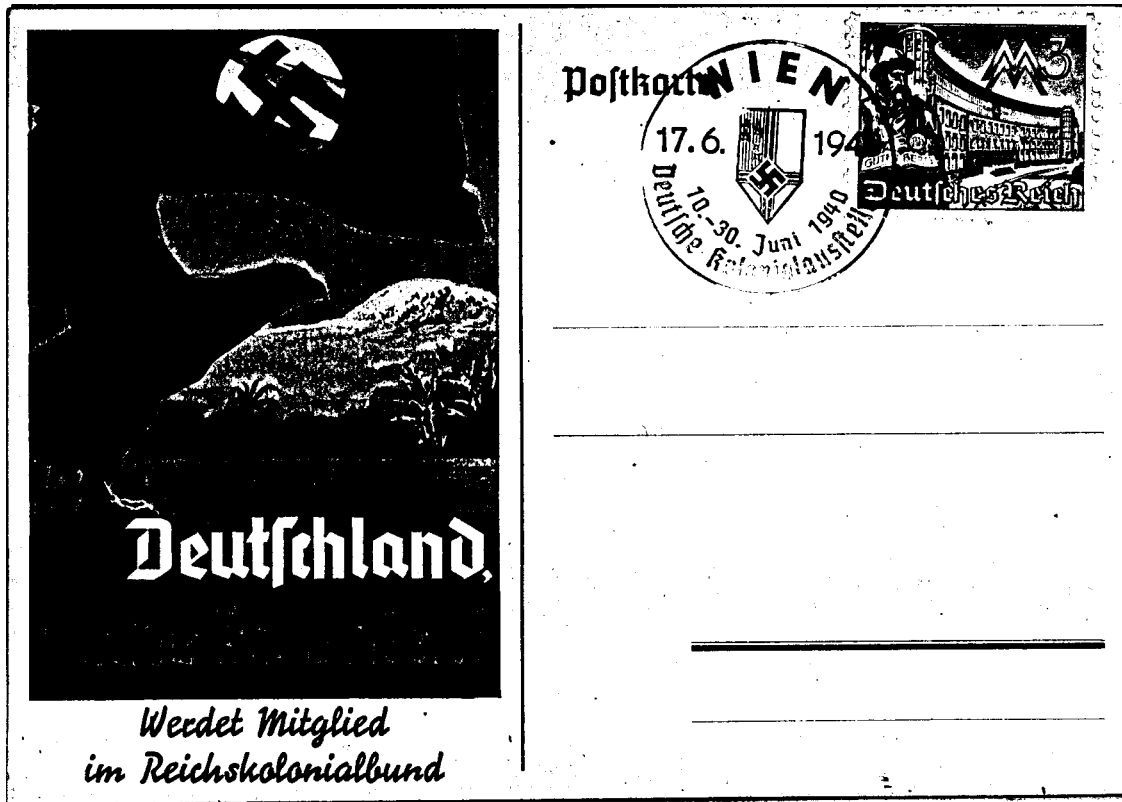


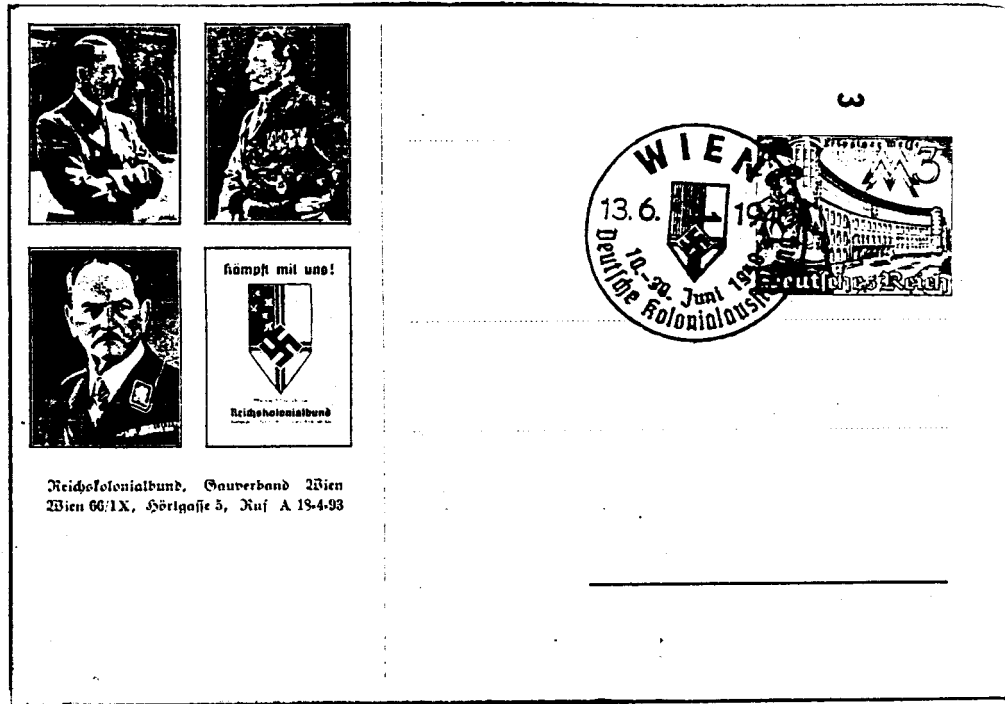
Figure 8. RKB color postal card cancelled at the 1940 Vienna show.



Another RKB postal card produced for a Vienna show in October 1939 depicts Von Epp with an RKB banner and Hitler and Goering (Fig. 9). Fieldmarshal Goering's

father had served as a Governor in German South West Africa.

Figure 9. General Von Epp, Hitler and Goering on an RKB card.



Many of the privately produced postal cards tackled the themes of "lebensraum" (living space), historical roots, as well as economic concerns (Fig. 10).

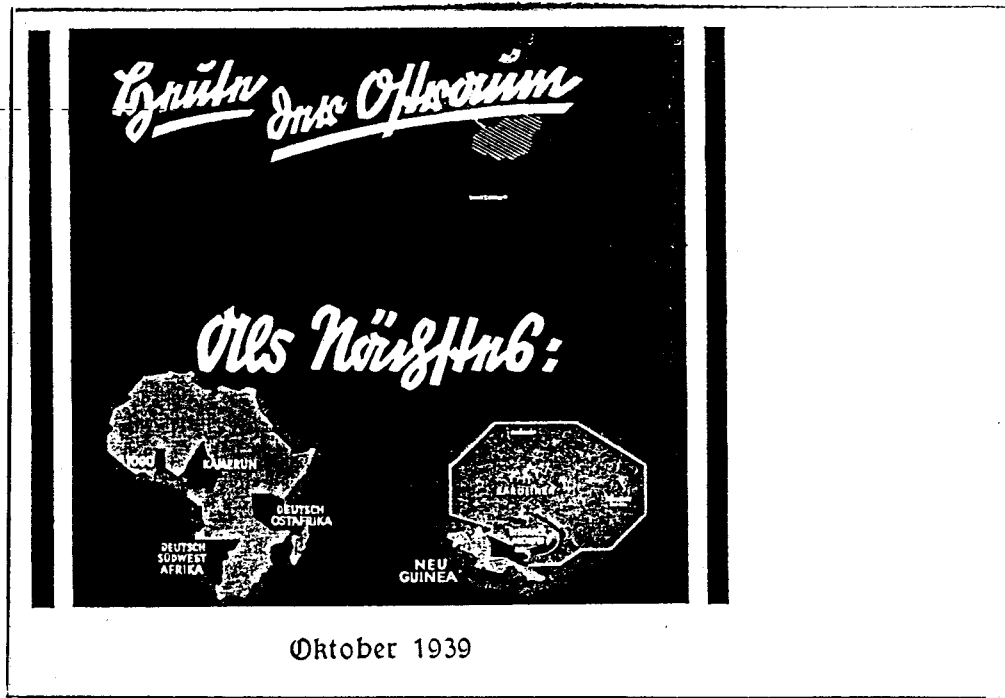
"Deutschland, Deine Kolonien!" - "Germany, Your Colonies!" was a constant rallying cry theme on these cards.

RKBa

any s lai-gung colonies on an RKB postal card.

Figure 10.

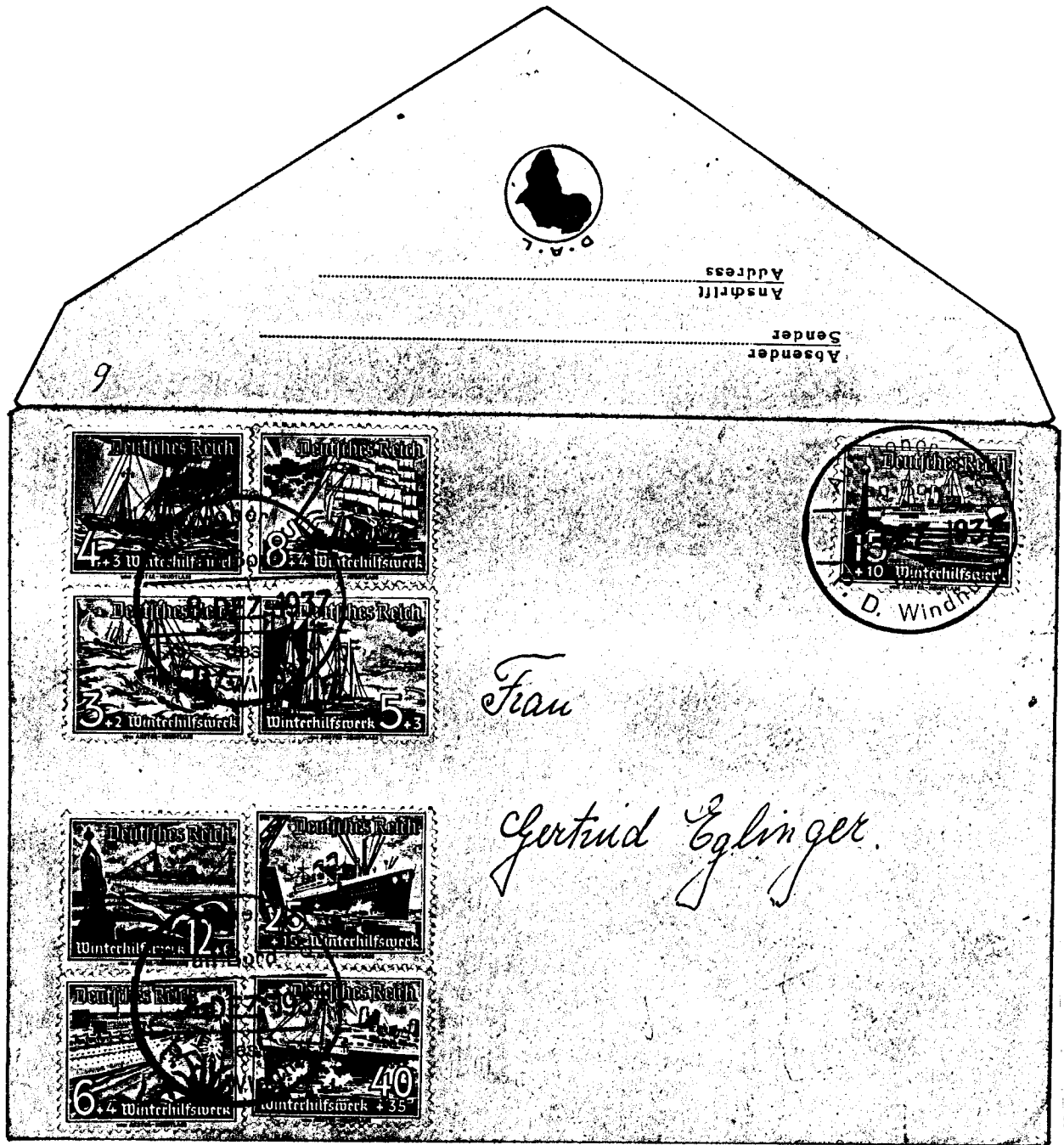
Germ---'---'---



Germany's actual designs towards German South West Africa were limited. Germany tried to foster the support of the many ethnic Germans still resident in South West Africa and from there to enlist possible support with certain Afrikaaner political elements in South Africa. Communications had been open until the outbreak of war. The German African Line ships kept up a steady flow of passengers to and from German South West

Africa (Fig. 11). However, in late 1942, Martin Bormann, as Nazi Party Secretary, informed German Von Epp and the RKB that the organization's financial resources and man-power were more seriously required in other areas, in particular the deteriorating Russian Front. From 1943, little is recorded about the RKB nor is there much philatelic material.

Figure 11. German African Line stationery used on the P.O. Windhuk in 1937.



The Victoria Falls

Alan J. Hanks, Canada

The Zambesi River originates in the Mwinilugu Province of Zambia and during its 2700 km journey to the sea, drops over a basalt ridge to form a huge waterfall, with a number of cataracts. Known to the local tribes as "Mosi-oa-tunya" (The Smoke that Thunders), it was "discovered" by Dr. Livingston in 1855, given the name "Victoria Falls", and has become established as one of the best-known beauty spots in the African continent. These bare facts are well-known to travel agents and tourists. However, to a philatelist, there is much more to the story.

Mail was first carried near the falls in 1897 on the journey from Bulawayo in the south to Lealui, the headquarters of the Administrator for North-Western Rhodesia, R.T. Coryndon. The mail was carried by "Mangwato" runners over a trail running roughly along the border of Bechuanaland and Southern Rhodesia known as the Panda-ma-tenka road. Crossing of the Zambesi was effected at or near Kazungula but in 1898 was moved somewhat nearer to the falls at a narrower part of the river known as the "Old Drift" or "Sekuti's Drift" after a native chief residing in the area. There was a trading post and other habitation at the crossing, but malaria was a problem and the administration moved its post two miles nearer to the falls. This area was known as "Victoria Falls Station" but in 1901 the rest of the administration offices were moved to an area in the sand belt which later became the town of Livingstone. In 1901, the runner route was changed to a more direct route through Wankies. In 1902 the part of the route from Bulawayo to Wankies was serviced by oxen pulling a mail cart. In 1903 a trading post was set up on the south bank at the site where the Victoria Falls Hotel is now located.

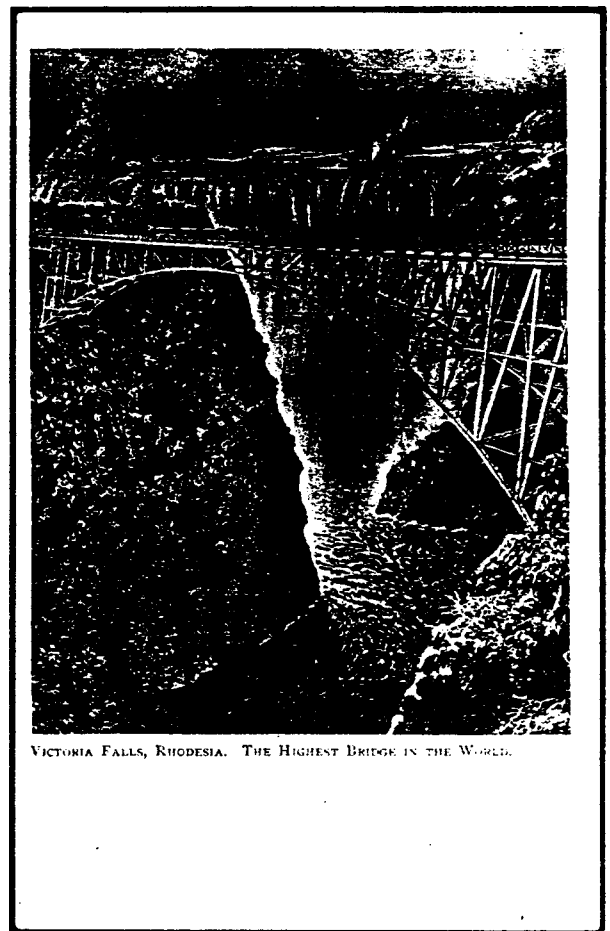
It was Cecil Rhodes' wish that the planned route for the railway into Northern Rhodesia should pass as close to the falls as possible and a bridge across the gorge was to carry the tracks. The railway reached Victoria Falls in July of 1904 and construction of the bridge by the Cleveland Bridgebuilding and Engineering Company Ltd., who were also the designers, was put in hand.

Around this time, a series of stationery cards appeared with photographs of the areas around the falls (Fig. 1), the front of the card being of the same design as those issued in 1899. There were twelve views and one showed a train on the bridge even though the official opening was not to take place until 1905. They were printed by Waterlow & Son.

The opening of the bridge was planned to coincide with

a visit to Africa of the British Association for the Advancement of Science under their President, Prof. Charles Darwin, grandson of the author of the "Origin of Species...". A series of six commemorative stamps, the only examples ever issued by the British South Africa Company (BSAC), was engraved and printed by Waterlow from a photograph by Percy M. Clark which hung in the Company offices in London.

Figure 1. One of the twelve stationery cards showing a photograph of the areas around the falls, this one with the railway bridge.



The issued values of the commemorative stamp series were 1d, 21/2d, 5d, 1/-, 2/6 and 5/-, the date of issue being July 13th, 1905, or two months before the scheduled opening of the bridge. First day cancels are known for Salisbury but are not common. A block of the 1d value is shown in Figure 2 together with two mint values from the set. All values are known overprinted 'Specimen' but the 5d value is more commonly found perforated

both inverted and reversed, which occurred because the sheets were almost certainly folded before perforating. Figure 3 shows the 'Specimen' stamps.

Figure 2. Used block of four and two mint values of the series of six commemorative stamps issued by the BSAC.



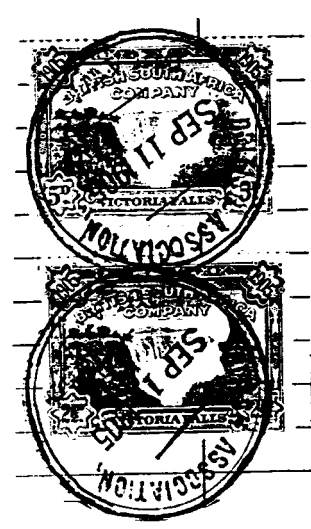
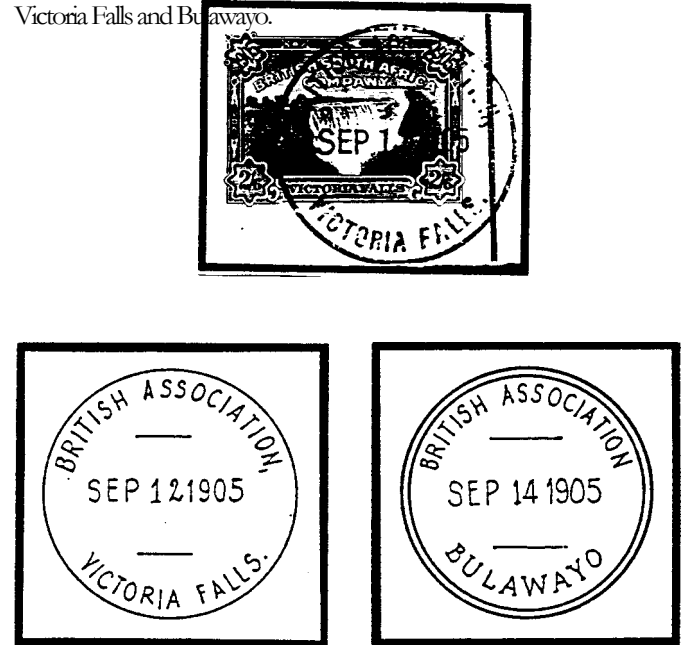
Figure 3. Three examples of 'Specimen' overprints, the top one being an inverted perforated variety.



It was arranged that the bridge would be opened on September 13th and the official party, which had arrived in Bulawayo on the 9th travelled up to the falls by rail. However, on the 10th, a cable arrived from the company offices in London noting that the 12th was the fifteenth anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers Column and raising of the Union flag at Fort Salisbury. The official opening date was therefore changed to the 12th and the bridge was duly opened at 9:30 a.m. Special commemor

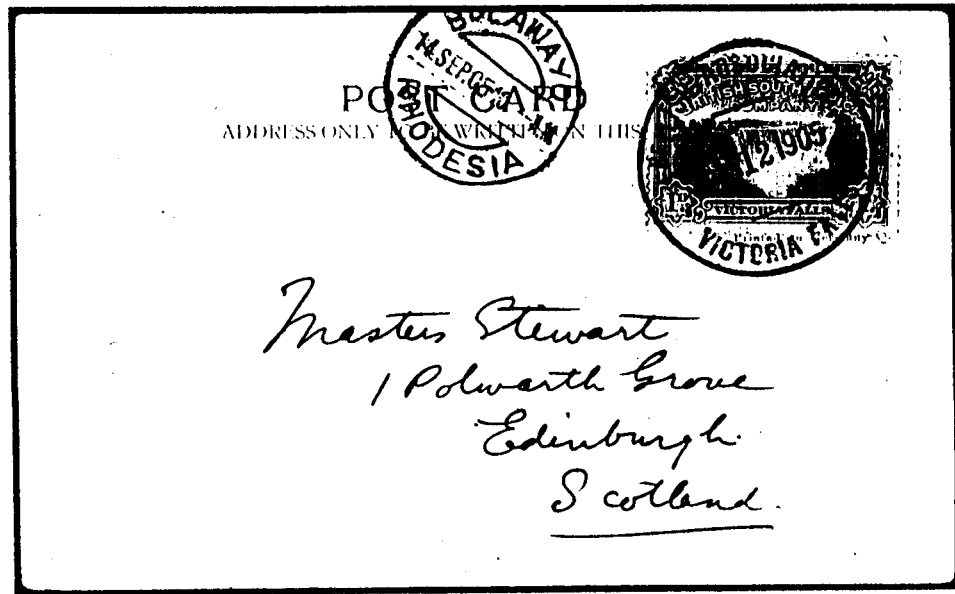
ative postmarks had been arranged for the event for both Bulawayo and Victoria Falls as shown in Figure 4. Since the 12th was a public holiday, the post office was only opened for two hours, and covers and cards such as that shown in Figure 5 are quite hard to find. The official party returned to Bulawayo on the 13th and probably the mail generated at the falls travelled on the two trains and received transit marks at Bulawayo.

Figure 4. Examples of the special commemorative postmarks for Victoria Falls and Bulawayo.



The next stamps to show the falls appeared on April 1st, 1931, as part of the second set of definitives for Southern Rhodesia. They were lithographed by Waterlow in a smaller format than the 1905 BSAC issue, but they also showed a similar view of the falls. These two stamps, referred to as the "small falls", proved to be

Figure 5. Example of the hard-to-find postal card showing the commemorative cancel for SEP 12 1905.



most unpopular with the public, though many were used on the first airmail covers to be flown out of Rhodesia. In 1932 two new stamps, generally referred to as the "large falls", returned to the original 1905 design. They were in use for a great length of time, since the printing quantities were large and they were not invalidated until 1955. The design was repeated again in 1935, but was now inscribed "postage and revenue" in the top panel. The 2d value was perforated 12 1/2, like the 1932 stamps, but the 3d was perforated 14. The 2d also appeared perforated 14 in 1941 and may also be found 14 x 13 3/4. These issues from 1931 to 1941, are shown in Figure

Figure 6. Examples of the "small" and "large falls" issues.



From 1941 through 1944, active service letter cards (sheets) were available for use by H.M. Forces, and the large falls design was used. There were four varieties, differing in paper and design details. Figure 7 shows an example.

Waterlow's were nothing if not consistent in their use of a good design, and on May 6th, 1935, four commemoratives for the Silver Jubilee of King George V were issued. They used the same view of the falls but in a changed format with a portrait of the King and three examples of local wildlife - giraffe, elephant and lion - shown against the falls as a background. The low values are often found on covers for the early flight of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways Company (RANA). The first flight took place on July 1st, 1935. The internal rate was 4d, so combinations of the id + 3d or 2 x 2d are commonly found. A similar design was used for the issue of May 12th, 1937 - the coronation of King George VI. The animals were now replaced by a locomotive and a portrait of Queen Elizabeth design which was different in concept from the omnibus design used for other Commonwealth countries. Proofs and "Specimen" stamps in colors other than those used for the issued stamps, are fairly common for all of these issues. One is shown together with a normal in Figure 8. The 2d value is often found on covers for the 1937 "Empire Airmail Scheme" when the rate was changed to 2d anywhere in the Commonwealth.

On June 3rd, 1940, an issue of eight stamps appeared for the Golden Jubilee of the British South Africa Company. The 4d value, while not showing the falls, portrayed the Victoria Falls Bridge, so should qualify as a suitable issue. Then, in 1953, a new definitive series was issued depicting scenes vital to life in Southern Rhodesia. Among them, on the 4 1/2d value, was a view of the falls, and since these stamps were produced by Bradbury, Wilkinson the view was different from previous portrayals. This issue was short-lived however, due to the formation of the Federation in September of 1953. The stamps were withdrawn from sale in 1954.

Figure 7. Example of an Active Service Letter Card.

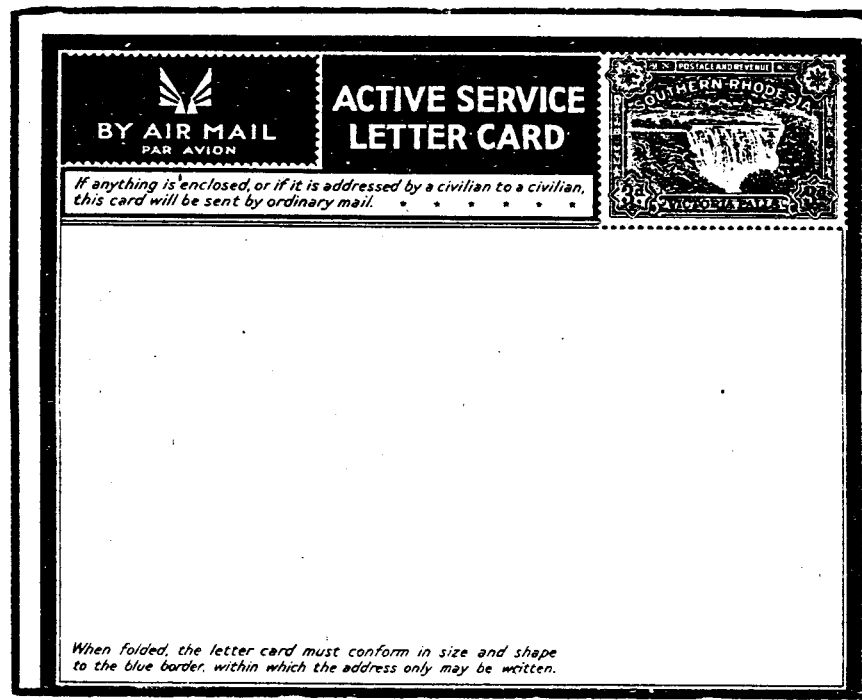


Figure 8. Examples of the Waterlow designs incorporating the falls.



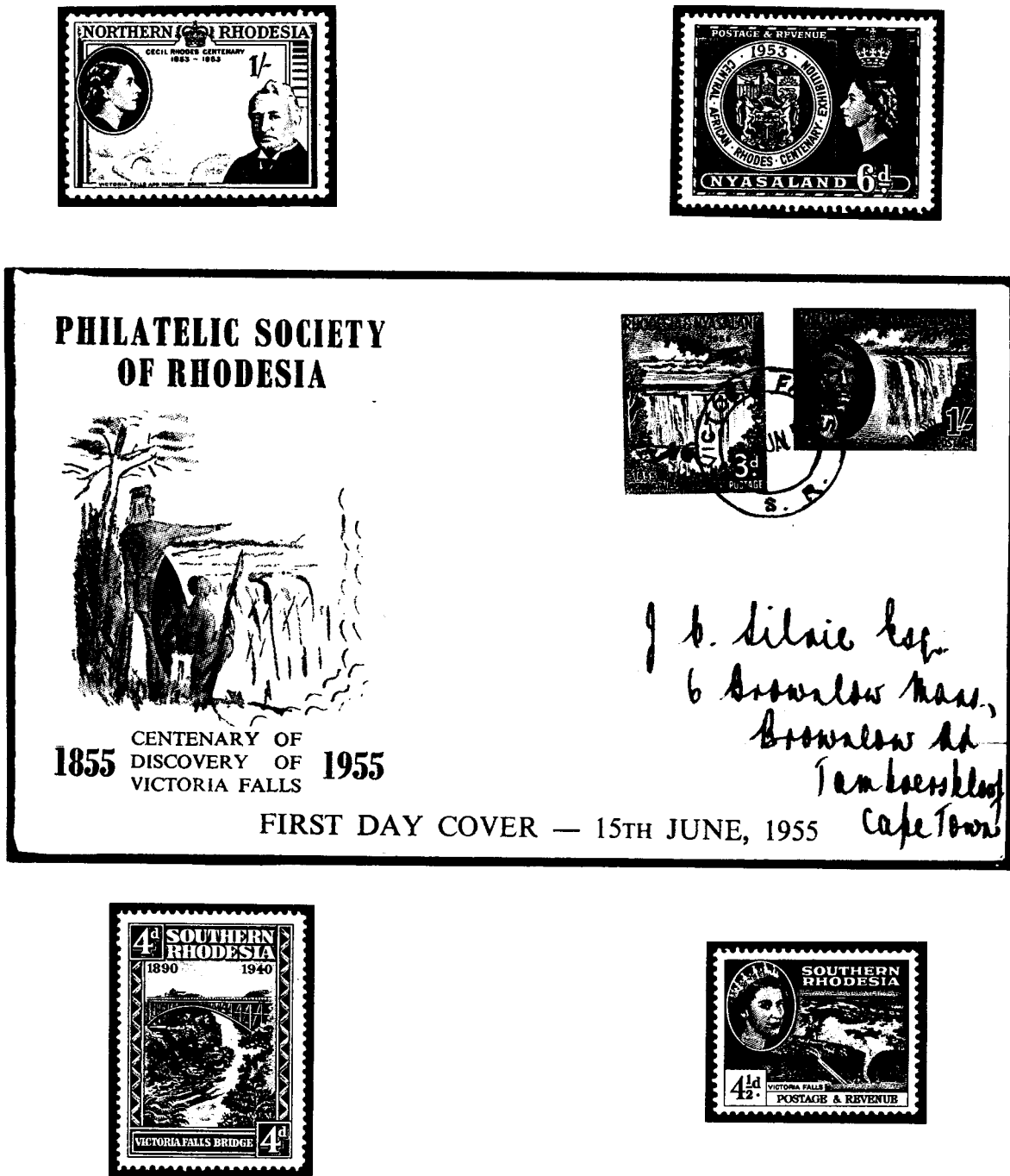
Northern Rhodesia had commenced issuing their own stamps in 1925 and on May 30, 1953, commemorated the birth of Cecil Rhodes with a series of five stamps. The design, recess printed by de la Rue, showed an aerial view

of the falls and the railway bridge, together with a portrait of Rhodes. Two re-entries may be found on the issue, the 1/2d value having the word CECIL doubled and the 1/- value having the words FALLS AND RAIL doubled. An exhibition was held in Salisbury to celebrate the Rhodes Centenary and a single stamp with a common design was issued simultaneously for the three territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The arms for the territories are shown as a central part of the design and that of Northern Rhodesia has a symbolic representation of the falls consisting of alternating black and white wavy lines.

The Centenary of the discovery of Victoria Falls fell on June 15th, 1955 and a pair of stamps was issued to commemorate the event. The 3d value showed natives in the foreground and an aircraft over the falls while the 1/- value had a portrait of Livingston and the falls. Although different designers were involved, the stamps were recess printed by Waterlow and the same view of the falls used in 1905 turned up again in a modified form. A variety may be found on the 3d stamp and is known as the "cannon flaw" since it resembles a cannon on the wing of the aircraft. Many different illustrated covers were prepared for the issue. One is shown in Figure 9 together with the other items mentioned.

In 1956, a series of air letter sheets were issued for Rhodesia & Nyasaland. Commonly known as the "Toursist Propaganda" issue, they showed various views around the Rhodesias, among them the Victoria Falls - shown in Figure 10.

Figure 9. A Centenary of the discovery of Victoria Falls and related commemorative issues.

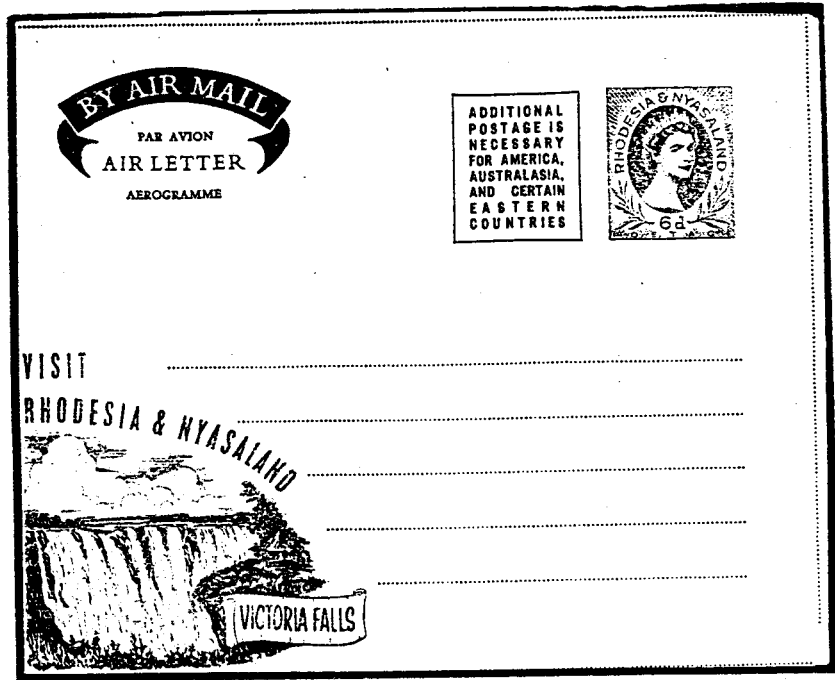


New definitives appeared on August 12th, 1959 in a style similar to the Southern Rhodesia issue of 1953. Six of the values were initially printed by de la Rue. These included a 6d stamp showing the eastern cataract of the falls, again a different view from that on any stamp issued before. The £1 value also showed the feral coat of arms, with the falls given the same representation of wavy lines. In 1963, the last definitive series for Northern Rhodesia was issued. These showed the coat of arms with its representation of the falls and a portrait of the Queen.

This issue was produced in photogravure by Harrison, and was notable for many errors such as missing values and a white eagle instead of gold. In fact, the 5/- stamp, with missing value, has recently been discovered in a complete sheet!

During the U.D.I. period, the 1970 definitives had a view of the Devil's Cataract on the 98c value. This was repeated in 1973 with the value changed to 71/2c. In 1977, a set of commemoratives appeared showing works by Rhodesian artists. The top value of 24c had a

Figure 10. Example of the "Tourist Propaganda" air letter sheet.



charming view of the falls from a painting by Thomas Baines. The final definitive stamps under U.D.I. were issued in 1978. The high values showed various waterfalls, among them Victoria Falls on the \$2 value. The same design appeared unchanged on the first definitive issue for Zimbabwe. The two stamps were issued on August 28th, 1986 for the 8th Non-aligned Summit Conference with the low value (26c) showing a view of the falls. All of these issues were printed by Mardon Printers of Salisbury. Figure 11 shows some of these values.

Figure 11. Examples of Mardon "fall views" issues.



The independent nation of Zambia, formerly Northern Rhodesia, has also contributed a number of issues, starting with their Independence stamps of October 24th, 1964. One value showed President Kaunda against a backdrop of the falls. In 1973, the centenary of the death of David Livingstone took place and six values were issued on May 1st. The 9 kwacha value showed Livingstone at the falls. A definitive series in 1975 had a representation of the bridge at the falls on the same value and a 1980 series for the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference showed the coat of arms with the usual wavy line design. On March 10th, 1983, the 1 kwacha value of the Commonwealth Day series showed a bird and Victoria Falls. In 1989 (May 2nd), the state visit of Pope John Paul II took place and a series of stamps was brought out to commemorate the event. The 10 kwacha top value shows the falls. Two of the Zambia issues are shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Example of Zambian issues featuring the falls.



No doubt the future will bring more philatelic material showing the Victoria Falls from a scenic point of view or as a backdrop for political events. However, to the writer, nothing can compare with the set of stationery cards issued in the 1900's, which combined the art of photography, the appeal of the postcard and provided a desirable set of items for the philatelist. Such a combination is not likely to be repeated.

For those who wish to investigate this fascinating subject further, a monograph by Chris Cordes titled "An Essay on the 1905 Victoria Falls Issue of the British South Africa Company" makes fascinating reading. The June 1993 issue of the Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle has details from Bill Wallace on the covers for the 1955 Centenary. There are other articles on "The Falls" listed in Chris Cordes' monograph.

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The Kruger Stamp That Wasn't Issued!

W.A. Page, FRPS, L, England

"On October 10th. (1949) a single 11/2d stamp will appear in red commemorating President Kruger the design of which has been decided already."

This terse statement, originating from Johannesburg appeared in *Stamp Collecting Weekly (U.K.)* on 16th April 1949.

Three months later (July 1949) the monthly *South African Philatelist* (SAP) published a similar statement from an undisclosed source, but with additional detail about the chosen design: it "will bear a portrait of President Kruger on the right-hand side. The stamp will be of the same size as that of the Natal Settlers stamp and similar in color. It will also appear inscribed alternately in the two official languages, necessitating the collecting of bilingual pairs."

This clearly suggested that the design was already in existence. However, in the August of the SAP a further statement was published under a heading "CORRECTION" - from the then Publicity Officer of the Union Post Office Department stating that his department had no knowledge of a proposed issue in so far as the President Kruger stamps was concerned and no official statement had been issued in this connection.

That statement invoked some speculation on the non-issue and several small paragraphs appeared in the U.K. philatelic press (*Stamp Collecting Weekly, Stamp Mirror*). One correspondent making reference to the "withdrawal of the controversial stamp" went on to suggest that the possible reason was that the proposed date of 10th October 1949 was earmarked for the Universal Postal Union commemorative. (The 75th Anniversary of the U.P.U. issue actually appeared on 1st October 1949.) End of Story! - Yes, that is until resurrected again in August 1950.

A short feature appeared in *Stamp Collecting Weekly* which virtually confirmed that a stamp had been planned and commissioned and that the project had progressed as far as the preparation of an Essay in Die Proof form. An example was illustrated and the name of the artist given as "A-S. Konya, a well-known South African designer". Nevertheless this small but significant feature did not bring forth any further indication of the background of the Die proof or the abandoned issue.

Again the matter faded into oblivion until the latter part of 1955, when a stamp issue to mark the Centenary of Pretoria was announced by the South African Post Office. The two value series 3d and 6d was to portray portraits

of "Pretorius" (6d) and President Kruger (3d) with the artist for the designs named as A.S. Konya!

Coinciding with that announcement, a three-part article was published in the SAP (October/November/December 1955) by Dr. K. Freund which was an in-depth background to the earlier attempts at having a stamp to "immortalize" President Kreuger, first muted in 1899.

Chapter 2 of the article dealt with the 1949 essays and repeated the earlier statements and press comment made in 1949. However, the author had been able to elicit more information direct from the artist which put a different perspective on the subject.

It appears that the idea for the 1949 stamp originated from "a highly placed Government Official" who commissioned Mr. Konya to prepare a suitable design to present to the Minister of Posts.

The artist, however, decided to go one better than just a design, and prepared a proof of the complete stamp. During the course of his work, there had been changes in the Ministerial Personnel and the whole idea was dropped, not, however, before a number of Essay Proofs had been produced.

Thus one must ask should these Proofs be considered "official" or merely "private"? Dr. Freund in his article expressed the opinion that they must be considered as "semi-Official" on the grounds that they were produced to be officially presented for consideration for a stamp issue, at the request of a Government official. It is also known that some of the proofs are stamped on the reverse with the Government Printing Works rubber stamp. This in itself proves that the actual printing of the proofs was carried out at the Government Printing Works, no doubt on an engraver's press.

Before presenting more technical detail of the proofs, which in effect are Essays in Die Proof style, it is interesting to record that the artist, Mr. A.S. Konya apparently "attracted" a number of philatelic friends and was quite generous in providing them with examples of his preliminary art work, and in the case of the Kruger designs, example of the Die Proofs.

I have been fortunate enough to have access and obtain copies of some of the correspondence to his friends - most of which is actually later than the Kruger project and provides interesting background information. It seems, for example, that only the preliminary artwork is returned to the artist if requested (final "approved" drawings are retained by the issuing authority).

Having "learnt" that, it was surprising to note from the various stamp catalogues that, although Konya has provided artwork for a number of stamp issues in the 1950's and 1960's, he is not credited - only the designer is mentioned. Although there is not evidence of any proofs of these subsequent issues in similar style to those of the Kruger project, there are photographic proofs.

My own interest in the Kruger design was started off while visiting the International Stamp Exhibition in Auckland in 1990, when I came across one of the Die Proofs in a dealer's stock. Neither of us knew anything about it. Having purchased it, my subsequent attempts at researching it proved abortive. It had remained dormant in my collection as an 'unknown'.

Early in 1993, a small collection of similar material appeared in auction and the information in that collection provided the key to the Dr. K Freund article and enabled me to follow-up other lines of research. Other material has since appeared on the market, mostly comprising Mr. Konya's gifts to at least three different correspondents.

The Essay Die Proofs

The Kruger essay Die Proofs were prepared from an original pen and ink drawing with the country name in the Afrikaans language. This in turn originated from an earlier vertical format drawing in pen and ink with an English inscription.

Illustrated is a photographic reproduction of the original drawing which measured approximately 155 x 280 mm (Fig. 1). This original was eventually cut down to 138 x 220 mm (Fig. 2) and acted as a "model" for the portrait when the design concept was altered to a horizontal style. A pencil drawing followed - 218 x 128 mm and then the final pen and ink drawing - 218 x 128 mm (Figs. 3 & 4).

Under normal procedure it would have been this final pen and ink drawing that would have been presented to the Government Authority for consideration and would have remained in their records. However, it was never presented due to the artist's desire to produce Die Proofs.

The actual engraving was prepared on a copper plate and "pulls" were made at different stages of the engraving in order to examine the finer detail. A first proof "pulled" in black and signed by the artist is illustrated (Fig.5). Intermediate "pulls" were made as the engraving developed and these were made in a variety of colors, by way of experiment for the color to be used for the final product.

At the third state printing it was noticed that the word 'Posseel' had the dieresis omitted from the second 'e'. This was corrected before the fourth "pull" was made (Fig. 6). A fifth and final "pull" was made in red and endorsed "before hardening"; also in slate-purple, endorsed "Final artist's proof".

The final die was then hardened and polished before

Figure 1. Photo reproduction of original pen & ink drawing in vertical style (reduced).

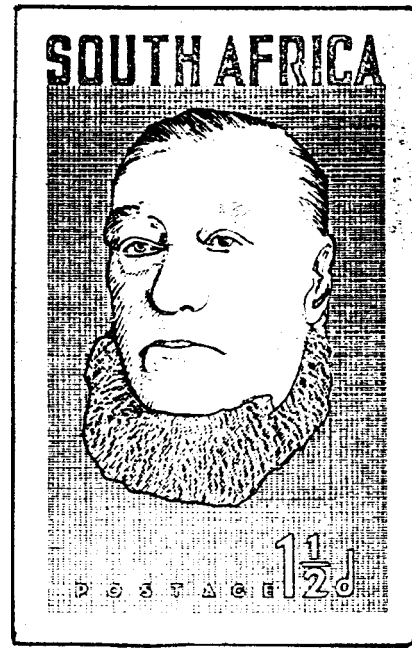
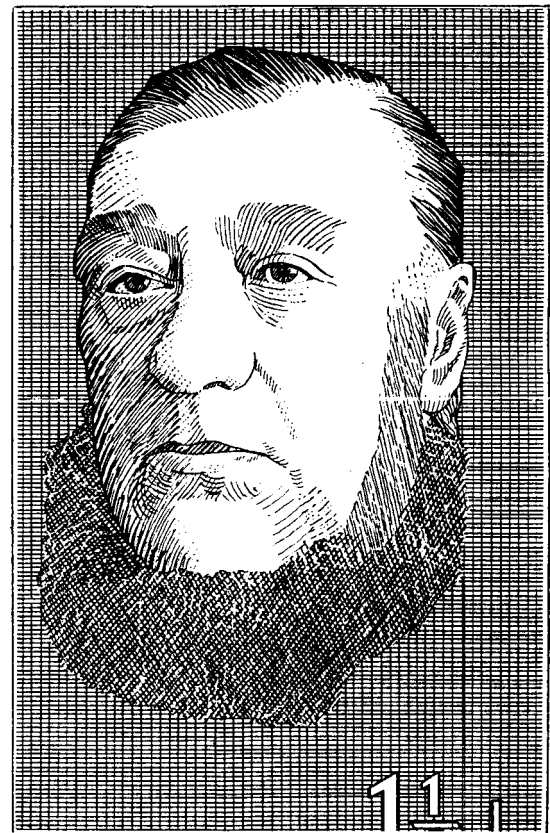


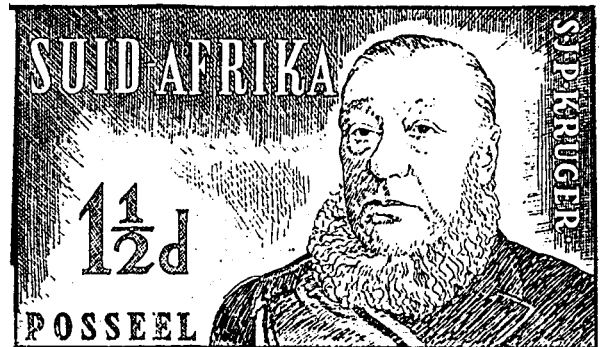
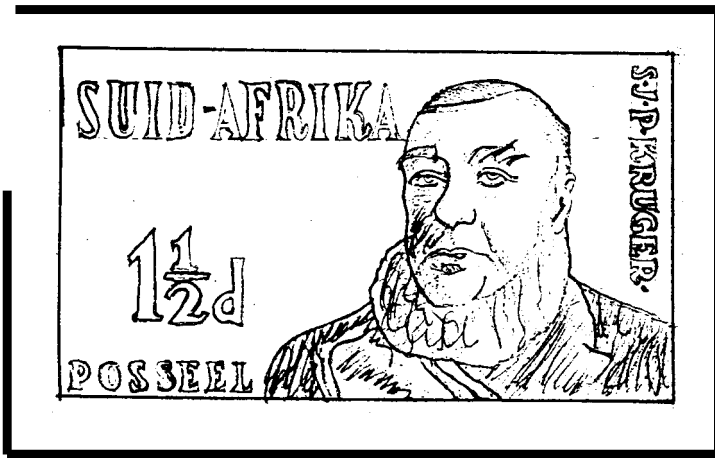
Figure 2. Original pen & ink drawing cut down (reduced).



Artists original pen & ink drawing - cut down.

Figure 3. Pencil drawing (reduced).

Figure 4. Pen & ink drawing (reduced).

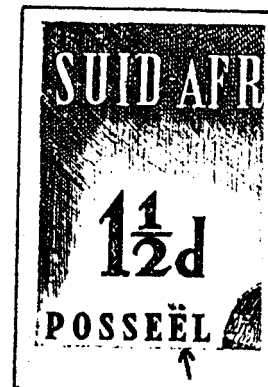
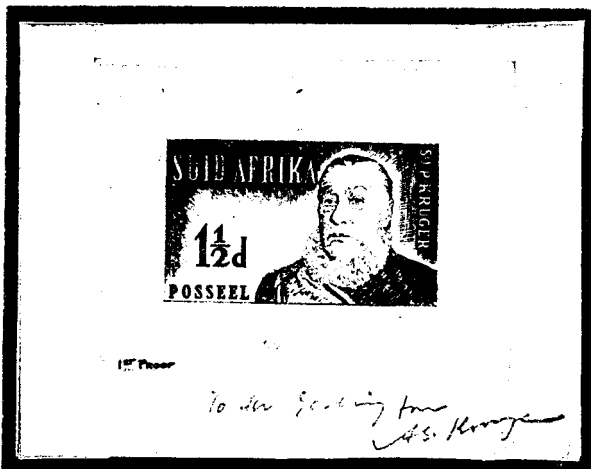


further "pulls" were made. The earlier examples were pulled on a coarse sunken card, but those from the hardened die were "pulled" on thin paper described as Indian paper. These exist in red and purple-brown endorsed "Artists proof after hardening".

Up to this stage all the engraving and trial "pulls" were for the Afrikaans inscribed design. The method used to progress the design for the English inscribed design necessitated ensuring that apart from the language differences, the remainder of the design must be identical. To achieve this, a new copper plate was prepared and the original die altered by burnishing out the Afrikaans inscription.

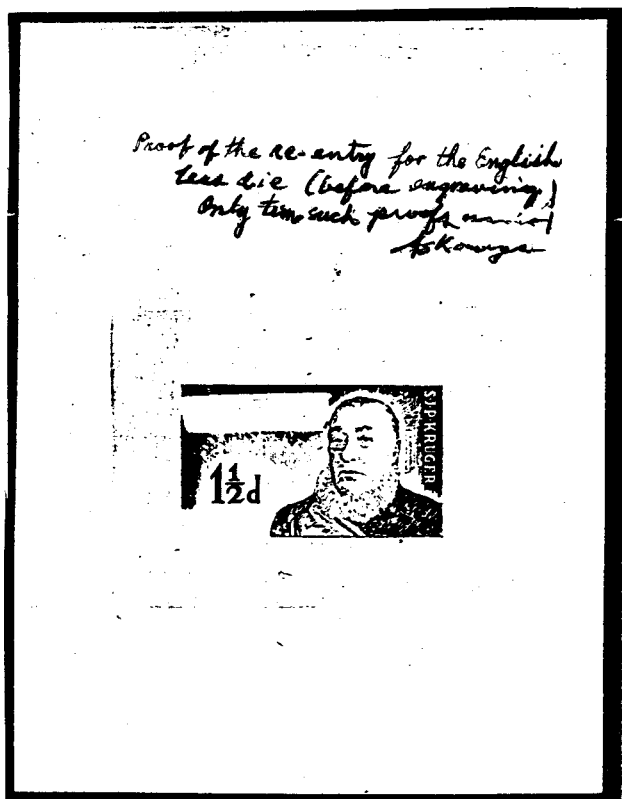
Figure 5. First proof - in black.

Figure 6. Fourth state - dieresis added to second "E" of POSSEEL followed by enlargement of that portion of the proposed issue.



During the burnishing-out, trial "pulls" were made to check the progress. The results from these "pulls" are too indistinct to illustrate. However, the final proof before the re-entry of "South Africa" is illustrated (Fig.7).

Figure 7. Final proof before re-entry



The final proof is endorsed by the artist "Proof of the re-entry of the English text die (before engraving). Only two such proofs made". Signed A.S. Konya.

The second item was said to be in the Pretoria Museum. An attempt to confirm this fact brought a brief note from the Museum (21st July 1993): "No trace of the die in question could be found in the Museum or local archives."

The inquiry did however produce evidence of what appears to be a late stage of the Afrikaans Die proof held in their Essay records. Supported by a certificate issued by the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa (Expert Committee), this is described as being in grey-black - 95 x 69 mm. One other important point is that the documentation is dated 1948 which indicates that the project had already been terminated, even before the first press announcement of the issue. The certificate was not issued until 1961!

Other items exist arising from this project including what may be best described as "color trials". These were thought to have been produced "by favor" of the artist as they were made from the intermediate dies, before the diarsis was added to the second 'E' in POSSEEL. They were printed on ungummed perforated paper, gauge 13

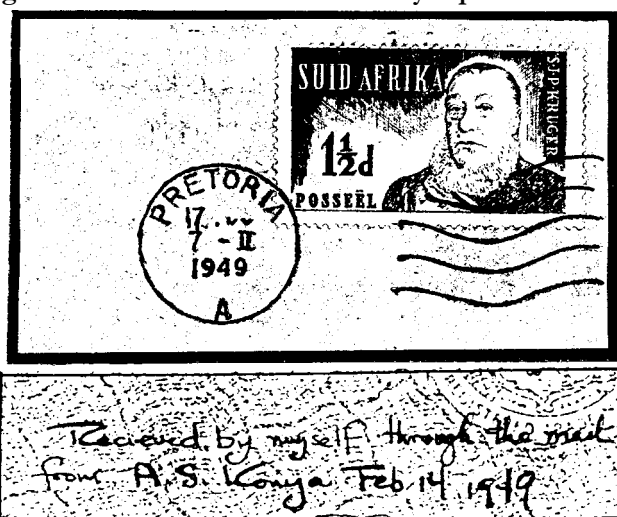
and exist in several colors. Examples seen or recorded are in bright-red, deep-red, green, deep-claret and dull-purple (Fig. 8).

Figure 8. The perforated example.



They are also known "used" - Dr. Freund records one with a Port Elizabeth datestamp and one which was sent by the artist to one of his collector friends. The latter carries a Pretoria machine cancellation dated 7th February 1949. The piece is endorsed on the reverse by the recipient "Received by myself through the mail from A.S. Konya Feb. 14 1949" (Fig. 9).

Figure 9. Used "color trial" with endorsement by recipient.



It is impossible to even hazard a guess as to how many of these "color trials" or even the Essay Die Proofs were produced, or how many examples are held in collections. Likewise, are there any different examples?

According to information provided to Dr. Freund, presumably by the artist, when the project was abandoned the engraved copper plate was duly defaced to prevent further printing.

The following is an attempt to list the known examples which in turn will hopefully prompt readers to advise of other examples - maybe even different types to those listed. As none of the items are dated, apart from the "used" item, the chronology is based on the various stages of development of the die.

Listing of known artwork, die proofs either held, seen or recorded, and the numbering is to ease subsequent reference to the items, not to imply cataloging.

List of Known Artwork & Die Proofs (Items preceeded by ' are in author's collection)

Artwork

- 1. Pencil & wash drawing - recorded by Dr. K Freund - this could in fact be the number '2' which follows.
- '2. Vertical pen & ink drawing 155 x 280 mm with English inscription. Only a photographic copy much reduced now exists as the original was cut down.
- '3. Vertical pen & ink drawing 'cut-down', 138 x 220 mm.
- '4. Pencil drawing with Afrikaans inscription in horizontal format 218 x 128 mm.
- '5. Final pen & ink drawing 218 x 128 mm.

Essay Die Proofs

- '1. First state: Grey-black on sunken card 76 x 58 mm. Endorsed and signed by artist - "1st proof".
- '2. First state: Red on sunken card 68 x 60 mm to which stamp, sized paper perf. 13 has been affixed.
- '3. Second state: Black on sunken card 72 x 58 mm. Lines of face and beard strengthened and some background shading burnished out. Endorsed and signed by artist "2nd proof".
- '4. Third state: Deep brownish-red on sunken card 68 x 58 mm. Lines of lettering deepened. Endorsed and signed by artist "artist's proof third state"
- '5. Third state: Bright-red on sunken card 61 x 48 mm possibly cut-down. Endorsed and signed by artist "artists proof".
- '6. Fourth state: Purple-brown on sunken card 83 x 63 mm. Diarisis added to second 'E' of POSSEEL. Endorsed and initialled by artist.
- '7. Fourth state: Red-brown on thin paper (sunken) 74 x 68 mm. Signed by artist.
- '8. Final state: Dull-red on sunken card 65 x 56 mm. Endorsed "Final pull before hardening".
- '9. Final state: Slate-purple on sunken card 69 x 59 mm. Endorsed and signed by artist "Final artists proof".

- '10. Final state: Deep dull-red on thin paper 81 x 75 mm. Endorsed and signed by artist "Artists proof after hardening."
- '11. Final state: Purple-brown on thin paper 81 x 75 mm. Endorsed and signed by artist "Artists proof after hardening."
- '12. Final state: Grey-black on thin paper (sunken) 80 x 61 mm, unsigned.
- (NB. Dr. Freund records 3 proofs - in scarlet, slate-purple & violet-black, approximately 87 x 70 mm without reference to state. Also, an auction catalogue illustration [May 1993] appears to be an early sunken die proof in purple-brown 70 x 58 mm with heavy background shading. Not endorsed or signed.)
- '13. Burnished state: Red on thin card (sunken) 96 x 69 mm. Endorsed and signed by artists "Progress proof No. 1" (very poor print).
- '14. Burnished state: Grey on thin card (sunken) 96 x 71 mm. Endorsed and signed by artist "Progress print No. 2" (weak print).
- '15. Final state before engineering: Black on thin paper 82 x 107 mm. Endorsed and signed by artist "Proof of the re-entry for the English text die (before engineering). Only two such proofs made.
- (NB. Dr. Freund states only two impressions made and is "very scarce".)

Other Items

- '16. Color trial/ungummed paper, perf 13: Bright Red '
- 17. Color trial/ungummed paper, perf 13: Green
- '18. Color trial/ungummed paper, perf 13: Dull-purple, on piece cancelled Pretoria 7th February 1949.
- (NB. Dr. Freund records other colors - deep claret and deep-red.)


Sources of Information

Various paragraphs from *Stamp Collecting Week/ly(UK)* 1949-1950
Stamp Mrrnr(1949)
South African Philatelic (October/November/December 1955), article by Dr. K Freund.
South African Postal Museum, Pretoria.

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# The Privately Produced SWA Stamp Booklets

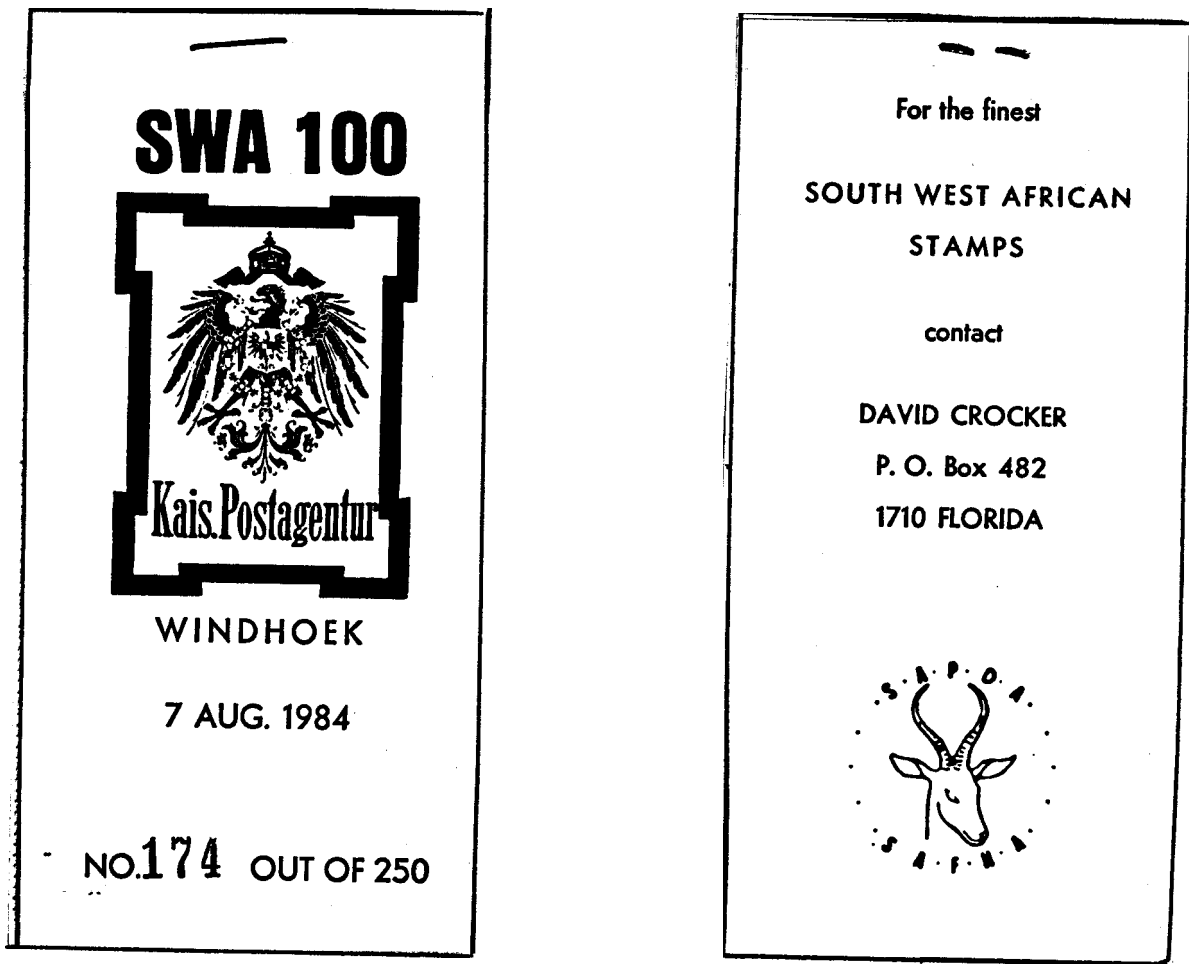
Leon Jacobson, South Africa

Having recently had a query about a privately produced SWA (South West Africa) stamp booklet, I have taken the liberty of writing a few lines about this issue as I believe it likely that few overseas readers know about it. Actually, there were two issues, one in 1984 and a second in 1988.

In 1984, the Windhoek Philatelic Society held a National Stamp Exhibition (SWA 100) in Windhoek. As one of the committee members, I thought it might be a good idea to produce our own stamp booklet (Fig. 1) in addition to the usual special covers and postmarks produced to raise funds for the occasion, as the last booklet issued in SWA had appeared under the German administration. The Organizing Committee agreed and a

design was accepted. The booklet contained a complete set of cylinder blocks of the stamp issue commemorating the centenary of the German colonization in 1884. These were stapled between the booklet covers. Only 250 numbered booklets were made. They were printed in black in a vertical format. A number of booklets also had the special commemorative datestamp struck on the inside front cover. As they were sold at a premium over the face value of the stamps, sales at first were slow but eventually the idea caught on and they rapidly sold out. Demand has since increased, but I have not seen one on the market for years. Prices rose quite dramatically after they were sold out! A number of proof covers are known.

Figure 1. Front (left) and reverse (right) covers of the 1984 privately produced SWA booklet.



The second booklet was issued in 1988 on the occasion of Otjimbingue 88, another major show organized for Windhoek in order to commemorate the centenary of postal services. The booklet covers (Fig. 2) were designed by Heinz Pulon, the noted artist who also designed the commemorative postage stamps, and were printed in color. This time 500 numbered booklets were issued and a number of these were signed by Heinz. Two or three booklets with missing colors are known, e.g., number 133 with the yellow missing, one or two have the postal rates ( for 1884 and 1984 which were printed on the inside covers) missing and a number of color proofs are known. Once again, cylinder blocks of the postal centenary issue were stapled into the covers and the booklet was sold at a

premium. It was also sold out. I have not seen one on the market yet. Figure 3 shows pages of the rates 100 years apart.

I like to think that the first booklet, with its obvious popularity amongst SWA collectors, inspired the post office to issue their own booklet in 1985. Certainly, although privately produced, they do have their place in a modern SWA collection, especially the first issue as the "forerunner" of the official issue. Unlike the first privately produced Maxi cards, however, the South Africa Colour Catalogue does not list these booklets, in spite of the fact that they were openly on sale. Once they do, I am sure that the demand for them will increase dramatically.

Figure 2. Front (left) and back (right) cover pages of the 1988 SWA privately produced booklet.

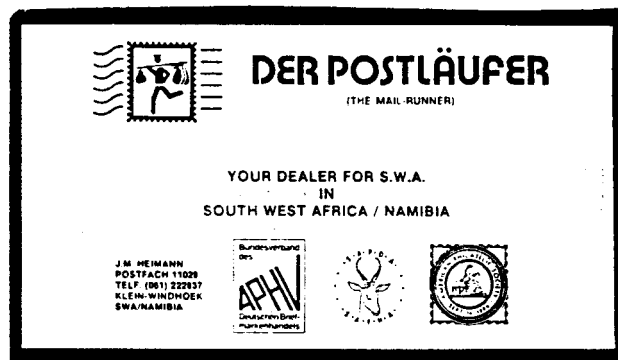
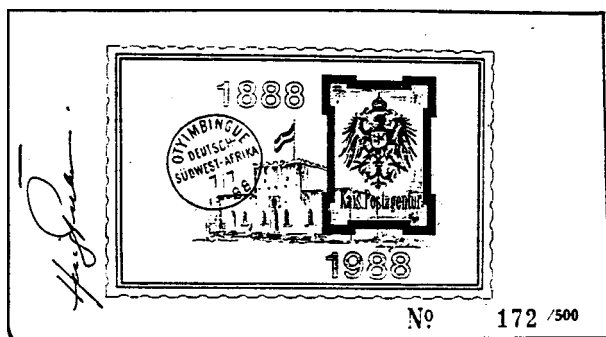


Figure 3. Inside front (left) and inside back (right) rate pages from 1988 SWA privately produced booklet.

Berlin, 20. Juni 1888.

Das Deutsche Schutzgebiet von Südwest-Afrika (Groz-Namaland, Damaraaland und der südliche Theil des Oosambolandes) tritt zum 1. Juli dem Weltpostverein bei. Für den Briefverkehr mit dem genannten Gebiet kommen demnach die Vereinstarife in Anwendung.

In Deutschland werden erhoben:

|                                                                     |        |                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| für frankirte Briefe.....                                           | 20 Pf. | } für je 15 g.       |
| • unfrankirte Briefe.....                                           | 40 „   |                      |
| • Postkarten.....                                                   | 10 „   |                      |
| • Druckfachen, Waarenproben und Geschäftspapier.....                | 5 „    | für je 50 g.         |
| mindestens jedoch für die einzelne Sendung 10 Pf. bei Waarenproben, | 20 „   | • Geschäftspapieren; |
| an Einschreibgebühren 20 „                                          |        |                      |

Zur Vermittelung des Verkehrs mit dem südafrikanischen Schutzgebiet wird in Otjimbingue, dem Sitz des Reichskommissars, eine Kaiserliche Postagentur eingerichtet.

Die Beförderung der Sendungen nach und von Otjimbingue erfolgt auf dem Wege von Capstadt und Walvisbaai

## 1988 Postal rates

|                                                                     |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Standardised inland rate                                            | 16c |
| Registration fee                                                    | 75c |
| Airmail rate for Africa and foreign postcards; foreign seamail rate | 30c |
| Airmail rate to Europe and South America                            | 40c |
| Airmail to North America, Hong Kong and Pakistan                    | 50c |

# The Postal History of Murraysburg, Cape

Werner K. Seeba, Germany

The namesake of this article is the principal town of the district and division of Murraysburg. It is 100 km northwest of Graaff-Reinet and situated at an altitude of 1150 meters.

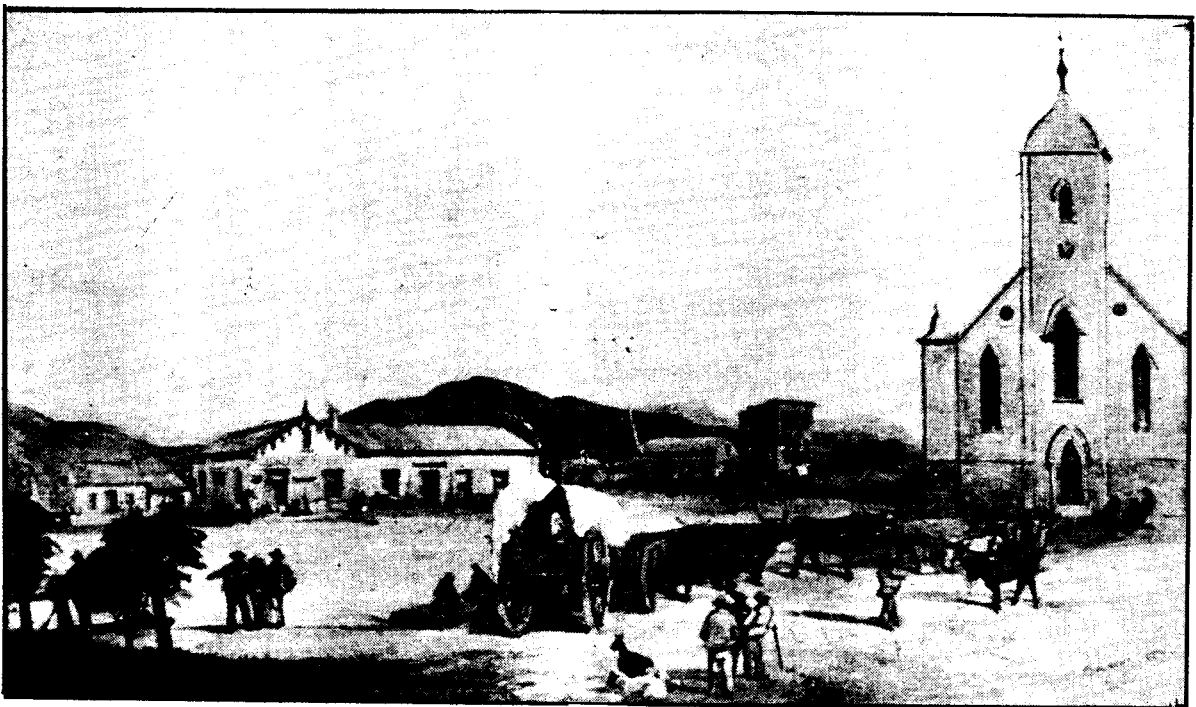
The first inhabitants of this area with certainty was the Bushmen. Interesting paintings by these people are drawn in red and black illustrating men and animals of various kinds.

The Eenzaamheid or "Loneliness" Farm, which later developed into Murraysburg, was first owned by Mr. J.S. Minnaar in 1837. On the 18th of April 1838 the farm changed ownership, going to Mr. D.J. Rossouw. The Rossouw's stayed there for nearly 16 years. On January 18, 1854, the farm was sold to Mr. J.A. Burger.

In 1855, as Commission of the Dutch Reform Church bought the "Loneliness" Farm from Mr. Berger for 3,500 pounds. The intention was to establish a town and ultimately a church congregation.

The name Murraysburg combines the names of the famous Andrew Murray, Sr., Minister of Graaff-Reinett at the time, and Barend J.J. Burger, known as the founder and "Father of Murraysburg". Plots of land were sold by public auction on the 5th and 6th December 1855. Total sales were in excess of 10,000 pounds. The proceeds were used to build the parsonage of the first church which still stands. In the title-deed for each sold plot, a condition

**Figure A. Early drawing illustrating Murraysburg in its first year.**



specified that the perimeter should be enclosed by a quince hedge. Therefore, Murraysburg claims the unique distinction of having the longest stretch of quince hedging in the world.

By 1856 some thirty houses had already been finished; two years later about 100. Most were substantial in construction, roofed with iron and housing a total of 450 inhabitants at that time. A German, Mr. H. Mosenthal, opened the first store in 1856 in the town's center at the church square (Fig. A).

It was at Mosenthal's store that the first postal agency was established on 24 December 1856. The agency received the small triangular obliterator (Gold-blatt No. ST01) for canceling purposes and a place-date stamp was ordered. In the middle of 1857, the first shipment of the double arc datestamp arrived from England, as did the new Murraysburg datestamp (Goldblatt No. DA1 - Fig. B). This canceller was used for over 20

**Figure B. The Murraysburg double arc datestamp.**



years, according to post office records. Dr. Franco Frescura states that the actual dates of usage were from 8 September 1857 through 24 September 1884. This new type of Cape datestamp had been manufactured in England, the design being patterned after that of the type in use in 1842 by country post offices in England and Wales.

On the 5th December 1857, Mr. H. Mosenthal was appointed Murraysburg's first postmaster (Fig. C). During 1858 a family member, J. Mosenthal (possibly a son) was named as the town's second postmaster (ref: Cape of Good Hope Almanac, 1859, p. 314).

**Figure C. H. Mosenthal, Murraysburg's first postmaster.**



By 1859 Murraysburg was connected by mailroutes 3, 4, 11 and 12. Mail carts were used on these routes in the beginning. Mail Route #3 was Cape Town to Port Elizabeth via Somerset. The mailcart always arrived at Murraysburg via Nel's Poort on Tuesdays at 5:00 p.m. On the return trip, the mail route was #4, the mail going from Port Elizabeth via Graaff-Reinet and Bearston, arriving at Murraysburg on Sundays at noon. Mail route #11 was Cape Town to Colesberg with the mailcart arriving at Murraysburg also on Tuesdays at 5:00 p.m. Mail route #12 was the return route and the mailcart arrived at Murraysburg on Sundays at 10:00 a.m. The mail was dispatched some two hours later. The mailcart between Richmond and Murraysburg took 7 1/2 hours while the travel time between Beaufort-West and Murraysburg was 125 hours (ref: *Government Gazette* 6 Sept. 1859).

The arrival of the mailcart was something special for country villages in the early years; so it was in Murraysburg. Tuesday was the main post day where the mailcart usually arrived at 5 p.m. via Middelkoskloof through the valley. Nearly everyone tried to listen for the first sound of the post-bugle which was used just before entering the village. Shortly after, with a dustcloud travelling behind, the mailcart was visible, driving fast - about 10-15 kilometers per hour. At this point things became a little

dangerous for village dogs and townspeople on foot as all rushed in the direction of the post office to get their letters, parcels and newspapers from Cape Town and elsewhere.

Suddenly the mailcart would stop before Mosenthal's store/post office, the driver and dusty passengers jumping from the cart and once again blowing the postal bugle. In the meantime, many of the local inhabitants would gather around the terribly busy Postmaster Mosenthal who had unsealed and opened the mailbags for his office. Names were called to distribute the mail which normally took about 30 minutes (ref: *Volksbad*, 7 February 1860).

By 1860 Murraysburg had over 100 houses for its 550 inhabitants. Included were five Germans (the Mosenthals) and 50 English citizens.

During 1861, the Mosenthals sold their store to the Tetz family and moved to Aliwal North. Most likely, J. Mosenthal resigned his position as postmaster as a result of the ownership change.

By 1867, Murraysburg became listed as Postal Agency (ref: Putzel) as a result of the town becoming the head office for the relay station network in the area.

Mailcart driving was not always easy and enjoyable as the tours had to be done in every kind of weather. So it happened in early 1868, the mailcart from Murraysburg on the way down to Graaff-Reinet, via the Buffels River Drift, was involved in an accident. At night, as the mailcart, driven by a certain Koert arrived at the river an unpassable situation was encountered. He had waited three hours, reflecting on a possible fine for late arrival, and decided to drive further as the flow of water had relented some. One of the horses, not used to high water conditions, shied and jumped so that the mailcart tumbled over. The driver tried to get the horses to move forward. However, floating branches prevented any further progress. To lighten the load in order to escape the rapidly flowing water, the driver threw out four mailbags. As he was busy with a fifth mailbag (the one destined for Cape Town), a powerful wave of flood water pushed and uprighted the entire mailcart. As a result, the cart, horses and driver went floating down the river. Somehow Koert was able to grab a large branch, thereby surviving the ordeal. As for the horses, they drowned some 1000 feet after getting caught up in the current.

The Murraysburg postmaster, Mr. Hurford, somehow obtained word about the mailcart disaster the next morning. He immediately took off on horseback to the location of the accident and began searching further down river for the missing mailbags. Luckily he found them on the river bank. A later report indicates that the letters and newspapers were a little wet, yet

readable (ref: *Volksvriend* 11 April 1868).

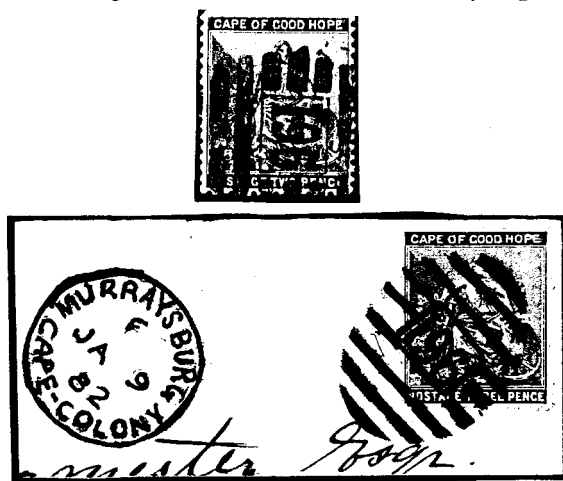
During the winter of 1869, Koert again had problems with road conditions. On the way from Murraysburg down to the south, he encountered a severe snow storm. He had just left the Van Heerden's farm which was one of the relay stations south of Zuurpoort. Koert had to abandon the mailcart due to the snow being up to 10-12 feet deep in places. He unharnessed the horses and brought them back to the farm/relay station.

On the next day at 11:00 a.m., the four horses were again harnessed to the mailcart. With a great deal of effort, the mailcart was freed. Koert arrived at the Cuberg farm/relay station which had not experienced a heavy snow fall (ref: *Volksvriend*, 1 September 1869).

Up until 1868, the Magistrate and post office were both located in Tetz's store. However, that year he gave notice resulting in a new location being found. As a result, the following notice appeared in government publications: Owners of eligible houses on qui vive to secure government as tenant" (ref: GRH, 1 December 1868).

By 1878 (or earlier), the Murraysburg post office received the Barred Oval Numeral Cancellor (BONC) "196" obliterator (Fig. D). Dr. Franco Frescura records the period of use for this particular BONC to be 14 June 1881 until 1884. This particular BONC number was used in conjunction with the first circular place-datestamp of 1864 (Goldblatt No. CDS2) It is very possible that Murraysburg also had a dumb cork canceller for parcel post, plus many other marks not yet recorded.

Figure D. Examples of BONC "196" and CDS for Murraysburg



Postal Guide No. 3, 1882, listed Murraysburg in the M. O.O. classification since the town received the designation of municipality on 26 July 1883. It was now connected by mail route No. 59 - Port Elizabeth to Kimberly via Graaff-Reinet and vice versa.

The mailcoaches from the south reached Murraysburg on Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:30 a.m., leaving some four hours later for the return trip.

The mailcoach from Kimberly arrived at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, leaving 30 minutes later.

Mail route 57 was operating at this time, stopping at Graaff-Reinet, Murraysburg and Richmond. The mailcoach for this route reached Murraysburg on Thursdays and Sundays at 5:30 a.m., leaving the following day at 5:00 p.m. It was at this time that the very comfortable, American made Abbott-Downing coach models were imported and came into use.

By 1885, Mr. D. Hogan was named as Murraysburg Postmaster. He received a salary of £108 per year plus an additional amount for postal expenses such as messengers. The next Postmaster, Mrs. E. Collins, took on her responsibilities 1 February 1886 at a salary of L168. An assistant has been listed as Mr. M. Hogan - possibly the son of the previous postmaster. Mr. Hogan's salary was fixed at £72 per year. At this time there also appeared a certain Mr. J. Noone who was the lineman with an annual salary of £114. He was appointed to his duties on 1 February 1886. One additional position was an assistant and messenger.

On March 1, 1887, Mr. J. Powell became the Postmaster with a fixed annual salary of £186. Mr. M. Hogan was still the assistant but a new lineman, Mr. J.C. Hendricks, appeared commencing September 1, 1886, being paid £90 per year.

By March 1, 1888, the Murraysburg Post Office had again a new lineman, Mr. L. Gaxa, being paid five shillings per workday. By 1889, Postmaster J. Powell's salary was up to L210 per year, and by July 1st of that year he had a new assistant, Mr. G.S.H. Morrish, who was paid £95 annually. Lineman Mr. L. Gaxa also received an increase to £100 per year.

On April 1, 1891, Mr. W.H. Ewing was appointed as the new Postmaster, with a salary of 160 pounds. His assistant, Mr. Morrish was raised to 110 pounds annually. A new assistant, Mr. L.C. Brink, was named later that year with a salary of £80.

During 1892, the office received a new No. 806 obliterator. Dr. Frescura notes that this BONC was officially used for the period 8 July 1892 to 31 March 1900 (Fig. E).

Figure E. Example of BONC '806' for Murraysburg



On 21 August 1893, the office was assigned a new Junior Assistant, Mr. J. Bride, with an annual salary of L80. On 1 July 1895, Murraysburg again had a new postmaster, Mr. J.F. Cairns who was appointed at an annual salary of £120. The next year he received a L20 increase. Then, on 28 November 1896, Mr. H.W. Simkins was appointed as Postmaster earning £105 per year. He was accompanied by a new assistant - a certain Mr. P. Stegman who joined the staff on July 1, 1897 for a salary of £90.

In 1899 Zuurpoort, via Murraysburg, was named as a T.O. possibly being assigned BONC of 1157 (Fig. F). There has been no proving cover yet to appear. Dr. Frescura indicates that the actual use of 1197 was in Murraysburg during the period 10 September 1900 to 23 May 1901. The question here is why should Murraysburg have used 1157 when BONC 806 was in use at the time? It is possible that the Murraysburg marks were only used for transit purposes.

**Figure F. The 1157 BONC for transit station Zuurpoort.**



On March 21, 1899, Mr. W.J.W. Thomas became the new Postmaster with a fixed salary of 1200 annually. From January 1, 1899, a new Junior Assistant by the name of Mr. W.T. Cordner was assigned at an annual salary of £105. Figure G, shows a Post Office Museum/Pretoria archives photograph of the old Murraysburg post office building.

**Figure G. The Murraysburg Post Office (about 1900).**



In 1900, Postmaster Mr. W.J.W. Thomas received a ten pound increase in salary while being assigned a new assistant 4th class during April of that year. He was Mr. J. Woodmass who enjoyed a fixed salary of L120.

During the Second Anglo-Boer War, the Murraysburg

Post Office was closed from 1 December 1901 until the end of July 1902. A reopening followed for the public on 1 August 1902. During the same time period, the Transit Office at Zuurpoort was closed until a reopening on 1 January 1903. However, this was short-lived in that the office closed on 10 January, the following year.

In August 1902, the Postmaster was once again Mr. W.J.W. Thomas whose salary had increased to L235 per year. His new assistant, Mr. C.J. Graham, earned L105 annually.

By 1903, the ex-Postmaster, Mr. J.F. Cairns returned to the position paying £19712. In addition, he acquired a new assistant 5th Class Cadet G.R. Cameron, who assumed his responsibilities on 21 February 1903 with a fixed salary of £90 yearly. Later on in that same year during December, the office received a new Imperial Service Assistant, Mr. J. J. Carroll with a fixed salary of £190.

At the same time, Zuurpoort opened again as an S.O. (1 January 1905). However, it was reduced in status to P. A. the following June. Two months later it was raised in status to T.O.

Murraysburg Postmaster, Mr. J. F. Cairns, from 1904-1906 was paid L220. In 1907, he only received an additional L5. The increase was £10 for the next two years. Also in 1907, records list an assistant, Mr. D. P. Nunan, with an annual salary of £170.

Knowledge is power. It is certain to affect progress in all that is good and great and valuable. Towns, then, are at once the result and the source of social prosperity.

Murraysburg had and has a very pleasing appearance. The illustrations on page 26 (Figs. H-J) will provide the reader with an additional and enjoyable sense of where and how things were at the time.

## References

- Murraysburg, Qne Hundred Years, Dr. J. A. S. Oberholster, 1955
- Postmarks of the Cape of Toad Hope, Robert Goldblatt, RDPSA, FRPSL, 1983
- SESA, 1971
- The Encyclopaedia of South African Post Offices and Postal Agencies, Ralph F. Putzel, 1990
- Cape of Good Hope - Civil Service Lists, 1886-1908
- Various collections

Figure H. District map & old Spanish painting from the 19th century.

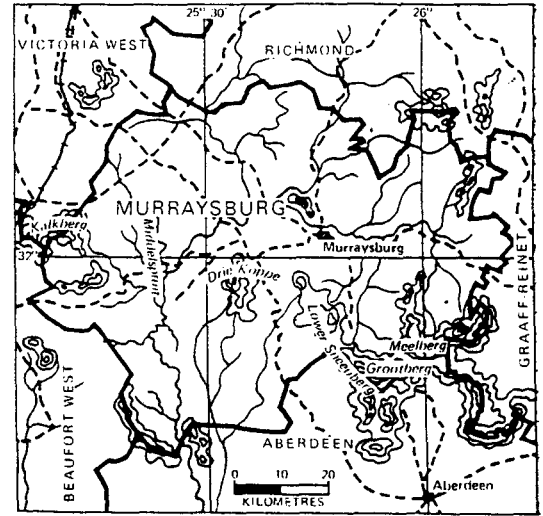


Figure I. Photographs of the Murraysburg namesake.



Figure J. Undated photograph of Murraysburg (most likely latter 1800s)



## Dialogues & Updates

Periodically reactions to articles appearing herein, as well as author updates regarding their previously printed article, will appear under this column heading.

"New Earliest Usage of Mafeking Siege Cancel Discovered: Second Reprise" by Frederick P. Lawrence, USA

Forerunners, Vol. VII, No. 1 (Mar/Jun 93) arrived in my mailbox on Saturday, May 1, 1993, containing my article, "New Earliest Usage of Mafeking Siege Cancel Discovered." Also in that day's mail was a letter from my dear friend, the late Roy Setterfield who was one of the founders and long time scion of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society.

At the time, Roy received his copy of the Journal by air post, almost a week earlier than mine. Roy wrote that he had read my article with interest, and that it had sent him digging into his collection for a piece he remembered having acquired some time back. When he found it, he set the clock back another six months for the Mafeking siege cancel, the single circle 25mm MAFEKING C.G.H. (Goldblatt cds 25).

In this issue of Forerunners, I am pleased to report this discovery of the newest, earliest reported usage of the cancel. The accompanying illustration (Fig. 1) shows five partial strikes of the cancel from April 15, 1897 on a block of four of the Cape of Good Hope 1d "Hope Standing" The cancel is without a time control index letter. These strikes precede the previously reported earliest usage date, October 4, 1897, by almost six months.

**Figure 1.** Block of four of CGH 1d "Hope Standing" showing the earliest reported usage of the 25mm "Mafeking siege" cancel (Goldblatt cds 25) - "MAFEKING/AP 15/97/CGH." (Illustration courtesy of the late Roy Setterfield).



## STAMPS COVERS BOXES & COLLECTIONS

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"Collecting Bophuthatswana - A Follow-up" by Tony Davis, Canada

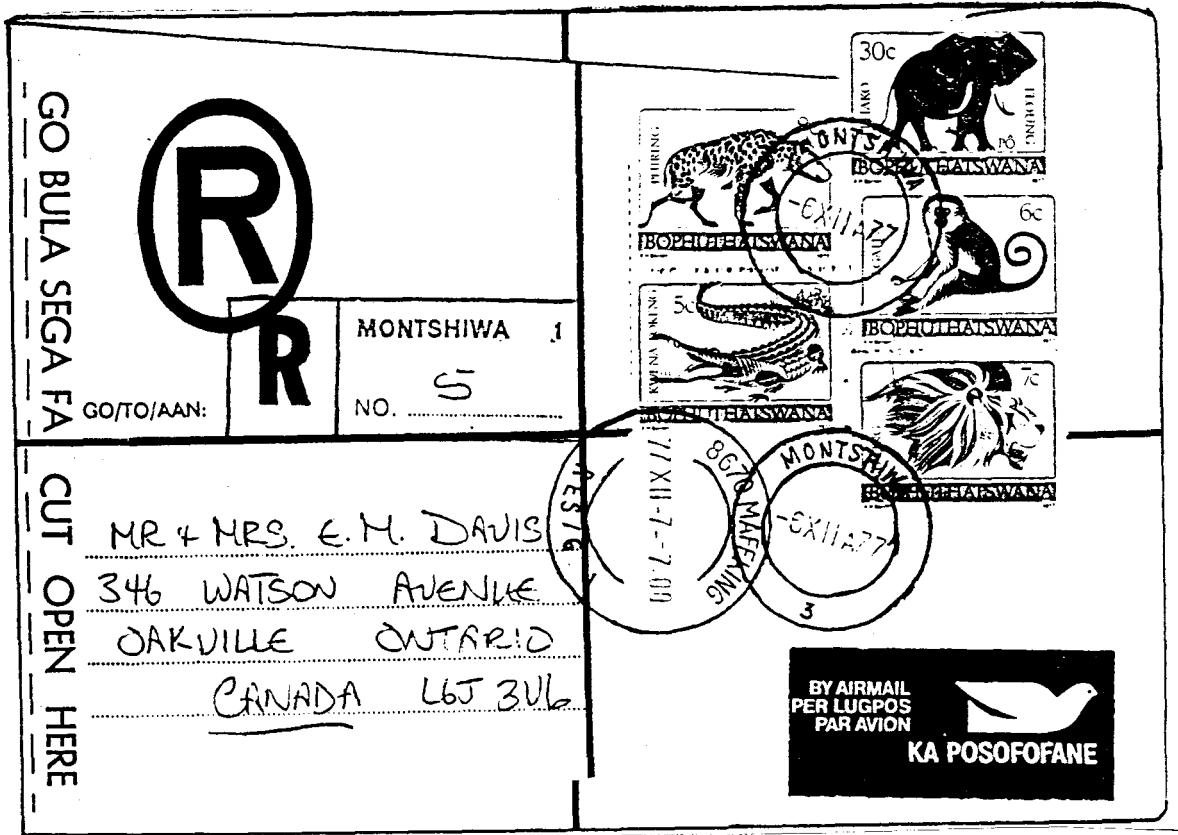
Reading the article in "Forerunners" (Jul/Oct 1993), by Wilford Ross on collecting Bophuthatswana sparked a few philatelic memories of my own on that very subject, so here goes.

As a journalist I was sent to 'cover' the formal independence of Bophuthatswana in December 1977 and I found myself in the new capital of Mmbatho - a cluster of new government ministers' homes, a nearby casino, plenty of empty fields, a capitol building and the quickly constructed independence stadium.

While waiting for the formal ceremonies to begin at the stadium, I found my philatelic urges taking over and I went to the adjacent township of Montshiwa to track down the local postal facilities. In a small brick building I found what I was looking for and purchased some of the new stamps. (A four value commemorative set and the first definitive series were issued on December 6.)

Having successfully mailed letters from the first "independent homeland" - Transkei - the year before, without any international postal penalties concerning non-recognition of these independent homelands, I wanted to also mail something from Bophuthatswana. A few other people were at the post office to avail themselves of the philatelic souvenirs - stamps, collector sheets, cylinder blocks, first day covers, postcards, and the like. I 'composed' an attractive arrangement of the definitive stamps to cover registered mail to Canada (55c, I used 56c) and mailed it off (Fig. 1). Well,

Figure 1. Author's registered cover to Canada while covering the Independence Ceremonies as a journalist.



Well, it got through to Oakville, Ontario, care of Montreal, in eight days. In the same way there were restrictions on mail from Ian Smith's Rhodesia, I suppose that I had been hoping for some form of 'return to sender - stamps invalid' or postage due marking.

While in the Montshiwa post office I met up with one of the fledgling Bophuthatswana government's foreign affairs senior officials whom I had previously interviewed about the international recognition. I hauled out a few of the commemorative first day covers for Mr. Radebe to autograph, which he kindly proceeded to do. The next thing we knew, there was a line-up of people behind me, all clutching covers and pens and also seeking autographs! I apologized and abandoned him to his fate. I never did manage to get the Prime Minister's autograph (Lucas Mangope) even though I met him several times. It was that sullen, dour glare we journalists used to get, I suppose.

I had more joy with Kaiser Matanzima (Transkei), Robert Mugabe (Zimbabwe) and B. J. Vorster (South African Prime Minister). I never did ask the Chief Minister of Venda, another independent stamp-issuing homeland, Patrick Mphephu, for his autograph, especially after having interviewed his former grade school teacher who was not too impressed with her ex-pupil's school record, including his penmanship.

One interesting area of collecting Bophuthatswana has to be that of the southern enclave of this fragmented independent homeland. Located in the Orange Free State is a 'pocket' of Tswana people, who were lumped together with Bophuthatswana at the time of the December 1977 independence. Ga-Rapulana is one of the enclave's townships and I learned that the post office was using a relief cancellor with violet ink. With a bit of work I obtained a few covers with specimens of this strike (Fig. 2). The most common postmark of this area is that of Thaba Nchu.

Bophuthatswana should also prove itself to be fertile ground for collecting official cancellations and the like. Start looking now, especially if a new government in South Africa brings an end to the independent homeland system and separate postal administrations! The next two pages provide additional modern postal history and geographical information for the reader's pleasure.

**\*\* Durban Stamp Auctions**  
 We have auctions every three months, strong in Southern Africa material. Durban Stamp Auctions, P. O. 461, Pinetown 3600, Republic of South Africa

Figure 2. A Ga-Rapulana registered cover dated November 12, 1982

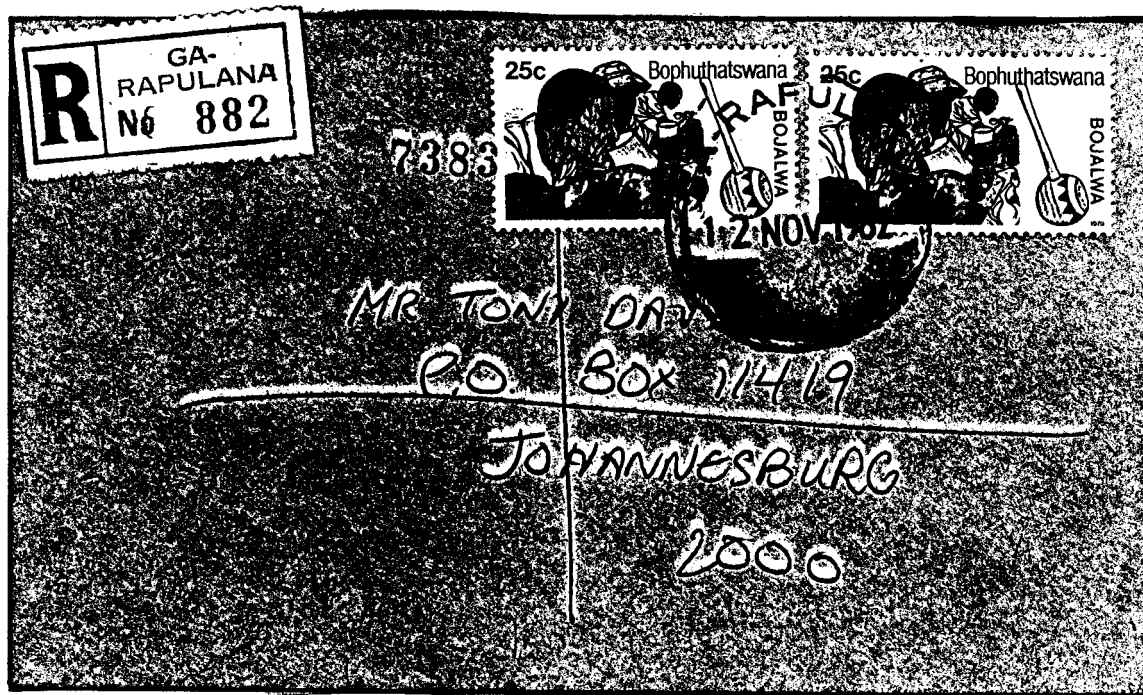


Figure 3. A Bophuthatswana express label on cover.

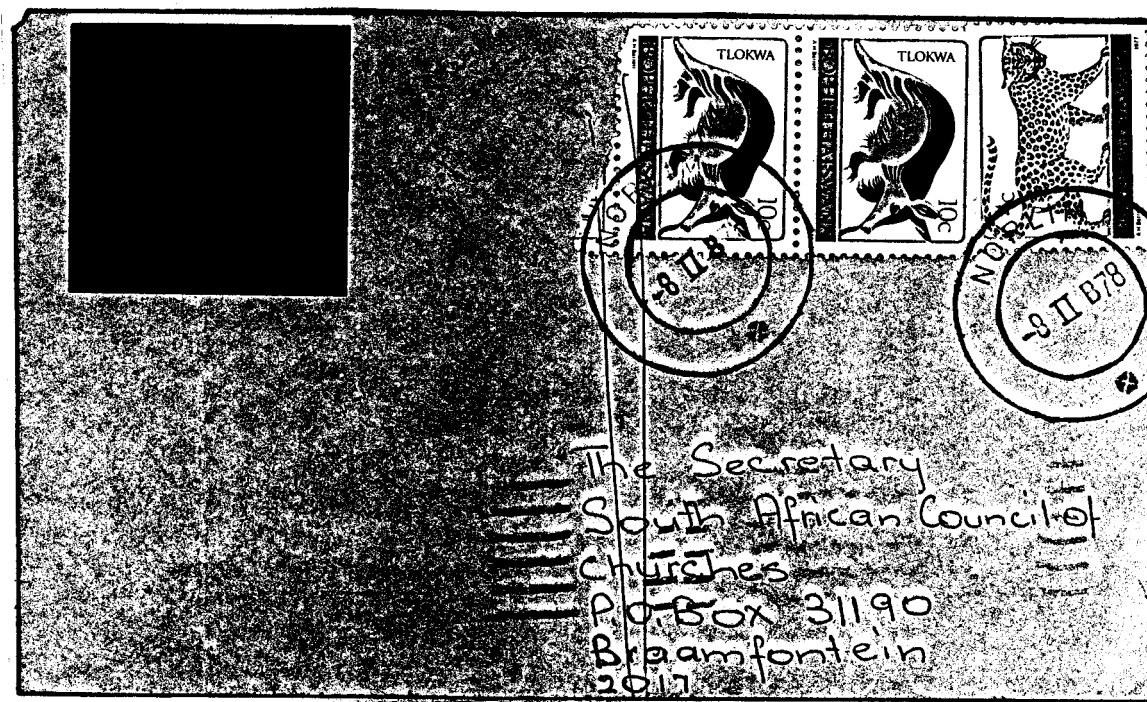


Figure 4. A violet handstamp on an official cover from the headquarters at Mmbatho of the Bophuthatswana defence force, mailed at Montshiwa.

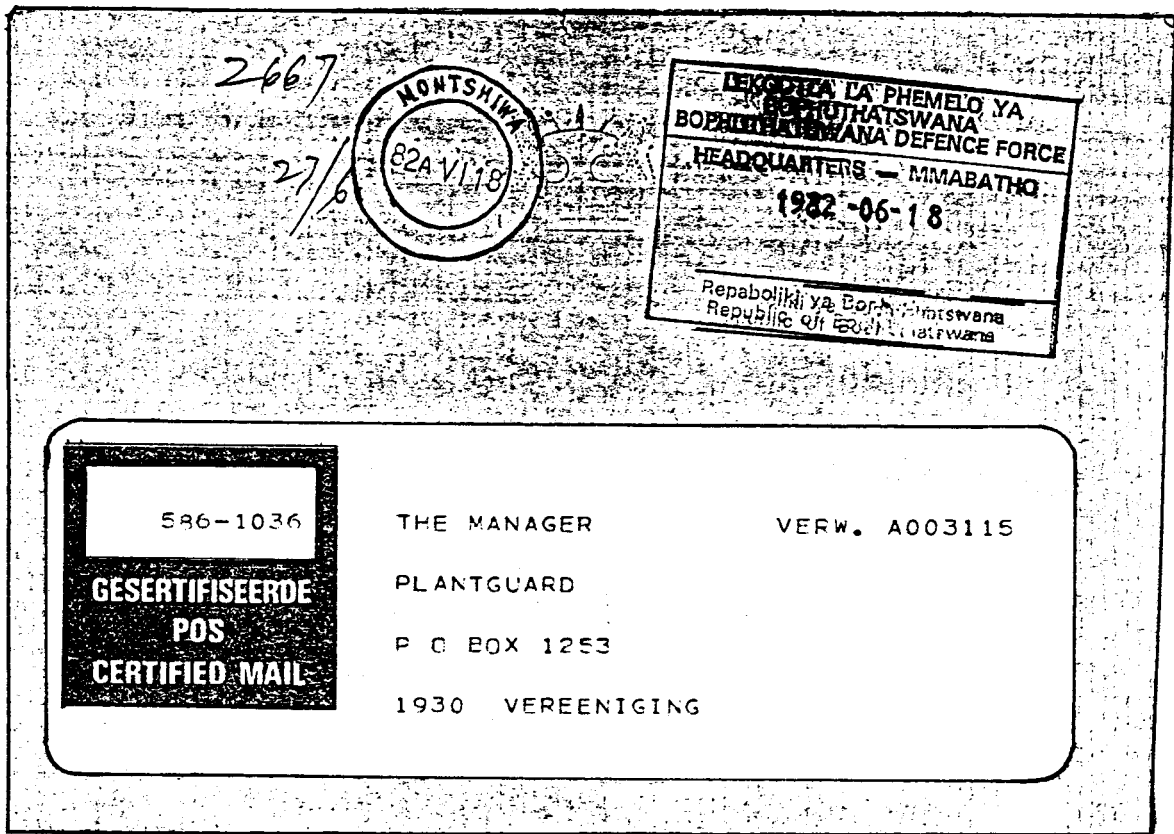
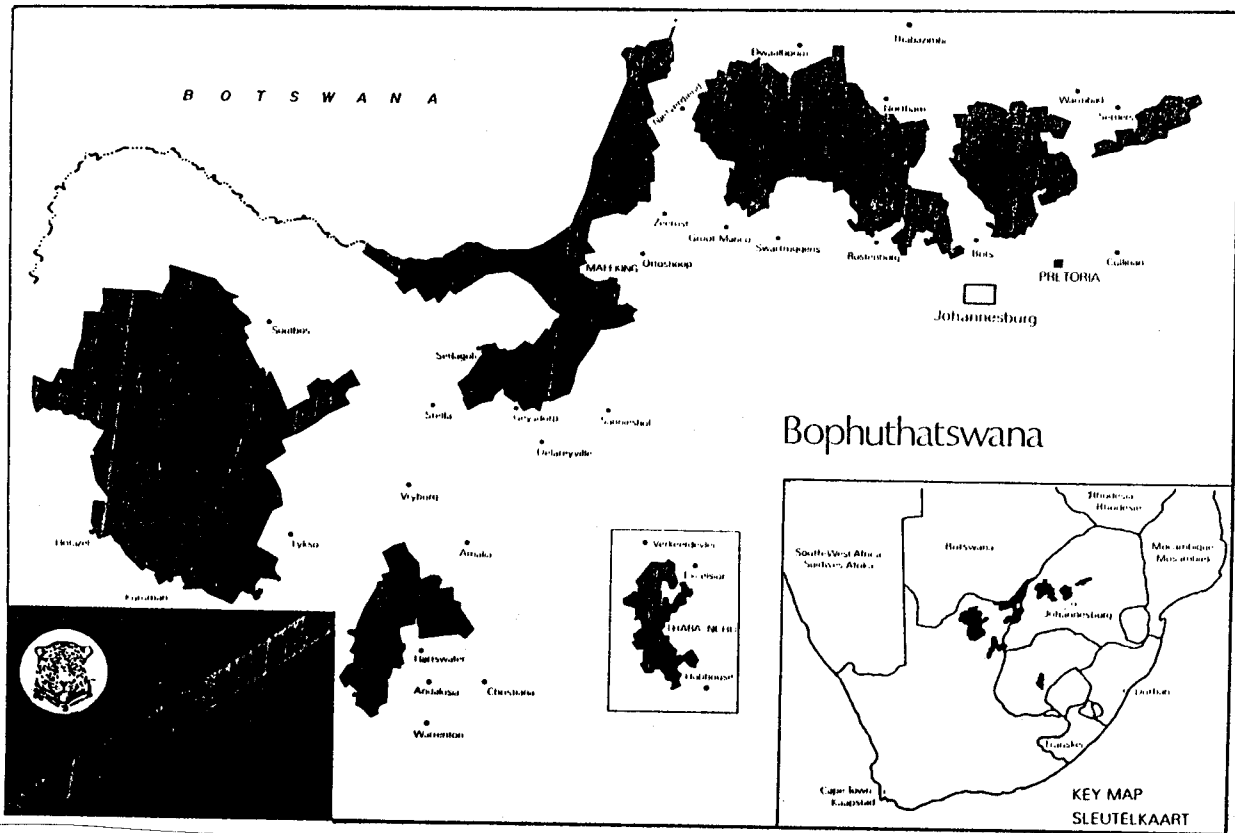


Figure 5.

Map displaying the seven regions which together make up the independent homeland of Bophuthatswana.



## Boph Around The Clock

Wilford H. Ross, USA

I must admit to being terribly surprised, and pleased, by the response to my first article on Bophuthatswana. The people who have written are some of the most knowledgeable in our field. What follows are some new items in my collection that respond to what they have written, or have struck my fancy on their own.

Shortly after I received Tony Davis's follow-up, I received the two covers in Exhibits 1 and 2. They are interesting examples of mixed franking, Boph and RSA, mailed from South Africa, itself, and Bophuthatswana. Exhibit 1 has RSA Sc. #736 and Boph 9A on a cover from Cape Town. Exhibit 2 has RSA Sc. #736 and Boph 139 and 145 on a cover from Ga-rankuwa. Is the acceptance of these covers the result of a treaty or of the two postal administrations winking at the conduct. Note also the addition to the Ga-rankuwa cancel of the word "Circulation". Exhibit 3 is a Mafeking cover with the same word in its cancellation. Can someone tell me the meaning of the recently added term? Does it concern mail routing?

As my cover collection has grown, I have spotted two collecting areas which are of particular interest. First, has anyone ever seen a properly used aerogramme from Bophuthatswana? After the independence set of two, I do not believe they issued any more. If someone has one, please send it to the Editor so he can publish it. Second, putting together a used collection of the different postal card sets issued by Boph, or any of the homelands, may be difficult to do. Exhibit 4 is a 3c post card with a nice Rustenberg cancel. I have mint sets of 3, 11, 12, 14 and 16c postal cards. There is also a 10c set of postal cards

**Exhibit 1.** Mixed franking cover showing RSA Sc. #740 & Boph Sc. #9A.

which INTERSAPA evidently did not send to me, or possibly to anyone. Are there any other sets I should know about? Exhibit 5 is the only example of this postal card in my collection.

Tony Davis's comments about obtaining official cancellations were very interesting. I would certainly be interested if any reader has a listing of them for Boph, or putting one together if no else has done so. In addition to the Office of President and Post Master General handstamps I discussed last time, Exhibit 6 is a violet handstamp from Jubilee Community Hospital, Hammanskraal. It would appear to have been used more like a postmark on this cover, but I frankly do not know enough about official mail rules in Boph to know. Can anyone help me out? Finally, Exhibit 7 is the presentation booklet for the Bophuthatswana Independence issue.

Several weeks ago I received a rather large envelope from South Africa. Very intrigued, I opened it and found a collector in South Africa offering me a group of sketches A. H. Barrett had done for the Boph Second Definitive Issue, which he had designed. Three examples are shown as Exhibit 8, including his sketch for the first day cover on the 12c additional value, a sketch for the 2 Rand high value and an unaccepted design. Needless to say, I bought them.

Now, for the first time, an idea has entered my mind: Is my material reaching the level where I could exhibit it? I frankly do not know. If any of you get out to Los Angeles, please give me a call and come over. We will have coffee, away from my collection, then see what I have and you can join me as I "Boph around the clock!"

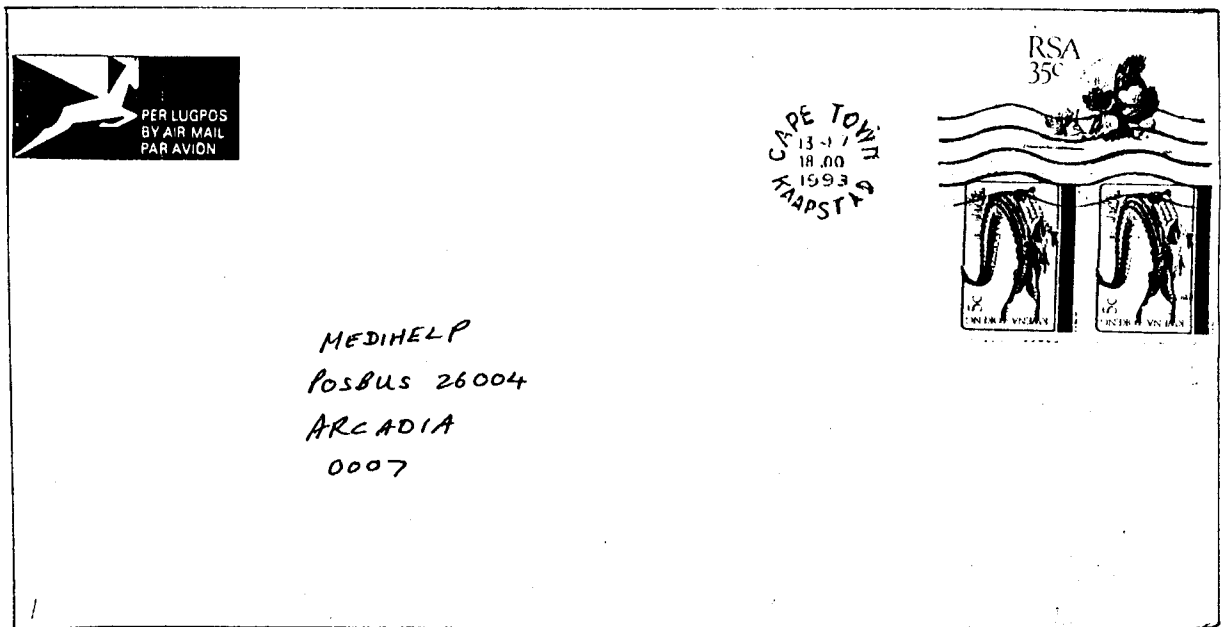


Exhibit 2. Second example of mixed franking with RSA Sc. # 736 and Boph Sc. #s 139 & 145.

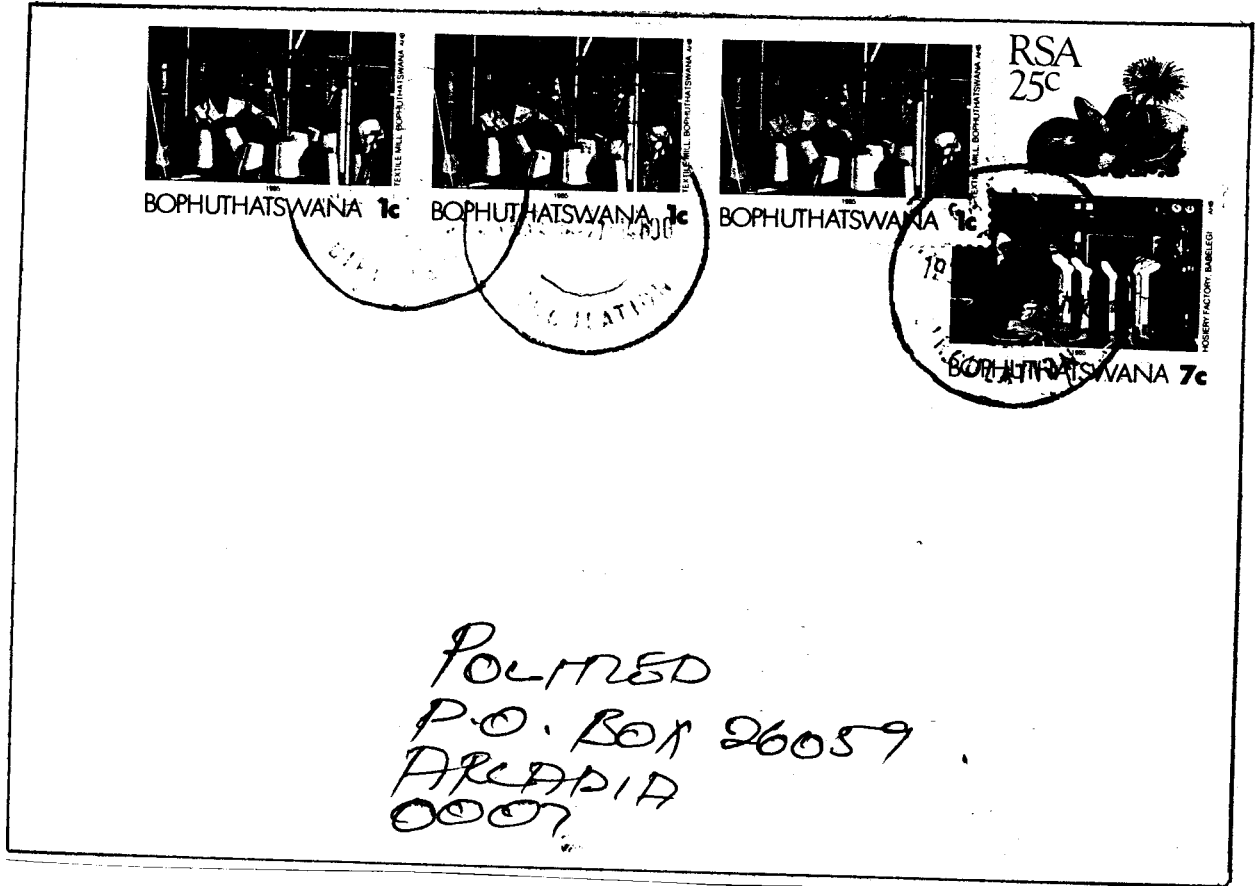


Exhibit 3 A Mafeking cover with the word "Circulation" in the cancellation - significance unknown at this time.

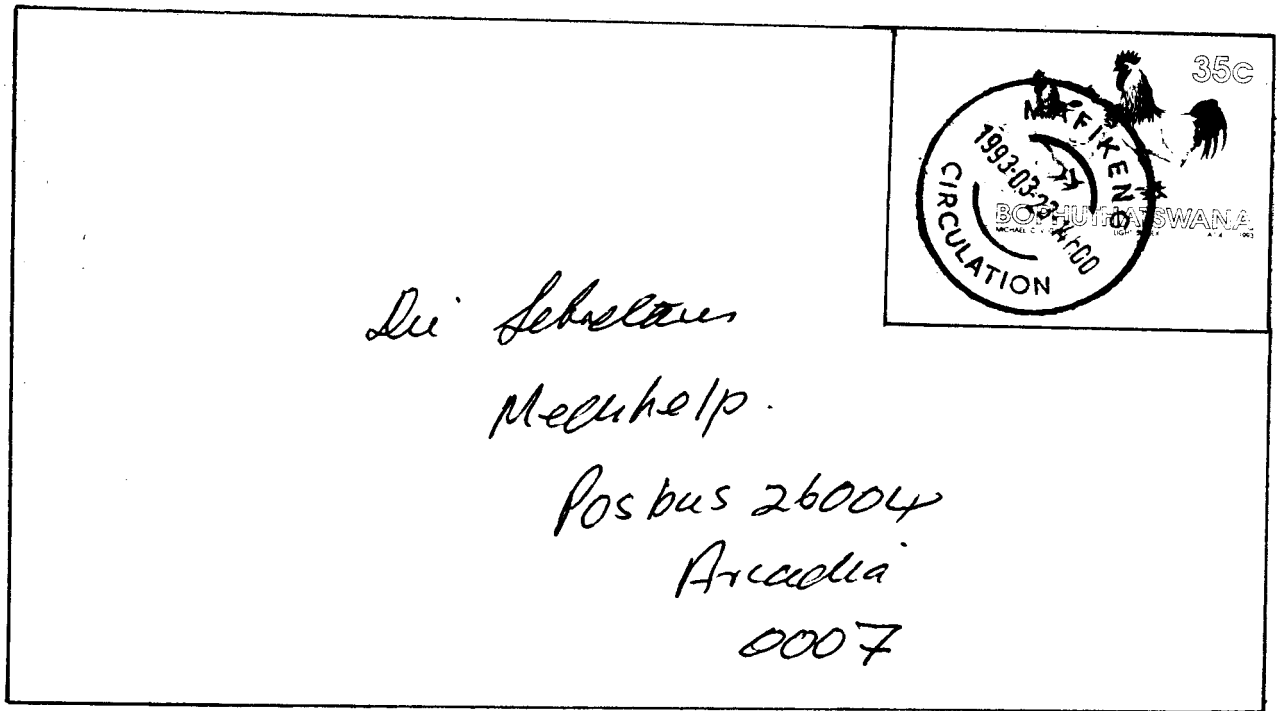


Exhibit 4. A 3c post card with Rustenberg cancel.

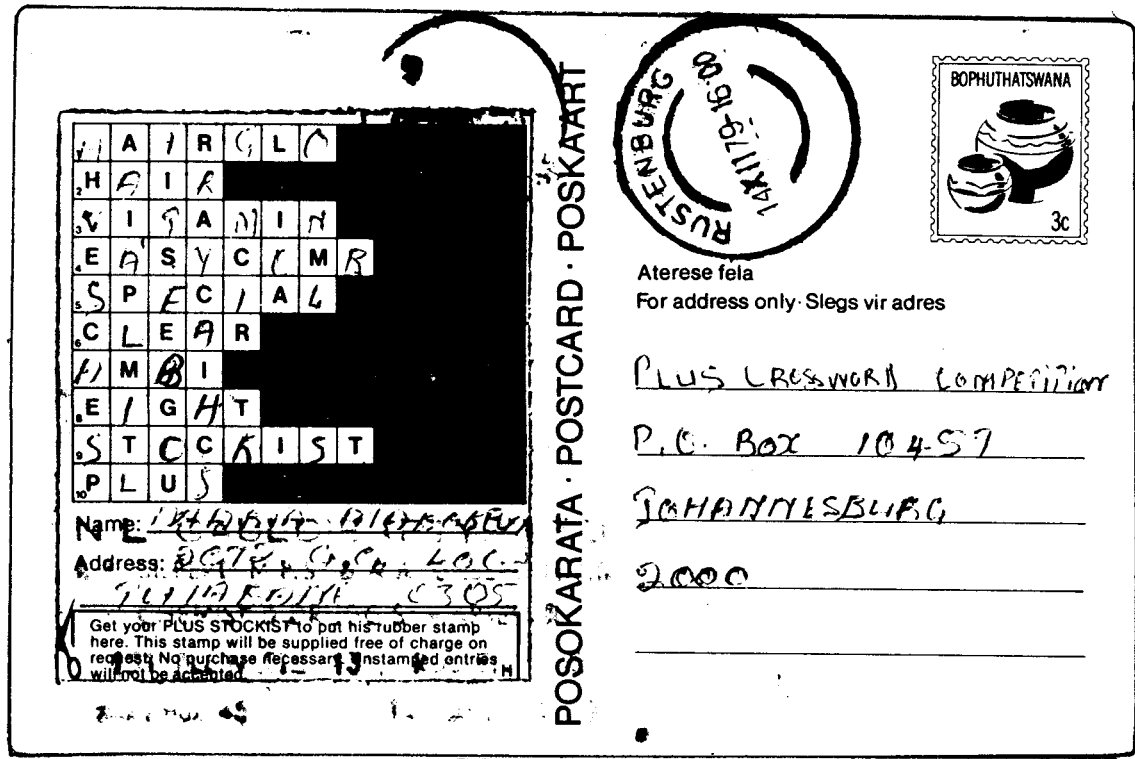


Exhibit 5. Example of 10c postal card from a set.

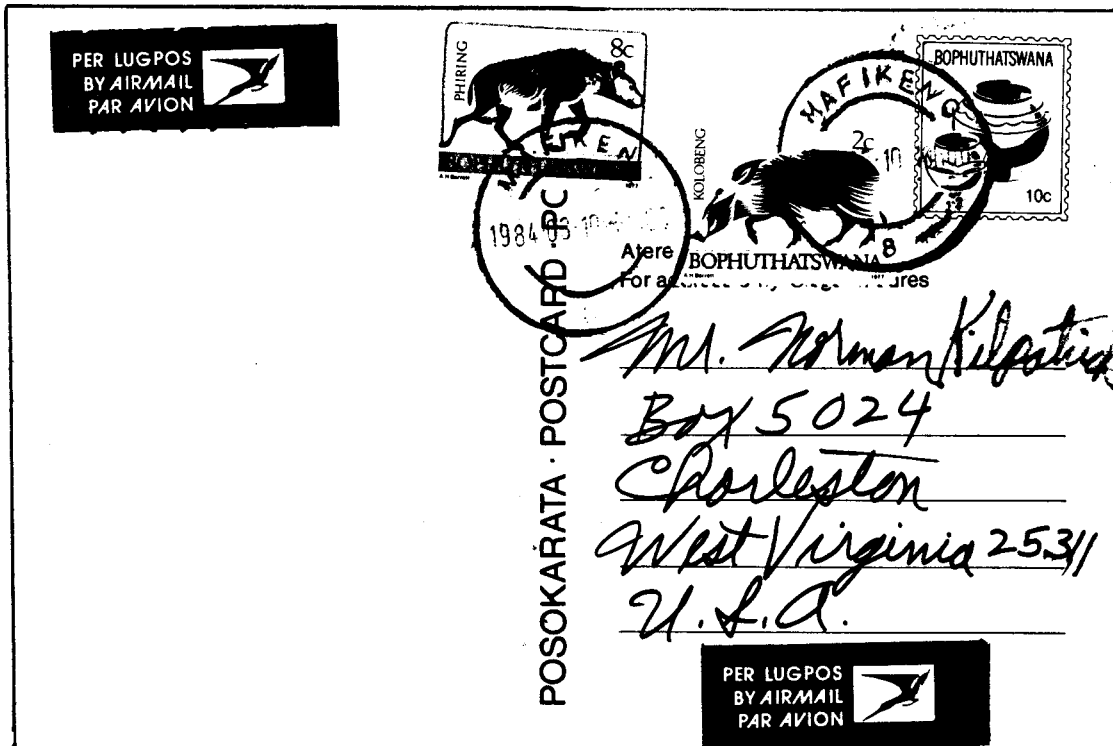


Exhibit 6. Example of a violet handstamp from Jubilee Community Hospital, Hammanskraal.

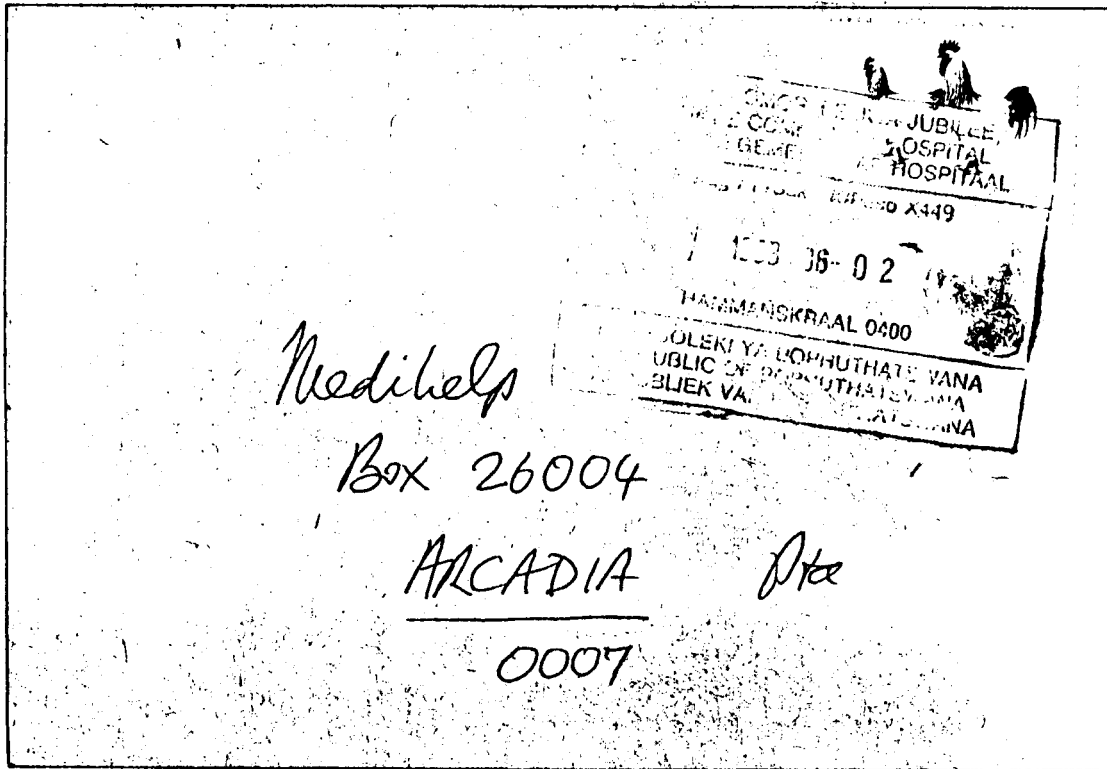


Exhibit 7. Presentation booklet for the Bophuthatswana Independence issue.

**REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA**

First issue of commemorative stamps

The four stamps on this collector sheet were issued on 6 December 1977 to commemorate the independence of the new republic.

The 4c stamp depicts the dove of peace and the Tswana word KEMONOSI, meaning *independence*, proudly announces this great event.

The 10c stamp shows the parliamentary mace that will be used when the government is in session.

The coat of arms on the 15c stamp bears the motto *Unite and let rain fall* — a call for unity and prosperity.

The 20c stamp displays the national flag, which is cobalt-blue and contains a leopard's head in a white circle symbolizing chieftainship and a diagonal orange line symbolizing gold.

**REPUBLIEK VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA**

Eerste uitgifte van gedenkseëls

Die vier seëls op hierdie versamelblad is op 6 Desember 1977 uitgegee om die onafhanklikheids-ording van die nuwe republiek te gedenk.

Die 4c seël beeld die vredesduif af en die Tswana woord KEMONOSI, wat *onafhanklikheid* beteken, kondig hierdie groot gebeurtenis met trots aan.

Die 10c seël toon die parlementêre ampstal wat gebruik sal word wanneer die regering in sitting is.

Die seël op die 15c seël dra die leuse *Verenig en laat reën val* — 'n oproep tot eenheid en voorspoed.

Die 20c seël vertoon die nasionale vlag, wat kobaltblou is en 'n luiperdkop in 'n wit sirkel as sentrum van opperhoofskap. Die oranje oorhoekse streep simboliseer goud.

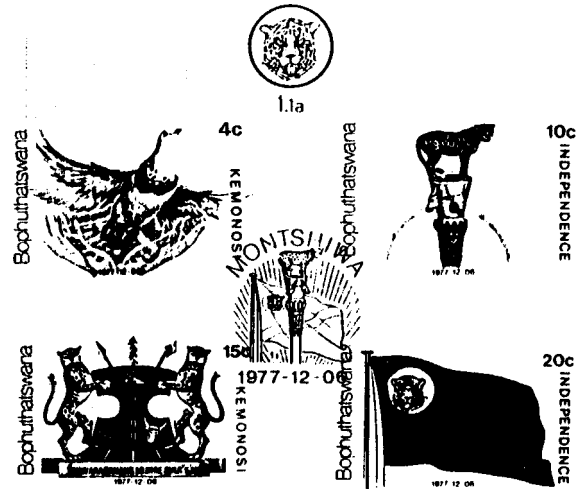
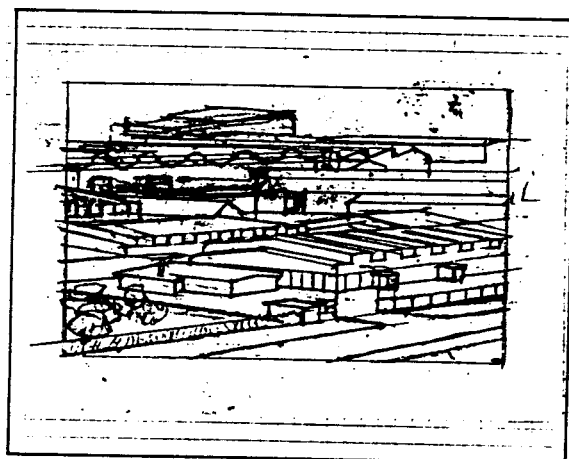
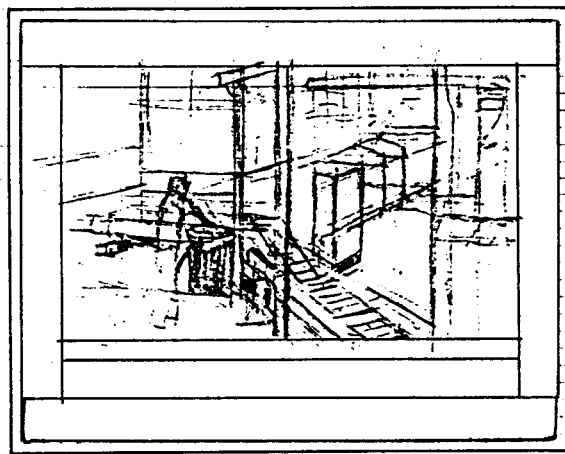
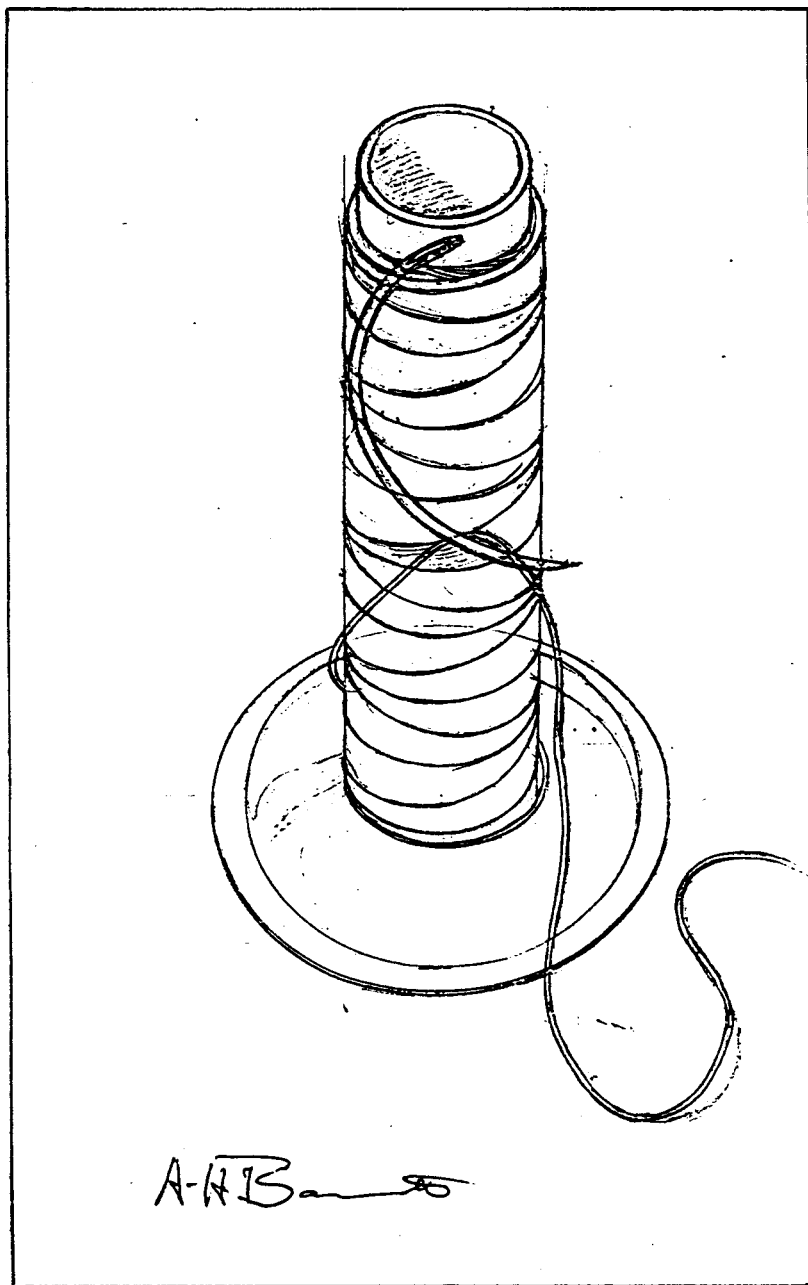


Exhibit 8. Artist's sketches for the Boph Second Definitive issue.



Regarding the late Roy Setterfield's article in the previous issue on "Bophuthatswana Forerunners," Frederick Lawrence has the following comments:

In the late Roy Setterfield's last article on pages 147 - 151, in particular Figure 3 on page 148, is illustrated a montage of Mafeking cancel examples from 1894-1985. In the top row, the second cancel from the left is the squared circle (Goldblatt SC 6) datestamp. This cancel is a forgery. Genuine examples of the squared circle datestamp may be seen in Figures 2a-2c in my article, "The Julius Weil & Co., Mafeking Frankings, 1899-1912," on page 136 of the previous issue. Note that in the genuine squared circle datestamp that: (1) MAFEKING takes up less than a full semi-circular arc across the top of the cancel; and (2) MAFEKING and C.G.H. are separated by two dots. Both of these features are not reflected in the forgery. In fact, the forgery more closely resembles the MAFEKING B.B. predecessor squared circle datestamp in use up to the annexation of British Bechuanaland by the Cape in 1895. Roy first brought this forgery to my attention a few years ago, but at the time he did not realize the handstamp was a forgery. The illustration below shows examples of forged Mafeking datestamps. These "proof impressions" Roy graciously gave to me for my reference collection at the time I pointed out to him that this handstamp was a forgery.

While I have never seen this forgery on a stamp or cover, I suspect that such exists, as that would be the obvious reason for forging a handstamp in the first place. I should be interested to hear from any PSGSA members who have examples of the forged handstamp used on stamp or cover. Write me at 5016 S. Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282-7265.

Illustration. Example of forged Mafeking squared circle datestamps.



Another update from Mr. Lawrence concerns his article in the previous issue on "The Julius Weil & Co. . . .": I reported on the discovery of the 28mm single circle interim datestamp (Goldblatt CDS 31) and showed four

frankings from November, 1907, canceled with this datestamp. I speculated that this datestamp was also in use in December, 1907, until the arrival of the double circle datestamp, late (Goldblatt DCDS 3, late). I can now report the first reported usage of this datestamp from December, 1907. The following illustration is a photocopy of a picture post card from BUE??, CGH to Mafeking with a December 10, 1907 interim datestamp receiver. This card was formerly in the J. Driver collection of relief cancels of South Africa and was provided courtesy of Alan MacGregor, a Cape Town dealer and Editor of The Runner Post, journal of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society.

Further to this interim datestamp, on photocopy sheet of four of the Dr. Franco Frescura (of Port Elizabeth) reference collection, kindly provided to me and the PSGSA Library by Athol Murray of the UK, there is a strike of this datestamp from Mafeking from December 8, 1907. In Dr. Frescura's personal bookkeeping system, this cancel is type 18a. The strike is on piece but without presence of a stamp, so I cannot be certain that it is from an actual usage of the datestamp.

Continuing with Dr. Frescura's reference collection, photocopy sheet 3a contains a listing of earliest and latest reported usages for CGH cancels. For the Mafeking squared circle datestamp (Goldblatt SC6), Dr. Frescura lists March 13, 1903 as the latest date. Clearly, the Weil & Co. frankings have established that this datestamp was used as late as November 14, 1903 (Fig. 2c, page 136). In that same listing, Dr. Frescura lists the earliest reported date for a double circle cancel from Mafeking as March 15, 1905. Again, clearly, the Weil & Co. frankings have established that the double circle date-stamp, (Goldblatt DCDS 3, early) was used as early as November 21, 1903 (Fig. 4b, page 137). Perhaps you will hear from Dr. Frescura with respect to the discoveries which have been made from the Weil & Co., Mafeking frankings.

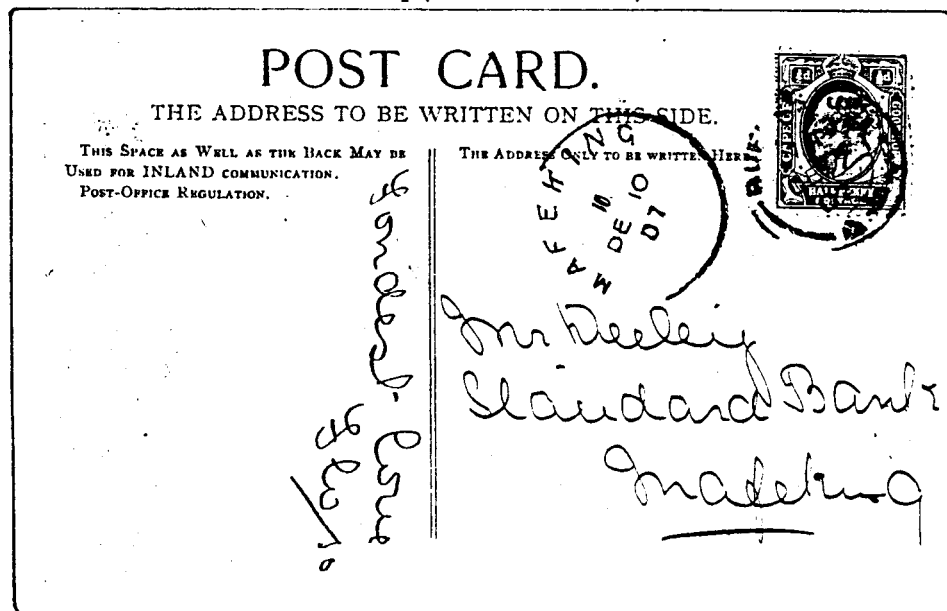
## The Transvaal Study Circle Memoir No. 1

The Transvaal In 1906 - a map of post offices, postal agencies and postal routes, with a description and gazetteer by Dr. C. Board.

Now available from: The Publications Secretary, 56 Framfield Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2AL, England.

Price is 4 Pounds Sterling (surface mail)

**Illustration. CGH postcard showing the first reported December, 1907 usage of the Mafeking 28mm interim datestamp (Goldblatt CDS 31).**



## NEWS OF THE MEMBERSHIP

### Welcome Aboard! !

**Mrs. J. F. Ward - #9332**, Northampton, UK. Our latest member from England heard about us through the Rhodesian Study Circle. Her specialties are the Rhodesias - especially single stamp. In addition she collects Swaziland, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and British East Africa. Mrs. Ward's other affiliations are the Raflet Stamp Club and the Rhodesian Study Circle.

**W. Steven Woodward - #9401**, Paoli, Pennsylvania. A mention of the Society in The American Philatelist brought Steven "to the fold" as our first new member to join in the new year (1994). He collects general British Africa. His other memberships include APS, German Philatelic Society and the German Colonies Collectors Group. **(Present active membership now stands at 152.)**

### 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 winner's 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.

**FORERUNNERS:** Silver awards at CHICAGOPEX 93 and PHILTEMA '93 (Italy).

**Frederick P. Lawrence/USA:** Vermeil, BANGKOK '93 and a Gold at FLOREX '93 for "Scouting On Stamps 'Classics': Three Specialized Studies".

**John Otten/USA:** Awarded the Italian Postal History Society's 1992 award as Publisher of Postal Censorship in Imperial Russia.

**Robert Taylor/USA:** Reserve Grand for "Cape Before the Triangulars", plus a Gold and Postal History Medal at ROMPEX.

**MemberNotes Colin Fraser/NY** was recently named head of Christie's International Stamp Department.

**Life Members:** Dan Brouillette, Ron Carlson, Robert W. Hisey and George Holschauer. Members are encouraged to purchase multi-year memberships when renewing. Life memberships are \$300US (surface rate). First Class Rate life memberships are \$450US.

### Member Biographies

**Irvin Liener - #9039.** Irvin was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and celebrates his birthday on 27 June. He is married to Dorothy and has two daughters, Sally and Wendy. Irvin has a B.S. Degree from M.I.T. and Ph.D from U.S.C. He is a professor of biochemistry.

**James Ralph Ryan - #9101.** Jim was born in Tokyo, Japan on the 15th of October. He attended the University of Hawaii, being in the Army ROTC program for four years. He presently resides in Calgary, Canada where he is employed as a hotel bellman. His primary philatelic interests include commemorative, exhibition and slogan postmarks of the Union, town

cancels, rare stamps-on-stamps, interprovincials, Royal (British) portraits, 1/4d (Farthing) stamps and revenue & telegraph stamps. His other leisure time activities include historical reading, philatelic literature, warships & photographs collecting and reading about rare stamps. Jim went on to write: "My middle name is owed to the Cape Town Ryans who accorded my late father the kind of hospitality for which South Africans are noted. South Africa has been of interest to me off and on since I was a nine year old collector." Jim has also contributed greatly to the Society via his personal recruitment efforts. He should also be recognized for his dedicated pursuit of completing a comprehensive bibliography of the greater southern Africa literature. These efforts continue to be reflected in his regular Journal feature - "The Bookie Reports". We thank him for his tireless efforts on behalf of the Society!

**Peter Singer - #9102.** Born in Detroit Michigan on January in the 1940s, Peter is married to Sharon. They have three children - Benjamin, Anna and Jonathan. Peter is a fulltime stamp dealer who received his BA from Wayne State University and his Master's in Economics from the University of Toronto. He likes sports and has traveled extensively - Australia, RSA for Jo'berg 100, England, Europe, Singapore, Thailand and Hong Kong.

**Athol H. Murray - 9103.** Our very active UK International Representative was born some decades ago on a January 27th in Timperley, Cheshire, UK. He is married to Sheila. From this union came four children: Andrew, Katherine, Charles and Elizabeth. Before retirement Athol was a valuer (appraiser). His primary philatelic interest is the Cape of Good Hope-all aspects and Great Britain (an almost complete collection). His other pastimes are golf, Masonry and being chairman of a charity for the disabled. He is also the Past President of The Incorporated Society of Valuers & Auctioneers and is a Senior Member of The American Society of Appraisers. Athol visits the US every other year of so - adores the Canadian Rockies. He has a penthouse in Malta and visits European countries occasionally; has a great desire to visit the Cape of Good Hope which will happen in the near future. Athol is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society/London, Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town and a founding member of the Trafford Philatelic Society (1944) in the greater Manchester, UK area. He is presently concentrating on collecting Cape "Barred oval numeral cancellations" on cover which, according to him, will probably last the rest of his life. Athol's contributions to the "Bits & Pieces" feature over the years needs no further comment. Most important have been his tireless and continuing efforts on behalf of the Society which have resulted in a number of new members joining over the years. This is in no small way due to his placement of Society releases in a number of UK based philatelic publications.

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

## 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.

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 input.

Anyone wishing to access the Publications Program for technical assistance, and the like, should write to Alec Page, Committee Chair, 138 Chastillian Road, Dartford, Kent DA1 3LG, England.

Those having a listing in this feature should inform the Editor when it is time to delete said listing. Thank you.

\*\*\*\*\*

Terry Devine and Anton De Klerk of the Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa are seeking reader assistance for a book they are working on to be titled A Postal History of Aviation in Southern Africa Since November 1959. Information they are seeking includes data about flights in/to/from southern Africa, Captain's names, flight numbers, aircraft types, routes flown, event, number of covers flown and whether they were signed, if so, by whom; photocopies of flight covers and varieties related thereto. Any reader willing to assist in any of these areas, please contact: Anton De Klerk, P.O. Box 2054, Boksburg 1460, RSA.

\*\*\*\*\*

Proud-Bailey Co., Ltd. indicates that one reader has responded with an offer of help in areas covered in the firm's series of standard handbooks. Mr. E.W. Proud writes: When the books are ready for printing you will be contacted with an offer of a lower pre-publication price for orders in return for PSGSA's courtesy.

Guy Dillaway is continuing his work 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.

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.

Tim Bartshe's research is continuing 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.

Hiram Slomowitz requests assistance in obtaining any available information on the issuing of stamps for Goshen or Goshenland. It has been suggested by scholars 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.

Two members have offered to assist in underwriting the production costs of two Society sponsored works 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. Write to Alec Page, Committee Chair at aforementioned address for more information.

s\*\*:#~\*\*~\*\*s\*~\*

In 1997, there will be an FIP literature competition venue at PACIFIC 97. The Society will be celebrating its Tenth Anniversary at that event. Forerunners will be entered in the competition.

Through its Publications Program PSGSA would also like to sponsor written works by members as part of the PACIFIC 97 open literature competition. There is ample time for would-be authors to prepare their works for the event. Please contact Committee Chair, Alec Page, if you are interested.

## The Bookie Reports

Jim Ryan, Canada

Readers are invited to submit reviews of books and the like for inclusion in this feature. My address is 4419 17 Avenue NW, Calgary AB, Canada T3B 0N7,

Philately has had no more enigmatic a figure than the late Adrian A. Jurgens, RDPSA, FRPSL. His 1943 study of Cape postal history was awarded the RPSL's Crawford Medal. This work is riddled with his concoctions and errors. I have uncovered some supplements which are listed below:

The Letter Stamps and Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope, From 1792 to 1910.

"Supplement No. 1" - pages 48-50, South African Philatelist, April 1946

"Supplement No. 2" - pages 104-105, SAP, June 1951

"Supplement No. 2 (continued)" - pages 117-118, SAP, July 1951

I also found "The Cape '3' on Three Pence of 1880 - A Correction" (v. page 138 of his book) - page 62, SAP, May 1946

The reader is also referred to Robert F. Taylor's "Why, Adrian?" on page 39 of Forerunners, Vol. 5, No. 1 and Robson Lowe's "South African Fakes and Forgeries" pages 157-158, Forerunners, Vol. VI No. 3.

Jurgen's The Bechuanalands: A Brief History of the Countries and Their Postal Services, 1836-1895, was critically reviewed by A.E. Basden in SAP (pages 6-7, January 1947) and by H.R. Holmes in The London Philatelist. His replies in SAP (pages 40-41 March 1947) and in LP (page 232 December 1947) make rather interesting reading. I think the latter may present the reader an undemonized view of Jurgens and with the gracious consent of the Honorable Editor of LP, we reprint it below:

"Dear Sir:

I intend to deal mainly with the last paragraph of the review of my work on Bechuanaland, viz.:

**'We do feel that it would have been no loss to either the interest of his book or to its value had certain of the chapters in the second part been omitted, as whatever quality they possess, they are, from their very controversial nature, more suited to a periodical publication than for inclusion in a permanent reference work.'**

In am in perfect agreement here, but let me refer the reader to Author's Note, p. x, of my book, where I say:

**"The object here is to get readers who may have . . . evidence conflicting with what I have written to bring such evidence to light so that what is today obscure might be made known."**

On various occasions I have published articles on the postage stamps of Southern Africa asking any reader to let philately in general have whatever information they may be in possession of, either from specimens in their own collections or what they may have seen in other collections or places.

South African readers of the *South African Philatelist* and also the South African Press showed no interest at all.

I then tried overseas philatelic journals, result the same.

These overseas publications with the exception of 72'e

*London Philatelist* and the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* very rarely if ever contained articles dealing with those matters I was interested in. Such articles might quite possibly have appeared in early editions to which I had no access, but even if such had been the case then it would certainly have done no harm had any of the "old timers" of the Brotherhood of philately warmed up to the occasion and helped a stamp collector of many years but now a philatelist of not so many years.

It was just their 'I cannot be bothered spirit' which made me desperate, and in order to try to at least get some little satisfaction I wrote what you consider should have been omitted.

In these circumstances, therefore, I trust I have made it perfectly clear 'why I took the wrong turning.'

In regard to my remarks about the double overprints, I can only repeat what I have said previously and my opinion, which is exactly the same as that of the late Sir E.D. Bacon, i.e., how they are caused and sold by unscrupulous people as double overprints.

Of course, it must be understood that my queries of S.G. Nos. 43a and 45a were simply because I had never seen any specimens showing real clear impressions, and had my previous questions in this connection been answered by those collectors who had them or knew of them, I would have been a wiser man.

I certainly accept your statement in regard to the double overprints questioned by me, but at the same time again refer to what I said, i.e., I had never seen clean, clear, double impressions, hence my doubts.

The same thing applies to S.G. No. 34c (Cape) and I have written about this in the *South African Philatelist* for July 1947, P. 110, and I hope that this time some kindly philatelist who may be in possession of the information asked for will oblige. Yours faithfully, A.A. Jurgens."

I have found a "Supplement No. 1" for Bechuanalands on page 10, LAP, January 1951. No subsequent supplements have been located to date. If any reader that has seen and/or has access to further "Supplements" please contact me.

As pointed out earlier, readers are encouraged to submit reviews of books, monographs, handbooks and articles appearing in other publications (bearing in mind that the topic reviewed falls within the Society's scope).

W.A. **Page/UK** sends a review of a recent book published in Canada which covers an important aspect of the Postal History of World War II - Civil and Military Censorship during World War U, Postal History by Dr. H.F. Stich, W. Stich and J. Specht. The book covers the subject on a global basis and for anyone who collects or deals in WW II material, its 275 pages are crammed with information. The worldwide coverage is invaluable even to the one-country collector when researching an item of mail, often with cross frontier and/or multi-censoring.

Profusely illustrated with over 1000 censor marks and resealing labels, together with maps and tables, the text covers all the mail aspects of censorship country by country. References to Detained and Released mail and under-cover addresses provides a very useful compendium to a vast area of study. The overall compilation has been put together in a concise form with footnote references linking to the penultimate chapter "References," which is in effect a bibliography of 265 entries to point the reader to further and more detailed study of particular aspects/countries/areas.

The book is available from the authors: Dr. H.F. Stich, 4593 Langara Ave., Vancouver B.C. Canada V6R 1C9. The price is US\$25 postpaid USA/Canada. Overseas add US\$ 3. (Format 6 x 8 1/2 inches - 275 pages - paperback - ISBN0-0-9693788-2-3)

**Kendall C. Sanford/Switzerland** delights us with two reviews of books focusing upon matters aerophilatelic.

The first is "Airmails of the Republic of South Africa 1961-1981 - A Chronological Listing, Including Flights in S.W.A., by Capt. D.J. Uys. 24pp. Published 1982 by the Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa (ASSA). South African Rand 7.00 postpaid.

This publication is exactly what the title implies . . . a listing of South African first and special flight covers for the twenty-year period from the time South Africa became a Republic. It does not give any details about the flights, but it does give a price for each one, so it can be considered a catalog. It starts out with a list of useful definitions of various types of covers, such as "Official Flight Cover", "Private Flight Cover", "Crash Cover", etc.

Following the chronological section is a specialized section comprising covers prepared by South African Airways, the Kempton Park Philatelic Society (This is a community next to the Johannesburg Airport and many of the members are airline employees). Known as "Kempair covers", South African Air Force Museum

(these are quite similar to the RAF Museum covers in England), and the Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa known as "Airphilsa Covers".

This publication is a useful listing for anyone the least bit interested in South African flight covers. I am anxiously waiting for a more detailed listing or catalog of the earlier South African flights which is being prepared by Jack Burrell, a member of ASSA.

Kendall's second review talks about JUSQU'A AIRMAIL MARKINGS (A Study), by Ian McQueen. Published by W.A. Page, Dartford, England, 1993. A4 size, 109 pp., soft cover. US\$15.00 plus \$3.00 surface postage. Available from AEROPHIL, 4 Ave. General Guiguer, CH-1197 Prangins (Vaud), Switzerland.

This is the first book I am aware of that shows all known air mail markings from various countries, to indicate that a letter was to be carried part way or to a particular point by air. The term "Jusqu'a" is French meaning 'up to' or 'until'. Thus, all such markings are known as "Jusqu'a" markings. In the forward, the author advises that it was not his intention to produce a complete or thorough study of the Jusqu'a markings, but to introduce the subject and give help to fellow collectors who in recent years have been showing interest in what has heretofore been a rather neglected subject. It is hoped that this study will stimulate interest and that readers will be kind enough to advise of any errors and omissions.

The book starts out by showing some examples of Jusqu'a airmail markings, and then explaining some countries' postal regulations regarding the carriage of letters by air. In order to keep the study within reason, the author has concentrated on the true Jusqu'a and Jusqu'a type

handstamps, together with the air mail cancel handstamps which were used to mark the end of the flown mail service. The book describes and shows examples of the following various items: Mailbag Label handstamps, Air Mail Etiquettes showing certain city pairs or destinations, Routing Handstamps, AV2 & OAT Markings, "Au Dela" Cachets and Insufficiently Paid for Airmail markings.

The listings are by country and show each known type of marking from that country. Markings are shown for the following Southern Africa countries: Nyasaland, Rhodesia and South Africa. Markings are also shown from about ten other African countries. Also covered are the bars which were normally stamped across an airmail etiquette to indicate that the letter was not to be carried further by air because of the rate paid.

The reproductions of the markings are not very good, but they are adequate for the purpose. There is a very short bibliography, and a list of periodicals, presumably, which have carried articles about Jusqu'a markings. Unfortunately, no date, volume or issue numbers are given, which make it very difficult to find a particular article or to identify towns from which markings are shown. This book should stimulate interest in Jusqu'a Airmail markings. I recommend it to all aerophilatellists.

**The Editor/USA** closes out this issue's "Bookie" with a brief note on two recent publications. The first is "The Post Offices of the Orange Free State to 1910", by "Student", published by MP and C.C. Nicholson, 3 Grovelands, Daventry, Northants, UK

**FOR SALE: "The Place of Stones - Mafeking/ Mafikeng: The Siege Stamps And Banknotes"**

Size A4 (210 x 297mm). Plastic comb binding. Black & White, many illustrations.

Price: US\$22 Airmail or US\$15 Surface Mail

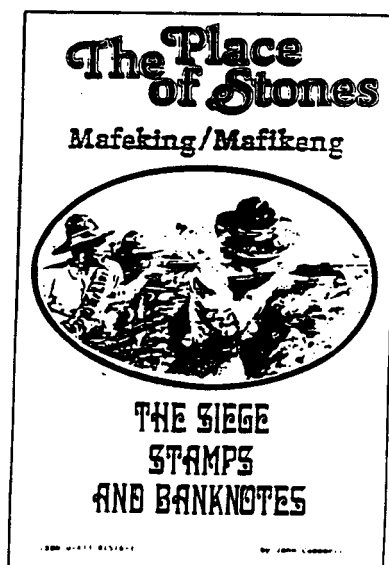
UK & Europe £15 Airmail

South Africa RAND 55

Payment with order - notes or cheques

Available from the author: John Campbell, P.O. Box 15766, New Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand

(The author is a Society member.)



Undoubtedly, this little 45-page soft cover publication is an invaluable list of all of the known post offices and their years of operation. Over 2,000 are listed which should surely wet the postmark collector's appetite.

The listing has put together, in one handy place, a concise office listing preferred by postmark collectors. The content draws upon the information provided in the definitive works on the area by Batten and Putzel. Volume of mail by year and application of a "rarity" scale would appear to be the next logical extension of column headings. First day and last day date columns would also prove invaluable if expansion is being considered.

This little volume will most assuredly be of assistance to yours truly as I embark upon the postmark pursuit trail at some point in the future.

The second, and certainly long-awaited work, is first installment of the Rhodesian Study Circle's Handbook dealing with the stamps, postal history and the philatelic literature for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. It is entitled Part I - Rhodesia: The British South Africa Company 1890-1924, published by the Rhodesian Study Circle c/o Colin Hoffman, 9 Oaker Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester M20 9XH, copyrighted 1993.

Part I consists of a literature guide and outline for Rhodesia B.S.A. Co., 1890-1924. There is no doubt that this first-published part of the Handbook acts in the role of a bibliography and reference section. The first section of Part I provides annotated references to seminal articles on the following: Rhodesia's first stamps 1890-1895, the First Large Arms 1896, the First Bulawayo Provisional 1896, the Second Bulawayo Provisionals 1896, Second Large Arms, Small Arms 1898-1908, the 1905 Victoria Falls Issue, Overprints and Surcharges 1909, the Double Heads Issue 1910, the Admiral Heads Issues of 1913 and 1922, 1917 Livingstone Provisionals, the Designs, Proofs & Essays, Printing Methods, the Specimen Stamps, the Reminders of 1924, Fiscals, Revenues and Other, Forgeries, Collections, Postal History and Postal Stationery.

The second major section covers the BSAC literature. By topic (e.g., The Issued Stamps), there are over 498 total references on the list. In addition, there is an author index. Anyone considering research and/or expansion in the BSAC era will find this publication an absolutely essential tool for those purposes. Our Rhodesian colleagues are certainly to be congratulated for a first step done extremely well. We look forward to future sections of their Handbook.

## 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 each 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 items(s) should be included.

The Panel member will forward his/her 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. Please bear in mind that a question 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 the 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 3063, Hyde Park, VT 05655 USA.

**Question #27.** Enclosed is an enlargement of SWA 6d dues, mint, black & slate of SG #D46 or Scott #J85. You will note that the inner oval of the "6" is uneven or "splotchy". My guess is that this was due to unequal inking of the plates during production. Can you and/or other specialists in the SWA group comment on this variety? Bill Brooks, USA

**Response by Dr. H.U. Bantz/RSA:** I am going to feature the postage due item in our next newsletter. There are very few specialists on postage dues in South Africa. The best known, Dr. Levy, recently passed away. Your variety occurs on the South African base stamp. The SWA collectors are mainly concerned with overprint varieties and for research on the base stamp, rely on the South Africa specialist. None of the catalogues (Michel, Scott, Stanley Gibbons, SA Colour) which I have consulted, mention this variety. It is probably a flaw and not constant. Your assumption that it resulted from the underinking of the litho-plate is probably correct and a valid explanation.

Editor's Note: Question #27 is the last one in the current archives. Should no questions and answers be received by 15 May 1994, for the first time in our publishing history there will be no "Question & Answer" feature appearing Think about it.

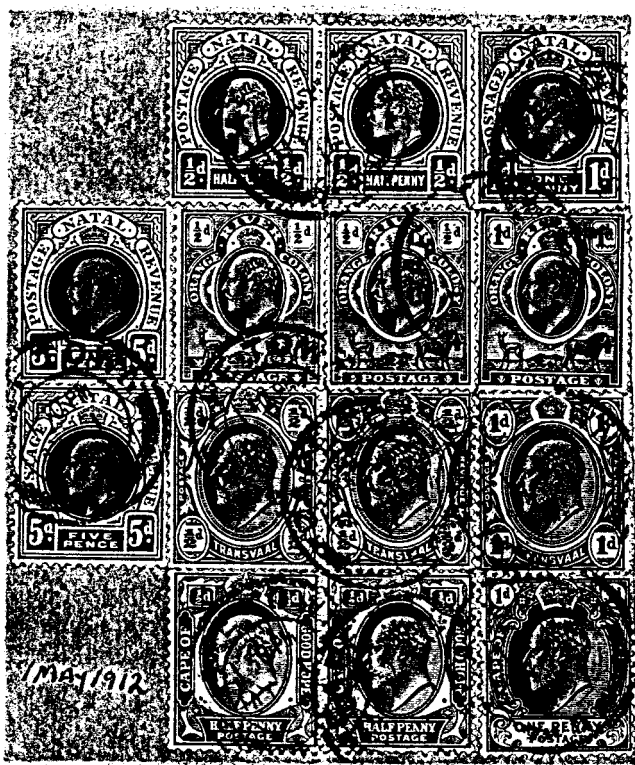
Support Your Society! ! Recruit a member or two. Brochures and applications available from the Editor and all Int'l Representatives.

## Unanswered Challenges

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.

**Correction** - On page 164 of the previous issue, the illustration of a non-philatelic interprovisional cover was omitted. Des Hyland responded to Challenge #2 on page 163 as follows: Enclosed is a photocopy (see below) of a piece from a registered parcel showing the use of Natal, OFS, Transvaal and the Cape used on 1/5/12. Hope this answers the challenge.

**Illustration.** Interprovisional piece franked with stamps from all four pre-Union states.



**Challenge #6:** A recently acquired essay was described in a Christie's of London as follows: "Composite photographic essay of the 1d. Coronation, with head of Edward VIII but dated 1937 in design, affixed to cardboard (55x80mm) endorsed 'same size today H.J.H.'" The challenge is "does anyone know who H.J.H. is?"

**Challenge #5:** Member Bob Hisey obtained an official cover which is illustrated front and back on the next page. He would like assistance in answering the following questions: (1) Why put stamps on at all when it was marked "Official Free"? (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 cancels used on provincial revenues?

**Response by Peter Whitmore/RSA:** With reference to CHALLENGE #4, I submit the following solution. The answer is not directly provided by me, but by a good friend of mine on our committee. In fact, the Vice President of the Philatelic Society of Natal, Mr. Giovanni Palazzo. The discussion and illustrations are extracts from Mr. Palazzo's prepared book, soon to be published.

### UNION CANCELLATIONS

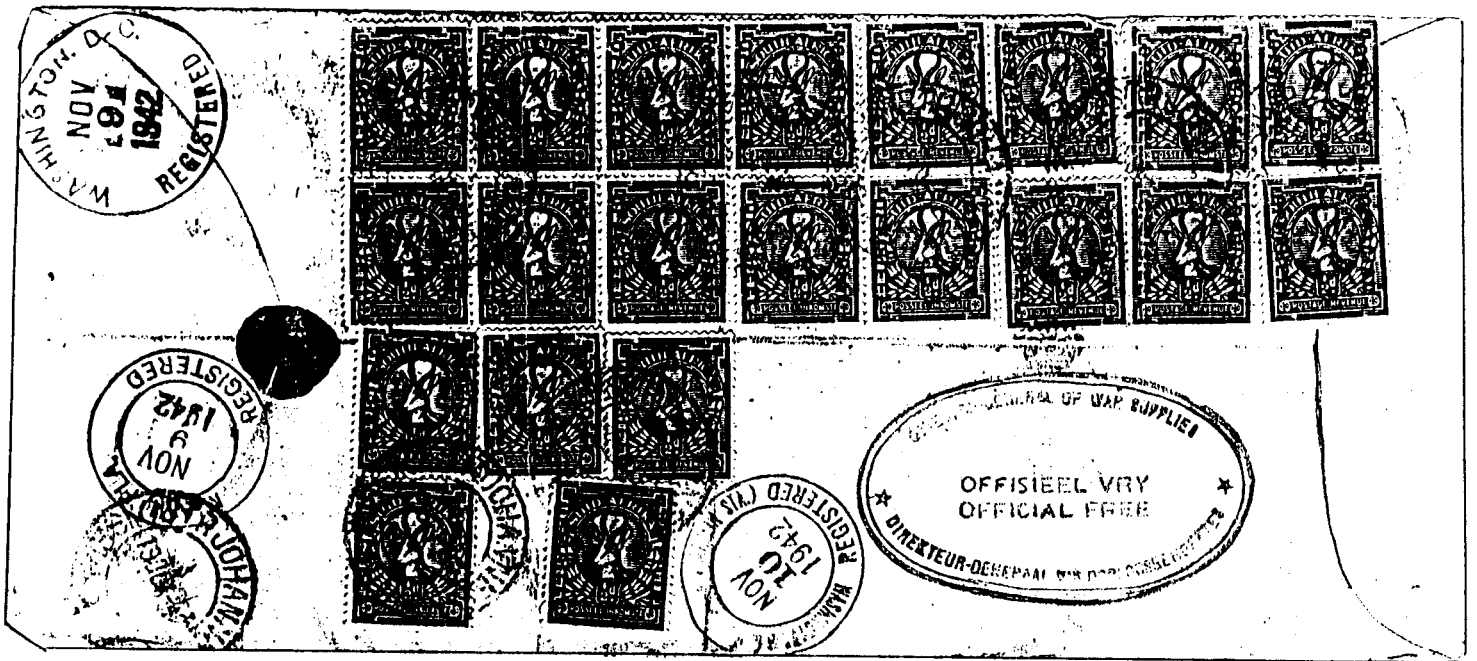
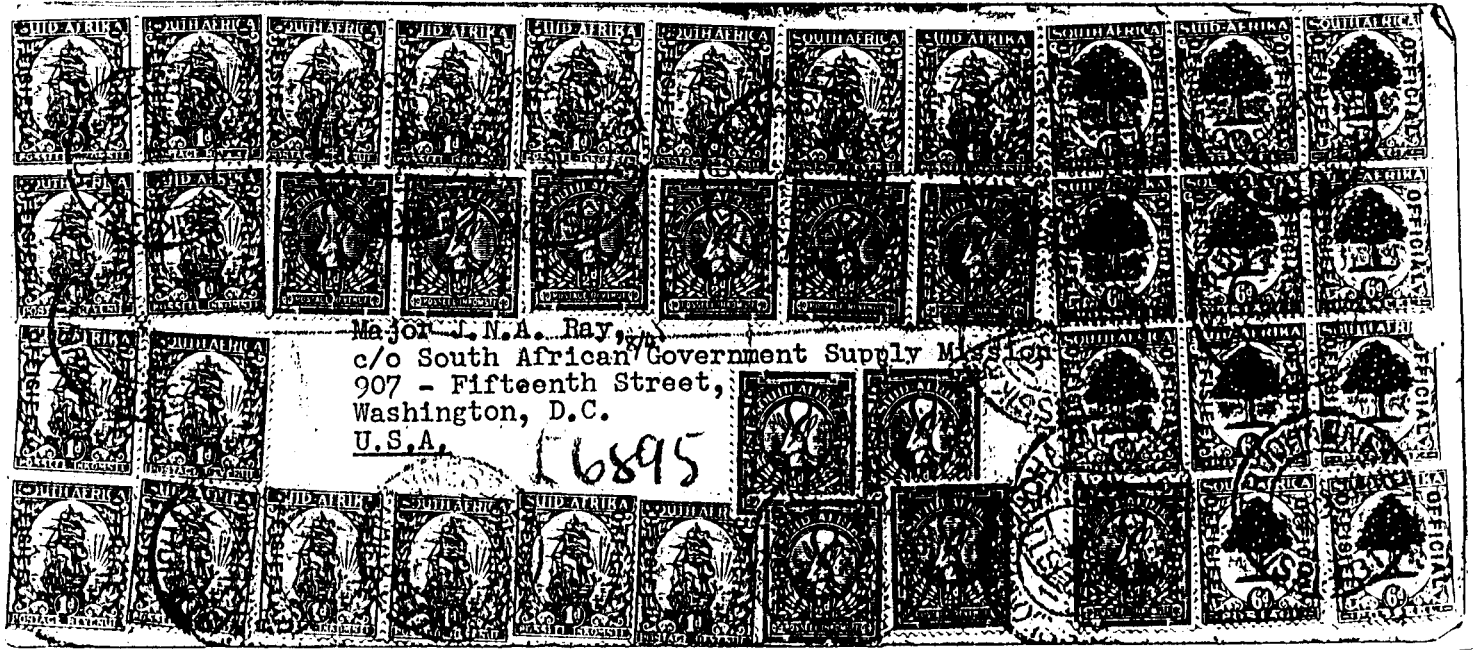
Cancellations reading "INLAND REVENUE/UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA", were used possibly from 1912 on revenue stamps of the four former Colonies. The earliest cancellation found is dated 12 June 1912 on a 2/- value of the Cape of Good Hope, KEVII overprint in red "PENALTY".

Two different types of this canceller so far are recorded. In the first type all the words in the inner circle are of the same size while in the second the working "OF" between UNION and SOUTH is much smaller.

**Illustration.** Examples "INLAND REVENUE/UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA".



Illustration. Challenge #5 "Official Cover" front and back.



*THE 1913/14 PERIOD*

As we can see from these various combinations (below), for some years the Post-interprovincial usage continued. You will notice the number 253, probably that of IXOPO, above the date line. We take this to indicate the town or district in which the Revenue Office was situated.

**Illustration.** Examples of Post-interprovincial usage of revenue cancels.



**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 "EMBEKELWENI", numeral cancel # 718. Does anyone have any knowledge of this?

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

**Response by Peter Whitmore/RSA:** With reference to CHALLENGE #1, although I cannot (at this stage) provide any information on the De Waal Forwarding Agents. I did notice that LOT #317 of STEPHAN WELZ & CO current (Nov 93) auction catalog (closing 24 November) contained a postal stationery item with the De Waal H/S. This may be of interest to the person who submitted this question. I enclose herewith a copy of the lot listing (reads as follows):

'1892/1905 Used Postal Stationery interesting group with 14 x 1/2d small format Q.B. cards, 12 x larger format 1/2d or 1d cards a number with addit adhesives incl 4 of the altered 1 1/2d cards, 1 x 1d letter card, 5 x 1/2d or 1d wrappers (2 with addit adhesives), 3 x 1/2d or 1d envelopes all with addit adhesives and 1 x red regist envelope with 4d adhesive, local and overseas destinations, useful pmks noted Charlestown, New Guyelderland, Noordsberg Road, Musgrave Road, Point, Rosebank, Umgeni and numeral '2', also h/s forwarding agents De Waal & Co/ Durban one card, mainly fine.'

NEW CHALLENGES NOW NEEDED !!!



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## \* \* BITS AND PIECES

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

Speaking of short narratives with a philatelic twist, long-time member **Anita Beach/Ohio**, provides us with:

### Letter from a Zulu Princess

There is little pre-Union or Union of South Africa, or Republic philately which mentions or depicts the African. Scott Number 28, 4d Zulu Kraal 1928, and subsequent reprints is the only one until the trio #s 519-521, Centenary of the Zulu War, May 1979, the 4c and 15c values showing Africans. By this time the designated Homelands of Transkei and Bophutathswana were issuing stamps with Africans commonplace.

On September 25, 1979, one week after the setting of the actual bronze plaque on granite memorial to the fallen Zulus at Rorke's Drift, my husband and I drove our rented Toyota southeast through rolling Texas-Wyoming grasslands towards lavender flattopped kopjes, famous in Boer War history, in search of a place where Scandinavian missionaries had taught Zulu women the art of weaving for over fifty years.

We learned every foot and nuance of the battle as history buffs do and then marveled over the most exquisite weaving I have ever seen. (I am a life member of the Weaver's Guild of America.)

For the philatelist there was no Rorke's Drift postal cancel, just my FDC all this time. I should have been satisfied with photos, a brochure and a rug - but then I have been somewhat assuaged with Ladysmith and Boer War material.

As dusk gathered we scrambled up a volcanic boulder strewn kopje with a Victorian Scottish cross on its crest where eight British soldiers had died in mortar fire, experiencing an almost painful epiphany. BANG! CRAACK! ! BANG BANG! I yelled through my breathless climb, "My God. Am I dreaming?" There was a riot in Ladysmith as the workers left their factory jobs; they burned their buses and South African police fired into the air from the backs of lorries - Zulus and whites in confrontation over wages and treatment. As 100 years ago, neither side was all wrong or all right.

While the Homelands will continue, new and exciting past and present history has been illuminated through the issue of stamps. My personal regret is that Zululand did not join in the "stand up and be known" display.

In exploring my Scandinavian past I found a book: Scandinavians & South Africa - Pre-1902, by Alan Winquist, published in 1978 by A.A. Balkema, Capetown & Rotterdam. It states that by 1880 there were 40 different Scandinavian missions in Natal alone, all of them literate, writing back of their adventures. Most fought on the side of the Boers. Most of the mission names are Zulu names as listed by Tony Davis, Forerunners, October '93. Indeed, a new angle to search out: Every corner of southern Africa, Botswana and Namibia is referenced historically with Scandinavian exploration and settlement. Sweden issued Scott #s 1005-1006, Carl Thunberg and Anders Sparman.

Until last year the lack of a Rorke's Drift cancel, other than First Day, has been a void. Then the South African Post Office issued a list of permanent date stamps including Rorke's Drift, this time, 1/22/92, announcing a new museum, the cancel being a Zulu shield only with the name.

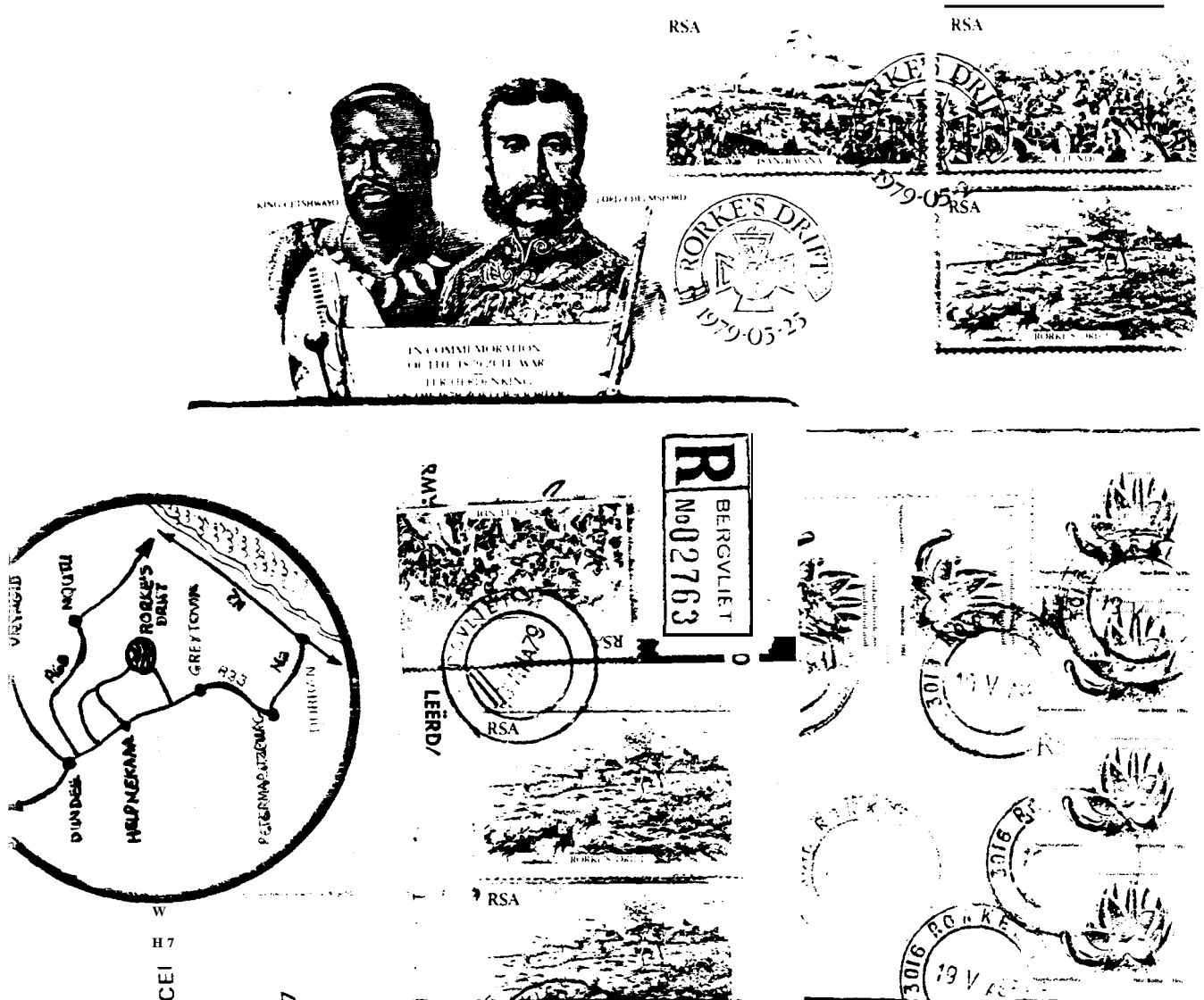
Because we would be very close on September 25, 1993, I wrote to ask for a new brochure, hoping to repeat 14 years later and requesting the special cancel which has Dundee in small print. The respondent's letter was wonderfully warm though she knew nothing of the "special date cancel" (typical everywhere).

On the next page is a portion of a large oatmeal colored cover with the last of the succulent issues - the 45c non-denominated issue and many plain Rorke's Drift cancels (right middle). The enclosed brochure is also included in the illustration. A note inside was signed "In wishing you welcome to Rorke's Drift and in looking forward to hearing from you, I am Yours Faithfully, Princess Ngcobo, Acting Manager."

Perhaps we will only get as close as Eshowe on the main road and I will have another one of those epiphanies which will warrant a cancel from there. Page 148, bottom paragraph of my copy of the aforementioned book reads: "When Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Anglican missionary, was killed by a millstone, Oftebro made a casket for her and buried her in the Norwegian cemetery in Eshowe. You see, my maiden name is Robertson and I am half Norwegian and half Swede, American dreamer to the core. Zululand is looking up, and if it goes independent will it be old Natal or old Zululand? After all, Mafiking (Mafekeng) is not on the new maps at all now, just Mmabatho across the railroad track. (I have been there, too, but that's another wild story.)

FORERUNNERS is seeking a Back-of-the-Book editor. One to two pages per issue. Title and content of regular column will be at the B-O-B Editor's discretion.

Illustration. Rorke's Drift cover and brochure inset.



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ELC ART AND CRAFT CEI  
P.O. RORKE'S DRIFT  
3016  
South Africa

**THE ZULU WAR**

As a result of friction between the British authorities and the Zulus, an ultimatum was handed to the Zulu indunas at Lower Tugela Drift on 11 December 1878. As the Zulu King, Cetshwayo could not react to the ultimatum, the Lieutenant-General commanding the British forces, Lord Chelmsford, ordered the invasion of Zululand by three columns on 11 January 1878. The aim was to converge on the Royal Kraal of Ulundi from three sides. The Zulu Prime Minister, Mnyamana Buthelezi, great grandfather of the present Chief Minister, The Honourable M G Buthelezi, who was also commander in Chief of the Zulu Army took steps to defend the country.

The first column, commanded by Col. Pearson, crossed the Lower Tugela into Zululand. On 22 January 1879 the column gained a narrow victory over the Zulus at Inyezane and advanced to the mission station at Eshowe. A fort was constructed, but the column was besieged here until 3 April 1879.

The third column, which was accompanied by Lord Chelmsford, crossed into Zululand at Rorke's Drift. At Isandlwana the troops were divided and the units left in camp were overrun and almost annihilated by the Zulus on 22 January 1879. A Zulu attack on nearby Rorke's Drift was repulsed that evening, but the remainder of the British column withdrew from Zululand. Prince Dabulamanzi, brother of King Cetshwayo, played a major role in these actions.

A fourth column, commanded by Col. Sir Evelyn Wood, advanced from Utrecht but when the news of Isandlwana was received the column withdrew into a fortified camp at Kambula, near the present town of Vryheid. A British supply column was overrun at the nearby Mombi Spruit on 12 March 1879. On 27 March a column sent out

from Kambula suffered a serious reverse at the hands of a Zulu army commanded by Mnyamana Buthelezi at Hlobane but the Zulu attack on the main camp the next day was beaten off. In the meantime Lord Chelmsford had regrouped his forces and he crossed the Lower Tugela, repelled a Zulu attack on his laager at Gingindlovu on 2 April, and reached Eshowe on the following day.

The British forces were reorganized for a second invasion of Zululand. The First Division operated along the coast, and was not involved in military actions. Lord Chelmsford himself accompanied the Second Division, which entered Zululand near Koppie Alleer on 1 June. Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial of France, who accompanied the division was ambushed and killed near Itelazi.

As the division advanced a number of fortified posts were established, and on 4 July 1879 in the final battle of the war the Zulus showed remarkable bravery, were defeated at Ulundi. King Cetshwayo was captured and sent to Cape Town, and later he travelled to England where he met Queen Victoria.

After the war thirteen kinglets were appointed to rule Zululand but this was not a success, and Cetshwayo was reinstated with reduced powers. After a revolt he withdrew to Eshowe where he died on 8 February 1884.

Zululand was later annexed by the British and eventually under the Republic of South Africa became a self-governing territory with a large measure of autonomy.

The Centenary of the Zulu War is organized jointly by the KwaZulu Government Service and the Natal Provincial Administration in a spirit of conciliation and dedication to a common future, and in honour of the brave men who lost their lives on both sides.

Our North American resident expert on Zululand, **Tony Davis/Canada**, had these review comments on Anita's "Letter from a Zulu Princess":

The major philatelic point of interest is the modern Rorke's Drift postmark. As far as the title goes, I am 99% certain that the correspondence to Anita is not from a PRINCESS Ngcobo, but from someone whose actual first name is Princess. (Black South Africans were compelled to take on "Christian" names by missionaries and the authorities.) I myself know South African blacks with first names like "Patience" and even "Government"! "Princess" is not an uncommon first name.

**Will Ross/California** ran across a front page story on the November 15, 1993 issue of *Linn's* which read as follows:

### "Rare Admiral of Rhodesia snagged for a mere pittance"

Collectors of the 1913-22 recess-engraved Admiral stamps of Rhodesia know to look closely at the king's left ear and cap.

That fundamental paid off for a collector recently when he discovered the second known example of the 8-penny Admiral (George V) stamp, perforated gauge 15 and with head die type 1.

The new discovery is a used example, and it's pictured here in color (see in next column).

The world-class rarity, found during a collector's meanderings in Europe, was purchased for the equivalent of 15c. The stamp since has been acquired by Colonial Stamp Co. of Los Angeles, California (Member George Holschauer).

The stamp previously was known as a single mint copy, No. 217a in the Stanley Gibbons *British Commonwealth* stamp catalog. In the Scott *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* the stamps, both mint and now used, are unlisted varieties of Scott 128a.

Head type 1 of the Admirals has an unshaded left ear (viewer's right). The ear also is not outlined, and neither is the cap's top. The shank of the anchor in the cap's badge is complete.

The left ear in head type 2 is shaded but has no outline, and the cap has a faint outline.

In head type 3, the left ear is shaded and outlined, and the cap has a heavy continuous outline around the top. The shank of the anchor in type 3 is broken.

George Holschauer, proprietor of Colonial, told *Linn's* that he retains the 8p mint perf 15, head die 1 stamp, which he purchased about 10 years ago through Sotheby's of London in the dispersal of the world-famous Robert

Gibbs collection of Admirals. Holschauer said he paid about double the then-prevailing Gibbons catalog value for the mint example.

Holschauer added he was surprised the newly discovered used stamp has been undetected for 80 years because it is a stamp that is sought by Rhodesia collectors.

Gibbons prices the mint, perf 15, at £13,000. The perf 14 version (known mint) is no slouch at L4,000.

The Scott catalog prices only the most common of the Admirals, which for the 8p are types 2 and 3.

Admirals denominated 2p and higher were printed from two plates, a head plate and so-called duty plate (the plate that prints denomination, text and frame).

The newly found used stamp is from circa 1913, according to Holschauer, and bears part of a Gatooma cancel.

Royal Philatelic Society certificate (No. 160,921) attests to the genuineness of the newly discovered stamp. Holschauer said that the stamp also was submitted to Gibbs, who pronounced it genuine.

**Illustration.** The newly discovered 1913 8-penny Admiral stamp of Rhodesia perforated gauge 15 with head die type 1.



**Athol Murray/UK** thought that readers would be interested in photocopies of two acquisitions that he recently made, the Dated Town Oval Handstamps of 1853, which are, as far as he knows, the only copies of these handstamps thus far recorded - AMALIENSTEIN and RIET-VALLEY.

Figure 1 shows an O.H.M.S. outer letter sheet from the Postmaster at Amalienstein to the General Post Office, Cape Town. This is the only recorded copy of the Dated Town Oval handstamp of Amalienstein. Amalienstein was a settlement of the Berlin Missionary Society in the Ladysmith, Cape District. Founded in 1833 it was named after Frau Amalia van Stein, a great benefactor of the Society.

First Post Office: Deputy Post Master appointed 10 Feb 1854 under the name ZOAR (Amalienstein). In 1858, the civil List reversed the names with Zoar in brackets. The post office was last listed in 1859 - not known as to when it closed.

Figure 2 is an outer letter sheet with the only known impression of the Dated Town Oval handstamp, in red

ink, of RIET-VALLEY 26 Feb 1860 and Cape Town arrival handstamp 1 March. In manuscript on reverse RIET VALLEY.

One Post Office is recorded as being opened before 1862, it has the name RIET VLEY. This office, with a head agency at Hopedale, George, had a Deputy Post Master appointed on 17 May 1862.

Figure 1. Only recorded copy of the Dated Town Oval handstamp of AMALIENSTEIN thus far.

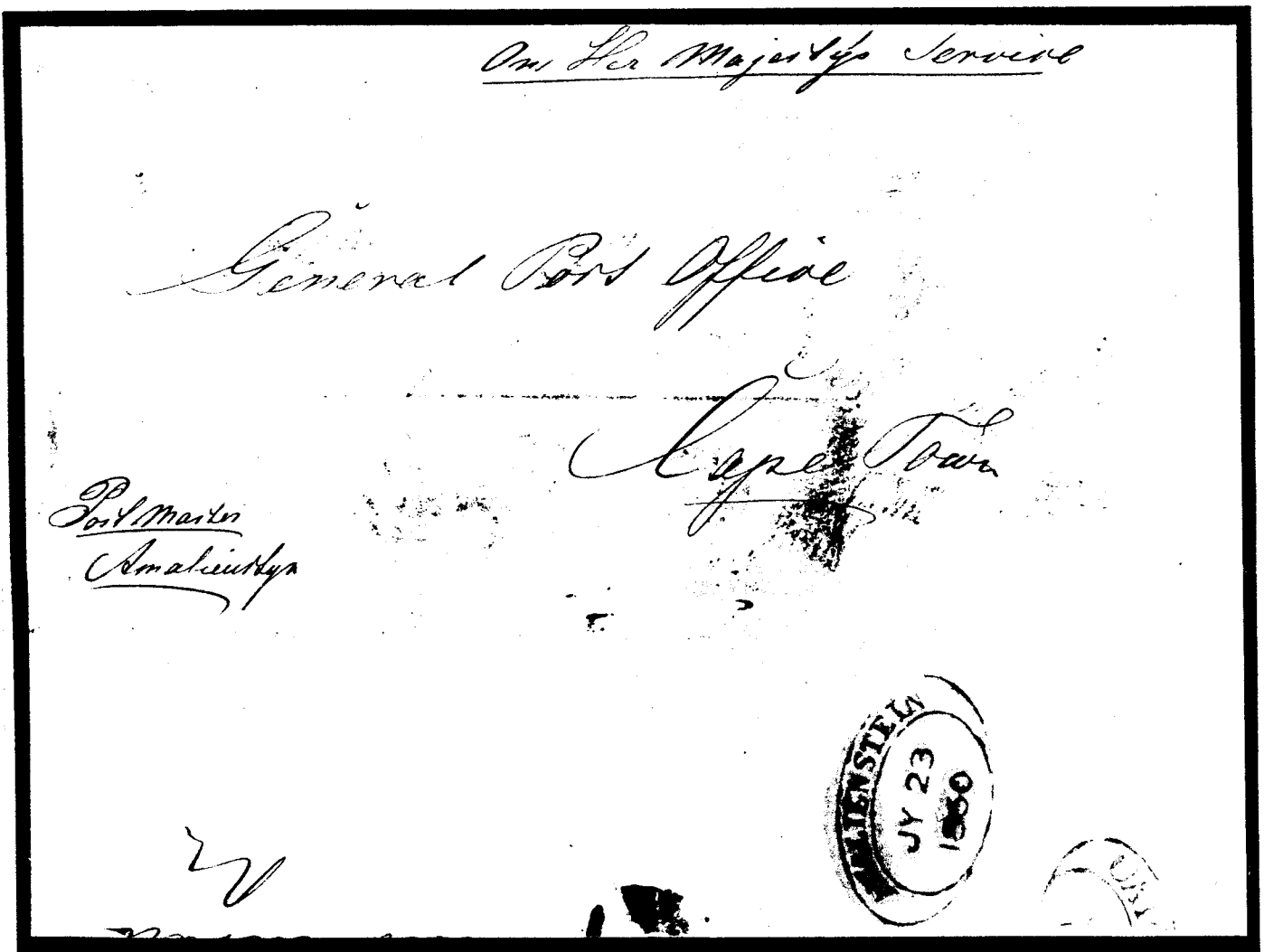
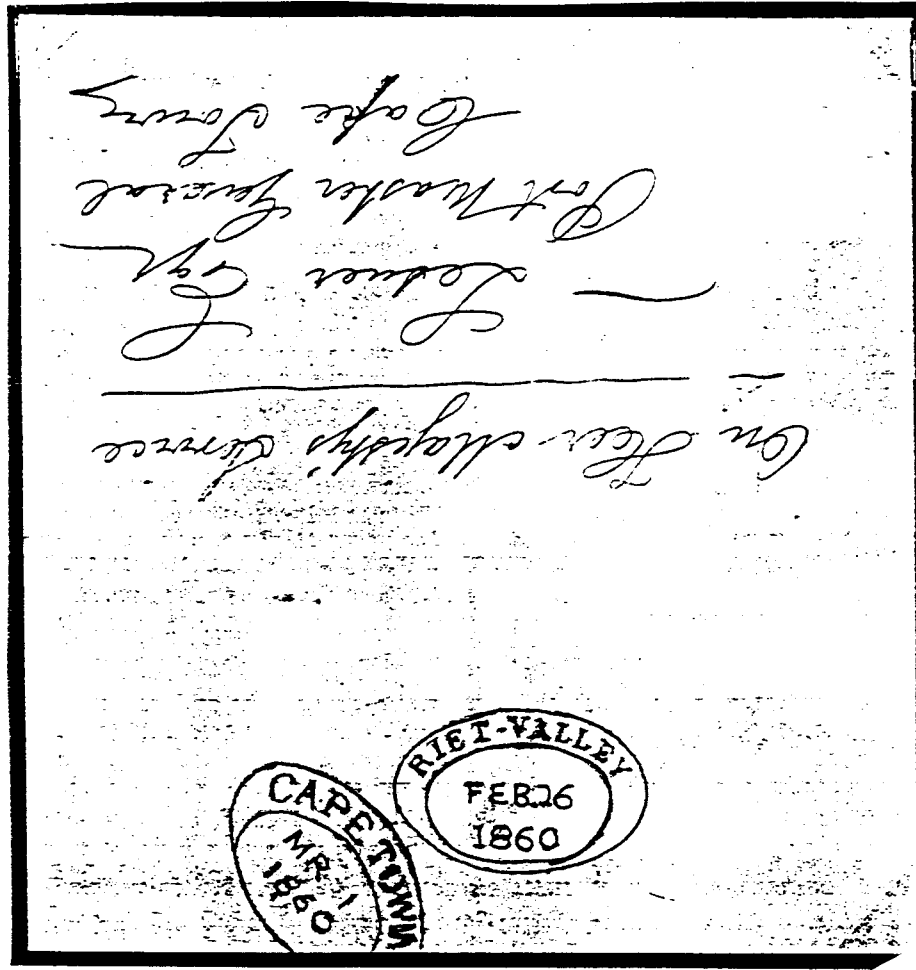


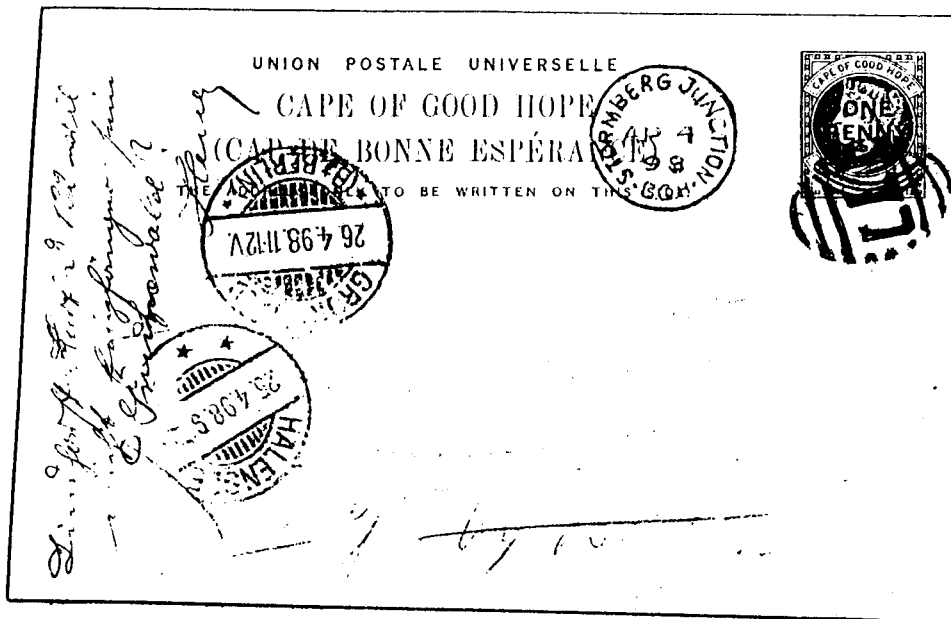
Figure 2. Only recorded impression thus far of the Dated Town Oval handstamp, in red ink, of RIET-VALLEY.



From the collection of Reinhard Krampe, Werner Seeba sent a recent discovery not previously listed elsewhere.

It is a proving post card showing BONC 777 for Stormberg Junction, CGH.

**Illustration.** Only known example of BONC 777 for Stormberg Junction, CGH.



In the "Bookie Reports" feature, mention was made of the recent publication, authored by "Student", which provided a list of post offices in the Orange Free State/Orange River Colony. Co-author **Martin Nicholson/UK** recently sent the following piece which indicates the need for such lists as one refocuses one's collecting pursuits.

### "Why I collect South African postmarks up to 1910," by "Student"

I have been an active collector for nearly 15 years. In my first few years in the hobby I went through all the normal stages of purist stamp collecting. I started off with the mint stamps of my chosen area of Ecuador, gradually expanded into other areas of South America, and, as my finances improved, I branched out into color trials and essays together with die and plate proofs.

Within a surprisingly few years I found that the supply of new material to collect was drying up. I knew from the standard works on the country that significant amounts of additional material existed but, as it was "locked up" in other collections, it was very unlikely to come on the market for years. I was at a dead end.

I looked around for a new field to collect and decided to branch out into British Empire postal history, particularly instructional and informative markings. Right from the start I was staggered both by the shortage of quality material on the market and by the high prices that dealers were asking for tatty or blatantly philatelic items. Once again I was faced with the problem of being a collector with not a lot to collect.

Two years ago I decided to adopt a more cold blooded approach to collecting. I made a list of what I was collecting and the major features that I required of my next collecting area. These were:

- \* Lots of cheap individual items to collect.
- An area which had at least one active specialist society, ideally a society with an auction and/or a circulating packet.
- An area where English language philatelic literature had already been published but where new discoveries seemed likely.

I quickly decided that if I wanted a wide diversity of material I would have to collect postmarks rather than stamps or postal history. I then ran through the possible countries to concentrate on:

Australia and New Zealand - Initially both countries seemed quite promising but a prolonged search through auction catalogs and dealer lists revealed a surprising shortage of postmark material on the market.

Canada - I found rather more material around than I had for either Australia or New Zealand. Plenty of literature had been published and there was also a thriving specialist

society. However, my first three auction bids for postmark collections were unsuccessful with two of the collections going for ten times the auction estimate. Rather disheartened I gave up on Canada.

British West Africa - I soon discovered that the whole area was popular with a small group of very wealthy collectors. Even quite modest postmark collections fetched massive sums while anything even faintly unusual fetched hundreds of pounds.

British East Africa - The area had many encouraging features but the shortage of affordable material on the market just tipped the balance in favor of my final selection of South Africa prior to 1910.

South Africa - I was initially attracted by the sheer number of specialist societies covering the area. My favorite philatelic literature dealer was able to supply a reasonable range of books on postmarks and since my first three auction bids were all successful, giving me reasonable starter collections of Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal, I became well and truly hooked. I have been ever since!

\*\*\*\*\*

The last "Bit" for this issue comes from **Werner K. Seeba/Germany**:

### "The Use of the Cape BONC #777"

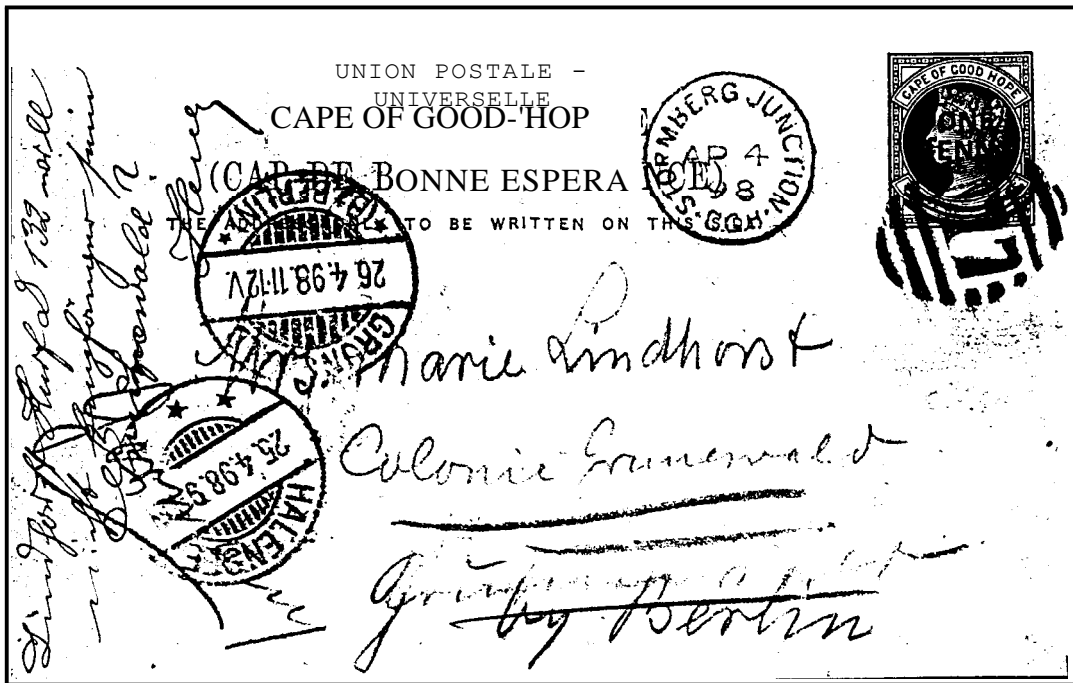
Some postcards and covers from the Orange River Colony have been recorded bearing an impression of the Cape Barred Oval Numeral Cancel 777 (Fig. A). Most of these proving items show evidence of having been mailed at Springfontein in the Orange River Colony during April and May of 1900.

Recently a Cape postcard has been found with the BONC 777 which was mailed and cancelled at Stormberg Junction (Fig. B) on "AP 4 98. This particular post office was opened on 1 August 1891, being part of the Albert Division, head office at Moteno. During the Anglo-Boer War this post office closed for a while. This leads me to believe that the canceller must have been taken by the military. One of the officers could have handed the obliterator #777 to the Army Post Office officials at Springfontein, ORC in April 1900 to use there to cancel mails.

**Figure A** Two stamp examples of BONC #777.



Figure B. Proving post card with BONC #777 being used at Stormberg Junction.



## Zulu Notes

Tony Davis, Canada

"Ntingwe - The Sequel". . . Some new information has come to the writer's attention which ties up some loose ends on the subject of the Ntingwe postal agency discussed in the previous issue.

(1) The postal agency was closed because the position did not pay well and was more of a bother than a benefit to the postmaster.

(2) As a result of the agency's closure in May 1896, arrangements were made to start an alternate service - at Qudeni.

Rather than reword Ntingwe Postmaster Elias Titlestad's own account of the agency, I will directly record his statements:

"There was a gold rush on in these parts which brought about 200 Europeans into the district. I opened a post office at Ntingwe and became the first Postal Agent. I had to sign papers before Mr. John Locke Knight, Magistrate of Nkandhla, and deposit the sum of £10 as security for the stamps to the same value kept at this Postal Agency.

This was a bi-weekly service operated by Native runners from Nkandhla to Ntingwe and on to Nqutu, back to Ntingwe and on to Nkandhla. For my services, which included the housing and feeding of the runners, I was

paid the princely sum of £1 per month.

Right since these early times the authorities always looked to me to find runner boys whenever a new runner was required. In later years when mail matter became too heavy for a Native carrier I used to lend my donkeys to the Native runners - free of charge.

I kept the Post office at Ntingwe from 1895 to about 1897 but found it rather a tiring and the pay was so small I asked the authorities to make some other arrangements. The Post Office was then transferred to the care of Mr. Davies who was Government Forester in charge of the Ekombe forest. The Post Office was then called the Qudeni Post Office."

Qudeni postmarks are only recorded from early 1897 which coincides with the prior closure of Ntingwe.

In the last column, reference was made to the fact that the use of the Ntingwe postmark on the mails appeared to be as a transit strike, though it is curious that Titlestad himself did not frank any mails originating at his store - unless these mails went unstamped with only either a Nquto or Nkandhla strike being applied at either end of the regional mails run.

Ntingwe continued in later years to serve as a transit point for mails in the region, and from the Postmaster's daughter, Irene Titlestad, we have this account of the post bag system:

"Each store and farmer had a post bag (Fig. 1) with a brass plate with each person's name and address

embossed on it. The strong strap which went around the top of the bag had a lock and a key to it. The Postmaster at Kranskop (TO THE SOUTH) had a duplicate key to each bag that went back and forth.

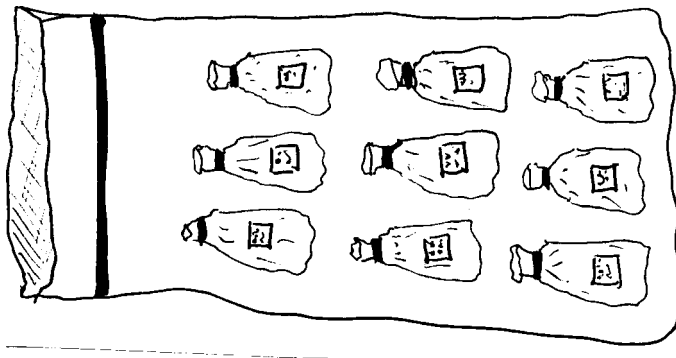
**Figure 1 Drawing of strapped post bag.**



A post runner was employed by the Postal Service - a good, strong Zulu. One runner started from Kranskop and went to Lozini. A second runner went from Lozini to Qudeni via Ntingwe.

All the post bags were assembled together and put into a much larger bag (Fig. 2) which was then rolled up length-wise.

**Figure 2. Drawing of larger bag into which post bags were placed.**



One side was rolled-up (Swill-roll fashion) until it met the other side. Then a long, strong stick was put under the rolled-up bag and a strong rein (a thong cut from hide) was wound round-and-round with the stick inside the rein, then tied securely.

The runner then heaved this onto his shoulder and with another stick inserted it under the one placed lengthwise along the bag, he would blow his whistle and off he would trot.

Each storekeeper used to send his money to the bank in the post bag. All the numbers of the notes had to be written in a duplicate letter book, so that if there was any kind of loss, claims could be submitted. Of course, silver could not be banked.

Once the Tugela (RIVER) came down in flood and the boat capsized and the post was taken downstream. I do not know if any of the post was ever recovered."

(The above account likely records the post bag system during the 1905-20 period, after the Second Anglo-Boer War and before automobiles started making a presence in the rural areas.)

This article reviews a particularly "nasty" side of the philatelic world - theft. The writer has taken care not to reveal any parties who may/may not be implicated in this matter.

### The Case of the Sticky Fingers

Imagine one's excitement at discovering about a dozen covers from the period of Zululand's independent postal history of 1888-1898. Then imagine the surprise at seeing those same covers for sale on the open philatelic market when you thought they were safe and secure inside an archives safe.

During philatelic research into Zululand at the Pietermaritzberg Archives in South Africa some 10 years ago, a number of covers in good to fine condition were discovered in some of the files, as reference to official correspondences. There was government mail, military mail and business mail.

Knowing that there had been thefts of rare postal material from the archives in Cape Town in earlier years, the Zululand covers were brought to the attention of the Chief Archivist who, being extremely grateful, acknowledged their rarity and advised that the covers would be locked up in the archives safe. Color photographs as well as photocopies were first made by the writer.

There were some lovely covers with scarce and exotic postmarks, including Nongoma, Rorke's Drift, Entonjaneni, Ubombo and others. A retail value for the covers would be in the neighborhood of 500 to 2,500 rands each, at that time. Well and good. Now for the bad news.

After returning to Canada in 1988, I had kept the philatelic community in South Africa aware of my continued interest in Zululand postal history. In 1989 a

letter arrived from a dealer friend in South Africa, offering a cover for sale with accompanying photocopy. For 2,000 rands (about \$1,200US), I could have a nice official cover with a Nongoma postmark sent to Eshowe in 1897.

It was an archives cover. No doubt about it. There was the same archives file reference number on the upper-left hand corner of the front of the envelope (Fig. 1). It corresponded in every way to the color photographs and photocopies I had taken some five years before, even down to minor tears.

The next thing I knew was that the cover was then offered for sale in the dealer's public auction catalog!

And then, while in the midst of my contacting some members of South Africa's philatelic community about this cover, I received another auction catalog from another dealer in another province. Lo and behold, there was another archives cover in his public auction!

There was certainly no doubt about this cover's origin, as it was one of several covers in an archives file which addressed Natal taxation of Zululand military mails through that province (Fig. 2). (The story of these covers will be the subject of a future "Zulu Notes".)

I wrote to influential members of the philatelic

community in South Africa, but never received any response. Perhaps they were too embarrassed by the whole business?

I did not, nor do not, question the ethics of the unnamed auctions, or the auctioneers, whom I know.

A fellow Zululand collector in South Africa confirmed for me that the covers were from the archives and in his own photographic records. He in turn contacted the South African Police (SAP) who had recently been investigating other Cape Archives thefts.

But, no joy. The SAP reported back that they had received no report of any Pietermaritzberg Archives theft and could accordingly take no action.

In all likelihood other Zululand archival covers appeared in other auctions or sale lists.

It is a sad story of greed and "sticky" fingers. Certainly in light of high prices realized for Zululand covers in recent auctions, the combined value of those covers would be in excess of \$10,000US today.

For the record, copies of the other covers follow this article (Figs. 3-8). Hopefully, one day, these covers will return to their rightful home in the archives for generations of postal historians and collectors to view.

**Figure 1.** Official Zululand government envelope addressed to the Postmaster at Eshowe with Nongoma postmark, November 9, 1897

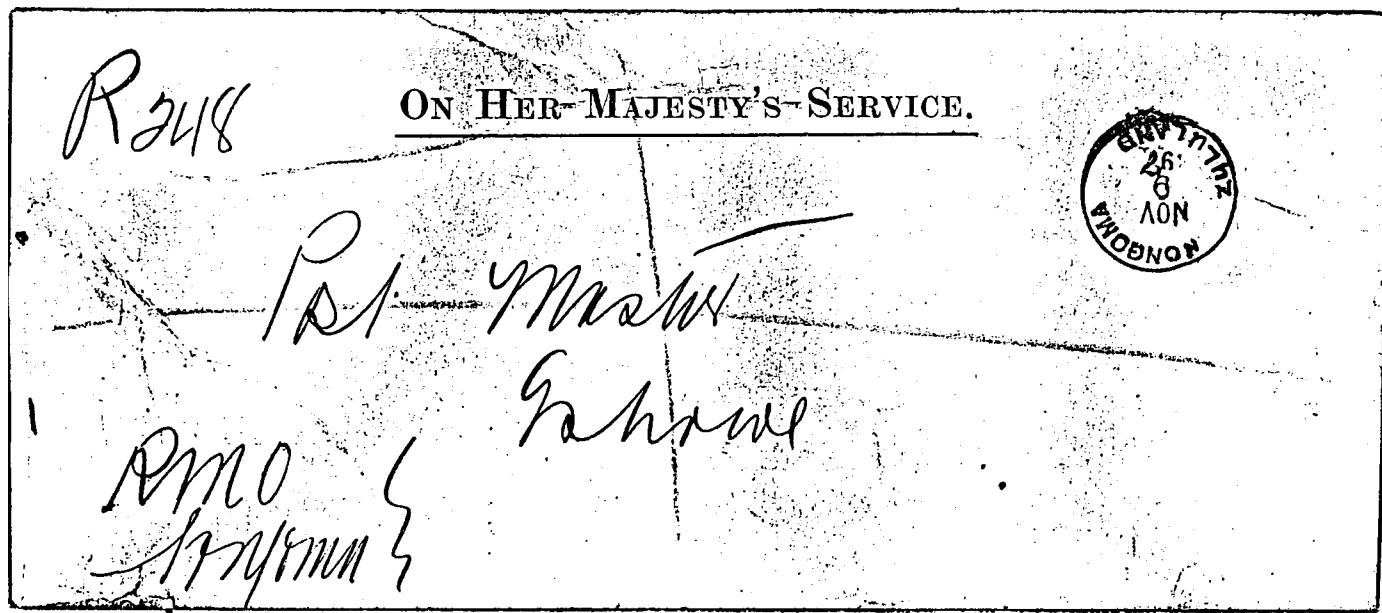


Figure 2. Military cover between two members of the Royal Scots, incorrectly surcharged 2d as the Natal authorities did not recognize the revenue stamp as proper postal usage in Zululand.

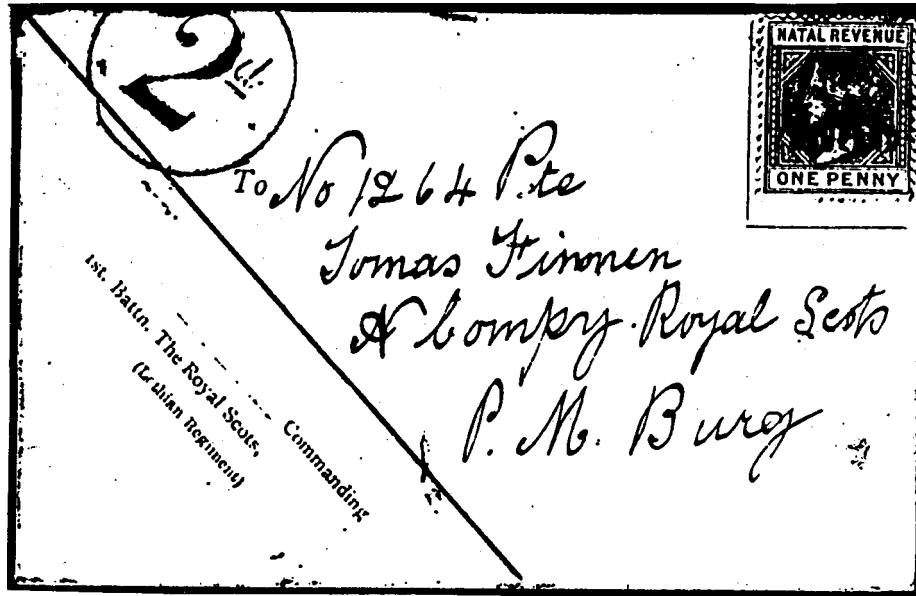


Figure 3. Cover from Ingwavuma, postmarked 22 June 1895, to Ubombo.

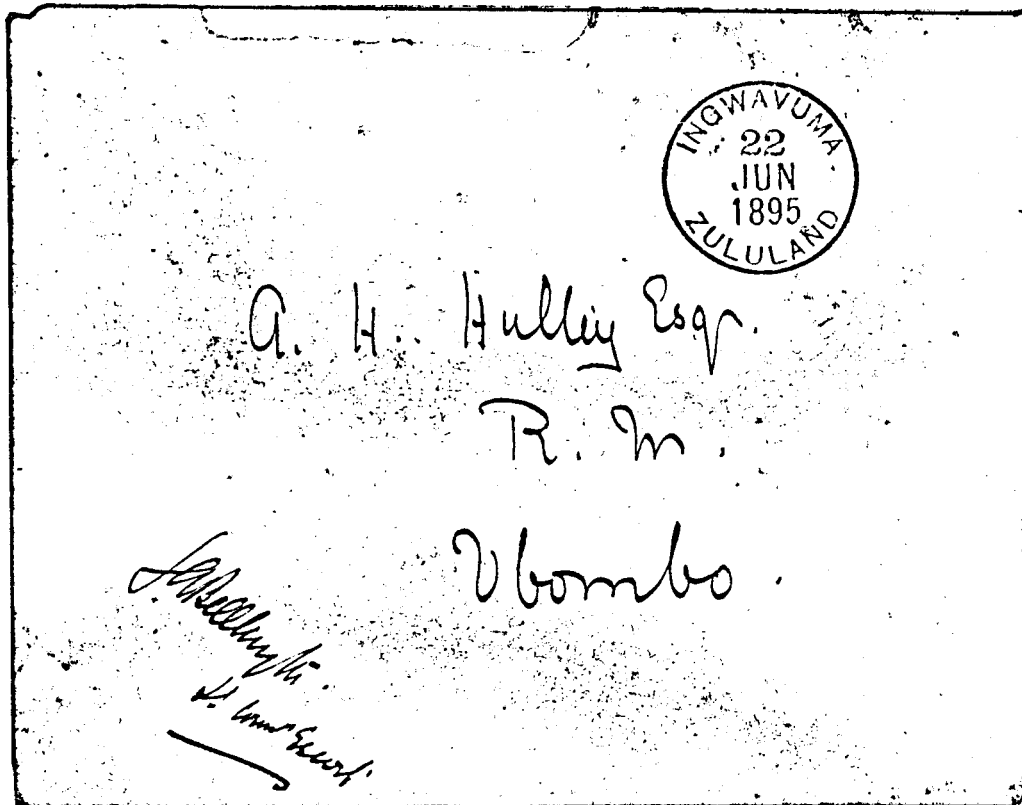


Figure 4. Cover from Ubombo, postmarked in 1896, to Eshowe.

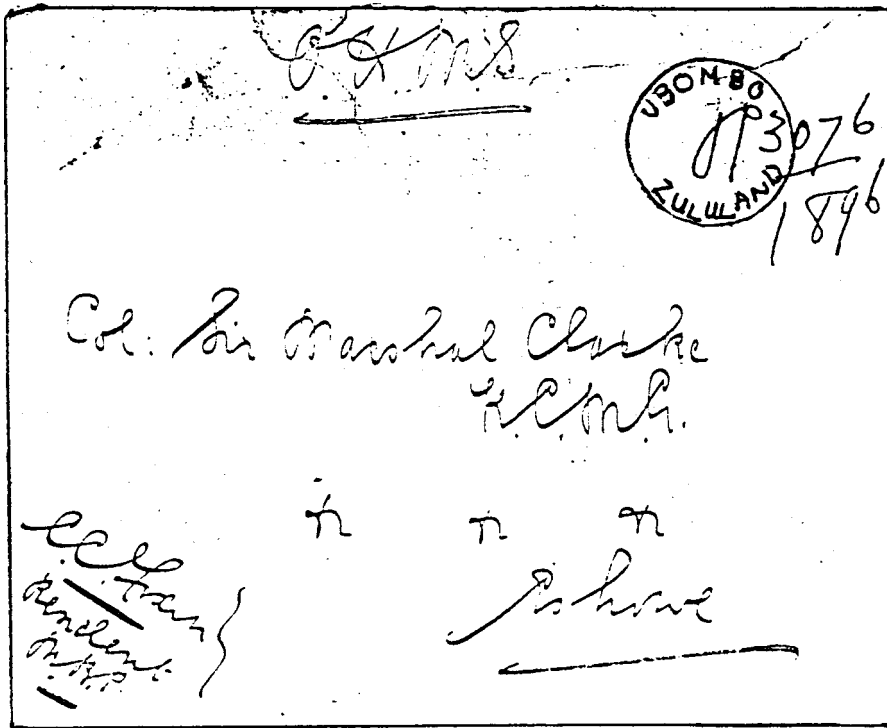


Figure 5. Official cover from Eshowe Postmaster B. Smart, postmarked February 27, 1896.

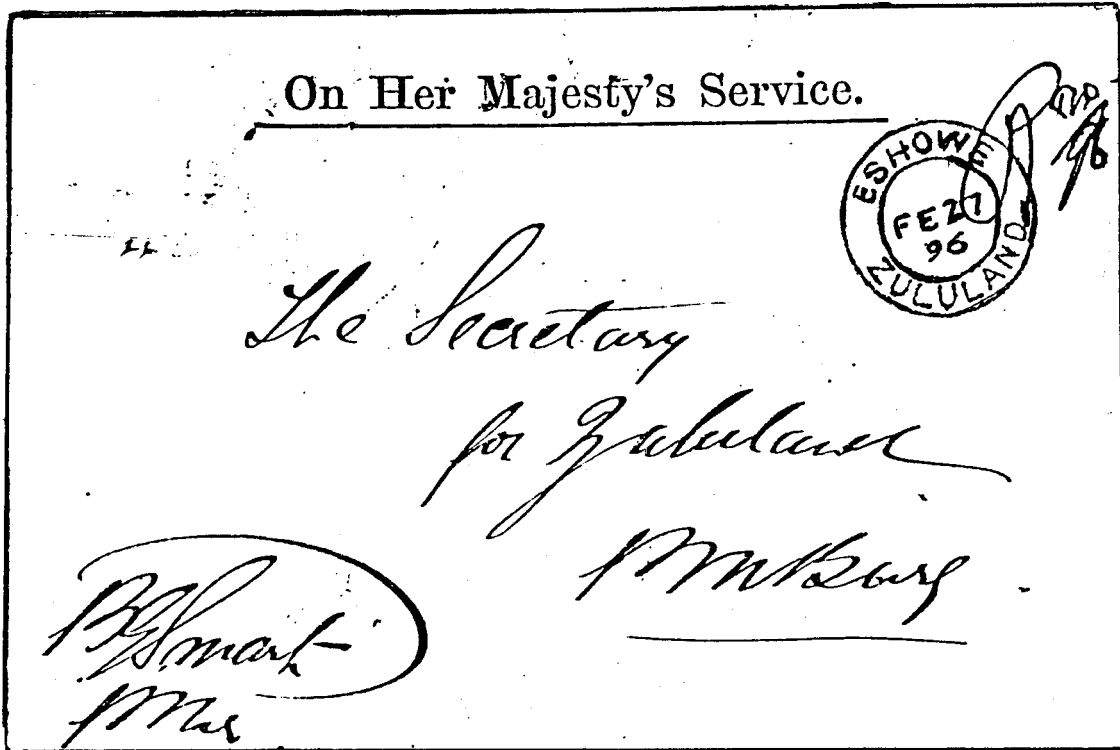


Figure 6. One of three covers from a correspondence postmarked at Eshowe, February 1890.

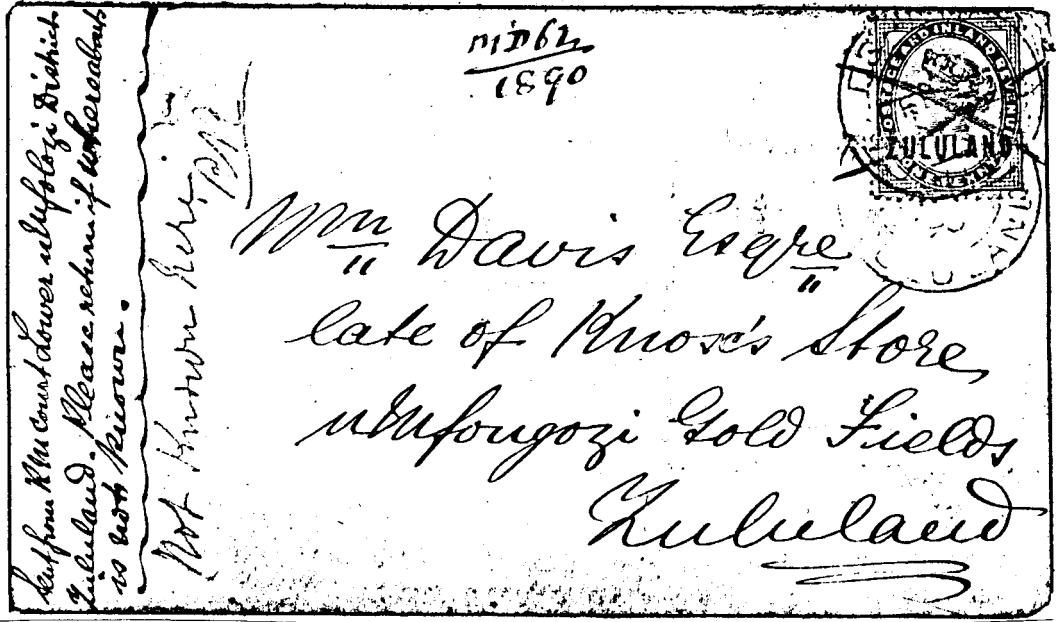


Figure 7. Second of three covers from a correspondence postmarked Eshowe and redirected at Rorke's Drift, the latter cancel dated April 1890.

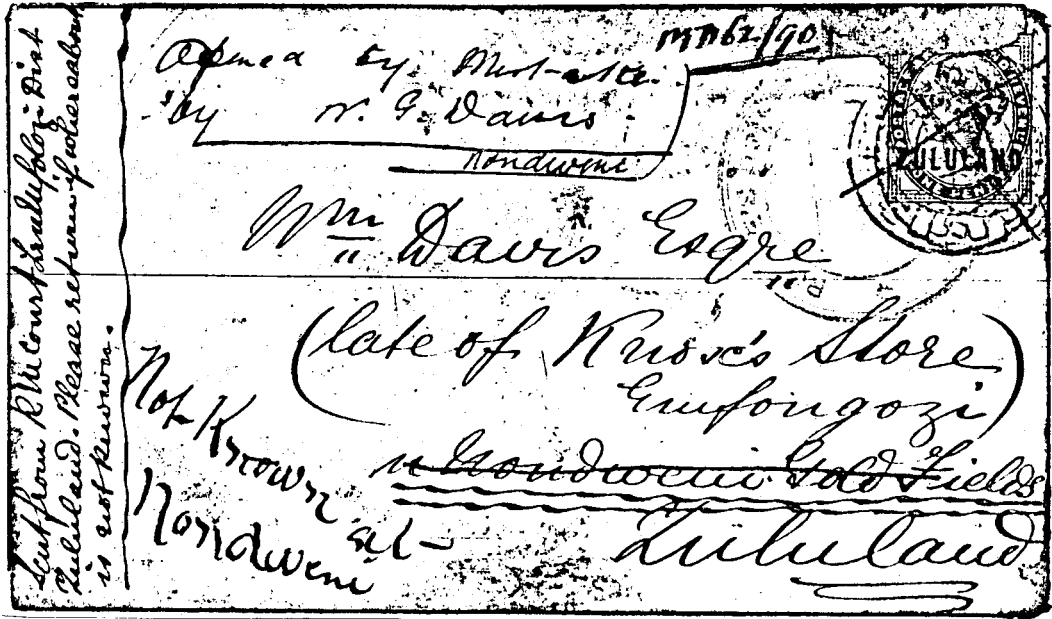
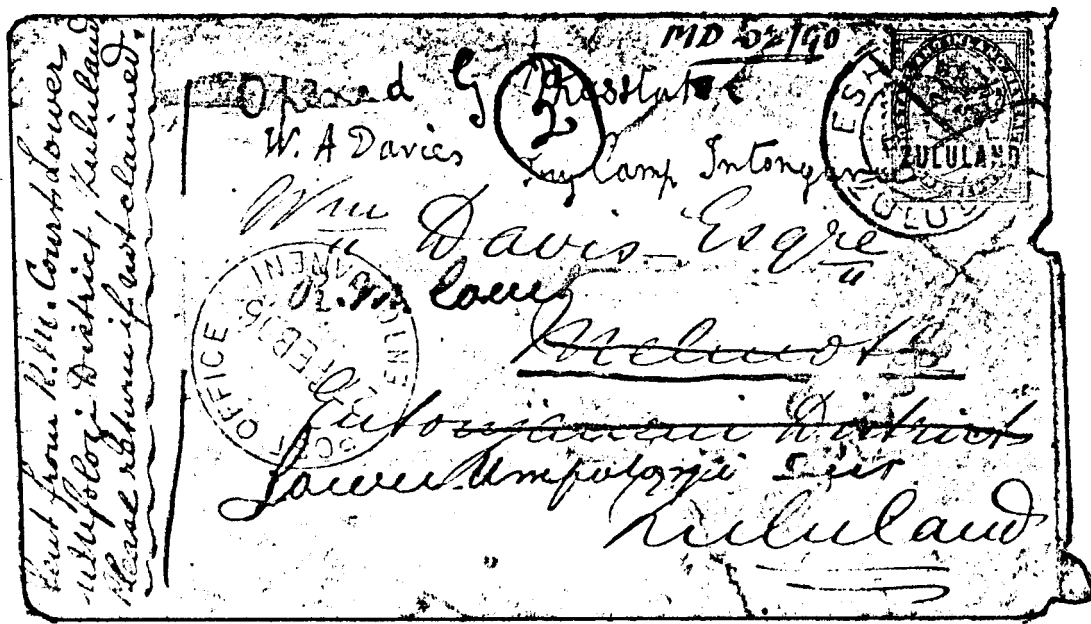


Figure 8. Third of three covers from a correspondence postmarked Eshowe and redirected at Entonjaneni, the latter cancel dated 27 February 1896.



**ERRATUM** Figure 8 in the previous issue should have displayed a "P 0 Ntingwe" postmark and NOT a "P 0 Eshowe" postmark (Forerunners #19).

*From a reader:* With reference to your "Zulu Notes" - Forerunners July/October 1993 (and previous publications) I am pleased to provide you with a later cancellation date of R.M. Office HLABISA. The piece is cancelled 30 APR 1898 with two strikes on Natal 1/2d pair - **Peter Whitmore/RSA.**

**Illustration.** R.M. HLABISA late cancellation on piece.



## The Rhodesias

This feature is co-edited by Bill Wallace and Tom Yazman. Both hope that this column will result in guest writers appearing in future issues. Reactions to the short pieces 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.

We have the privilege of a short piece in this installment from a colleague in the UK with a short Editor's follow-up note by Bill Wallace.

## Salisbury: A Short History

Charles Rudge, UK

At the beginning of 1890 after Rhodes had gained the mining concession from Lobengula, a plan of action was put forward by Frederick Courteney Selous. This plan was to by-pass the Matabele without Lobengula's permission and lead an armed column to Mount Hampden to establish the B.S.A.C. (British South Africa Company) in Mashonaland. The column left Fort Tuli on 11th July 1890. It consisted of about a thousand people, police, pioneers and ancillaries. This trek covered the four hundred miles to the site of Fort Salisbury in 70 days, ending on 12th September 1890.

The first postmark was a single circle with Mashonaland at the bottom of the cancel. Later cancels have Rhodesia and, later on, South Rhodesia on the double circle cancel types. Although the cancels of Salisbury are very common, the very early single circle cancel type is not common.

Up to 1924 there were numerous cancels - about 36 different ones. (A fair number one must agree.) They all have variations and flaws in them. For example, an early cancel dated 1879 shows a flaw where the 7 and 9 have been changed about - purchased by me at Stanley Gibbons as a normal, the salesperson being uninterested.

The cancels of Rhodesia are very interesting as the changes of the names implement new cancels most of which are cheap and easy to find. (Editor's Note: Salisbury's name was changed to Harare on 19 July 1982. Perhaps one of the scarcer Salisbury cancels is a slogan cancel of "Salisbury Zimbabwe". This was the only regular postmark like this.)

# Society Affairs

## Facts, Figures & Other Matters

William C. Brooks IV, Founder/Secy

### "A Celebration Of British Africa Philately"

You will be seeing this phrase on a frequent basis from now through early 1997. What has happened is that your Society has contacted all known specialty groups with a vested philatelic interest in some aspect of British Africa. The contact was in the form of an invitation to participate in a mini-convention in conjunction with PACIFIC 97, the theme being the "Celebration.." namesake.

Why 1997? First, PSGSA celebrates the Tenth Anniversary of its founding during the early months of 1987. Secondly, our anniversary coincides with the FIP event, PACIFIC '97, honoring the 150th anniversary of the issuance of first US postage stamp in 1847.

What better time to meet personally and enjoy a wonderful gathering of the clan, e.g., swapping philatelic war stories, showing-and-telling, buying/trading/selling, getting to know one another both as collectors and generally interesting human beings?

PACIFIC 97 will be my first FIP about which I am truly excited! Finally, I may be able to unearth that very elusive, not-so-very-expensive item that has continued to elude me over the years (completion the 1948 Silver Wedding issue used, preferably no first day cancels). Most important to yours truly will be the opportunity to renew old friendships and meet others whom I have only known via correspondence over the years.

What is exciting about the "Celebration..." mini-convention, is that we are hoping to have the other 15 or so sister organizations become partners in the endeavor. The potential for programs, seminars, exhibits, awards, joint meetings and general philatelic comraderie will be tremendous. (I am not sure what the "Head Table" would look like at a joint banquet by and for all participating specialty groups.)

We will be looking for "Corporate Sponsors" to help in underwriting costs. For example, there will be a double booth displaying the publications and membership forms of the participating groups. The booth will be manned by volunteers from the various British Africa specialty groups.

At present, we are not certain of the complexity of the work that will be require to "pull this off". Under the expert tutelage of our Director of Programs, Dr. Robert "Bob" Taylor, the plan will become clearer. There will be

a Planning Committee with representatives from the participating groups, the largest contingent coming from PSGSA. Let's face it; as primary coordinating body, Society members will do a great deal of the work involved in this "labor of love".

At present Bob has received inquiries about exhibits, offerings of programs and the like.

Any reader who would like to join in this effort, please contact Bob by writing him at 674 Chelsea Dr., Sanford, NC 27330. When you contact him, if there is a specific area with which you would like to help, please specify in your letter. Areas which will require assistance include programs, banquet planning, awards-coordination, hosting, etc. Please let Bob know of your pleasure.

## From The Archives

### Tim Bartshe, Director/Archives

The material for the archives keeps coming in at a rate that is difficult to keep up with. Our sister Society, the Filatelistenvereniging Zuidelijk Afrika of Holland, has just published a new book entitled Ile Postal Stationery of South West Africa - 1888-1990 by W.J. Quik and fellow member J. Stolk. This handbook contains 116 pages of text which is copiously illustrated with high-quality photocopies of every item discussed. The best thing for those of us who do not converse or read in Dutch is that each page is divided into two columns, one in Dutch and the other in English! This volume is the end result of three years of research and is a very complete listing of all SWA postal stationery. The book is available on loan from the archives or can be purchased from the FVZA directly. I am not aware of the cost, but a quick note to Jan Stolk at Wilgensingel 166, 3053 CZ Rotterdam will surely elicit a reply from him. Thanks, Jan, for the donation to our library!

Another new addition to the library comes from England via Calgary in the form of a photocopy of Cape of Good Hope. Its Postal History & Postage Stamps by Gilbert J. Allis, President of the Capetown Philatelic Society (1914-21). This 118 page book, published in 1930, fits in nicely in an historical sense with Jurgens' and Stevenson's works published later. Each stamp issue is dealt with in great detail as to printing requirements, numbers and any appropriate postal correspondence or orders. Fully two-thirds of the book deals with the triangular issues. It would be of interest to the CGH enthusiast.

Recent journals from our affiliates highlight fellow members. The more recent issues of the Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle include articles about the first day cachets of Southern Rhodesia and the Federation of

Rhodesia by Bill Wallace and railway cancels of the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa by non-member D.A. Mitchell. The Transvaal Philatelist, under the expert editorship of Alan Drysdall continues to publish seminal articles relevant to this fascinating, but little understood area of southern Africa. Fortunately for us laymen, our understanding is increasing with every issue. Member George van den Hurk and Alan Drysdall have recent articles detailing the single-circle and the "experimental" datestamps of the Second Republic. Also recently published are two lists: "The post offices of the Second Republic" and "A revised listing of Transvaal post offices" by 'Student'.

There has by now been a listing of most of the material in the archives over the last year in FORERUNNERS. If anyone desires material, please drop me a line at 13955 West 30th, Golden, CO 80401. Most of the materials can be copied at 10 cents a page, depending upon what is copied or can be sent for viewing in the case of copyrighted material still in print. Some members have already availed themselves of this service, so don't be shy. If you have a specific subject, I can try to research for you with not only the Society's library, but my own. Be patient with your requests as I am out of the country for much of the time, but I will answer eventually!

And do not forget, we have instituted the Collections Archives and are soliciting members to send in clear photocopies of their exhibits and/or collections. These visual references will prove themselves invaluable! A list of our holdings in the Collections Archives will be forthcoming.

## From the Program Chair

Bob Taylor, Director/Programs

Things are moving. Already a seminar and an exhibit volunteered for PACIFIC '97, the seminar by a member of a sister society.

I hope you readers who have not done so, will take about ten minutes, right now, to think seriously about putting together an exhibit or remodeling an old one and then DO IT!!!! I know we have members with great material who have never put it in exhibit form. Believe me, nothing is more fun nor will teach you more than putting together an exhibit. If you need to learn more about your material, contact the appropriate member of our Panel of Experts of Gini Horn or Sue Dixon of the APRL, P.O. Box 8338, State College, PA 16803. They are unbelievably knowledgeable and helpful. If you want easy to follow advice on putting an exhibit together, read Randy Neil's "The Philatelic Exhibitor's Handbook". Still available, I think, from The Traditions Press, 10660 Barkley, Overland Park, Kansas 66212 for \$43 hardbound.

Soft cover sold out. Also available, for postage from APRL. If you are really serious, I'll loan you mine.

In the final analysis, nothing promotes a society like exhibits. They are the most effective way of introducing viewers, judges and the philatelic elite to our existence. I would appreciate hearing from each of our members who currently exhibit and from any who are in the process of building one.

Also important is the presentation of programs at our meetings. Our membership has a diversity of collecting interests and it really takes little effort to organize a brief presentation explaining the lure of the topic. So, why not take a little time to put down on paper what your interest is and why you find it fascinating. Let me hear from you. I will be more than happy to work with you and offer any help I can. Maybe we have a budding Pat Hearst in our ranks.

Finally, I would like to propose that the Society hold four regional meetings a year. Some suggested venues are Sarasota, Colopex, Balpex and Sepad. These would be in addition to the regionals we already have at PHILATELIC SHOW and SESCOAL. And don't forget our annual meeting at ,STaMpsHOW. If you live in any of the areas listed above and would be interested in attending, helping out, etc., please write to me at 674 Chelsea Dr., Sanford, NC 27330.

## Scott Standard Catalog Input

As you are aware, Society members continue to provide Volume I valuation and listings technical assistance for those areas falling within our scope. This occurs in the Fall of each year.

The response and follow-up questions from Scott's Valuation Editor has been excellent - especially in the areas of Zululand and Basutoland. It appears that Scott is taking the information provided very seriously.

Frederick Lawrence is the latest addition to the valuation technical assistance group. His comments will be in the area of the Mafeking issues.

The areas for which we are still seeking members to provide technical assistance are: Botswana, Malawi, Natal, Nyasalands, Swaziland, Transvaal, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

If you would be interested in providing input, either for a country as-a-whole or a single aspect related thereto, please send the Editor a note to that effect. There are a number of members who certainly have the experience and expertise to be of value concerning Scott Catalog listings. Let me hear from you.

## 1994 Mail Auction Guidelines

• Donation lots are graciously accepted and appreciated. Sales revenues are used to underwrite printing and postage costs related to the auction.

• Material will be accepted **from 1 April until 31 May** by the Auction Manager, Tim Bartshe, 13955 W. 30th Ave., Golden, CO 80401. Lots received after 31 May will not be entered due to the catalog production schedule.

• Non-members may participate as vendors and/or bidders. Vendors who are members in good standing, will be charged a 10% sales commission. Non-member vendors are assessed 15%.

• There is no buyer's fee for members. Non-member buyers are assessed a 10% commission.

• Any and all material pertaining to the greater southern Africa area is suitable. Historically, postal history and B-O-B material receive the largest number of bids, but postage stamps and literature also sell well.

• Material pertaining to countries falling outside of our area of interest WILL NOT be included. Countries such as Angola, Mozambique and St. Helena fall into this category unless the material is postal history with a greater southern Africa connection.

• Lots consisting of individual stamps or sets should include the following: (a) BOTH Scott and SG catalog numbers if possible; (b) general condition - especially faults if any; and (c) present value from the catalog and year quoted.

• Description of lots consisting of collections or bulk material shall be the sole responsibility of the vendor and should include a general description, number of items included, catalog value or at least a reasonable estimate of same and an estimate of sale price. Remember to be reasonable in your expectations of price realized, as such lots generally command only a small fraction of Catalog value, and any such overvalued lots WILL NOT be included in the auction.

• **Important** - Vendors submitting lots should indicate the lowest price which they are willing accept for each lot; or the vendor may leave it up to the auctioneer's discretion in listing the estimate. By not setting a minimum bid, the vendor agrees to the estimate. The auctioneer's estimate is what is considered to be the fair market value of the material being offered. Unreasonably low bids, e.g., 60% of estimate will be rejected outof-hand. If a vendor DOES NOT set a minimum acceptable bid, i.e., reserve, it would be appreciated if the vendor would indicate what they consider to be the fair market value of their material. This will greatly assist the auctioneer in assigning a realistic estimate.

• The minimum realization value of lots should be in the

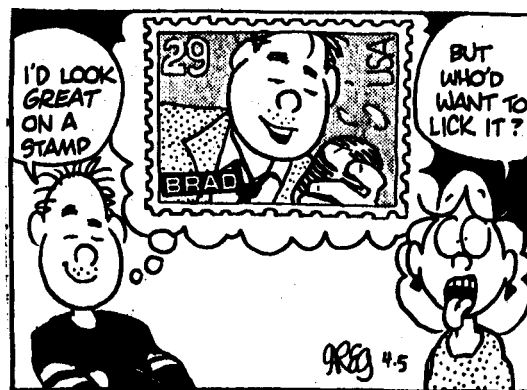
\$3 - \$5 range. Low value items should be included in larger lots or sets in order keep the number of auction lots within reasonable bounds. There is no upper limit as to the number of individual lots a vendor may submit.

• Lots consisting of postal history material should include any commentary that the vendor wishes to be used to describe it. Remember, the better described lots will set a more accurate image in the mind of the bidder, as the auctioneer does not have the knowledge of the material that the vendor does in a great many areas. Any specialized description will help increase realizations.

• The catalog is an integral part of the July/October issue of this journal which is sent to members in good standing. Non-members desiring a copy must remit \$5US (surface class) or equivalent in mint US postage. The charge is \$8 for air mail. Pound sterling drafts are accepted, but a 15% premium equivalent must be included as part of the payment to cover bank service fees. Payment instruments in this case are to be made out to "PSGSA-Ron Carlson". Dollar denominated instruments are to be made payable to "PSGSA". Catalogs are to be ordered from Bill Brooks, P.O. Box 2698, San Bernardino, CA 92406-2698 USA.

• Paid commercial ads are being accepted for placement in the catalog section. Applicable rates are described in the classified section of the Journal. Potential subscribers to this service should keep in mind that the catalog reaches approximately 200 collectors and 15 other specialty groups around the world. Ad copy and fees must reach the Auction Manager NO LATER THAN 31 May 1994. The payment instrument options are as described in the guideline immediately above.

• The Journal/Catalog issue will be mailed in the latter part of July 1993. **Bid submission deadline will be 15 October, 1994.**



## Society Meetings

**Philatelic Show '94** - April 29-30/May 1 - Boxborough, Massachusetts. Society Northeastern Regional session at this World Series of Philately event. PSGSA "Best Exhibit" award available. Society members wishing to exhibit or offer 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 greater San Francisco area. Contact Bill Wallace, P. O. Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116.

**STaMpsHOW** - August 18-21 - Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. PSGSA 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 of Programs, Bob Taylor, 674 Chelsea Dr., Sanford, NC 27330.

**Sescal 94** - September 30-October 2 - Los Angeles. Society Fall Regional meeting & program. Society "Best Exhibit" award available. Potential presentors and exhibitors please contact our Director of Programs.

**PACIFIC 97** - May 29-June 8, 1997 - San Francisco, California. PSGSA Tenth Anniversary Convention to be held at this FIP event, celebrating the 150th anniversary of the first US postage stamp. PSGSA is planning a mini-convention - "A Celebration of British Africa Philately" - and has invited 15 other groups to participate. Literature will be part of PACIFIC 97's competitive exhibits. Member volunteers now needed to help in putting the "Celebration" together. Contact our Director of Programs if you have any interest. Potential exhibitors should obtain prospectus from PACIFIC 97, Quinby Bldg., Top Floor, 650 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90017-3878.

## Study Group Updates

In the previous issue mention was made of the formation of Society sponsored study groups. Members are encouraged to establish communications with others with similar interests. This feature is available in each issue for that purpose.

Any member wishing to form a study group should send a short entry for "...Updates" to the Editor. Once formed, a group can use this feature for information releases, etc.

**Larry Goldberg/US** wants to form a group focusing upon anything to do with **Rhodesia UDI** and beyond, short of Zimbabwe. His address is 100 Lexington Dr., Suite 210, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089.

## RSC/PSGSA Meeting

A joint meeting of the Rhodesian Study Circle and PSGSA members was held in San Francisco on July 31, 1993.

Attending were Paul & Joan Buechner, Hank & Trudy Ibsen, John Pask, Peter Sargen, Bill & Janice Wallace, Tom Yazman and special guests Phil & Jan Nodder and daughter Claire. Phil is the Publicity Chairman of the RSA and no doubt attended in order to verify the accuracy of these reports.

Regrets from Bob Gibbs, Graham Stott and John McChesney-Young were received. John did report a couple of weeks prior to the meeting of having discovered evidence that the 1943 Matabeleland commemorative may have had trial copies printed in the USA by the firm of Walt Disney. He claims these trials match those stamps eventually issued except the trials have a watermark of Mickey Mouse as "Steamboat Willie". His wife, Ann, sent a nice card stating she soon expected the doctors to release him to her custody with a strong admonition for John to stay out of the strong sun and take a regimen of salt tablets. John does hotly deny finding paired Donald & Daisy Duck flaws on the 1910-13 "Double Heads". We wish John a speedy recovery.

The meeting had an early start with a telephone call from Jon Barry in Zimbabwe. He telephoned to give greetings to the members. Unfortunately Jon did not take into account the nine hour time difference. (Sorry to have sounded so groggy, but I was in bed, Jon.)

The meeting officially began at 1:00 p.m.. The ladies wasted no time departing for a museum exhibit on the Aztecs.

Hank brought several items of interest including a single circle Tuli, Rhodesia cancel on the 2d S.R. Admiral dated JA 23 '25 - much later use than known of the SC cancel. He also had a 1/2d "Double Head" with small "Rhodesia" which was hotly debated.

Tom brought his two 2/6 "Double Heads", both of which had been expertized as being SG155, but were obviously different. Tom remarked on the difficulty of identification when even the experts disagree on colors.

The natural air conditioning for San Francisco, the famous summer fog, failed us and we were plagued by a heat wave. The temperature soared to 99 F (37 C) and cool drinks were the order of the day.

Everyone hoped for a power failure, plunging the room into darkness when Phil brought out his exhibits. First up was a seal of "Lo Bengula" embossed on part of a letter addressed to Rev. Canon Booth in Durban. In addition to the embossed seal was the signature of Dr. Osborn B. Allen. John Pask promised to research these

people in his extensive Rhodesiana library. Phil also brought out for its North American debut, his famous 1937 cover from Bulawayo to London with corner missing which Phil assured us was due to a lion mauling it. Some of the members did not doubt Phil's "lion", but thought he might be stretching the truth.

Paul and Bill compared postmarks, as usual, and Peter at his first meeting, was amazed at it all, or did he say appalled at it all.

Discussions were held on a proposed meeting of the RSA at PACIFIC 97 to be held in San Francisco in four years' time. Tom and Bill also discussed their new column for the PSGSA's Forerunners. Phil promised to take back to the RSC our request for an official meeting at PACIFIC 97. Phil will also take back a few complaints, mostly concerning the inability of some RSC Council members to respond to members' correspondence.

When the ladies returned from the museum we all went out for the now traditional Thai dinner.

We had offers to host the next meeting (Jan. or Feb.) in Sacramento, San Francisco and Dublin (CA). For details on future gatherings of the clan, please contact Bill Wallace, P.O. Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116.

## 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 courtesy on a reciprocal basis. Exchange of publications between participants is encouraged.

Participating groups wishing to publish information releases herein should take note of the submission deadlines of the 15th of January, May and September. The current participants are:

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

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

**Bechuanalands & Botswana Society** - Contact Mike George, Hon. Secretary, 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

**Greater Basutoland/Lesotho Philatelic Study Circle** - Contact Roy W. Simcox, P.O. Box 1212, Cape Town, RSA

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

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

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

**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, RSA

**Transvaal Study Circle** - Contact Secy/Treasurer, Jeff Woolgar, 132 Dale St., Chatham, Kent ME4 6QH, UK

## Events of Note

Listed below are known (to the Editor) international events. If there are others that should be listed, please notify the Editor. Also, if any reader attends one of the listed events, please consider reporting upon the experience for the Journal.

**Philakorea 1994** - August 16-25, 1994 - Seoul, Korea. FIP/21st UPU Congress. Contact US Commissioner, Karol Weyna, 6122 W. 85th Pl., Los Angeles, CA 90045.

**Benoni 94** - October 20-22 - Benoni City Hall, RSA. No additional information on this National Philatelic Exhibition were available to the Editor at the time this issue's production. Anyone with additional data should let the Editor know for entry herein.

**Finlandia** - May 10-15, 1995 - Helsinki, Finland. Information from US Commissioner, Roger Quinby, 5 Oak Tree Lane, Schenectady, NY 12309.

**Singapore 95** - September 1-10, 1995 - Singapore, Malaysia. For information: US Commissioner, Peter Iber, 9379 W. Escuda Dr., Peoria, AZ 84382

**Capex '96** - June 8-16, 1996 - Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Write to Capex '96, P.O. Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4T 2M1.

## Notes From Abroad

This feature is for the use of our hard-working International Representatives (IRs) to communicate with the general membership on activities in their geographic areas, etc.

Over the past two years, Werner Seeba, our IR for Germany has been sending out recruitment packets. To date he indicates that he has sent information to over 100 groups, individuals and organizations.

### Society Translation Service

The following members have volunteered to provide translations on a time available basis:

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

\* Afrikaans & German to English - **Dr. H.U. Bantz**, 47 Van Santen Dr., Horison View 1724, RSA

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

### Western Philatelic Library

One of the largest public philatelic libraries in the US, holding over 1,000 linear feet of philatelic books, periodicals and catalogs. This collection includes research materials which can be consulted at the library, as well as more common literature which can be used at the library or borrowed through interlibrary loan. The holdings are located in the Sunnyvale Public Library.

For further information, please write: Friends of the Western Philatelic Library, P.O. Box 2219, Sunnyvale, CA 94087-2219 USA

### British Philatelic Library

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.

Recently, the Philatelic Collection of Commonwealth stamps and postal stationery, formed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been transferred to the Library. Additional information: Philatelic Collections, Great Russell St., London WC1B 3DG, England.

## Modern Issues

Gerard York, USA

Nelson Mandela recently stated publicly that the "Bantustans" will not survive the upcoming elections in South Africa in the spring of 1994. Nonetheless, INTERSAPA in Pretoria has released a full 1994 schedule for South Africa, Namibia and the nominally independent homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. How long the so-called TBVC countries will continue to issue stamps and how long those stamps will be valid for postage seems unclear at best. Linn's "Stamp Trends" has only recently started listing the TBVC countries, but notes "strong gains" in the market and that pricing used issues is difficult because these are "extremely difficult to find".

South Africa will issue a set of five stamps depicting Export Products on January 28, along with a Philatelic Foundation Miniature Sheet. On May 13, a set of five and a miniature sheet depicting Tugboats will follow. A set of five depicting Childrens' Art will follow on July 1, and a set of four for Stamp Week on September 30. A set of five on the theme of "Health" will finish out the year on November 18, 1994.

Namibia will issue a set of four and a souvenir sheet depicting Coastal Angling on February 4, and a set of three on February 28, 1994 will honor the incorporation of the enclave of Walvis Bay into Namibia. A set of four on April 8 will honor Flowers of the Namib Desert, a set of four on June 3, Storks of the Etosha National Park, and a set of four on August 5, 1994 the subject being Trains.

Transkei will issue a set of four and a Philatelic Foundation Miniature Sheet depicting Modern Shipwrecks. A set of four depicting coastal Birds will follow on May 27, 1994, and a set of four stamps depicting Bats will follow on September 2, 1994. The ninth installment of the Heroes of Medicine set will follow on October 28, 1994, about 18 years after Transkei issued its first stamps. Will this be the last?

Bophuthatswana will issue the twelfth in its Easter series on March 25, followed by a second set of four and a Philatelic Foundation Miniature Sheet on Chicken Breeds on June 17, 1994. The fourth set of the Old Maps of Africa set will follow on August 19, and a set of four depicting Medals on October 14.

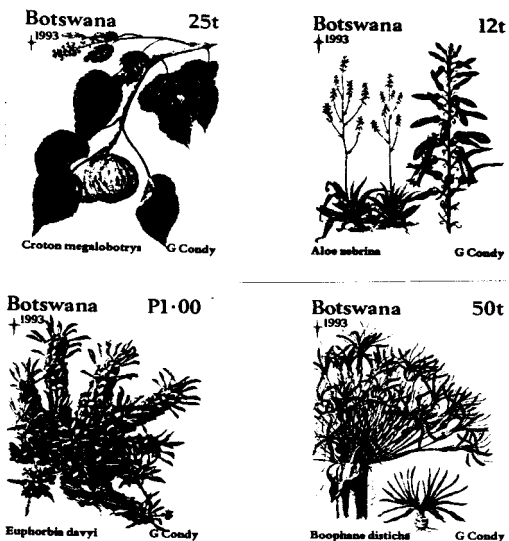
Venda will issue a set of four and a Philatelic Foundation Miniature Sheet depicting Dogs on January 14, 1994, and a set of four and a souvenir sheet depicting Monkeys will follow on March 4. A set of four depicting Starlings will follow on April 29, and the fourth set (4) of the Inventions Series on July 22, 1994.

Ciskei will issue a set of four honoring Shipwrecks on February 18, and a set of four and a souvenir sheet honoring Roses on April 15. Small Birds of Prey will be depicted on a set of four and a Philatelic Foundation Miniature Sheet on July 8, and a set of four depicting Rock Art on September 16, 1994.

Once again, INTERSAPA has come up with an imaginative schedule that depicts the diversity of natural life in souther Africa, along with a little topical pandering to boot. But who cares? When this schedule is compared to St. Vincent's or other wallpaper factories, it must be considered modest. For more information, contact INTERSAPA, Private Bag X505, Pretoria 0001, Republic of South Africa.

And now a survey of the rest of "greater" southern Africa: BOTSWANA released another one of its unique nature-oriented Christmas sets on October 25, 1993, a set of four depicting medicinal plants-12t,25,.50 and P1.00 (Fig. 1).

Figure 1. Botswana 1993 Christmas set.



LESOTHO in 1993 continued its schizophrenic mix of crass topical issues with a rather handsome issue depicting traditional tribal life, fauna and history.

On January 25, 1993, Lesotho issued a set of six stamps and two souvenir sheets depicting 20s (Baby Harp Seal/Earth Summit 92), 30s (Giant Panda/same), 40s (Count Zeppelin 75th Death Anniversary), 70s (Woman Grinding Corn/International Conference on Nutrition), 4M (Zeppelin), 5M (International Space Year/Valentina Tereshkova), 5M souvenir sheet (International Space Year/Valentina Tereshkova), 5M souvenir sheet (International Space Year/Ronald McNair, Challenger Astronaut). On March 19, a miniature sheet of eight different 70s values and a souvenir sheet of 5M honored (I swear) the 200th Anniversary of the Louvre in Paris. On June 2, a souvenir sheet of eight with two values each of

.20,.40, 1M & 5M and a souvenir sheet of 7M depicted the 40th Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's Coronation.

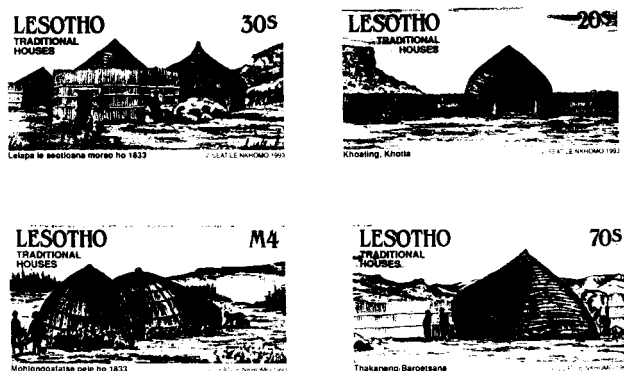
Three sets depicting local matters were released on or about June 30, 1993: Butterflies - .20, .40, .70, 1M, 2M, 5M & 2 x 5M souvenir sheets; Flowers - .20, .40, .70, 1M, 2M, 5M & 2 x 5M souvenir sheets; and Trains of Africa - .20, .40, .70, 1M, 2M, 5M & 2 x 5M souvenir sheets. TAIPEI 93 in the Republic of China (Taiwan) warranted eight stamps and two souvenir sheets depicting Disney characters sightseeing around Taiwan - .20, .40, .70, 1M, 2M, 5M & 2 x 5M souvenir sheets (Fig. 2).

Figure 2. Various values from the TAIPEI 93 set.



A down-to-earth set depicting traditional Houses of the Basotho tribe followed on September 24, 1993 - .20, .30, .70, M4 & an M4 souvenir sheet (Fig. 3).

Figure 3. Four stamp values depicting Basotho tribal houses.

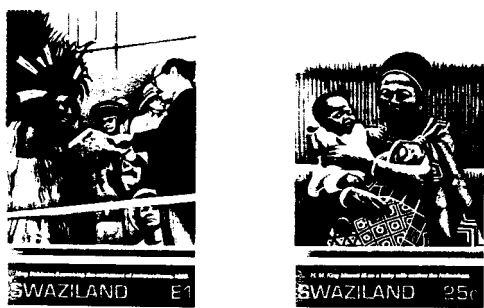


October 1993 saw Lesotho honoring the USA 1994 World Soccer Cup - .20, .30, .70, 5M and 2 x 6M souvenir sheets. A set honoring Domestic Cats was issued on October 29, 1993 - .20, .30, .70, 5M and a 5M souvenir sheet. I have no word on Lesotho's 1993 Christmas set yet, but I will bet serious money it is nothing like Botswana's!

MALAWI recently issued a set of three stamps and a souvenir sheet depicting Dinosaurs. The 20 tambala value depicts Kentrosaurus; the 75t value depicting stegosaurus and the 95t value, the sauropod. The souvenir sheet contains six stamps very familiar to watchers of the movie Jurassic Park: tyrannosaurus, dilophosaurus, brachiosaurus, gallimimus, triceratops and the velociraptor. I have not seen the sheet yet, but I wonder if there is a tie-in. Of course, Malawi is not the first PSGSA country to pick up on the Dinosaur craze: June 18, 1993, Transkei's third "Fossils" set actually depicted four dinosaurs whose fossils had been found in the Karoo rocks of Transkei. South Africa and Lesotho have issued similar sets in years past.

SWAZILAND on September 6, 1993 honored King Mswati's 25th Birthday and the 25th Anniversary of its Independence with a set of four (Fig. 4).

Figure 4. Two values from the September 6, 1993 issue.



On November 25, 1993, a set of four depicted the Common Waxbill -.25, .40, E1, E2 values (Fig. 5). The issues of this Kingdom will be surveyed in an upcoming issue of this column.

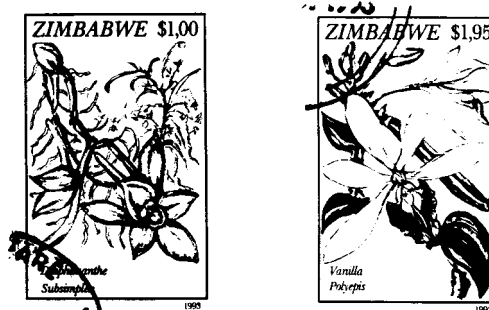
Figure 5. The Common Waxbill set of four.



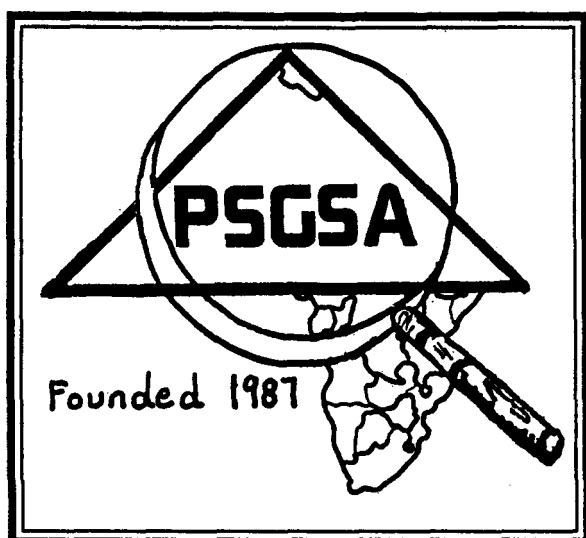
ZAMBIA depicted water falls on a set of four issued September 30, 1993 - 50, 200, 250 & 300 kwachas. On October 20, 1993, a "Heartbeat, Rhythm of Health" stamp was issued in "0" (ordinary) and "P" (priority) non-denominated values. Zambia also issued a Sixth Definitive set in 1993, depicting Sunbirds - 20, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 500, 800, 1000, 1500 & 2000 kwachas and "0" and "P" non-denominated values.

ZIMBABWE on October 12, 1993 issued a set of four depicting Orchids - .35, \$1, \$1.50 & \$1.95 (Fig. 6). On January 20, 1994, Zimbabwe issued its second set depicting Fish of Zimbabwe - .35, \$1, \$1.30, \$1.50, \$1.65 & \$1.95.

Figure 6 Two values from the 1993 Orchids set



Until next time, Happy Collecting! Gerry York Box 15152, Altamonte Springs, FL 32715-1512.



THE  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
FOR  
GREATER SOUTHERN AFRICA

Founded in the Spring of 1987, PSGSA is the first and only specialty group in North America focusing upon the past and present stamp-issuing countries of greater southern Africa. Eras and countries falling within the Society's scope include:

**Anglo-Boer Wars, Basutoland, the Bechuanalands, Botswana, Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand West, the Homelands, Interprovisionals, Lesotho, Local Posts, Malawi, Namibia, Natal, New Republic, Nyasalands, Orange Free State, Orange River Colony, the Rhodesias, South West Africa, Stellaland, Swaziland, Transvaal, Union/Republic of South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zululand.**

Over the past five years, the Society's world-wide membership has grown by 650%. PSGSA's phenomenal growth is attributable to an area of focus which is as fascinating and challenging as one may find anywhere in the philatelic universe, containing as yet "uncharted waters", as well as some of stamp collecting's significant rarities.

This exhibit surveys some of the collecting interests of Society members, and yet only represents the "tip of the iceberg" of the greater southern Africa region. After your journey, we heartily invite you to consider membership.





## 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 these cases.
- The rate schedule for commercial ads (exclusive of the inside cover page and the inside and back cover pages) are as follows:

| Ad Size   | Single Rate | Annual Rate |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1/8 page  | \$10        | \$25        |
| 1/4 page  | \$15        | \$40        |
| 1/3 page  | \$20        | \$50        |
| 1/2 page  | \$30        | \$75        |
| full page | \$45        | \$120       |

\* Rates for the inside front cover and inside/outside back cover pages are as follows:

| Ad Size   | Single Rate | Annual Rate |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1/2 page  | \$45        | \$120       |
| full page | \$75        | \$200       |

- The rate for small word only ads per column line (45 characters) is a flat amount of \$1US per line.
- The annual ad rates in the first rate schedule apply to placements in the Society's Mail Bid Auction Catalog. The 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 Rand currency accepted with 15% additional premium to cover bank service fees.

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

Join the International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors! Over 800 members enjoy a bimonthly newsletter, exchanges, auctions, additional services. Yearly dues - US\$8, payable in cash or face value different mint stamps plus a youth donation. Send SASE or IRC for application to ISWSC-E, 42 Maynard Street, Rochester, NY 14615-2022 USA

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

**South African Charity Kiloware** on or off paper, modem covers and stationery, postmarks and other items available. Write to Peter Whitmore, P.O. Box 47118, Greyville 4023, RSA (V8N1)

**Seeking:** The fruitful culmination of my Jipex study has progressed down to "ROBERTSON" as in Robertson Stamp Co. If anyone has or knows of an old but not too valuable cover with a Robertson cancel (CGH province), a more modern one as well, please write Anita Beach, P.O. Box 15481, Cincinnati, OH 45215 USA. (V8N1)

**Looking for:** Swaziland, Basutoland & Transkei Postal History prior to 1930. Offers may be sent to: Steven Gardiner, 15 Barrydale Road, P.O. Box 15294, Miramar 6070, RSA. (V8N1)

**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. Additional information: PFSA, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg 2000, RSA

**Back-of-the-Book Editor(s) needed for FORERUNNERS.** Those interested please send proposal, including name for feature to the Editor. Maximum space available 2-3 pages per issue. Can be a "team effort". Editorial assistance always available.

**WANTED:** British Central Africa (Nyasaland) specifically the Internal Postage Issue of 1898 and 1899 USED, both imperforate and perforate, Setting II with control numbers (Scott #s 58 & 59/Stanley Gibbons #s 55B, 56, 57 & 57A). Attempting to reconstruct Setting II of the Internal Postage issue. Other BCA and Nyasaland material also needed. Contact Ralph Johnstone, addresses: mid-October to mid-April, Box 1624, Apache Junction, AZ 85217-1624 USA, phone 602-983-0446 or from mid-April to mid-October at 3240-38 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6T 1J3, phone 403440-3180 (V7N3)

**Town Postmarks Sought.** Wanted for Rhodesia 1890-1980. Also any "back-of-the-book" items. Contact William R. Wallace, P. O. Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116 USA (V7N3)

**Military Covers Wanted.** World War II military covers used in Africa from the following areas with various cancels, etc.: Indian FPOs, EA/APs, APO-I-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 Air Force Museum Commemorative Covers.** To raise funds, the Museum has issued a 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

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

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

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

**Wanting To Buy.** Covers to/from or through Mafeking, 1885-present. Frederick P. Lawrence, 5016 So. 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 USA. (V4N4)

**Postal Orders/Postal Notes Sought.** Want to purchase all countries, all reigns, any condition, single items or quantities. Jack Harwood, P.O. Box 32015-Midtown Stations, 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 Pl., Brooklyn, NY 11217. (V7N3)

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

## The Trading Box

This service is reserved for members who: (1) have greater southern Africa material they would like to trade for material of any kind; (2) have material of any kind that they would like to trade for greater southern Africa material; and (3) have greater southern Africa material they would like to trade for same. In other words, an ad placed in The Trading Box must either include greater southern Africa material one is looking for, or greater southern African material one wishes to trade away for something else. Ads herein 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 91406 -----

Want to trade for covers from/to/through Mafeking, 1885-present. 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

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

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

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

**Membership Recruitment Drive!** Now is the time for you to support our Society by recruiting a new member or two this year. The goal is to have 200 members by the end of 1994. Applications and brochures are available from the Editor or your local International Representative. "Spread the word" and make this a banner year for us.

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