



***** **FORERUNNERS**

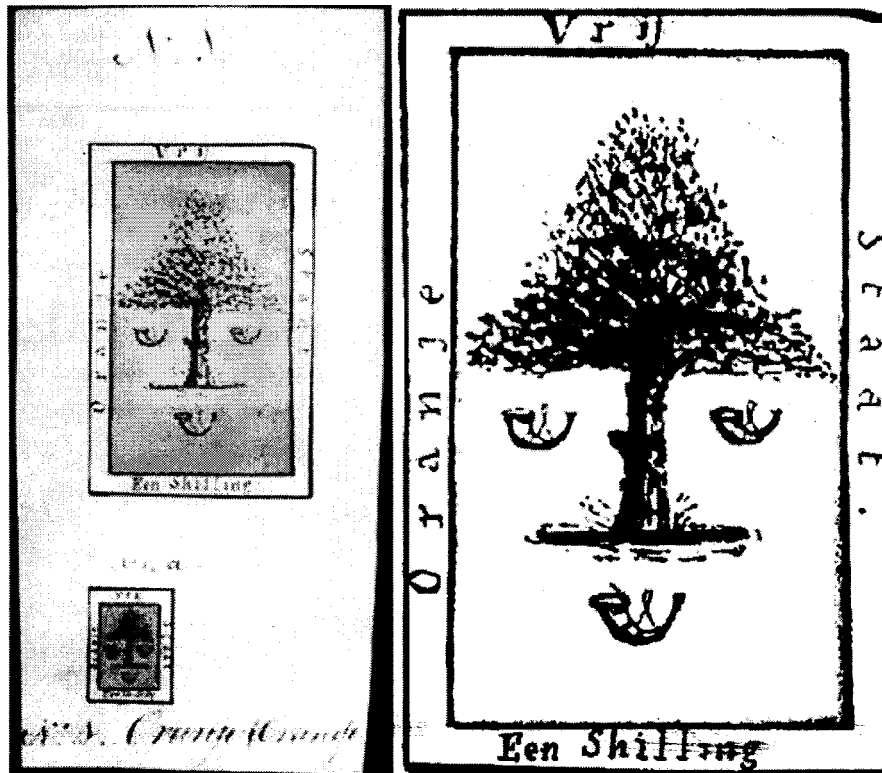
Journal Of The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa

Affiliated with The American Philatelic Society & Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Volume XVI, Number 2, Whole #

45

November 2002/February 2003



Essay for the first Orange Free State issue authorized by President Brand and submitted in 1865 to De La Rue. Enlargement of the Tree of Liberty shows that it has no oranges. These were on the final issued stamps added by De La Rue.

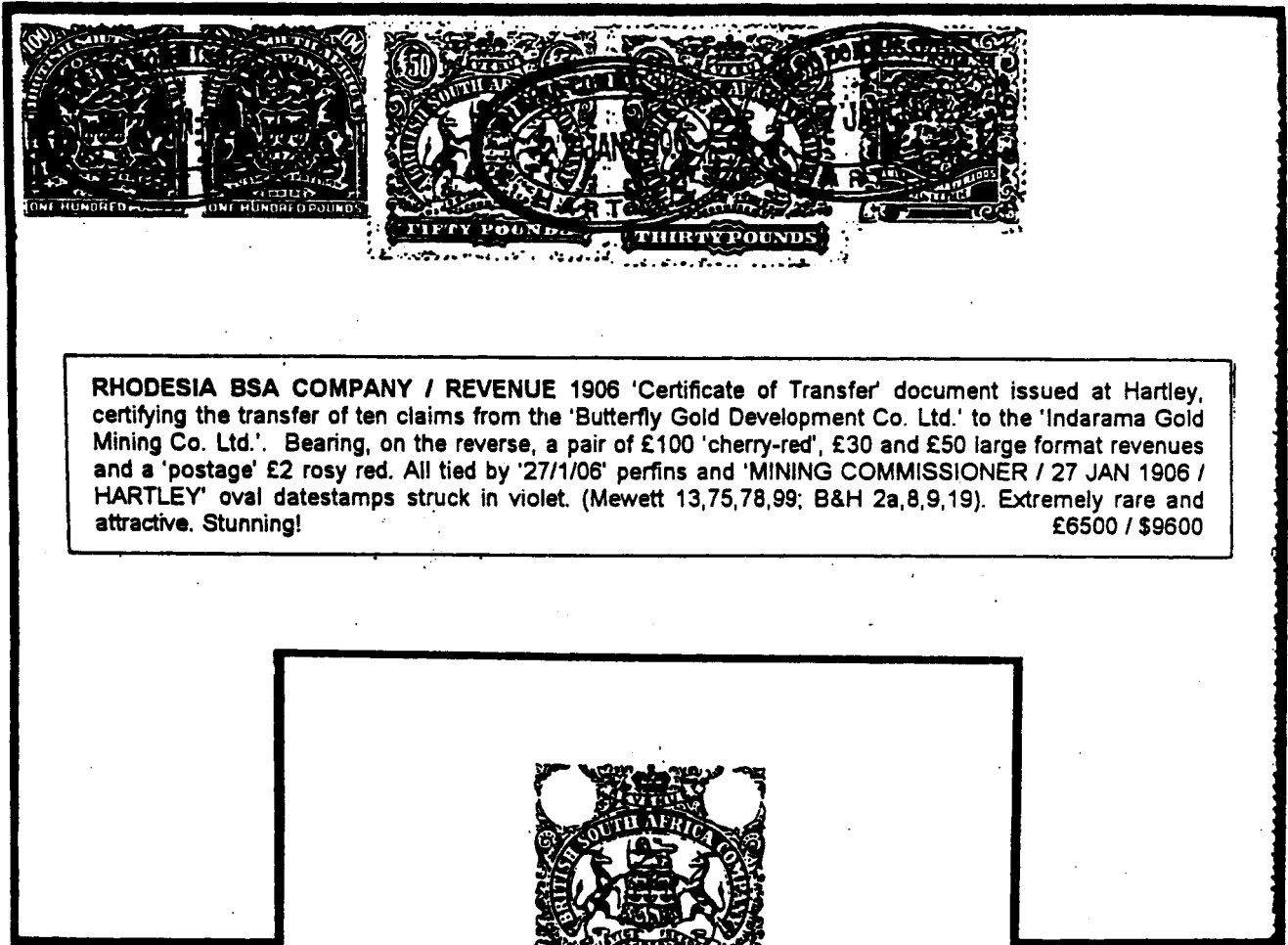
Society cosponsors book on the stamps of the Orange Free State!

Other Highlights In This Issue

- * Transvaal Revisited * The Future of Philately * In Search of the Hut Tax
- * Bits & Pieces * A Favorite Philatelic Item * Aerophilately * The Bechuanalands
- * Cape Corner (New) * Modern Times * Postage Dues
- * South Africa World War II Civil Censorship * South West Africa/Namibia * Zulu Notes
- * Society Affairs * The Marketplace

RHODESIA BSA COMPANY

SELECTION FROM STOCK



RHODESIA BSA COMPANY / REVENUE 1906 'Certificate of Transfer' document issued at Hartley, certifying the transfer of ten claims from the 'Butterfly Gold Development Co. Ltd.' to the 'Indarama Gold Mining Co. Ltd.'. Bearing, on the reverse, a pair of £100 'cherry-red', £30 and £50 large format revenues and a 'postage' £2 rosy red. All tied by '27/1/06' perfin and 'MINING COMMISSIONER / 27 JAN 1906 / HARTLEY' oval date stamps struck in violet. (Mewett 13,75,78,99; B&H 2a,8,9,19). Extremely rare and attractive. Stunning! £6500 / \$9600

RHODESIA BSA COMPANY / REVENUE c1896 Perkins Bacon Die Proof (100x67mm) of the frame of the 1896-97 large format revenue issue, with blank value tablets. Struck in black on gummed, wove paper. Rare and very attractive. £1500 / \$2200

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If you are enjoying our two latest editions, "Zulu Notes" and "Cape Corner", why not add your name to the list of specialty columnists. there are so many other areas of interest to cover. Contact the Editor.

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PSGSA's coverage includes: Anglo-Boer War, the Bechuanalands, British Central Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand West/East, the Homelands, the Interprovisional Period, Lesotho, Namibia, Natal, New Republic, the Nyasalands, Orange Free State/River Colony, the Rhodesias, South West Africa, Stellaland, Swaziland, Transvaal, Union/Republic of South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zululand. The Society has members in Australia, Canada, England, France, Germany, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States .

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ALL ADDRESS CHANGES ARE TO BE SENT TO THE TREASURER

Editorial Notes

Bill Brooks, Editor & Founder

Well, it has finally happened. . . After 15 years since its founding, your society has co-sponsored the publication of a book - *Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. I, The Postage Stamps*, by Robert W. Hisey & R. Timothy Bartshe. This work received a Gold at APS's STAMPSHOW 2000. See our full page add in this issue for your order.

New specialty column appears. . . Long time readers of *Forerunners* know that I have been after the appearance of a specialty column devoted to the philately of the Cape of Good Hope. It has always seemed curious to me that this very significant southern Africa area has not been represented by its own study group, as each of the other pre-Union states have been for years. Therefore, a few years ago, as your Editor, I thought that as a stop-gap measure we should have a Cape column in the journal. Well, it has finally happened! David Mordant has volunteered to be the column editor. In addition to David, regular contributors to the column will include Franco Frescura (first installment) and Bob Taylor. Any other Cape specialists amongst the membership are invited to contribute future installments. Send yours to David - address and email in the column header.

Wherein lies the future of stamp collecting/philately. . . Franco Frescura, in his article, adds his voice to a growing chorus regarding this subject in this issue in response to the late Tony Chilton's piece in the previous issue.

Correspondence Received

"Thank you for the magazine and all the effort you put into it with probably little thanks from all and sundry. A few quick comments regarding the previous issue: (1) 'A Favorite Philatelic Item' - Name probably Reverend Sandrock, although I could find no further reference to him in my meager library at home. (2) The Handley Page Flight 1920 cover appearing in

'Aerophilately' - The addressee, Mrs. Herbert Evans would have been the wife (or mother!) of Mr. Herbert Evans whose business Herbert Evans & Co., Ltd., was listed for many years on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Their line of business was paint (brand name Parthenon) and allied products like lacquers, acrylics, varnishes, wallpaper, etc. The business still survives as a private company in a much slimmed down form under the Herbert Evans name. It think it delisted in the 1970s. (3) This problem of the few carrying the many seems to exist in most forms of human endeavor as the 80/20 principle, except in stamp societies where it is probably the 5/95 principle. At the risk of being Guillotined, I would like to suggest that subscriptions be increased and the officials of the society be compensated for their efforts. Those who do not want to accept such remuneration can always donate same privately to their favorite charity. (4) Philately has changed enormously over the last 25 years. Unfortunately it is no longer a hobby. If you want to put together an exceptional collection in your chosen field, then you are in for a substantial financial investment with a very uncertain financial return. I think that is why the number of collectors is presently in the decline; also, there is the complication of e-mail together with courier delivery of parcels. If we do not want philately to decline further, I think we need to face these problems squarely. (5) The time has come to eliminate duplication in that the suggestion of a central organization of Philately Southern Africa with a prestige publication is a sound one. Then in each country or region, where there is sufficient interest, a subsidiary organization would be formed. Members would only belong to the regional organizations who in turn would finance the mother organization. In our case, the mother organization would probably be based in the USA or UK. (6) I suggest that we professionalize the administration of philately using today's instant communication." - David Mordant

FEATURE ARTICLES

Articles are accepted on an ongoing basis. The submission deadlines are the January 15th (Mar/Jun issue), May 15th (Jul/Oct issue) and September 15th (Nov/Feb issue). Typewritten Articles should be submitted in double-spaced form. Maximum length should be held to five pages, not including illustrations. Lengthier works should be submitted in serialized form. Each illustration should be titled and properly referenced in the text. Authors are encouraged to include references, footnotes and a list of suggested reading for readers. Whenever possible, black/white photographs are recommended for illustration purposes. In the case of photocopies, they need to be the clearest copy possible. Photocopied illustrations should show a black border around covers and individual stamps.

Transvaal Revisited

Editorial Note: This is the sixth excerpt from an excellent general reference publication (IPC Magazines, Ltd., UK) which appeared in the early 1970's. Previous installments in this "revisited" series included South Africa (Whole #37), Swaziland (Whole #38), South West Africa (Whole #39), Basutoland (Whole #40) and Natal (Whole #43). Because of the IPC publication period, the readers should be aware of historical changes since the original writing, as well as increases from the referenced catalog values. This excerpt was extracted from Part 7, Volume 6, pages 1847-1848.

This former Boer republic, now a province of the Republic of South Africa, issued its own stamps from 1869 to 1913.

The area known as the Transvaal lies in the northeast of South Africa. It was colonized by Boer farmers from the Cape who trekked across the Vaal River in 1836 to escape from British rule. Their independence was recognized 16 years later but Britain retained vague rights of suzerainty over them. The Boers established the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (South African Republic) with its capital at Potchefstroom. Postal markings are recorded for Potchefstroom from 1864 onwards.

Adhesive stamps were introduced in the Transvaal in 1869. The first stamps consisted of 1d, 6d and is values, featuring the coat of arms in a rectangular frame. The word POSTZEGEL (postage stamps) appeared at the top with the name of the country in its abbreviated form, Z. AFR. REPUBLIEK, appearing at the foot. The values were inscribed in the side panels and the currency was written in English. The stamps were typographed by Adolph Otto of Gustrow in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

A 3d stamp, in a similar design, was added to the series in April 1870, and the 6d design was redrawn in 1874. These stamps were used until 1877. During that period they underwent numerous changes in paper, method of separation, gum and shade. Four different printers produced these stamps and, in addition, reprints and forgeries exist, some of them from Otto's printing works.

The Transvaal was on the brink of total bankruptcy by 1877. Therefore, the Boers appealed to the British Government to take over the administration. Sir Theophilus Shepstone annexed the South African Republic in April 1877 and changed its name to the Transvaal. The contemporary stamps were overprinted V. R. TRANSVAAL, as a result, and a large number of different types of overprint were applied between 1877 and 1879. The overprints were followed in August 1879 by a series portraying Queen Victoria, recess-printed by Bradbury Wilkinson in denominations from 1/2d to 2s. A shortage of 1d stamps was filled by surcharging quantities of the 6d value with "1 PENNY". Seven different types of

surcharges were used.

The Boers were dissatisfied with British rule and war broke out in December 1880, ending in the disastrous British defeat at Majuba Hill. The South African Republic was reestablished in 1881 and the Queen Victoria stamps were retained while a new republican series was in preparation. New penny provisionals were created by surcharging the 4d stamps EEN PENNY. T.F. Celliers of Pretoria typographed a version of the original arms series in 1883, in denominations of 1d, 3d and 1s. The reissues can be recognized by their distinctive shades and the perforation, gauging 12.

A new set, designed by J. Vurtheim, and typographed by Enschede of Haarlem, was released between 1885 and 1893, in denominations from the to £5. The highest denomination, intended for the pre-payment of postage on gold bars, is very rare in fine used condition but the rest of the series up to 10s in value, is still fairly common because Enschede remaindered stocks of Transvaal stamps in 1911.

A new design, with the coat of arms in an octagonal frame, was introduced in 1894. Two versions exist, differing in the wagon shown in the coat of arms. The earlier version shows the wagon with shafts, but the later version, released between 1895 and 1895, showed the single "disselboom". A new printing appeared between 1896 and 1897 with the value tablet in green. Remainders of these sets of stamps were sold to dealers.

Numerous provisional surcharges were made between 1885 and 1895 to produce 1/2d, 1d, 2d, or 2 1/2d stamps. A 6d fiscal stamp was overprinted POSTZEGEL in 1895, to convert it for ordinary postal duty.

The introduction of penny postage in the Transvaal resulted in the country's only commemorative stamp, released on September 1895. The double-sized horizontal design showed the coat of arms flanked by a locomotive and a mail-coach, representing the old and new methods of transport. This stamp was lithographed by the Printing Press and Publishing Co., of Pretoria, South Africa.

The Transvaal declared war on Britain in 1899 but after an initial series of victories, the Boers were forced to go on the defensive. Vast contingents of British and imperial troops were sent to South Africa and by the middle of 1900 the Boers had been driven out of Natal and Cape Province. The war lasted a further two years as Boer guerrillas continued the struggle, but the British were in control of most of the territory of the Boer republics. The Transvaal definitive stamps were overprinted with the royal monogram, either V.R.I. or E.R.I. (after King Edward VII ascended the throne in 1901). These overprinted stamps were bought in large quantities by British servicemen who attempted to sell them on the philatelic market after the war, so that even today the Boer War overprints of the Transvaal are fairly plentiful.

De La Rue typographed a series for the Transvaal between 1902 and 1903, portraying King Edward VII. The stamps, in denominations from 1/2d to 2s, were printed in two-color combinations on Crown CA paper, with the inscription POSTAGE REVENUE in the side panels. Higher denominations of 2s6d, 5s, and 10s were inscribed POSTAGE in both panels and subsequently the 1s, 2s, £1 and £5 denominations were inscribed in this way also.

The watermark on the stamps up to the £1 value was changed between 1904 and 1909 to Multiple Crown CA, while new printings of the 1/2d, 1d, 2d, and 2 1/2d were made between 1905 and 1909 in monochrome. A series of postage due labels for the Transvaal was released in 1907 in values ranging from 1/2d to 1s.

The Transvaal stamps continued in use until 1913 when they were superseded by the general series of South Africa. They were valid for postage in the other three provinces of the

Union - Cape, Natal and Orange River Colony - between 1910 and 1913. Examples of these stamps are found with the postmarks of the other provinces or in combinations with other stamps.

Stamp History

1869-1902 stamps of the country inscribed Z.AFR.REPUBLIEK (South African Republic), ZUID AFRIKAANSCH REPUBLIEK, plus 1878 issue inscribed TRANSVAAL, plus 1878 issue inscribed TRANSVAAL, all with values in sterling.

Currency

Sterling £ s d.

Collectors' Items: 1869 thin paper, imperforated, is tete-beche pair, £1,100 mint; 1870-75 further tete-beche pairs of various denominations, to £375 mint, £300 used; 1870-75 color shades and perforation variations, to £80 mint, £75 used; 1877 overprint for first British occupation (V.R./TRANSVAAL) varieties, to £130 mint, £130 used. 1885 £5 deep green, £600 mint, unpriced used; 1900-02 overprint for second British occupation, to £50 mint, 1903 £5 orange-brown and violet, £225 mint.

Examples of stamps of the Transvaal (see III. below), 1870 to 1902: 1 1870 6d printed by typography and showing the coat of arms. 2 1885 5s typographed at Haarlem in Holland. 3 1894 6d also typographed at Haarlem. 4 6d fiscal overprinted POSTZEGEL in 1895 for postal usage. 5 1895 1d issued to mark the introduction of penny postage. 6 1/2d definitive overprinted with the royal monogram V.R.I. in 1900. 7 1902 1d King Edward VII definitive inscribed Transvaal.

Illustration. Examples of stamps of the Transvaal, 1870 to 1902.



The Future of Philately

By Franco Frescura, South Africa

Tony Chilton's essay, which appeared in the previous issue, was both timely and thought-provoking. The answers, I fear, will be neither easy to find nor simple to implement and, in the case of South Africa at least, it will probably also involve a great deal of soul searching.

The problem, as Tony saw it, was one of administration which, as most philatelic societies throughout the world are beginning to realize, is also a reflection of falling membership numbers. Everywhere I go, I hear the same anguished cries of "Where are out young philatelists? Where is the next generation?" The blame for this has been variously attributed to such factors as TV, video games, the internet, a quick-fix mentality and high costs of philatelic material. The reality, however, probably lies elsewhere.

For one, the values and mentality which gave rise to stamp collecting during the Victorian era were neither universal then nor are they common now. The Developing World, for example, where the realities of low economic growth, poverty and hunger, do not provide a fertile ground for philatelic proselytizing neither now, or for a long time to come. In Africa, for example, the prevailing cultural climate equates collecting to museums, and marvels at the stupidity of hoarding old artifacts when money could be better spent in social development. Westerners, they have to understand, have a throw-away attitude towards their marriages, their spouses, their children and their aged; but are still prepared to invest vast amounts of money in old and useless artifacts, and in buildings to house them. I do not wish to debate the validity of such values, merely to state their existence.

Western society has moved light years away from the Victorian era, and to believe that the same historical values should prevail today means wishing away any number of hard realities. The opportunities open to young people now are so much greater than they were hundred, fifty or even ten years ago, and the fact that collecting, in whatever forms, survives to the present day, is symptomatic of a greater set of values than just hoarding. Perhaps if we were to address these values, we might come close to realizing why young collectors are not rising through the ranks.

This means that philately is NOT about collecting, in the same way that model trains are NOT about grown men playing with little choo-choos on tiny little tracks. Collecting is a means to an end, in this case, several ends, and what I am proposing here is an alteration to our philatelic structures, management systems and awards values which will meet these ends.

Philately is about fellowship, about having an excuse to meet with people who join in the same values and share with them our experiences, only some of which need be related to philately. Having a bunch of old farts sitting in a corner talking about the good old days and how things have gone to the dogs, is not about philately. Its a bunch of stupid and selfish old men who know no better and are seeking their own

satisfaction at the cost of philately. How many times have we heard the hoary old story of postal administrations issuing too many stamps? They said it in 1935 when the George V Silver Jubilee issue came out and they are still saying it today. If they do not have to buy the stuff, why run it down when there are other people out there who do buy it, who do enjoy it, and who do not want to be told perpetually that they are stupid mugs for doing so.

Philately is about research, and investigation, and discovery. When I was Head of Philately at the South Africa Post Office, it was the philatelists who knew about each printing before I did, who would follow up clues, and who ultimately discovered that employees at the Government Printer were forging stamps on their own behalf. Philately is about study, the thrill of being able to announce to your colleagues the discovery of a new plate, a new printing, a new postmark, or a new way of reading a hitherto indecipherable problem. Philately is about knowledge, and being able to tell at auction, the difference between a bargain and a fraud.

Philately is about recognition. So what if you cannot afford to put together a collection of Cape Triangulars. What we should be rewarding at club and national exhibitions is research, and originality, and philatelic ability, not pocket books. It is a truism that no matter how good, a modern day philatelic study will, at best, receive a silver gilt, whereas an expensive exhibit laid out according to pre-researched catalog lines will gain the gold or better. The drive for the establishment of a Social Philately class has gone some way towards bringing philately back to people. But, has it done enough? Perhaps we need to even out the playing fields even further, by using differently weighted scales in different categories. Such that in a Research Class, a modern study of relatively recent material which defines its field of collectibility will receive the same award as a collection of prime rarities from the classical era which makes no contribution to new knowledge. Or, perhaps, a collection of forgeries, normally worthless unto themselves, but which exposes the work of a hitherto unknown fraudster?

Philately is about collecting what you like, what turns your aesthetic tastebuds on and what makes you feel good. The Alpha males that populate the philatelic world are turned on by the knowledge that they have the surplus wealth to purchase a rarity which costs as much as an average house bond. That gives them power, or so they have come to believe. Most normal people, and this includes most women, collect according to whim, according to aesthetics, according to an unstructured and unplanned pattern of acquisition which may, or may not, at some future date, coalesce into a recognizable collection. In the meantime, however, they have fun, they have a sense of purpose, they derive pleasure in finding a rare postmark in a dealer's scratch box and in sharing their good fortune with fellow collectors over a pint or a cuppa. Above all, they derive a sense of belonging to a wider community, which accords them a sense of identity. Like football fans,

they belong to a group without necessarily belonging to a club.

Which brings me to my final point. Philately is also about service. Ultimately, when people belong to a wider cultural identity some are led to serve its objectives by taking on a role in its administration. Not all are led along this path and often those who avoid service, do so for fear of public exposure, for fear of commitment, or just because they are painfully shy. They are not necessarily selfish. We have all also heard of the maxim that if you want a job done, you should give it to a busy person. This is why many top management jobs fall to impossibly busy people, who are also impossibly well organized and frustratingly capable. This is not only true of philately, but also of business, of government and of virtually every other field of endeavor where men and women join in a common goal.

Contrary to what Tony Chilton believed, I do not have a problem with capable persons fulfilling a multitude of tasks in a number of philatelic societies. I do have a problem, when such a person is an old fart, of the class of people mentioned earlier, who uses a leadership position to impose his views and values upon the membership. I also have a problem when such people cling to office, bitterly fighting off potential challengers. To paraphrase Henry Kissinger, the reasons why the internal politics of philately are so bitter is because there is so little at stake. The fault for this problem generally lies in the failure of the committee as a whole to seek out and nurture younger members with management potential. These need not

be top-rung philatelists but simply persons interested in the hobby. Other things that may be done are to enshrine in the society's constitution or principles of association, a clause enforcing the retirement of any office holder from any position held for longer than three consecutive years, and enforce a properly run election, where each post is properly advertised, proposed, seconded and voted for. Nothing turns off an outsider more than someone proposing the re-election en-masse of the whole committee "because they have done such a good job."

To sum up, I do not believe that the downturn in membership numbers is necessarily a reflection of the number of collectors and philatelists who actively pursue the hobby. I do believe that this is a reflection of a system of social structuring and philatelic organization which has remained little changed since the 1920s and which has failed to take into consideration the changing nature of society, technology and popular culture. There are also changing demographics to be taken into account as well as the substantially altered nature of collecting amongst women. Despite all the benefits that philately might lay claim to, sex is better than stamp collecting, and there will be a time in every person's life when the furthest thing on their mind will be stamp albums. However, if we have managed to interest them when they are young, after the flush of courting, career and children has passed, most thirty-somethings will turn to the collections of their youth. THEN you've got them!

* * *

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Search For The Hut Tax

By Joe Ross

(Editorial Note: Originally printed by the Journal of the British Revenue Society. Reprinted by permission of the author.)

Hank, knowing that I was as collector of "foreign revenues," asked me at the local stamp club, over 20 years ago, "Do you have any Hut Tax stamps?" With a glazed look I answered "no", put on a good face, and asked, "What do you know about them?" To which he answered that he had never seen one. Neither had I.

Thus began my search for the elusive African Hut Tax. My first indication that the Hut Tax existed was the 1980 *British Commonwealth Revenues* catalog by John Barefoot and Andrew Hall. The Zebra (1923) and the Eagle (1927) shown in Figure 1 were pictured in the catalog. They were listed as a rubber handstamp with four items, the two items above plus a toad (1924) and a native girl (1926). In vain I searched for these Hut Taxes. At one point in time I was told that the scarcity was due to the picture/tax being divided into several pieces and divided among the number of families living in the hut. In this catalog another set of improperly identified Hut Tax stamps was lurking under the name of Mozambique Consular but that is a later story.

Figure 1. Hut tax symbols illustrated in the 1980 *British Commonwealth Revenues* Barefoot and Hall catalog.



Several years later, I managed to purchase a Hut Tax Receipt (1902) which had been printed for the British South Africa Company (B.S.A. Co.), Administration of North Eastern Rhodesia. There are no animals pictured on this receipt. It only required a three-shilling postage/revenue stamp to be affixed. The receipt was made out to a Kapanga of the London Missionary Society, Central African Mission. I went to a later edition of the *British Commonwealth Catalog* (1986) and all references to Hut Tax stamps had been removed.

Several years later I chanced to meet an individual that collected British Central Africa, Rhodesia, etc. At that time he showed me a brass Hut Tax token. It was a semi-circular token with B.S.A. Co. 1915-1916 stamped on the face and a hole punched through the metal which, I was told, allowed the tokens to be nailed over the hut entrance or worn around the neck (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. B.S.A.C. brass hut tax token (inserted by the editor)

In April of 1993 Paulo Barata wrote a short article in *The International Revenuer* entitled "The native Tax Stamps of Mozambique." He stated that the stamps were issued with two purposes in mind: payment of an annual Hut Tax and the fees of working permits for black workers from Mozambique in South Africa. These feature pictures of native huts on tax stamps but no animal pictures.

In 1998 William Barber published *The Impressed Duty Stamps of the British Colonial Empire* catalog. I found no references to a Hut Tax but found listed under British South Africa a 10-shilling direct embossed vermilion stamp. The blue impressed stamps on the native Tax Receipt are the identical style (Fig. 3 and Table 1).

Along came the Internet and eBay. I bid at auction on several lots of, yes, you guessed it - Native Tax Receipts from the British South Africa Company with a different picture for each year! The tax rate was also included on the document in the form of an oval direct-impressed stamp. The bidding became very serious but I was able to obtain a few items. Prior to receiving them, a collector from Australia, Ray Cocks, contacted me. He too had purchased a few from this grouping. Actually three of us split the ten or twelve that had been offered. We exchanged information on what we knew of the Hut Tax Stamps.

P.G. Locke wrote an article on Hut Tax Tokens in *Heritage of Zimbabwe*, No. 11, 1992. In his article he addressed Hut Tax in Nyasaland (Malawi) and Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and wrote the following: "With respect to Northern Rhodesia, Hut Taxation was inaugurated in North-Eastern Rhodesia in 1901 (also at a rate of 3s per annum) and, although tax tokens as such were never issued, an interesting system of tax stamps was employed instead. Commencing from 1910, immediately prior to the amalgamation of Northeastern and Northwestern Rhodesia into a single territory, the tax receipt was stamped with a distinctive emblem or symbol representing the year of validity.

"Changing from year-to-year, these emblems depicted mainly animals and human activities and (many) were stamped by hand (or printed) on the receipts for the benefit of the illiterate. Indeed, such was the impression made by motifs, that it was not uncommon in later years for significant events to be dated

in rural areas by reference to the appropriate symbol. In all, a series of 18 emblems was used dating from 1910 to 1927, after which the tax system was changed."

Finally, I am able to list all the symbols and most of the

revenue types starting in 1910 and ending in 1927. I have included a single page of pictures for those that wish to search out the Hut Tax (Fig. 4). So ends this episode of my searching twenty years for the African Hut Tax.

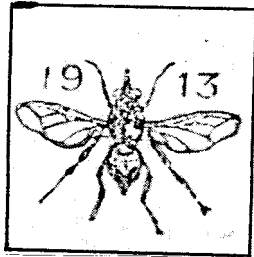
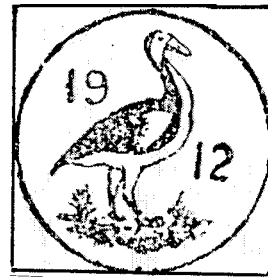
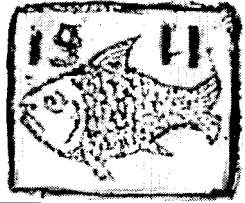
Figure 3. Hut tax symbol and embossed revenue stamp on hut tax



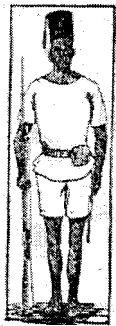
Table. By year listing of the tax rate, symbols and type of revenue imprint where known, beginning with 1910.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tax rate</u>	<u>Symbol</u> (printed or hand stamped on receipt)
1910	3 shillings	hand (?)
1911	3 shillings	fish (?)
1912	3 shillings	goose (?)
1913	3 shillings red, impressed	fly (?)
1914	3 shillings red, impressed/ manuscript 5 shillings	rooster (printed)
1915	5 shillings green impressed	native axe (printed)
1916	5 shillings green impressed	soldier with rifle (printed)
1917	5 shillings green impressed	ibex (printed) native hut (
1918	5 shillings green impressed	printed) native in dugout (
1919	5 shillings green impressed	printed)
1920	10 shillings blue impressed	native woman, churn and child (printed)
1921	10 shillings blue impressed	rhinoceros (printed) gazelle (printed)
1922	10 shillings blue impressed	zebra (hand stamped)
1923	10 shillings blue impressed	frog (hand stamped)
1924	10 shillings blue impressed	lion (printed)
1925	7 shillings 6 pence printed	native carrying bowl on head (printed)
1926	7 shillings 6 pence printed	
1927	8 shillings 6 pence printed	eagle (hand stamped)

Figure 4. Hut tax symbols used between 1910 and 1918.

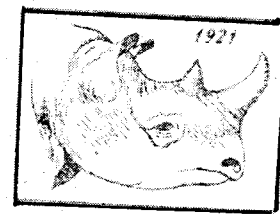


1914



1916

1918



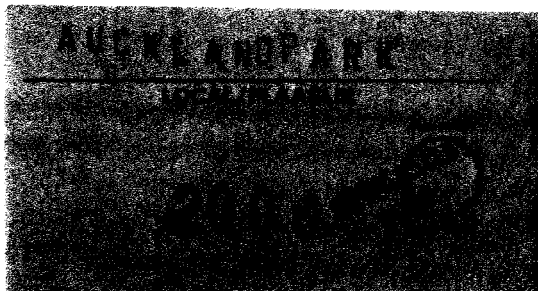
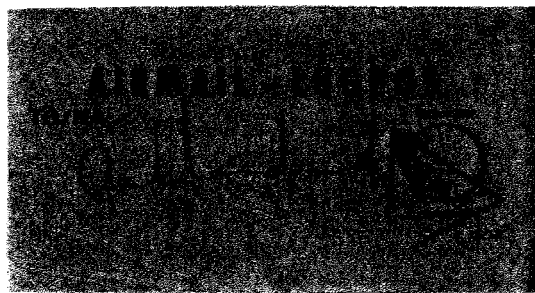
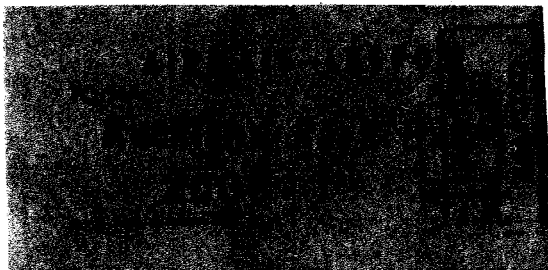
THE FORERUNNERS FORUM

Bits & Pieces

This feature provides readers with the opportunity to present information in a brief format. If you have an interesting cancel, rarity, cover, cachet, etc., and want it to appear here, please provide descriptive information. "Bits" also presents short entries which do not fit elsewhere. Items of an anecdotal nature are especially invited.

Our first entry for this issue comes by way of our International Representative for Germany, Werner K. Seeba. Werner has been corresponding with a South African gentleman by the name of Neville Gomm. Mr. Gomm had been sending some labels (see Ill. below) about which Werner inquired as to their significance. Quoting Mr. Gomm from a recent letter to Werner:

"They are called bundle labels' (Bondel Etikette). They were attached to a bundle of letters in the old days, under the string with which the bundle was tied; and in later years under, an elastic band. The labels I am sending you, mostly were with mail sent from other post offices to Auckland Park post boxes where I had my post box for a long time. So, Auckland Park was the receiving office and the other name is that of the sending office that is the name appearing on the label where it is printed in datestamp fashion. Very few offices used a datestamp. These labels are no longer in use. In the example herewith, the label was attached to mail sent from Senekal to Auckland Park. I though you might want to put these items in your collection for the cachet postmarks of the sending offices, and also because they are now obsolete."



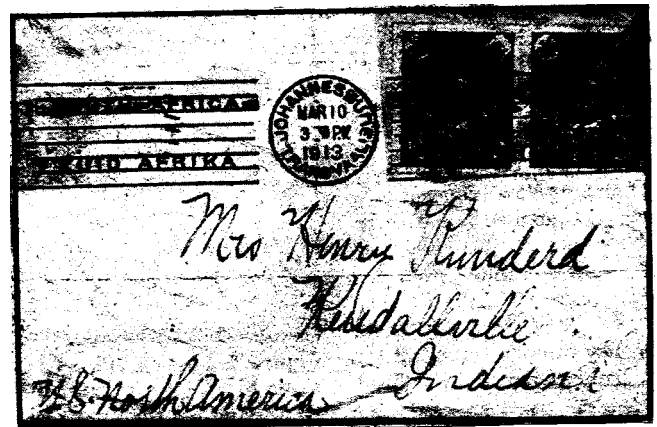
Our next "Bit" comes from the January 14, 2002 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, page 43. Postal Historian, Richard B. Graham, title's his installment "Columbia Story Vol. VII covers foreign markings." The Columbia was a rapid-canceling machine.

In contrast to the United States, where the device was sold in far greater number to postmasters than the government, those sold in other countries were purchased by their respective governments. The problem in identifying foreign Columbia markings is that the markings used abroad did not always have the characteristic Columbia features. For example, the figure below shows a 1913 Union of South Africa cover bearing a repeater-type machine cancel.

A repeater cancel is continually rolled onto whatever is passed through the machine, from one end to the other end of each letter, constantly repeating the design, somewhat like the U.S. flat cancels of today. Repeater cancels were characteristic of the Norwegian Krag machines. They did an effective job of canceling the stamps, but they also canceled over the return addresses and any advertising or return addresses that American and British mailers typically had printed on their outgoing envelopes.

In the World War I era, Europeans seemed either to write the return address on the back flap or not to bother to apply one on the envelope. A Columbia repeater machine applied the marking on the South Africa cover shown in the figure. The lettering between the cancel's killer bars is an early version of the dual English-Afrikaans, reading both "Union of South Africa" and "Unie Van Zuid Afrika". The pair of 2½ penny deep-blue stamps affixed to the over (which mostly conceal the wording in the black cancel) paid the 5d Universal Postal Union rate from Johannesburg, Transvaal, to the United States.

Transvaal and the Cape of Good Hope had used Columbia machines for about five years before the Union was formed on May 31, 1910.



As many members of long-standing remember, the late Athol Murray had a tremendous Cape collection, a copy of which is available in the Society's library. Werner Seeba has provided the archives with copies of numerous pages from Athol's multi-volume collection. Shown below are two interesting illustrations from that collection.

First we have a postcard (top Ill.) from Dassie Klip dated 29 April 1899 to Berlin with a transit cancellation from Sandflats, also dated 29 April 1899. The stamps are cancelled by the scarce Dassie Clip handstamp. This sub post office opened in

1890 and closed in 1904. Prior to and after the dates a Postal Agency existed.

The bottom illustration Athol headed with the notation "THE KEY QUESTION" (circa 1904). The text on Athol's album page stated that the picture postcard was franked with a KE VII stamp and was cancelled with two marks. It appears that they may have been made from the end piece of a key which was dampened on the inking pad. There are no dispatch, transit or arrival postmarks.

Illustration. Postcard showing the rare Dassie Clip handstamp.

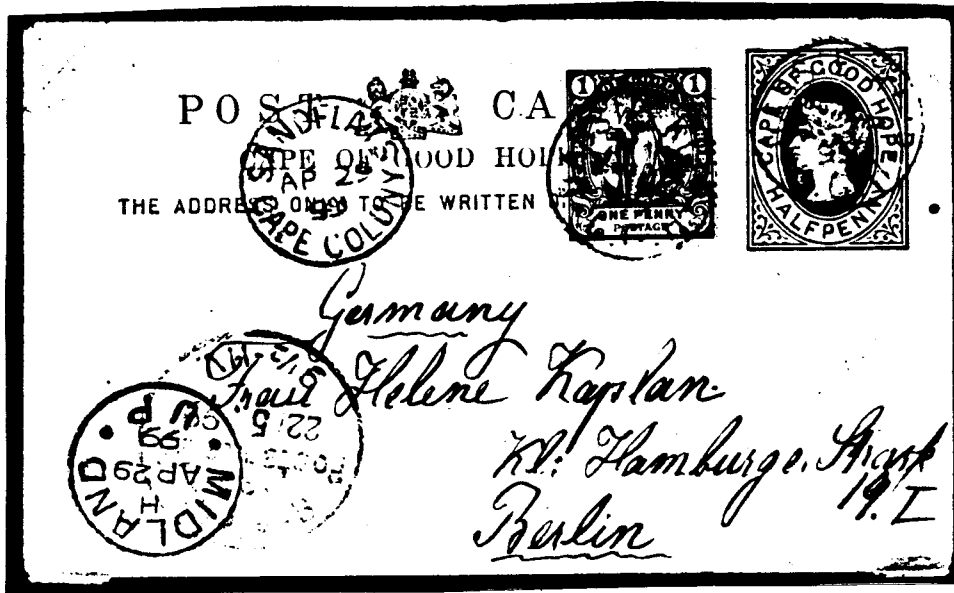
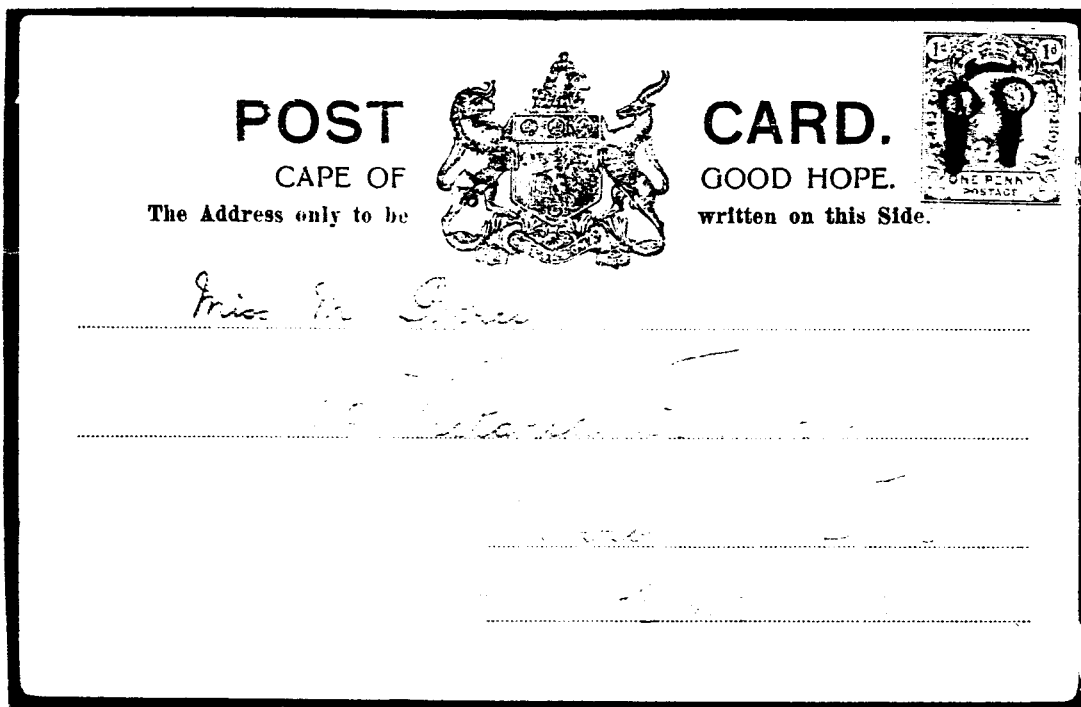


Illustration. The "Key Question" cancellation postcard.

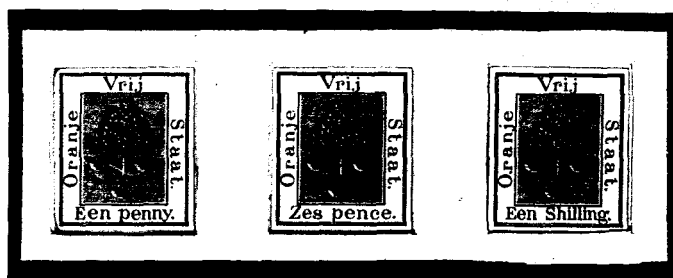


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PHILATELY OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

Vol. 1, The Postage Stamps

by

Robert W. Hisey
R. Timothy Bartshe

Gold Medal APS Stampshow 2002

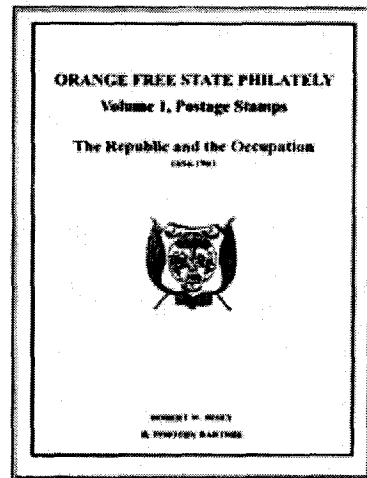
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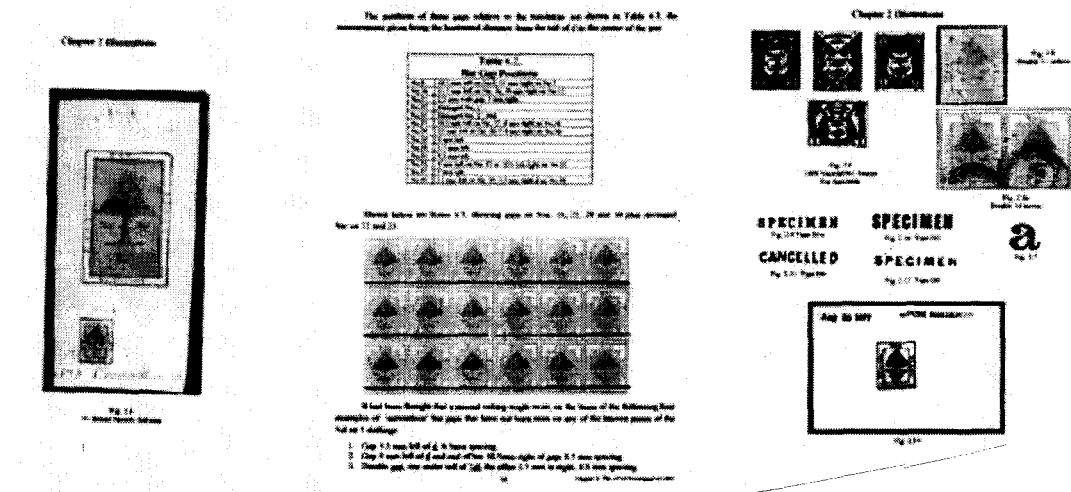
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A Favorite Philatelic Item

Bill Brooks/USA, Editor

Each reader has one or more "favorites" in his/her respective collections - perhaps a cover, ephemeral material, a document, back-of-the-booty a particular stamp, cachet, etc., etc. Please share yours by sending it to the Editor.

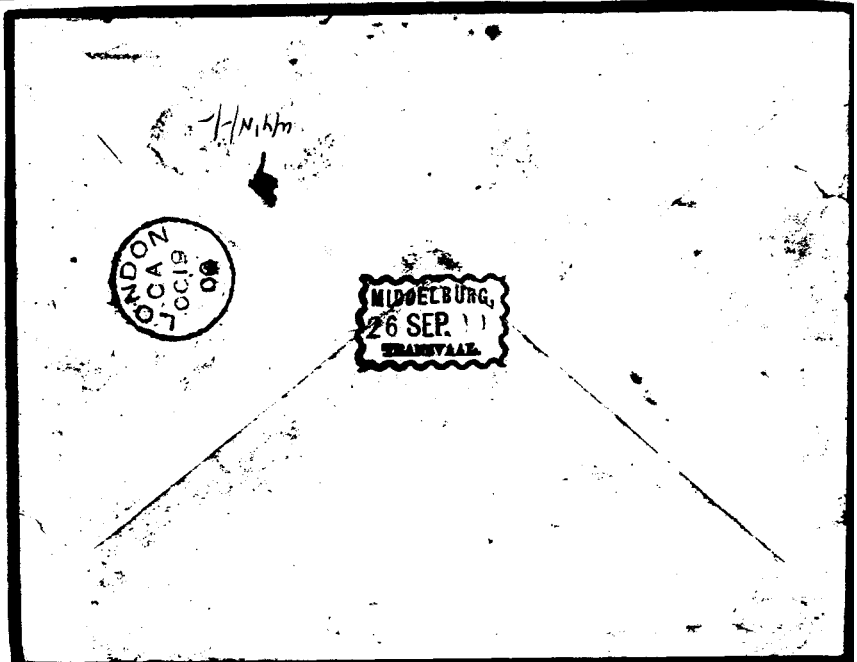
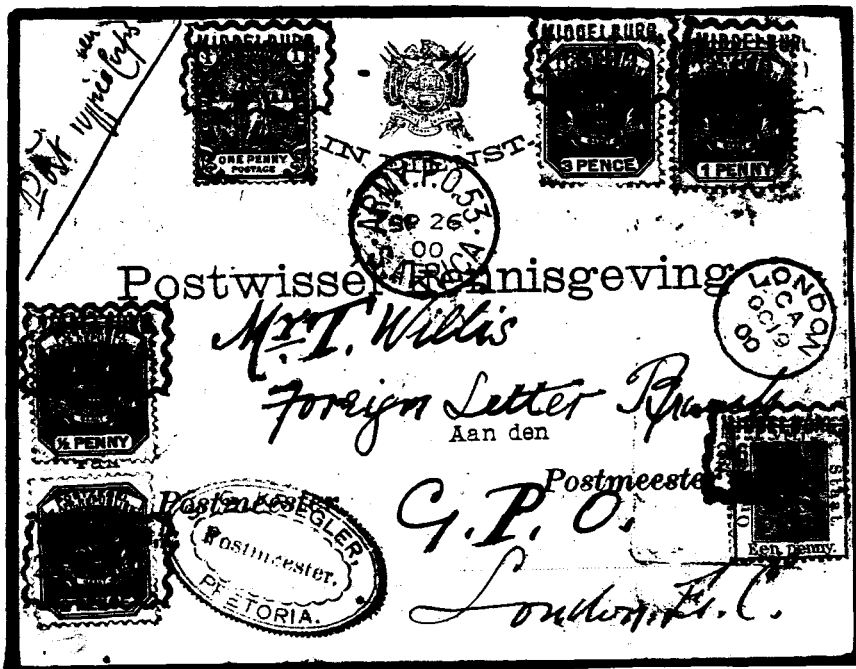
An Anglo-Boer War Cover

By Jan Stolk, Belgium

Editorial Note: There are no remaining "favorites" in the journal archives. READERS PLEASE HELP!!!

Free State (overprinted V.R.I.) and a CGH stamp. Shown is an "ARMY P.O. 53" circular datestamp as well as the cancel of the Postmaster of Pretoria - S.G. Kriegler. The letter was sent to London. The London arrival mark on the reverse shows a date of October 19, 1900.

One of my favorite philatelic items is the illustrated cover shown below. It is as ZAR postal service enveloped used by the British at Middelburg, Transvaal on 26 September 1900. It has mixed franking - Transvaal (overprinted V.R.I.), Orange



Aerophilately

Kendall Sanford/Switzerland & Paul Magid/USA, Coeditors

The coeditors invite your comments as well as written materials for future installments. Send to Kendall at 12 Chemin des Tuilots, CH-1293 Bellevue (GE), Switzerland, a-mail: aerophil@ch.inter.net or Paul at 5324 28th St. NW, Washington, DC 20015, e-mail: magid@erols.com

Air Crash Mail of Imperial Airways & Predecessor Airlines

The Stuart Rossiter Trust Fund is pleased to announce an important new book - *Air Crash Mail of Imperial Airways & Predecessor Airlines*, authored by our very own Kendall Sanford. This 225 page hardback book lists all the known crashes, interruptions and forced landings of Imperial Airways and its predecessor airlines. This is the first time a book has been published detailing the crash mail of a single airline. The book includes a photo or illustration of nearly every Imperial Airways and predecessor aircraft that crashed or had a forced landing, and shows a cover and every known variety of cachet, label, manuscript marking or post office explanation, where mail has been recorded. The work contains 187 aircraft

photos, 96 covers and 174 cachets shown, plus reproductions of newspaper clippings about Imperial Airways crashes.

The book lists 100 additional crashes and forced landings, and 46 additional cachet varieties not previously recorded by philatelic books and publications. This is based on the author's extensive collection of Imperial Airways crash mail, as well as his years of research into archives, newspaper libraries, early aviation magazines, and consulting over fifty books magazines, and other types of publications.

The same numbering system has been used as in *Recovered Mail* by Henri Nierinck, published in 1992 and 1995. For the additional cachet and label varieties not previously recorded, the letters (identifying each type) not used by Nierinck have

been used to avoid confusion between the Nierinck books and this latest work. Thus the numbering system used in the new book is an extension of the the Nierinck numbering system. The listings are shown chronologically by date.

The new book includes four Appendices: A - Identification of Covers Without Clear Postmarks, B - Imperial Airways & Predecessor Aircraft that Crashed or Were Interrupted, C - Imperial Airways & Predecessor Pilots Involved in Crashes or Interruptions, and D - an extensive Bibliography.

A Pricing Guide is included as a separate supplement. This is based on the current market for Imperial Airways crash covers, and will be an invaluable reference for collectors, dealers and auction houses that are buying and selling such covers.

The author plans a CD-ROM version of the book, which will be available in the near future.

The new book is available from all major philatelic book dealers for UK£30.00, or approximately US\$46.25, plus postage: Robert Johnson, The Stuart Rossiter Trust Fund, 65 Manor Park, Redland, Bristol BS6 7HW, England; Vera Trinder Ltd. 38 Bedford Street, Strand, London, England WC2E 9EU; Aerophil, 12 Chemin des Tuilots, CH-1293 Bellevue (GE), Switzerland, FAX 41 22 774 2472, Email aerophil@ch.inter.net; or Leonard Hartmann, Philatelic Bibliopole, P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, KY USA 40223.

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The Bechuanalands

Peter Thy/USA, Editor

Your comments invited, as are installments for future columns as a guest [author](#).
CA 95616 or e-mail Peter at thy@geology.ucdavis.edu.

Send to Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis,

The Revenue Stamps of Bechuanaland

By Peter Thy

The inspiration for this column is a booklet just published by Brian Trotter and Neville Midwood of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society (Fig. 1).

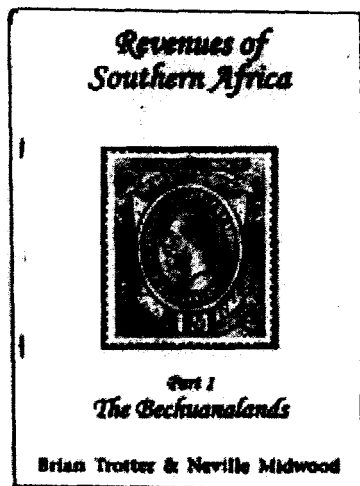


Fig. 1. Front cover of the new monograph.

The booklet is the first in a series devoted to the revenues of southern Africa and covers Stellaland, British Bechuanaland, Tati Concession, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Botswana. The content includes the stamps printed or overprinted for revenue purposes, postal-fiscal stamps, postage stamps used as revenues, embossed check duty stamps, metered stamps, local government tax stamps, and cigarette and tobacco surtax stamps. Each stamp is carefully described, illustrated, listed with a unique number, and priced for both mint and used condition. For the collector familiar with the simplified listing of the *Barefoot* catalog, this new listing literally opens up a whole new world with many new collecting opportunities. While the *Barefoot* catalog devotes three pages to the Bechuanalands, the present catalog presents the current knowledge in 27 pages and 11 color plates. Any collector specializing in the Bechuanalands must own a copy of this monograph. Not only because of the revenue stamps, but also because of the postage stamps used as revenues.

Stamps were in use in the Bechuanalands for fiscal purposes from the early history of the Republic of Stellaland until sometime in the 1970s, when stamps nearly ceased to be used for revenue payments. The first revenue stamps were introduced in 1884 in Stellaland as a series of large, variously colored stamps showing the Stellaland coat-of-arms flanked by two "friendly smiling" lions (Fig. 2). Because of the British invasion and the 1885 declaration of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland, the Stellaland revenue stamps had only a short life span in Stellaland proper, but continued to be used in



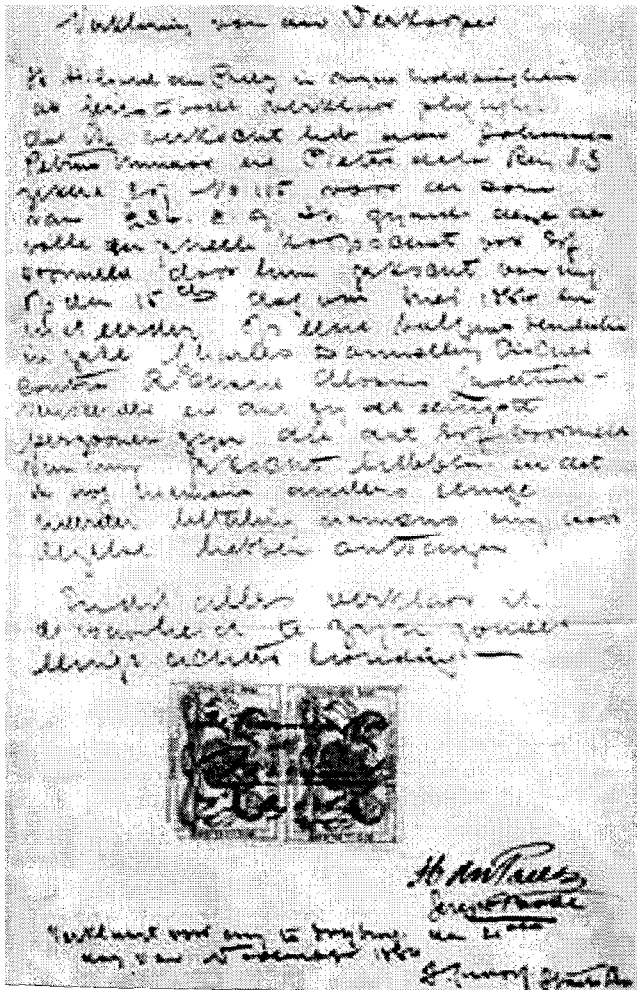
Figure 2. Stellaland revenues - upper 2s6d stamp pen cancelled "CHC 27/3/87", lower pair of 6d stamps with JPM monogram.

in British Bechuanaland until about 1887, when overprinted Cape of Good Hope revenue stamps slowly came into use. This is in contrast to the Stellaland postage stamps that early were replaced by overprinted Cape of Good Hope postage stamps. The remains of the postage stamps were sold to the highest bidder. The Stellaland revenue stamps were used until the stock was exhausted. A result has been that blocks and sheets of the postage stamps exist, thus allowing plating. Not so for the revenue stamps.

The Stellaland revenue stamps were typically either cancelled by pen or by oval cancellers of the Resident Magistrate or various law firms. The stamps have sometime survived on legal documents (Fig. 3). Because of a theft, the remaining stock was overprinted by the initials of the Treasurer-general J. P. Minnaar (J.P.M.) [Fig. 2]. This was supposed to have served to invalidate unoverprinted (and stolen) stamps. Because of the existence of the revenue stamps, the regular postage stamps of Stellaland are not known to have been used for revenue purposes.

The postage stamps of British Bechuanaland were issued in

Figure 3. Stellaland document (buyer's declaration) with two 6d stamps cancelled 21 November 1884.



1887 with the inscription "postage & revenue" and thus slowly replaced the Stellaland revenue stamps (Fig. 4). It is interesting that only the overprinted British stamps were inscribed "postage & revenue", while the overprinted Cape of Good Hope postage stamps were only inscribed "postage." Despite this, the overprinted Cape of Good Hope postage stamps were also used for revenue purposes.

Despite the inscription on most of the definitive Bechuanaland Protectorate postage stamps, dedicated revenue stamps were produced by overprinting revenue stamps of the neighboring states and colonies (Fig. 5). Until 1914, these were always the high denominations (2/6 to £5); then in 1918 there were some low denominations which were also overprinted (3d and 6d). Hence, the postage denominations were mostly used to pay the lower revenue fees (Fig. 6).

Figure 5. Transvaal, Cape of Good Hope, and Union of South Africa revenue stamps overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate."



Figure 4. British Bechuanaland £1 and 2s postage stamps used in 1892 on Deed of Hypothecation.

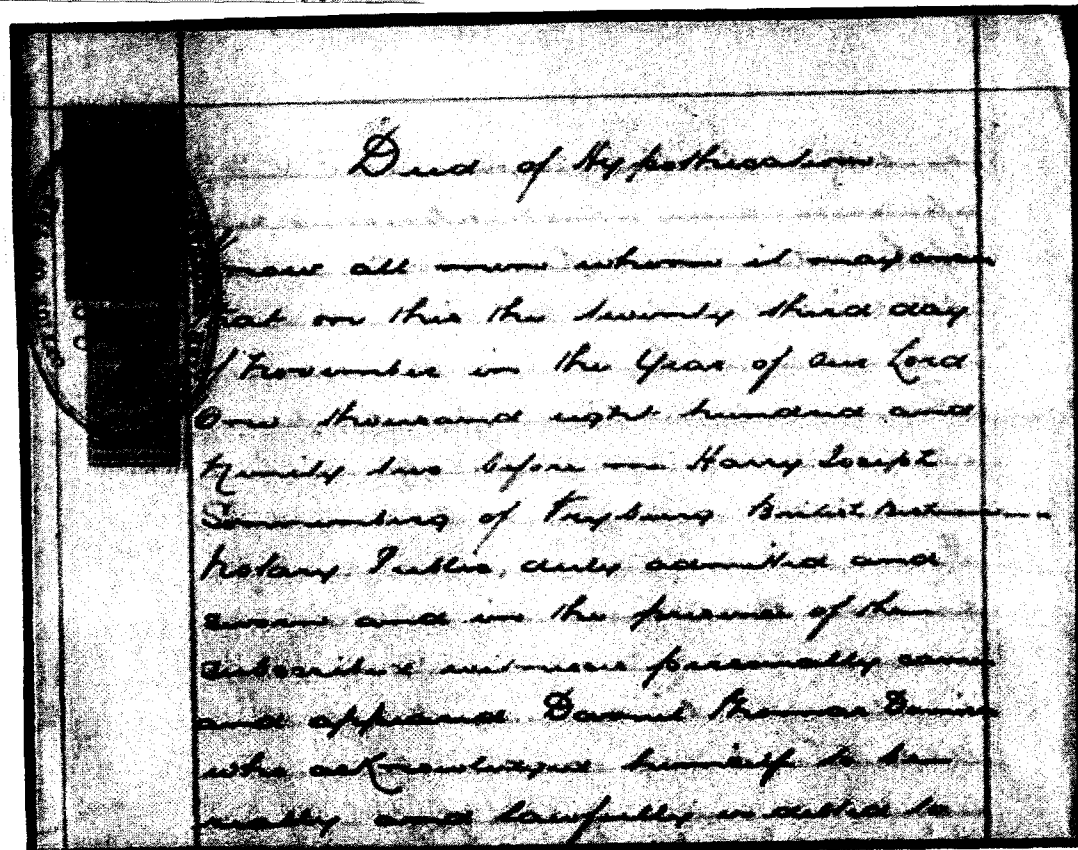
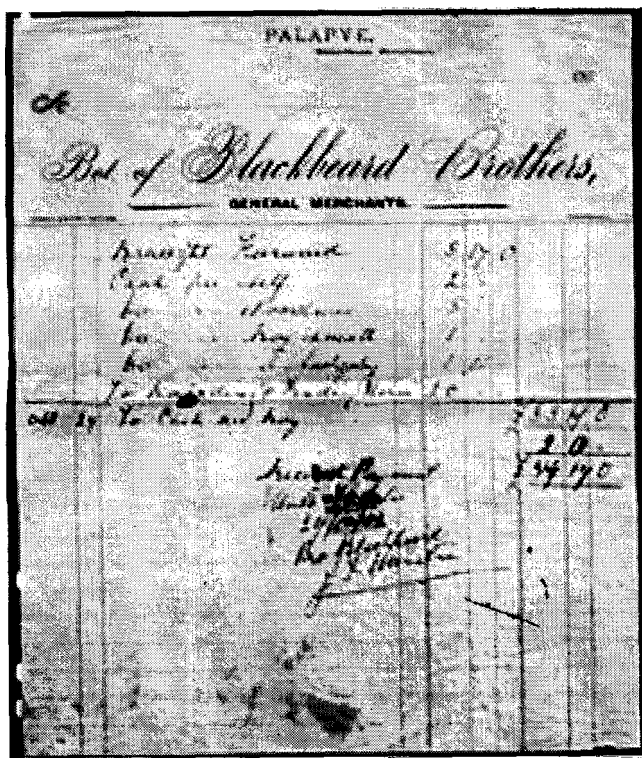


Figure 6. 2d postage stamp used in 1901 as revenue on receipt.



An enigmatic group of stamps are often referred to as postal fiscal stamps. They are known to have been produced for fiscal usage only and believed not to have been available at the post office. Because these stamps were inscribed "postage & revenue", they could and were often used for both purposes. Two of these were Transvaal and Union of South Africa postage stamps overprinted in small quantities "Bechuanaland Protectorate." Both of these are often seen postally used. In fact, one of them issued in 1922 (Fig. 7) has, as pointed out by Trotter and Midwood, so far not been recorded fiscally used. There is little doubt that these stamps were postal issues and should be classified as such. It should make little difference how big a fraction of the printing was postally or fiscally used. Or, for that matter, whether their postal use was intentional or not. The majority of the Bechuanaland definitive postal issues

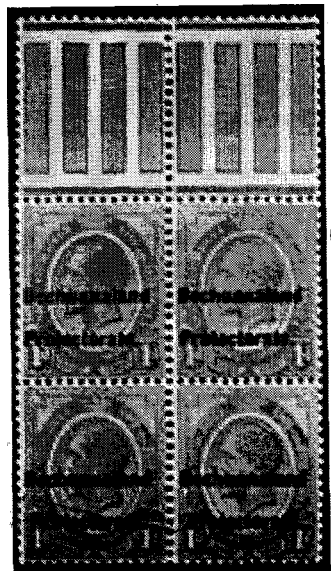


Figure 7. Postal and fiscal 1d stamp issued in 1922 by overprinting a South African postage stamp.

could be and were used for fiscal purposes. That a large proportion of a postage stamp was fiscally used does convert the postage stamp into a fiscal stamp. This view was also expressed by H.R. Holmes (1971, Chapter 28).

The Tati Concessions Limited had the mineral concession to the Tati District of Northeast Bechuanaland. Although highly unusual for the British Empire, the company was allowed to issue its own revenue stamps for use on its own prospecting permits, title deeds, and various other legal documents resulting from the concessions (Fig. 8).



Figure 8. Tati concessions revenue stamp and f5/R10 revenue stamp produced as part of the definitive postage series.

Because the Tati District was part of the Protectorate, the Tati revenues are often collected with other Bechuanaland revenue stamps. Since the Tati revenue stamps were privately produced and not available at the post office, they were rarely used for postal purposes.

The early revenue stamps were made by overprinting Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, and, after 1914, Union of South Africa revenue stamps. The first revenue stamps were issued in 1900 in £1 and £5 denominations. The first shilling denomination (2/6) was issued in 1904. The dominating revenue values were 6d, 2s/6d, 5s, 10s, £1 and £5. Except for the 1884 definitive postage stamps, the typical definitive postage stamps were only issued in values to 1s. This shows that the revenue stamps, after around 1904, were used to supplement the generally lower value postage stamps for revenue purposes.

The first true Bechuanaland revenue stamp was issued as part of the definitive KGV postage series of 1932. This was done by adding a high denomination (£1) value only inscribed "revenue" to the postage series (Fig. 8). This was clearly done to reduce costs since additional engravings would be minimal. The same happened in 1948 (£1) and again in 1955 (£5, £25), when the KGVII and QEII definitive series, respectively, were issued. The two QEII revenues were surcharged in 1961 with the decimal Rand equivalents.

Four other groups of Bechuanaland revenues were included in the Trotter and Midwood catalog. A 2d check duty was paid by postage stamps or by a 2d embossed onto all check issued in the protectorate (Fig. 9). Another group consists of metered stamps of which, however, only a proof impression has survived. Therefore, it is uncertain whether they actually were introduced in the Protectorate. The last group is made up of cigarette surtax stamps. Although these undoubtedly were in used, none has survived. The reason is that the tax stamp was torn apart when a cigarette packet/box was opened. If anybody owns an unopened packet of cigarettes from the Protectorate, Trotter and Midwood would like to hear about it. A final group of Bechuanaland revenues, later also in use in Botswana,

Botswana, were local government tax stamps (Fig. 10). These were issued in both Rand and Pula denominations as well as surcharged, but are no longer in use.

Figure 9. Tati Concession check with embossed 2d stamp at the upper right corner.

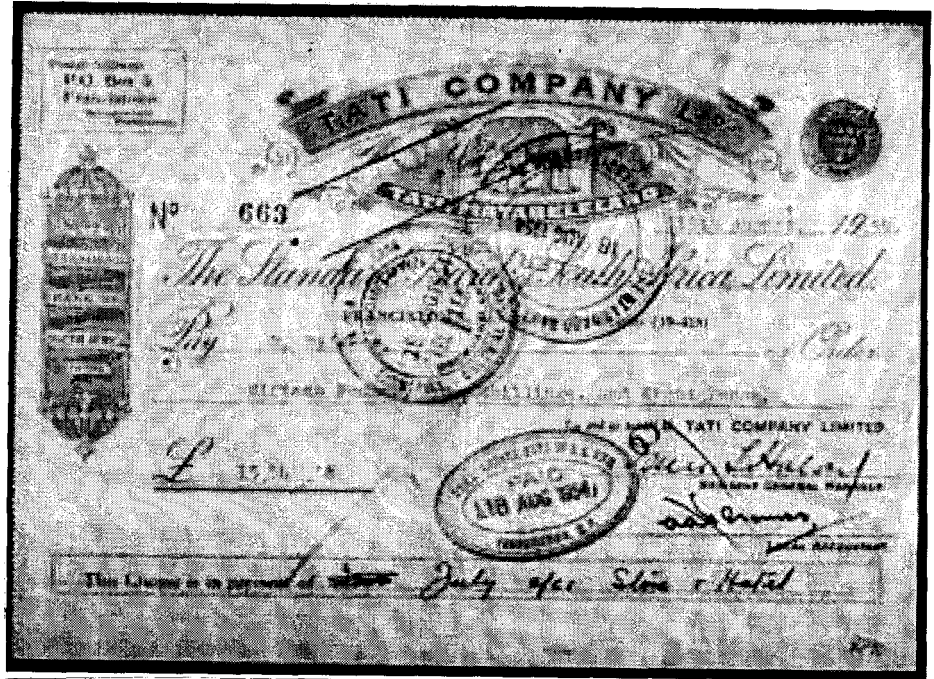


Figure 10. Botswana local government tax stamp.



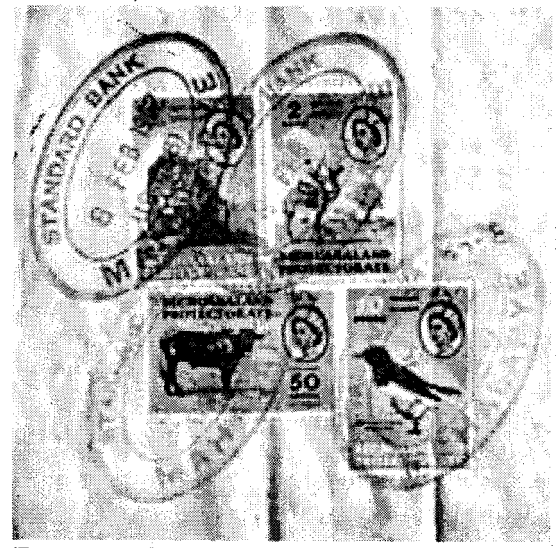
Figure 12. Bechuanaland postage stamps used on the reverse of a bank document.

The Republic of Botswana issued only two regular revenues. A revenue stamp (R10) was issued around 1968 and a similar stamp again in 1976 in the Pula denomination (Fig. 11). They are rumored to have been mainly used for marriage certificates.

Figure 11. Block of the Botswana P10 revenue stamp from 1976.



A final section in Trotter and Midwood's booklet is devoted to the postage stamps used as revenues (Fig. 12). It appears that all definitive series were used as revenues, despite that often incomplete series are recorded. The commemorative stamps are, with very few exceptions, not used as revenue in accordance with their "postage" inscription. The last definitive series that was used as revenue stamps was the 1967 series in use until 1974. The only commemorative postage stamp recorded used as a revenue stamp is from 1973. Thus, it appears likely, that revenue stamps ceased to be used in the mid- or late 1970s. The exception may be the P10 revenue stamp which may be still in use in Botswana. Other ways of paying revenue fees were introduced that did not require stamps for proof of payment or for accounting purposes.



References

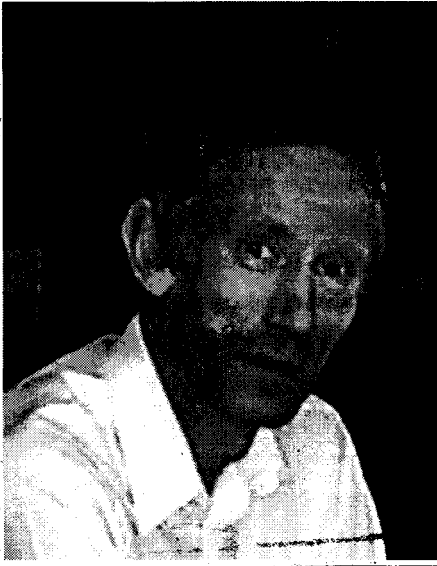
- Holmes, H.R., 1971. *The Postage Stamps, Postal Stationery, and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands*. Royal Philatelic Society London.
- Trotter, B. 2001. "Tati Concession revenue stamps", *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle*, No. 51, pp 59-71.

Revenues of Southern Africa. Part I. The Bechuanalands by Brian Trotter and Neville Midwood. Published 2002 by Neville Midwood, 69 Porlock Lane, Furzton, Milton Keynes, MK4 1JY, U.K. (RunnerPO@nevsoft.com). Stapled, card cover, A4, 27 pages plus 11 color plates. Available from Midwood. Prices, including postage and packing, are £10, ill Europe airmail), £12 (rest of the world). A black and white printing was presented to the members of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society and may also be available.

Closed Albums

Tony Chilton

died suddenly on the way to work, from a heart attack on June 17th. He was only 51 year's old. Tony's death is a loss to all collectors of southern Africa. He was very active in philately as the discussion paper published in the previous issue



of *Forerunners* will testify. Among the many of his official duties were Chairman of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society, Chairman of the Transvaal Study Circle, Treasurer of the Orange Free State Study Circle, and Membership Secretary of the South African Collectors Society. He was a member and past officer of many other societies and study circles. On top of this, he was also auctioneer for many of the same societies. His collecting interests varied widely from South African booklets to postal stationery. His monograph on the illustrated South African postcards has been, and still is, the definitive work on the subject. In 1993, he was elected fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. Tony's untimely death will greatly affect organized philately and has, ironically, made his prophesy all the more real. Tony will be missed as a friend and colleague by all with whom he had contact... *Peter Thy*

R.J.F. "Andy" Andersson died August 27th at the age of 80 in a Gaborone hospital after a few years of fading health. The philately of Botswana and Bechuanaland has lost one of its founding fathers. Andy was born in Cape Town as the youngest of nine children. He served in the Duke's Own rifles during World War II and trained after the war as a meteorologist in the Royal Air Force. He served as meteorologist on Tristan da Cunha until October 1957 when he

was appointed as Director for the newly founded Botswana Meteorological Services. Andy arrived in Bechuanaland and settled down and made Botswana his new homeland. It is probably not incidental that Andy and Barbara moved into The Barn House at Crocodile Pools next to the Lion Park just outside Gaborone. Andy brought with him his



strong interest in philately and early became active in the Philatelic Societies of Bechuanaland and Mafeking. Early Mafeking covers, commemorating the Scout movement, were most likely Andy's creation and combined philately with another of his favorite activities. Later he was instrumental in founding the Botswana Philatelic Society and was active as its chairman until poor health forced him to step down a few years ago. In this capacity he had a marked influence on several generations of stamp collectors in Botswana as well as an ever continuing flow of expatriated professionals that, often to Andy's regret, only stayed in Botswana a few years. It is a tribute to Andy's influence that the Philatelic Society is as vibrant as ever and has been able to survive without Andy's direct leadership. It is probably less known that Andy served as curator and consultant to the country's Philatelic Services and as a member of the Stamp Advisory Committee for many years. It is also fair to say that he can be credited with building the Philatelic Museum. Andy designed a long list of Botswana stamps and stationery but only rarely allowed his name to appear on the stamps (see for example Scott 602-5). He also designed nearly all of Botswana's special cancellers of a long period. Andy's main influence was his direct contact with stamps collectors in Botswana and overseas. He was as mentor and friend that will truly be missed by many. . -*Peter Thy*

WANTED

WORLD WAR II MILITARY COVERS
USED IN AFRICA FROM THE FOLLOWING
AREAS WITH THE VARIOUS CANCELS:

Indian FPOs, East African APOs,

APO/U Postmarks, Sudan,

British Somaliland (1939-1940),

and Italian Posta Militaire.

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Cape Corner

David Mordant/South Africa, Editor

Questions and comments regarding this column are invited as are installments for future issues as a guest author. David at Post Office Box 21161, Helderkruid 1733, South Africa or e-mail mordant@icon.co.za.

Send to

Convict Stations and the Cape Colonial Post Office

By Franco Frescura, South Africa

The exploitation of convict labor at the Cape during the colonial era is closely connected with the work of John Montagu, Colonial Secretary for the Cape 1843-53. Montagu began his career as a colonial administrator in 1834, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary to Van Diemen's Land, later known as Tasmania which, at that time, was one of the largest penal colonies operated by the British. There he gained a reputation as a brutal administrator and, after a disagreement with the Governor, Sir John Franklin, accepted the post of Colonial Secretary for the Cape, which he held from 25 April 1843 until just before his death in 1853. He was a staunch Anglican, and it is obvious that many of his policies towards convicts were firmly ground in the puritan belief that correction could be brought about through a mixture of a protestant work ethic and religious proselytizing.

On 18 December 1843 Montagu was ordered by Governor Napier to visit Robben Island, for the purpose of "*inquiring into the working of the convict system at that penal station*". As a result he put forward a plan which would consolidate the various mental institutions and lazaretti of the Colony upon the island, and would remove the major part of its convicts to work camps upon the mainland. Following the experience he had gained in Tasmania, it was Montagu's intention that no convict should be detained upon the island "*whose crime, conduct and character do not require a more severe degree of discipline and punishment than that which is observed at the convict road station*". Instead convicts were to be removed from their places of incarceration, whose upkeep was a drain upon the fiscus, and placed into work camps where they were expected to engage their labor, for free, on road building and maintenance projects.

In 1844 Montagu's plan was accepted, and the removal of the chronically sick, lepers, lunatics and paupers to Robben Island was completed by November 1845. By 1857 there about 720 convict camps scattered about the Colony. These were housed in temporary barracks, capable of being easily dismantled and moved to new locations as the need arose. After working hours, convicts were given basic schooling, with a heavy emphasis upon religion. However, the larger of these camps also housed non-convict laborers, as well as their supervisors, and it is apparent that a number of additional facilities were included for their benefit, such as the use of a postal establishment.

From the onset of his arrival at the Cape, Montagu propounded that the establishment of an efficient road infrastructure for the Colony would open up communication and trade with the

interior, and was thus an important precondition to its economic development. To achieve this, he needed as source of cheap labor and, given the depleted state of the Cape treasury at that time, convicts were seen as a logical solution to his problem. In this work, Montagu had the benefit of the support of two skilled road designers and land surveyors: Col. Charles Michell and Andrew Geddes Bain. Michell was born in England in 1793, commanded a brigade during the Napoleonic wars, fought at the Battle of Waterloo, and subsequently became Professor in the science of fortification at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich. In 1828 he was appointed the Colony's first Surveyor-General, Civil Engineer, and Superintendent of Public Works. He was a brilliant architect, who is credited with the design of many important buildings at the Cape, and played a leading role in the planning and construction of a number of its roads. He retired in 1848 when he returned to England on pension. Bain was an equally multi-talented personality. Initially he trained as a saddler, took part in numerous trading expeditions into the southern African interior, wrote popular verse, and in 1836 was attached to the Royal Engineers. A natural, if untrained engineer, he constructed a number of military roads and passes on the eastern frontier, before undertaking a pioneer study of southern Africa geology and making several important fossil discoveries (SESA 1972).

Of the 720-odd convict camps believed to have been in existence during the 1850s, only twenty-two of these are conclusively known to have incorporated a postal facility as part of their establishments. This means that the other seven hundred were either too small to warrant a post office in their own right, or did not have an administrator of sufficient seniority to be entrusted with the running of a post office, or were located in the vicinity of an existing postal establishment. Although the majority of these camps probably fell into this latter category, it must be assumed that at least some just have enjoyed equal standing with the twenty-two listed below, and must therefore have had access to a postal service in their own right. If this was indeed the case, then no direct record of their establishments has been discovered to date.

The position of postmaster on a convict station usually fell to the Master of Stones, who was issued with "*an obliterating stamp*" to process postal matter. At least two such instruments have been documented to date: Wagonmaker's Valley, which used an octagon numeral 15, and Howison's Poort, which used a barred triangle obliterater. Being dumb, these could easily be transferred from location to location without necessitating a change of name or the expense of providing their postmasters

with an engraved office date stamp. A similar policy of "*wanderstempels*" was also employed subsequently by the Cape GPO for temporary post offices in Basutoland and on the Kimberley diamond fields, and may have also been applied to the Cape's Field-Comet Posts.

One clue to the presence of additional convict station post offices may lie with the existence of a number of postal establishments during the 1849-74 period which were listed as agencies, but which were quite obviously run by Field-Cornets. These establishments were listed in the Civil Establishment Blue Books from 1849 through 1874, when all reference to them vanished from Post Office lists. Many of them were short-lived; had a penchant to disappear from the Blue Books, and then mysteriously reappear for a year or two only to vanish into oblivion; or to change their names at short notice, often two or three times within the short period of five years. This is not the behavior expected of a Field-Cornet's Post, which was usually of a much more permanent nature, but would be consistent with an establishment given to impermanence, and removal at short notice, such as a road crew. Not all of these convict stations would have been large enough to warrant the appointment of a dedicated postmaster, nor, for that matter, would have supported a thriving postal business, given the levels of literacy existing at that time. It is feasible, therefore, that the collection and delivery of mails to temporary road camps would have been charged to a local official, whose duties already included the provision of a rudimentary postal service to isolated farm homesteads.

Given all of the above, it now appears probable that the series of seemingly irrational movements of postmaster, the unpredictable appearances and disappearances of post offices and their staff, and the endless changes of names, locations and divisions which blight the Colonial listings, were not the result of indifferent documentation, bureaucratic incompetence or the impermanence of staff. Rather, it can be argued that many of these were temporary post offices which were attached to the nearest field-cornetcy on a short-term basis, to service the needs of convict labor camps. The formation and location of such camps would not have been subject to Post Office planning, but would rather have been ordered by the planning needs and functional work requirements of the Public Works Department (PWD), leaving the GPO to passively document such information as the PAID was fit to pass on to them.

The Case of Henry Fancourt White, Cape Roads Engineer

The village of Blanco was established on the farm Modder River during construction of the Montagu Pass in 1844-1847. Initially it was a work camp which included an assembly of workshops, stores and housing for convict workers and their supervisors. Almost from the onset it appears to have been known as Blanco, a pun based on the name of Henry Fancourt White, the engineer in charge of the project. White was an Australian who was brought out to the Cape by the Colonial Secretary, John Montagu, for the purpose building the pass, and he continued to work in the Cape after the completion of the project. When he retired in 1860 he purchased the camp and laid it out as a formal township, which made provision for a school, a hotel and other public facilities. Although he intended to name it White's Villa, the name of Blanco appears

to have stuck.

In 1844 work was also begun on the construction of a new road through Zuurberg Pass, and in 1847 the convict station, which had previously been established during construction of the Montagu Pass, was transferred to Zuurberg. The Zuurberg Range lies on the boundary between the division of Alexandria and Somerset East, and straddles across the main wagon route from Port Elizabeth to Cradock. The road, which travels through the Pass, was generally considered by early visitors to be an "*almost impassable mountain*", and made it difficult for farming communities in the South African interior to maintain regular contact with the coast.

The road crew included the project engineer, Henry Fancourt White, as well as his entire support staff. Construction took 250 convicts two years to complete, at a cost of £20,000. Their first camp was located at the northern end of the pass, possibly near a wagon halt initially known as Grobbelaar's, and subsequently renamed Ann's Villa.

In 1851, following the outbreak of the 1850-53 frontier war, the convict camp was removed to the safety of Port Elizabeth where, under White's direction, it was engaged in the construction of a number of projects. These included a road linking the commercial strip of Main Street to the residential Central area, subsequently named White' Road, a road to Uitenhage, and as the bridge over the Baakens River. By 1853 the threat of war had receded, and the convict station returned to Zuurberg. Work on the road continued for some years thereafter, and when White retired to Blanco in 1860 the camp was moved to a site on the Boontjes River, some two kilometers south of the pass, where a free wagon *outspar* was located. The project was probably completed early in 1865, when the camp was removed to a new project.

The work of Fancourt White very clearly illustrates the historical continuities and transitions which took place when a road crew, together with its postal establishment, was moved either from one project to the next, or, when engaged upon the same project, from one site to the next the composition of the road gang remained essentially the same, but the name of its postal establishment in the Post Office records was changed according to its location. The study also illustrates the silences which occurred in the historical record when, for whatever reason, a road crew moved into an urban area, or into the sphere of an established postal establishment, and its post office was temporarily closed. This is important, for although most historians will happily record the achievements involved in the spanning of a river, or the scaling of a mountain range, the drudgery of common-day road building is scarcely ever mentioned. It seems probable that further research into the postal system, most particularly its field-cornet's posts, will provide a clear picture of this hitherto unrecorded aspect of colonial life.

During the course of current research, the following postal establishments have been linked to convict road gangs or convict stations (Table). The data listed below includes the magisterial division, as well as the dates of opening and closing of the post offices concerned.

Table. A listing of postal establishments linked to convict road gangs or convict stations including the magisterial divisions, dates of opening and closing.

Bain's Kloof	Worcester	1 JU 1847	1852
Berg River Convict Station	Paarl	12 AP 1853	24 FE 1854
Bird Island	Port Elizabeth	1 MY 1872	1873
Blanco	George	4 DE 1851	to Union
Boontjes River Convict Station	Alexandria	1860	c1866
Breede River Convict Station	Worcester	31 DE 1852	30 JA 1854
Buffels River Convict Station	Namaqualand	30 SP 1867	1870
Doornnek, Boontjes River	Alexandria	1867	1876
Garcia's Pass	Riversdale	1880	1882
Gydouw Pass	Tulbagh	1 AP 1866	1867
Howison's Poort	Albany	31 DE 1856	1859
Katberg	Stockenstrom	25 MR 1862	31 DE 1878
Lichtenburg Convict Station	Paarl	24 FE 1854	25 MR 1856
Michell's Pass Convict Station	Worcester	30 JA 1854	23 DE 1855
Mostert's Hoek	Stellenbosch	16 NO 1846	31 MY 1847
Nieuw Kloof	Tulbagh	27 DE 1858	1868
Paarde Poort	Uitenhage	19 NO 1860	1878
Pakhuis	Clanwilliam	1 FE 1862	1871
Piquineer's Kloof	Malmesbury	24 JU 1857	1858
Wagonmaker's Valley	Worcester	1846	31 MY 1847
Winterhoek Convict Station	Tulbagh	3 OC 1860	1861
Zuurberg Convict Station	Somerset East	6 JA 1849	1859

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Modern Times

Will Ross/USA, Editor

Comments, updates and installments as a guest editor for future issues are encouraged.
Calabasas, CA 91302 or e-mail him at rosskw@earthlink.net.

Contact Will at 4120 Schuylkill Drive,

News From Botswana and Other Philatelic Environs

By Peter Thy & Bill Brooks, USA

New Stamps

Since our last report in *Forerunners* #42, several new series of stamps have been released. The surprise is the eighth definitive series designed by Judith Greenwood Penny, a local artist. The issues beginning with December 2001 are as follows: *Chobe Wetlands Part 2* - December 12, 2001 - 50t, P1.75, P2, P2.50, P3 and minisheet; *Botswana Snakes* - March 22, 2002 - 50t, P1.75, P2.50, P3.00; *Botswana Pottery* - May 31, 2002 - 50t, P1.75, P2.50, P3.00; *Golden Jubilee QEII* - July 25, 2002 - 55t, P2.75; and *Mammals of Botswana* - August 5, 2002 - 5t, 10t, 20t, 30t, 40t, 55t, 90t, P1.00, P1.45, P1.95, P2.20, P2.75, P3.30, P4.00, P5.00, P15.00.

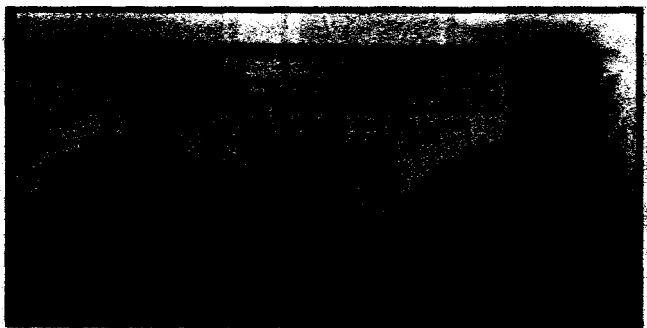
The address of the Philatelic Bureau is Botswana Post, P. O. Box 100, Gaborone, Botswana. The philatelic manager is Mrs. Margaret Rudas who can be reached on philman@botsnet.gw, telephone +267-353131, or fax +267-312253. The new issues can also be ordered on the internet at <http://www.botspost.co.bw>.

New Book from BotswanaPost

BotswanaPost has just released a catalog of all issued Botswana stamps and first day covers to 2000. The catalog is in the A5 format and contains 68 pages. It was prepared by Shiela Case of Stamps Botswana and the Botswana Philatelic Society. The catalog is available from the Philatelic Bureau at the address given above. The price is P25 plus postage and packing.

The following excerpt came from the "World of New Issues" by Denise McCarty, in the November 26, 2001 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, page 20. It reads as follows: Bill Clinton, former president of the United States, is pictured in the border area of a stamp pane issued by South Africa (Ill. I). The pane is part of a prestige booklet honoring Nelson Mandela.

Illustrations I. Prestige booklet pane showing President Clinton on the border.



Prestige booklets contain text and illustrations in addition to postage stamps. South Africa's Mandela prestige booklet, issued November 26, 2002 is titled the Many faces of Nelson Mandela. The booklet contains 10 stamps, each on a separate pane. The stamps are nondenominated with the inscription "Airmail postcard rate" in place of value.

The stamps reproduce photographs of the South African leader and activist, representing the different roles he has played during his life.

The pane that pictures Clinton in the border area honors Mandela as a statesman. The stamp in this pane shows Mandela in front of microphones. Clinton also is pictured in front of microphones.

Another pane features Mandela's role as an ambassador. The border area of this pane includes a photograph of Queen Elizabeth II, who awarded Mandela the Order of Merit in 1995.

A pane called the Envy of Every Man depicts Mandela with a group of Miss Universe contestants, Miss Cyprus is pictured with Mandela on the stamp (See II.)

Other panes portray Mandela as a political activist, a shining light, a supporter of South African sport and a nature lover. He also is shown with boxers and celebrating his 80th birthday in 1998. The last mentioned pane, which also is the final pane in the booklet, is called He's a Jolly Good Fellow.

In addition to the 10 stamp panes, the booklet contains two postcards. Thea Swanepoel designed the stamp booklet. The photographs in it were taken by Alf Kumalo.

Illustration II. This stamp from the South Africa prestige booklet shows Nelson Mandela in the foreground and Miss Cyprus in the background.



Postage Dues

Jan Stolk/The Netherlands, Editor

Reader comments, exemplars of marks and guest author installments are welcomed.
 AA Krimpen a/d IJssel, The Netherlands or e-mail at janstolk@belgacom.net.

Send yours to Jan at P.O. Box 26, 2920

The Circular Framed Decimal Postage Due Markings

By Jan Stolk, Belgium

Again, many thanks to Werner K. Seeba for his constant supply of photocopies of taxed covers offered in various auctions and supplying me with many better dates and sometimes even an unknown tax marking.

The circular framed decimal markings is quite an extensive listing starting first with 1c as this is the double deficiency of the 1/2c raise in postal rates (Figs. 1-10). Most markings are introduced in April when new rates were applied and deficiencies are to be expected.

As postal rates went up in larger amounts through the years the value of the markings (being double deficiency) went up rapidly. Postage due markings with a value are not in use

anymore as postal rates rise every year and the production of special markings is costly. Instead, labels were used with the possibility to add the deficiency and state the reason, these labels are a separate chapter.

Only Johannesburg seemed to have a range of postage due markings in values up to 50 cents. Again, a Johannesburg post office has damaged markings, with the sterling circular markings these were damaged at the top of the frame. They all have damage at the bottom of the frame (QB7, QD7, QE2, QF4, QG1, QJ4, QN1, QR1 and QZ1). No explanation has been found for the cause or reason for the damage.

Figure 1. Examples of tax mark types QA1, QA2 and QB7.

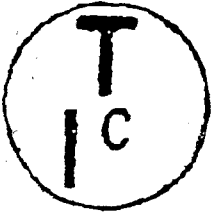
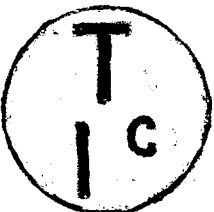
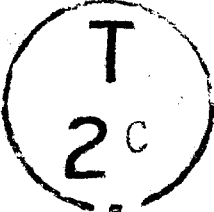
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QA1	D=27mm	Wit Rivier	mrt-71	mrt-71
 QA2	D=27mm	Durban	sep-68	sep-68
 QB7	D=28mm	Johannesburg	11-apr-75	3-apr-85

Figure 2. Examples of tax mark types QB1, QB2, QB3, QB4, QB5 and QB6.

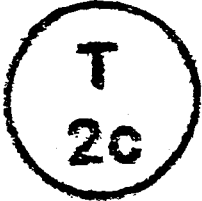
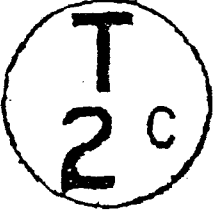
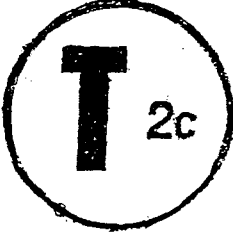
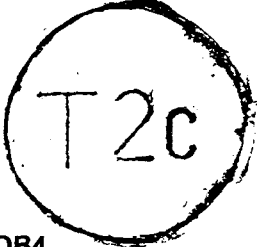
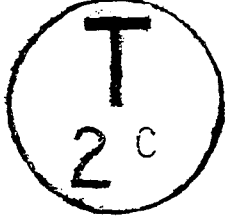
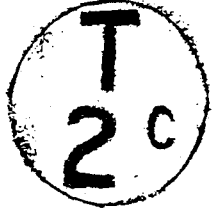
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QB1	D=26mm	Capetown	dec-84	feb-85
 QB2	D=26mm	Durban	jul-84	jul-84
 QB3	D=30mm	Witbank	1-apr-85	1-apr-85
 QB4	D=32mm	Germiston	16-apr-84	16-apr-84
 QB5	D=28mm	Johannesburg	5-okt-62	1-apr-84
 QB6	D=26mm	Pretoria	14-mei-84	21-jun-84

Figure 3. Examples of tax mark types QC1, QC2, QC3, and QD7.

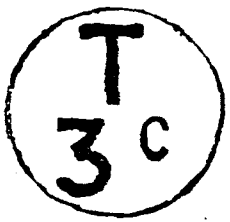
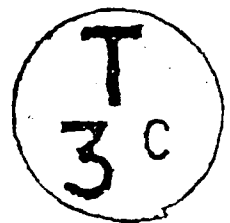
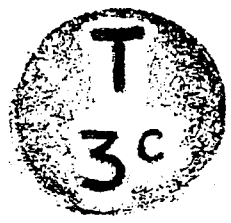
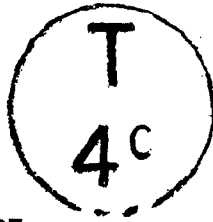
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QC1	D=28mm	ex-Allen		
 QC2	D=28mm	ex-Allen		
 QC3	D=27mm	Johannesburg	20-jan-66	20-jan-66
 QD7	D=28mm	Johannesburg	15-feb-66	27-dec-91

Figure 4. Examples of tax mark types QD1, QD2, QD3, QD4, QD5 and QD6.

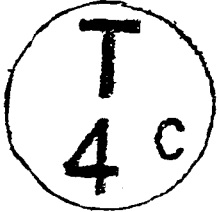
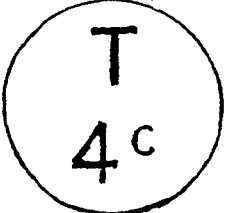
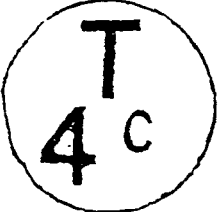
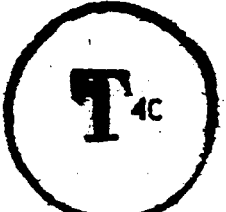
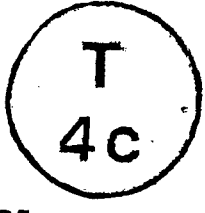
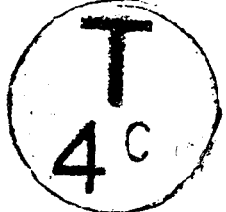
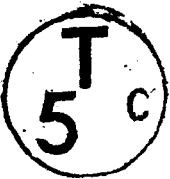
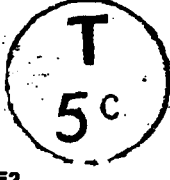
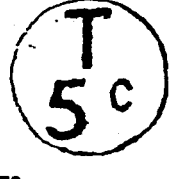
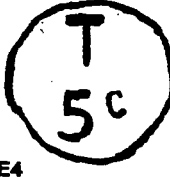
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QD1	D=28mm	Durban	apr-86	apr-86
 QD2	D=30mm	ex-Allen		
 QD3	D=27mm	Pretoria	4-apr-89	13-apr-89
 QD4	D=27mm	Witbank	7-apr-86	7-apr-86
 QD5	D=25mm	Capetown	14-okt-91	14-okt-91
 QD6	D=28mm	Johannesburg	10-feb-81	20-apr-89

Figure 5. Examples of tax mark types QE1 - QE6 and QF1 - QF4.

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QE1	D=27mm	Durban	dec-64	dec-64
 QE2	D=27mm	Johannesburg	feb-62	feb-91
 QE3	D=27mm	ex-Allen		
 QE4	D=27mm	ex-Allen		

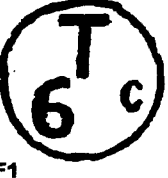
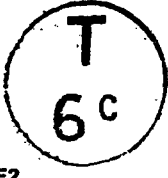
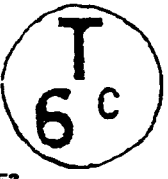
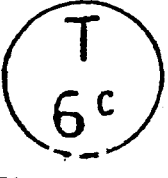
 QF1	D=28mm	ex-Allen		
 QF2	D=27mm	Bloemfontein	apr-82	mrt-83
 QF3	D=27mm	Pretoria	23-nov-82	23-nov-82
 QF4	D=27mm	Johannesburg	1-sep-62	19-apr-84

Figure 6. Examples of tax mark types QG1, QH1 - QH3 and QL1.

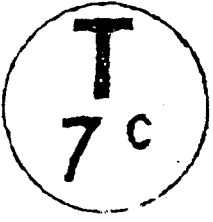
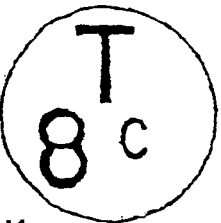
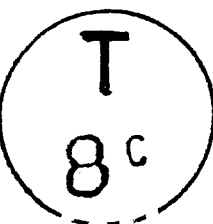

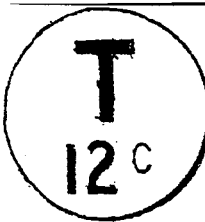
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QG1	D=27mm	Johannesburg	mrt-63	mrt-63
 QH1	D=28mm	ex-Allen		
 QH2	D=28mm	Johannesburg	apr-91	apr-91
 QH3	D=28mm	ex-Allen		
 QL1	D=27mm	Pretoria	nov-83	jun-86

Figure 7. Examples of tax mark types QJ1 - QJ6.

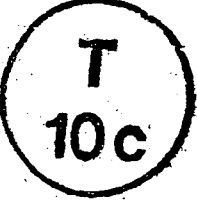
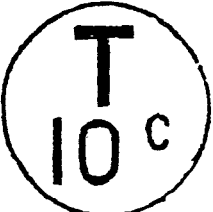
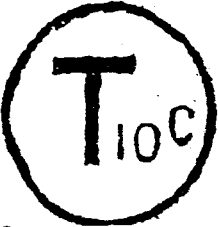
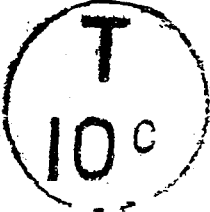
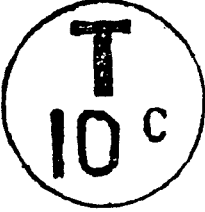

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
				
QJ1	D=25mm	Capetown	mei-84	jun-84
				
QJ2	D=27mm	Johannesburg	dec-81	dec-81
				
QJ3	D=29mm	Ermelo	3-mrt-82	3-mrt-82
				
QJ4	D=27mm	Johannesburg	24-nov-80	14-okt-83
				
QJ5	D=27mm	ex-Allen		
				
QJ6	D=27mm	Verwoerdburg	15-feb-82	15-feb-82

Figure 8. Examples of tax mark types QMI, QN1, QQ1 - QQ3 and QO1 - QO2.

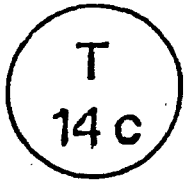



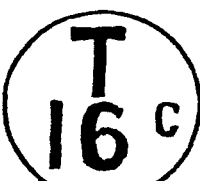
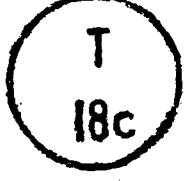
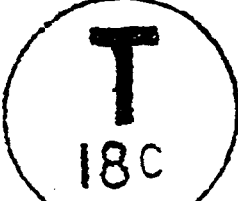
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QM1	D=25mm	ex-Allen		
 QN1	D=28mm	Johannesburg	jan-81	jan-81
 QQ1	D=27mm	Durban	dec-92	dec-92
 QQ2	D=28mm	Johannesburg	jul-86	jul-86
 QQ3	D=29mm	ex-Allen		
 QO1	D=25mm	ex-Allen		
 QO2	D=35mm	Pretoria	mrt-88	okt-88

Figure 9. Examples of tax mark types QR1 - QR2, QS1 - QS3 and QT1.

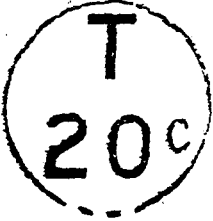
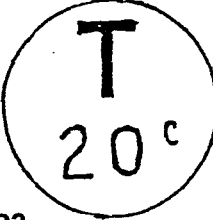
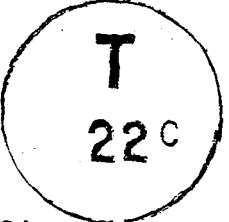
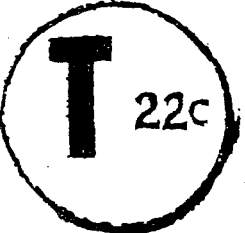
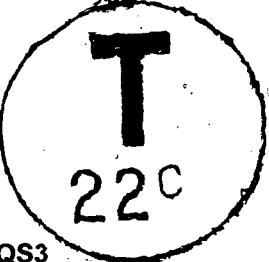
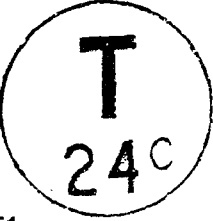

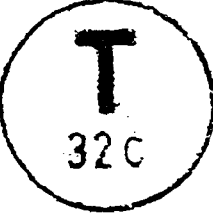
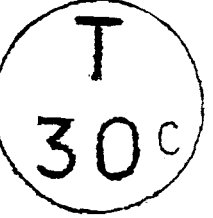
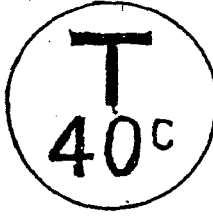
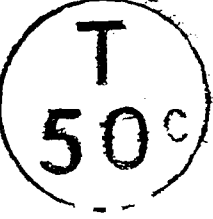
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QR1	D=27mm	Johannesburg	sep-81	aug-83
 QR2		ex-Allen		
 QS1	D=29mm	Johannesburg	7-dec-84	7-dec-84
 QS2		ex-Allen		
 QS3		ex-Allen		
 QT1	D=29mm	Pretoria	6-jul-89	9-feb-90

Figure 10. Examples of tax mark types QV1, QX1, QW1, QY1 and QZ1.

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 QV1	D=27mm	Capetown	dec-88	dec-88
 QX1	D=28mm	Pretoria	apr-88	dec-88
 QW1		ex-Allen		
 QY1		ex-Allen		
 QZ1	D=27mm	Johannesburg	2-okt-84	12-sep-91

South African Civil Censorship in World War II

Chris Miller/UK, Hon. Secy. Civil Censorship Study Group, Editor

Reader comments and updates are invited, as are entries for future installments as a "guest" author. Send yours to Chris at 161 Upper Woodcote Road, Caversham, Reading RG4 7JR, England, or e-mail him at cpbmiller@aol.com.

Rectangular Handstamps

By Chris Miller, UK

The civil version of the rectangular handstamp (see Ill. below) is the one without the letters "MIFF" and "UDF" on either side of the number. It is also slightly larger being about 53 x 23 millimeters.

The sample currently recorded is very small but it appears that the numbering on the handstamps departs from the practice, which applied in the rest of the world.

Numbers on censors' handstamps usually enable the identification of the individual examiner who handled the item. In the case of the handstamp under discussion (Little #2), it appears that they identify the place (station) at which censorship took place.

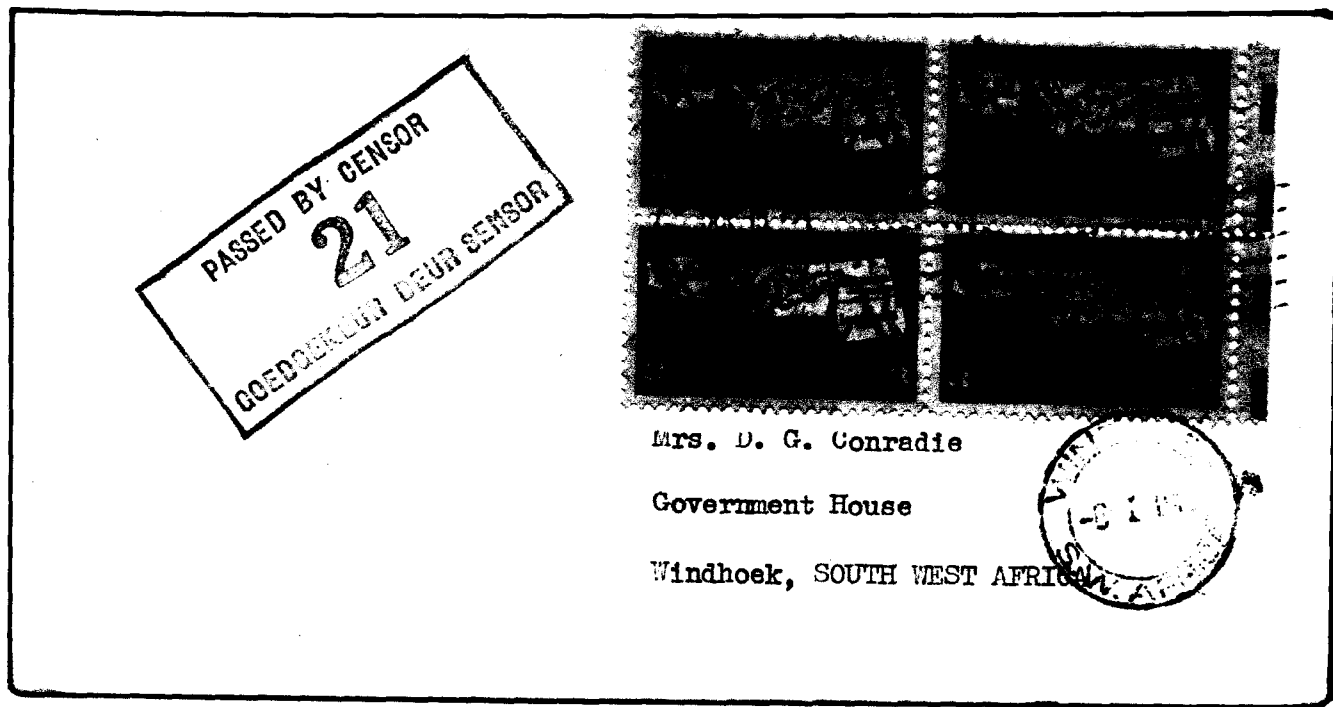
Currently recorded are numbers 8, 12 for Johannesburg), and

numbers 19, 20, 21 for Windhoek. It would be very much appreciated if any reader has any other examples or can make as suggestion where numbers 8, 19 and 20 were used.

The suggestion has been made that, as these appear to be location related, the numbers might be those allocated to cable stations. If any reader has a list of these number, could they please comment? Another suggestion is that these handstamps are those used on cables/telegrams. As I have not seen an example, I would also welcome your help on this.

Please contact me at my physical or e-mail address as listed above. Thank you.

Illustration. Cover from the U.S. to South West Africa showing an example of the civil version of the rectangular "passed by censor" handstamp.



South West Africa/Namibia

Hans Ulrich Bantz/South Africa, Editor

Reader comments, updates and installments for future columns are invited by contacting the Editor at P.O. Box 6913, Westgate 1724, South Africa or by e-mail at ulib@mweb.co.za.

An SWA Cover With Two-Country Franking

By Hans Ulrich Bantz, South Africa

Introduction

Looking at the illustrated cover, the first thing catching the eye are the three stamps from South West Africa and Germany. But there is more to covers with stamps and/or endorsements from two or more countries. Firstly, they raise the question: "Why?" and secondly, to unravel this question, requires research into the postal system and the postage rates of the countries and the year concerned.

The Cover's Journey

Our cover was mailed from Luderitz, South West Africa on March 26, 1955 (one 30 pfennig stamp was lifted to find the correct date of the datestamp) to Hamburg, Germany. Here it missed the addressee, who had moved on to London. In order to catch up with him at the Green Park Hotel, the cover was forwarded from Hamburg by air and then on by local express delivery in London on April 5, 1955, where it arrived the next day, April 6, 1955. What happened to the cover on its way between its handing in at Luderitz and its final delivery in London?

Luderitz

The cover is an ordinary commercial airmail envelope with the company name "South West Africa Fishing Industries Ltd." imprinted. Fishing and fish processing is the main industry in Luderitz, South West Africa's southernmost harbor town. The cover is therefore already of social significance. It is franked with the 1sh6d stamp from South West Africa's 1954 Definitive issue, showing an Ovambo girl. The stamp covered the air mail rate to Europe, introduced on July 1, 1953 for a 'h ounce letter. It was cancelled with Luderitz's first machine canceller, a UNIVERSAL machine, typified by seven interrupted wavy lines. The first cancellations done by this machine have been reported from February 3, 1954. (Note that parts of the datestamp's impression can be seen as an off-set

Hamburg

Having missed Mr. Albrecht, Mr. Metje, the forwarding addressee, indicated by "p. Adr." (per Addressee), decided to forward the card to London and have it sent, once in London, by "Express Delivery" to the *Green Park Hotel*. Postage had already been paid in Luderitz. Mr. Metje had to add 60 pfennig for the local express delivery in London. This is shown by the two 30 pfennig stamps from the 1954 Definitive set with the head of West Germany's first State President, Professor Dr. Theodor Heuss. A red label reading "Eilboten Express", meaning in German and French "Express Delivery". The stamps were cancelled and the envelope backstamped with "(24A) Hamburg 1 / 05.4.55. -23 / LUFTPOST", whereby "(24A)" denotes the regional code for the Hamburg area, "1" is the number for Hamburg's Main Post Office, "-23" the hour of acceptance and "LUFTPOST" - the German word for air mail.

London

The letter arrived in London the following morning as indicated by the rather smudged "LONDON P.O. 6 AP 55" arrival stamp on the back of the cover. The front was endorsed with a blue rubber stamp cachet "EXPRESS FEE PAID". The item was duly delivered as there are no further markings or labels affixed or stamped on it.

Conclusion

The cover was a total of 11 days in transit. From Luderitz it went by train to Windhoek and was flown from there to Frankfurt. This trip, which went via Nairobi, Khartoum, Cairo and Rome, took three days in 1955 as there was no night flying and frequent re-fueling stops had to be made. From Frankfurt, the letter was flown to Hamburg and on to London - all-in-all a journey of over 8,000 miles in eleven days and this for only 1sh 6d and 60 pfennig.



Zulu Notes

Andy Carr/USA, Editor

Readers with comments and/or updates to information appearing in this column, Highgrove Rd., Alpharetta, GA 30004-3104, or e-mail him at acarr6453@att.net

are invited to send them to Andy at 15270

The 1888 2d Postage Stamp of Zululand

By Andy Carr, US

The focus of this installment is a stamp my girlfriend, Mary, chose from my collection. I told her that I had started a column in the journal of one of the stamp groups I belong to and offered her the opportunity to choose one stamp from my collection to write about. Mary chose the 1888 2d British Victoria value, overprinted "ZULULAND" since this article would be printed around Christmas. The stamp in question is green and carmine, the main reason for its selection.

The 2d was part of the first definitive series of stamps issued for the colony. The stamp became available to the public on 1 May 1888. The 2d was part of an eleven value set, ranging in denominations from 1/2d to 5 shillings.

The 2d was printed in a sheet format, with 240 stamps per sheet. The sheet had two panes of 120 stamps arranged in 10 rows of 12 stamps each with the panes stacked one above the other.

The total number of 2d stamps sold was 31,987.

The 2d is also found with specimen overprints. One has "SPECIMEN" in italics type, printed in violet (see illustration). Another has "SPECIMEN" printed in sans-serif type printed in black. In addition, there are 11 specimens overprinted with the word "CANCELLED". Double "SPECIMEN" overprints are also recorded*.

The 2d is cataloged by both Scott and Stanley Gibbons as Zululand #3.

* "An Overview of Zululand Philately" by Tony Davis, *Natal and Zululand Post*, Vol. 2, No. 2, Whole No. 6, June 1998, pp 49-52.

Illustration. From left to right: an unused example, a used example postmarked "ESHOWE", and a purple hand-stamped "SPECIMEN" example.



Merry Christmas
&
Happy New Year's!

(Especially to our specialty columnists and feature article contributors who make the journal what it is as we enter our 16th year of publication.)

Society Affairs

Society Publication Program

A few months ago, the Society, in collaboration with Ossewa Press, published the first part of a three-volume treatise authored by Bob Hisey and Tim Bartshe. The book is titled *Orange Free State Philately, Volume 1, Postage Stamps. The Republic and the Occupation, 1854-1903*. A second accompanying volume is in preparation and will treat the revenue and telegraph stamps as well as the postal stationery and other subjects not covered in Volume 1. The third volume is planned to detail the development of postal rates.

The first volume is a beautifully printed book on coated paper in full color and with hard cover. The last handbook on the Orange Free State was published some 30 years ago and has long needed an update.

The high philatelic standards of Hisey and Bartshe's new handbook is likely to make it the next generation's preferred reference work on this interesting collecting area. It is a years' long major research effort and achievement by the authors that finally has come to its temporary conclusion. The Society Publication Program Committee congratulates the authors with as well-done work. We are also pleased that they considered the Society worthy of co-publishing the book and then those members who helped with proof reading and peer review.

This is not intended as a review of the book since a proper review, together with ordering information will appear elsewhere. However, it may of interest to outline some of the practical aspects of producing the book. Since Bob Hisey first approached the publication committee about the prospect of publishing the book, the actual printing has been central for our consideration. Several options were considered. However, for various reasons Hisey opted for self-publishing on a "printing-on-demand" basis.

The camera-ready manuscript was made as an Adobe Acrobat

(pdf) file. This was printed using a Minolta QMS duplex color laser printer, using Xerox coated laser print duplex paper, the 50-lb pull desirable for an archival binding. This problem was overcome by first glue-binding the pages together, and then using a special glue bed in the steel channel to fully integrate the glued pages to the binding. The cover was then pressed to fully bind the glued pages. The cover was gold stamped before binding. Further technical details can be obtained from Bob Hisey.

Ossewa Press is "owned" by Bob Hisey. Or said differently, Ossewa Press is Bob Hisey. Ossewa is Afrikaans for ox wagon and is a symbol of the Dutch move northward out of the Cape away from British control. The wagon logo impressed on the reverse cover is based on the 5/- value of the South African 1927 definitive series. The logo shows a stylized "ossewa" with a "disselboom."

The book has now been available for several months and has sold well despite little direct advertisement and promotion. The book has been well-received at national and international stamp shows by having been exceptionally well awarded - see "The Honor Roll" below.

The Honor Roll

This feature lists awards received by members in the areas of literature and stamp exhibits on any topic, whether within the Society's scope of coverage or not. Members are encouraged to notify the editor of their achievements. Awards received this publishing cycle are as follows:

Bob Hisey & Tim Bartshe - Gold at STAMPSHOW 2002 and Large Vermeil ALGOPEX 2002 for *Philately of the Orange Free State, Volume 1, The Postage Stamps*.

Dr. H.U. Bantz - Vermeil at ALGOPEX 2002 for "Keetmanshoop - a Stroll through its Postal History."

The American Philatelic Society announces STAMPSHOW 2003

The APS is currently accepting exhibit applications and seminar requests for APS STAMPSHOW 2003 which will run from August 7-10, 2003 at the Columbus, Ohio Convention Center.

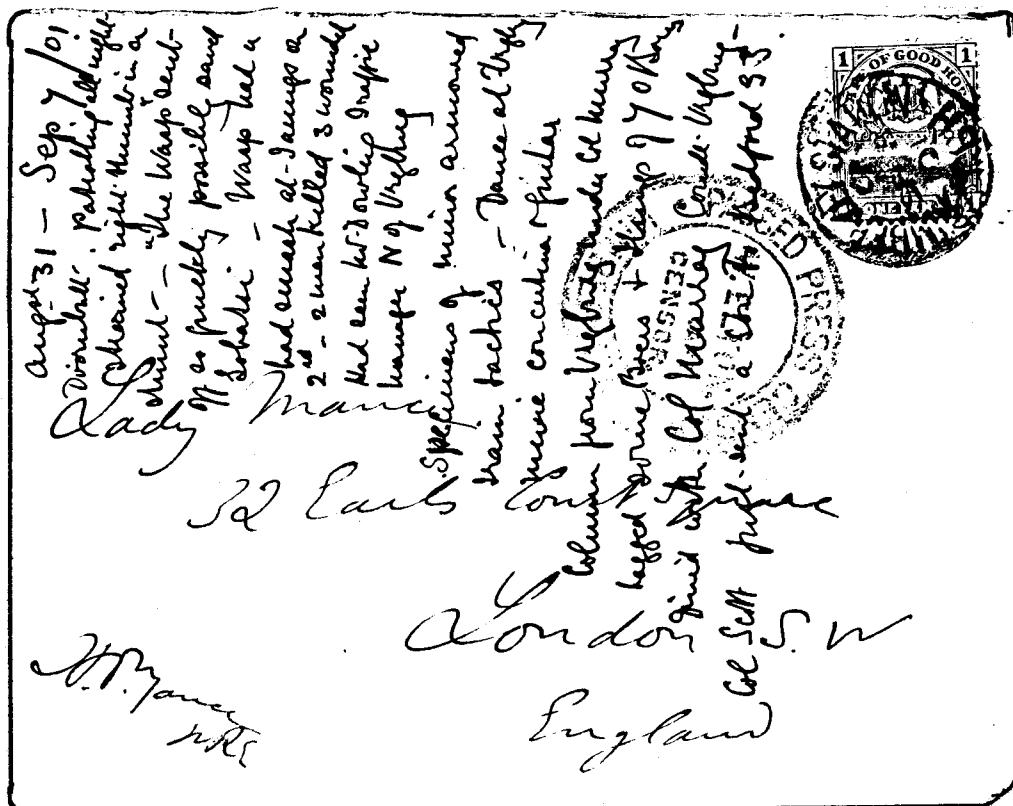
The largest U.S. annual philatelic event will include more than 150 dealers, nearly 15,000 pages of exhibits, U.S. and foreign first day ceremonies, 125 Society meetings and seminars, a cachetmakers bourse, and at least one auction. Admission will be free.

Visit <http://www.stamps.org/StampShow/intro.htm> for the latest information on the show. Also on the website, individuals may register for the show, sign-up for a monthly e-mail bulletin, or volunteer to help. If you do not have access to the web, the APS can be reached at P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803-8000, telephone 814-237-3803 ext. 218, fax 814-237-6128. E-mail queries may be sent to stampshow@stamps.org.

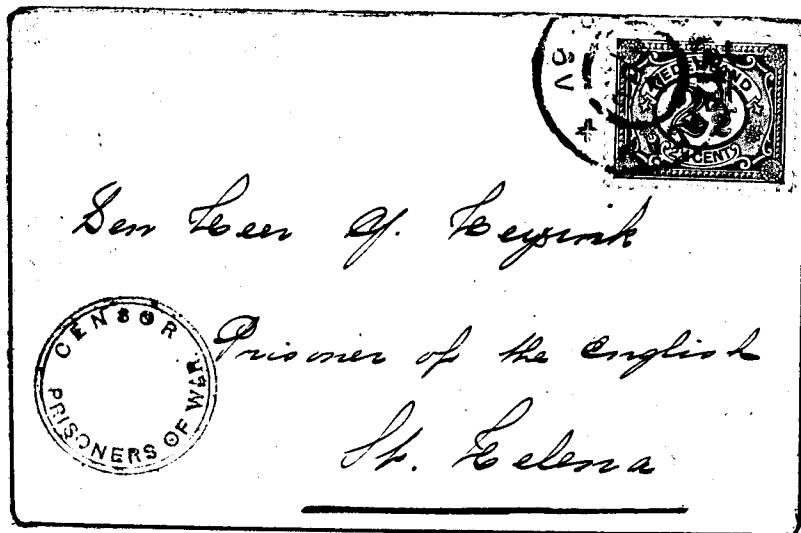
National Co-Sponsors for the show are the American Stamp Dealers Association and the United States Postal Service.

Illustration. Society one-frame exhibit page showing "Military Campaigns: The Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902," prepared for The Celebration of British Africa Philately Convention held in conjunction with PACIFIC 97.

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS THE SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR (1899-1902)



A letter home from the front. September 8, 1901, from Kimberley Station, Cape of Good Hope colony, to London, England. The sender was Lt. H. O. Mance, Royal Engineers (RE); the addressee, Lady Mance, his mother, who docketed the envelope with notes on its contents. "Passed Press Censor-Kimberley- W. Elton, Capt." cachet. 1d soldiers' concessionary rate (to which officers were not officially entitled).



Prisoner of war(POW) mail. April 6, 1902 from Amsterdam, The Netherlands, to a Boer prisoner in the British-maintained POW camp on St. Helena. Camp censor cachet.

Illustration. Society one-frame exhibit page showing "Union of South Africa: The World War II 'Bantams'", prepared for The Celebration of British Africa Philately Convention held in conjunction with PACIFIC 97.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA THE WORLD WAR II "BANTAMS"



1/2d Infantry



1d Nurse



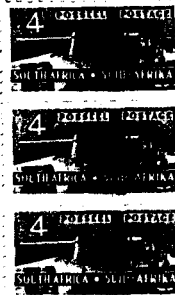
1-1/2d Airman



2d Sailors



3d Women's Service



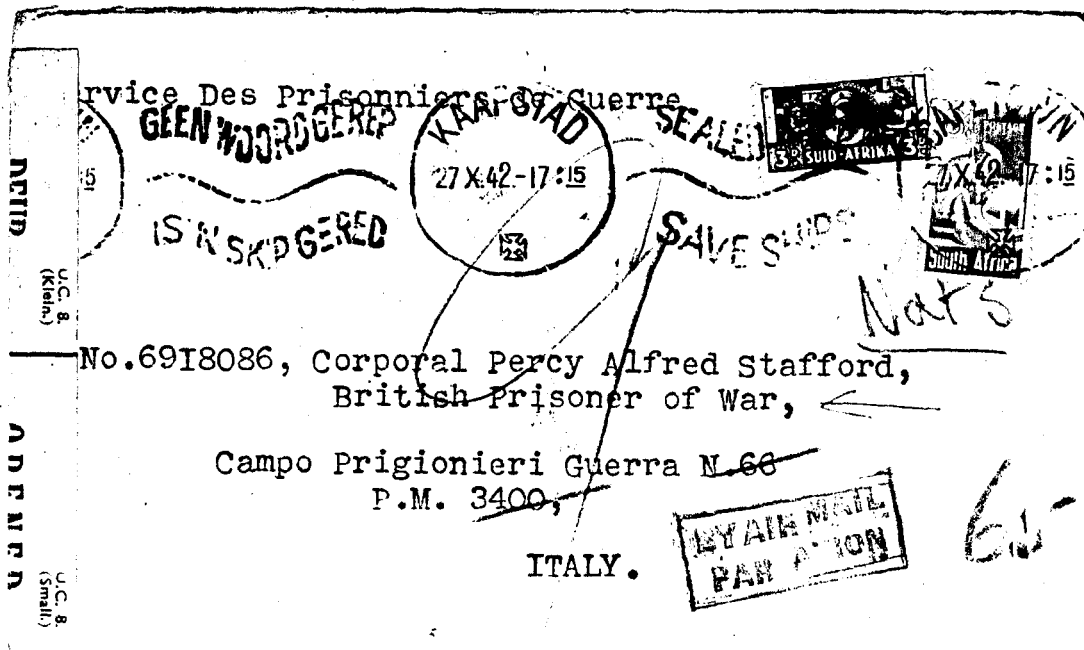
4d Artillery



6d Welder



1/ Tank Corps



3d and 6d "Bantams" paying airmail rate to POW in Italy in 1942. Bilingual Capetown slogan cancel, "Sealed lips save ships." Censored in South Africa and Italy (reverse).

During World War II, the Union of South Africa issued small, "Bantam" size stamps to conserve paper. The "Bantams" were compound perforated-rouletted, and are collected in pairs or strips to show this compound separation method. Following a format used with most Union issues from 1926 to 1949, the "Bantams" were issued in se-tenant pairs with alternating language, English and Afrikaans, the two official languages of South Africa.

The Marketplace

Member adlets for buying/selling/trading are free and run for three consecutive issues and then removed. Members desiring to continue the run of their ad for another twelve-month period must so notify the Editor to the effect in writing. PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS A 20% RATE DISCOUNT (FROM THE RATES LISTED BELOW) FOR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISERS WHO REQUEST TO PLACE THEIR ADS FOR AT LEAST A TWO-YEAR PERIOD.

Ad Placement Guidelines:

- Brief ads are free to NON-DEALER MEMBERS and are run for three consecutive issues
- Small word ads may be run by individuals who are not Society members. The cost is \$1US per column line.
- Payment for an ad must be received prior to appearance in "The Marketplace".

Ad Payment Options:

- US\$ bank draft in dollars payable to "PSGSA"
- £Sterling cheques at current exchange rate as published by major bank in local area **WITH "PAYEE" LEFT BLANK**
- £Sterling, Rands or Dmark currencies at current exchange rates **sent via registered mail.**

Commercial Ad Rate Schedule

Premium Position (inside front, inside/outside back cover pages): 1/2 page: single issue - \$45, annual - \$120 full page: single issue - \$75, annual - \$200

Non premium Position:

1/8 page: single issue - \$10, annual - \$25 1/4

page: single issue - \$15, annual - \$40 1/3

page: single issue - \$20, annual - \$55 1/2

page: single issue - \$30, annual - \$75 full

page: single issue - \$45, annual - \$120

Small non-member word ad \$1 per column line (approximately 50 characters).

Send payment only to: Bob Hisey, Treasurer, 7227 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872 USA.

Send camera ready ad copy to: Bill Brooks, Editor, P.O. Box 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91729-4158 USA.

Adlets

US trading partners sought. I collect used USA stamps and would like to exchange stamps of southern Africa countries for them on a stamp-for-stamp basis. Write to Anton P. Roux, P.O. Box 427, Newlands, Pretoria 0049, South Africa.

South West Africa postal stationery. I am seeking pre-1969 items. Please send offers to: Jan Stolk, P.O. Box 33223, EE Rotterdam, The Netherland

Mafeking covers. Want to purchase or trade for covers to/from, or through Mafeking, 1885-present. Send photocopies, prices or trade want list to Frederick Lawrence, Ph.D., FRPSL, 5016 S. Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282 USA

Join the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. Write to

PFSA, P.O. Box 412505, Craighall 2024, South Africa

Join the Society team. Your Board is seeking a volunteer to serve as Director/Marketing. You will have a wonderful team to work with and not be left up to your own devices. Contact Alan Hanks, Pres., 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ontario L4G 2K1, Canada or e-mail ahanks@aci.on.ca.

Bechuanaland & Botswana Postal Stationery. Used stamped and unstamped stationery from any territory and any period are needed for collection and exhibit. Send offer to Peter Thy, Post Office Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 USA, or e-mail thy@jade.ucdavis.edu.

Cape of Good Hope. Seeking VOC embossed revenues from the Cape. Send offers to Robert F. Taylor, 674 Chelsea Dr., Sanford, NC 27330-8567 or e-mail at rtaylor@wave-net.net

22-year accumulation of South Africa commercial covers offered. Container full and of interest regarding RSA postmarks, machine cancels, etc., from the mid-70's onwards. Prefer someone interested in classifying, studying and preserving the material; perhaps even write articles for the journal. Just pay for the shipping. Contact D.G. Mordant, P.O. Box 21161, Helderkruijn 1733, South Africa or [e-mail: farmfeed@global.co.za](mailto:farmfeed@global.co.za).

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

Bophuthatswana used. Wish to trade for used on/off cover, including revenues and postal stationery. Have all Homelands used, some mint and older general worldwide to trade. Write Will Ross, 4120 Schuykill Dr., Calabasas, CA 91302 USA.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

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