



FORERUNNERS

Journal of The Philatelic Society For Greater
Southern Africa
Affiliate 190 of the American Philatelic Society

Vol. III - No. 3 ----- Oct/Jan '90

7

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Table of Coateit

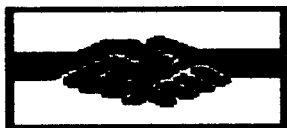
Subject	Page #
• News of The Membership - Welcome Aboard - Member Biographies	1-3
• From the Editor	4
• Words from The Board	5-9
• The Forerunners Forum - Questions & Answers - Unanswered Challenges - Bits & Pieces	9-28
• The International Scene - Events of Note - Foreign Exchange Rates - Reciprocal Listings Exchange	28-29
• Feature Articles - <i>Cane of 000dHpe.PYateDefercts of t/1eh ctage/s</i> - <i>A PYet/iara of PostmarFs</i> - <i>Sout nAfi*a At Hcw</i> - <i>1S Co vets from the 7</i> VI49	30-38 erg
• Society Honor Roll	39
• Classifieds	39-41

AM" focuses on past and present stamp
issuing entities of greater Southern Africa
through the Union Period.

Individuals desiring membership information
should contact listed International
representative most convenient to them
g.ogrsphlowlly.

NEWS OF THE MEMBERSHIP

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Welcome

Aboard!!!

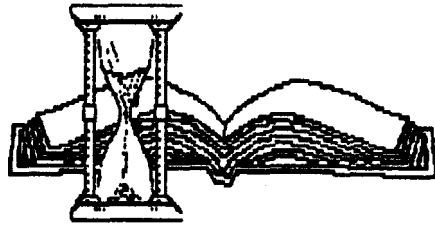
- **Francis Eustace -#39-03** Pietermaritzburg South Africa. Primary Interest Is In the Republic of South Africa with a specialization in the hyphenated 1/2d Springbok and 1d Penny Ship. Francis is a member of the South Africa Collectors Society.
- **Jam A. Carry -#39-04** - Sherborn, Massachusetts. Interests cover the breadth and scope of greater southern British Africa, Including the pre-Union states. Jane has a special Interest in Transvaal forgeries and those of other British East Africa countries Including St. Helena. Her membership Include: American Philatelic Society, OFSSC, St. Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha Philatelic Society and Is a provisional member of the American Stamp Dealers Assoc.
- **Kendall C. Sanford -#39-04** - Prangins, Switzerland. Our new Swiss colleague's primary Interest Is In Air Crash & Interrupted Mail of South Africa. Kendall's memberships Include American Philatelic Society, American Air Mail Society, Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa and the Jack Knight Air Mail Society.
- **Gary H. Walston -#39-01**- Friendswood, Texas. This Lone Star Stater collects CGH, OFS, Natal, SWA, Transvaal & Zululand. Gary's special Interests Include CGH and Natal postal history and numeral obliterations of both. His affiliations Include the American Philatelic Society, Texas Philatelic Society, Western Cover Society, Texas Postal History Society and the Johnson Space Center Stamp Club.
- **Rae wolpe -#89-07** - Medway, Massachusettes. Rae's primary interest is In CGH with secondary areas of Basutoland, Lesotho and the Union of SA. His specialties Include Cape triangle forgeries, covers during the period 1652-1870, triangle numeral cancels, 4d plating and triangle bank/fiscal conceis.

FORERUNNERS, Vol.III, No.3, Oct/Jan '90 - P.1

- **Normal! Camay -#19-08** - Santa Monica, California. Norman collects the Union of SA with a specialization In SA airmails.
- **John David Rightmire - # 19-09** - George Air Force Base, California. John's Interests Include CGH, Griqualand West and any country pre-1870. His specialty Is "anything" CGH, e.g.. covers cancels, plate bocks, plating revenues, perflns, "fly-specks", etc. John is a member of the American Philatelic Society.
- **R_ Van Rompay - #19-10** - Brussels, Belgium. Our first Belgian colleague's Interest Is M the philately of the Orange Free State. His memberships Include Fellow, Royal Philatelic Society of London, the American Philatelic Society and the Belgian Academy of Philately.
- **George W_ Holschauer - #19-11**- Los Angeles, California. George's collecting Interest Include the entire area of greater British Southern Africa with special emphasis on CGH and New Republic. His affiliations Include East Africa Study Circle, West Africa Study Circle, British Indian Study Cirde and American Philatelic Society & American Stamp Dealers Association.
- **Youeva Grail -#19-12** - Waukegan, Illonols. Youenn's collecting Interests inclue CGH, Griqualand West, Natal, OFS, New Republic, Stellaland, Transvaal, SWA, Union of SA, Zululand and German SWA.
- **Gene Bowman -#19-13** - Waukesha, Wisconsin. Gene's Interest Is In CGH, especially all phases of the Cape-present thrust is the plating of the 1p de la Rue Triangle. His affiliations include the American Philatelic Society, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, Royal Philatelic Society of London, Boer War Philatelic Society and Waukesha County Philatelic Society.
- **Maurice J_ Berry -#19-14** - Sherwood, North Dakota. Maurice's Interests Include CGH, Griqualand West, Natal, OFS, New Republic, SWA, Stellaland, Transvaal and Union of SA.
- **Phoebe A_ MacGillivray -19-15** - Ridgewood, New Jersey. Phoebe is a fulitime stamp dealer affiliated with ASDA & PTS.

- **a-W- Halmo - #89-16** - Tacoma, Washington G. W.'s collecting Interest is solely on the Orange Free State, specializing on OFS republican issues and postmarks. He is a member of the Orange Free State Study Circle.
- **John H- Otteu - #89-17** - Urbana, Illinois. John is a general collector with primary interest* in Co1N, St. Helena, Maohin heads of UK and philatelic literature. He is publisher of the work "Postal Censorship In Imperial Russia". John's affiliations include the Amer. Philatelic Society, Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum and Rossica.
- **Thomas Kopriva - #89-18** - Memphis, Tennessee. Tom's collecting interests include SWA, Southern Rhodesia, Union/Republic of SA & Homelands and Rhodesia. His affiliations include the American Philatelic Society, Rhodesian Study Circle, American Topical Association.
- **Warner Claus Seeba - 98-19** - Stuttgart, West Germany. Werner's philatelic interests include old southern Africa postmarks and postal history pre-1914, old SA picture postcards. Werner has graciously agreed to be the Society's International Representative for West Germany!!!
- **Hugh J_ McMackin 111 - #89-20** - Los Angeles, California. Hugh's collecting interests include Griqualand West, SWA and Union of SA. He is a member of the Amer. Philatelic Society.
- **Alan Macgregor - #89-21** - Croydon, UK. Alan's collecting interests include Bechuanaland, Stellaland and Transvaal. His specializations include Transvaal postmarks, revenues, forgeries, postal history and Bechuanaland's postal history, postmarks and revenues. Alan's affiliations include the American Philatelic Society, Transvaal Study Circle, Orange Free State Study Circle, Rhodesian Study Circle and Bechuanaland & Botswana Society.
- **Ian R_ Jamieson - #89-22** - Glasgow, Scotland. Our first Scottish colleague's philatelic interests include CGH, Griqualand West, Natal, OFS, New Republic, Stelland, Transvaal SWA and Union of SA with special focus on the Interprovisionals.

- **Alan Roy Drysdall - #89-28** - Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Alan's collecting interests include OFS, Transvaal, the Rhodesias, Bechuanaland and Protectorate and Nyasaland, with special interest in "anything" Transvaal. He is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, Rhodesian Study Circle, Transvaal Study Circle and the Orange Free State Study Circle.
- **Joke N_ Dickson - #89-24** - Saint-Nom-La-Breteche, France. John collects Natal, New Republic, SWA, Union of SA and Zululand. His special area of interest is postal history of Natal. John's affiliations include South Africa Collectors Society, OFS Study Circle, Transvaal Study Circle and Anglo-Boer Philatelic Society.
- **MaJ_ Ian B_ Mathews, ret'd - #89-25** - Parkhurst, Republic of South Africa. Ian's philatelic interests include CGH, Griqualand West, Natal, OFS, New Republic, Stellaland, Transvaal, Union of SA, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland, Zululand and pre-1914 Comoro, Madagascar and Reunion. His specialties include the postal history of Transvaal, Basutoland, Comoro Islands, Madagascar, Reunion; railway material of Transvaal and Union of SA; mobile post offices of Union of SA and Transvaal forgeries. Ian's affiliations include South African Stamp Study Circle, Johannesburg Philatelic Society, South Africa Postmark Society and Transvaal Study Circle (UK).
- **Martin Elchele - #89-26** - Basel, Switzerland. Our new Swiss colleague's areas of interest include Natal and SWA. Martin's affiliations include the American Philatelic Society, Collectors Club of New York, OFS Study Circle, Transvaal Study Circle, South Africa Collectors Society, South African Study Group, Bechuanaland Society, SWA Stamp Study Group, PTS.
- **Robert F_ Taylor - #89-27** - Sanford, North Carolina. Robert's area of philatelic interest is CGH specializing in preadhesive covers/markings. Affiliations: Amer. Phil. Soc., Ryukyu Phil. Specialist Soc., Postmark & Postal History Soc./So. Africa, Canal Zone Study Grp., Amer. 1st Day Cover Soc., Royal Can. Phil. Soc.



MEMBER BIOGRAPHIES

• **Graham Stott - #88-15**, was born on July 7th in Cape Town South Africa. Graham is married to Barbara and has a son, Christopher. Computer engineering is Graham's primary occupation. His main philatelic interest is in postage stamps and officials of South West Africa.

• **Jeffrey Brown - #88-17**, hails from Milwaukee, Wisconsin with a birthday of August 29th. Jeffrey is married to Kathleen and has two children: Elizabeth, age 8 and Patrick, age 5. His primary occupation is as a Quality Control Mgr. Academically, Jeff received a B.S. Degree from the University of Wisconsin/Superior. His other affiliations include the American Philatelic Society and the American Society for the Netherlands Philately. Jeff's primary philatelic interests include: OFS, CGH including postal stationery, Netherlands Antilles, Ireland, Natal, Transvaal and Union of SA. His other pastimes include scuba diving and underwater videography and he has his PADI Master Diver Certification. Jeff states that he has travelled to The Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire & Curacao), Ireland, Thailand, Australia, Hong Kong, Viet-Nam, all three Cayman Islands and Jamaica.

• **Anita R. Beach - #88-111**, was born some years ago in Rice Lake, Wisconsin. She is married to Alan and has three children—Alison, Addison and Andrew, all of which she says are collectors. In that mid-life where there is no time and no \$, in the past, Anita has been an artist and teacher. She is presently a stamp dealer. Her husband is soon to retire as a jet engine engineer. Anita obtained a BS degree in education with an emphasis on art and history. Her primary philatelic interests include SA, SWA and

some pre-Union pertaining to Mafeking & Boer War and Scandinavian history in southern Africa (her husband is Scandinavian). Anita's other hobbies include African art, books, photography, wildlife conservation, outdoors camping, traveling and slide show lecturing. She travelled the US in the 1960's, Europe in the 1970's. From 1979 to 1988, six trips were made to eastern and southern Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland, Namibia and South Africa). In 1988 she took 70 rolls of slides using four cameras. Anita enjoys music ranging from symphonic to Ladysmith Black Mambazo. Other interests include anthropology, archeology, geology and geography. Anita's other affiliations include the American Philatelic Society and the Scandinavian Collectors Society.

OtAW Notes

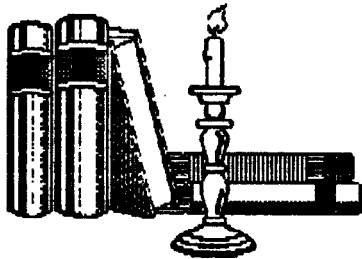
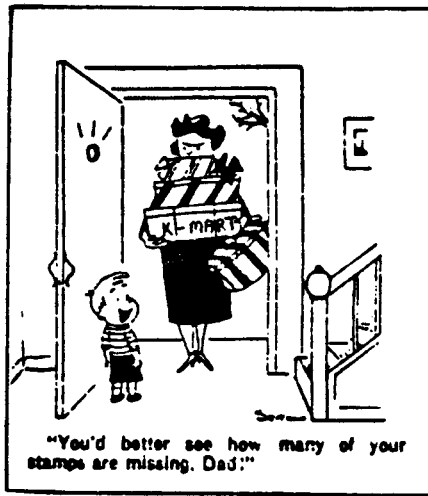
While down in San Diego, Bill Wallace from San Francisco stopped by and visited Morgan Farrell. Bill was quite impressed with Morgan's plating study of the One-Penny Ship & Sprinbok. John Rightmire was elected to the Board by acclamation, as the Society's new Vice President of Membership. The vote took place at our first meeting held during STAMPSHOW 89. John's first board member column is in this issue. I am sure that we will all appreciate his efforts on the Society's behalf.

Roy Setterfield will be attending the London International 90 show. If you plan on being there, Roy would be pleased to act as an informal host. You may contact Roy by writing him at: 18 Goldsmid Rd., HOVE BN31QA, East Sussex UK

EDITORIAL

ADVISORY GROUP SOUGHT! Your dear old Editor is seeking a small group of members—especially those who have or are currently serving as editors/publishers—to provide input, suggestions and guidance in the publication of *Fararamwx*. I am especially interested in comments/suggestions pertaining to the format of our Journal. Please contact the Editor if interested.

From:
White Rose
Philatelic
Society
sep/OCT '87
Newsletter



FROM THE
EDITOR

It "warms-
the-heart" of

you dear old Editor to gaze upon this Issue for a variety of reasons.

First of all, *Forerunners* was awarded a silver-bronze at the 1989 Cardinal Spelman Museum Literature Competition at which there were over 300 entries! Society member Guy Dillaway is the Executive Director of the Museum and was grateful enough to provide a number of helpful suggestions for improving our Journal. One result of his feedback is the heavier bond paper now being used. Secondly, contained in this issue is an overwhelming response to my request for copies of used *Stellaland* on and off cover. In addition to what I asked for, voluminous reference material has been sent in, as well as, reproductions of *Stellaland* fiscals, all being highlighted in "Bits & Pieces" with proper credit going to those wonderful members who "answered-the-call." Thirdly, with this Issue, *FMWaWAVX* is inaugurating a new feature - **The Honor Roll**. This feature provides the Society with a means of highlighting those members who have been acknowledged for their achievements and

FORERUNNERS, Vol. III, No. 3, Oct/Jan '90 p4

contributions in philatelic subject areas specific to the Society's focus. Enclosed with this Issue is an Honor Roll Information Sheet. After reviewing the Instructions, please complete the form and return it to your Editor.

Fourth. The Board has voted to establish the *CW/esLpo A6wor/a/Awaro* In honor of our late co-founder. The award will be given every two years for the article voted as the most popular by the membership. A framed certificate will be provided to the honored author. **The ballot for the first biennial award is included with this Issue. Please complete and return as requested.)** The winner will be listed in next issue's Honor Roll.

Fifth. Another new feature is **The Postage Trust**- Anonymously and by name, several members have donated surplus U.S. postage to the Society. A permanent record of these very much appreciated cost underwriters will be listed in each Issue. This expression of member support and generosity deserves all of our thanks!

Sixth. You will find a number of interesting items in "Bits & Pieces" - especially an early CGH Ships Letter which may be one of those items destined for the "earliest known" category.

Seventh. The *Rec as i/LLrtbgsExcabrenow* boasts two **participating organizations - OFSSC Transvaal Study Circle** and a Dutch Society. Additional invitations to participate have also been sent to the SA Philatelic Federation, Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society, SA Study Group, Botswana & Bechuanalands Study Group and Rhodesian Study Circle. Hopefully, we may expect more participants in the future. If any of you know of additional groups whose interests overlap those of *PSGSA*, by all means send me a contact name and address. I will do the rest.

Eighth. A revised ad rate structure has now become a permanent feature of the *Gyassy.5% Wk* Ninth. An *Eawts ofAhtefeature* has been added which will list upcoming exhibitions and shows.

Finally, the *Qrest/av1 Aeswaradepartment* has been expanded to include two resource experts. experts.;

Fiaaf t/JeE4fta'... cart o'

Major Ian B. Mathews has offered to respond to questions focused specifically upon matters related to Transvaal and Basutoland. Ian is the primary author of *Tiaasvaa/PMat Vyand* reknowned scholar whose expertise and resourcefulness is a most welcomed addition to the fold. Teamed-up with column editor and Society President, Syl Tully, we are now doubly blessed!

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FEW WORDS FROM YOUR BOARD**



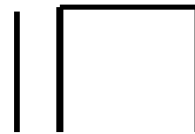
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f3-ee t".. Syl C. Tully*
(The following is the text of Syl's open letter read by our Program Director at the

Society's meeting at STaMps show 89.)

"This year provided two great personal disappointments for me. One is my not being able to attend our first general meeting of PSGSA. The other was missing my 50th reunion at Los Gatos High School. It's pretty difficult to drop my work and hop on a plane to California no matter how much I would like to. It's a long way from Connecticut to California and I have had one trip there this year already, to give my daughter's hand in marriage. There is only so much a person can do. "One such person who has been doing a great deal is our Member Number 1, Bill Brooks. Without his efforts to get our Society started, there would be no PSGSA and no **Fo1wz** sws My personal thanks go to him and to all the Board members who have made this Society the growing success it is. I could go down the roster, and would if I were present, introducing each of those who worked so hard to put this organization on a recognized basis **as an** affiliate of the APS. I hope someone will do this for me, giving my personal thanks to all concerned.

My one ungranted wish is to be able to meet each and every member present at this meeting. Some of you I have known personally, others by **correspondance**, and the rest I want to meet. If any of you **are ever** in the New England area, please give me a phone call, either at my office

during working hours or at my home. New England is pretty small, so I am not too far away once you are in the general area. Perhaps by the time of our next meeting, I will have more free time and be able to attend. Meanwhile, keep up the good work and be sure to look at the We auction lots. Some of them are mine!



7,-ram Tik'A s... by: Tim Bartshe

1

As we enter the third year of our Society's existence and the second year of my tenure as Director of Archives, it might be

appropriate to look back. My initial column dealt with the maintaining of a reference library for the Society, as well as a listing of material which would be available from to all members. To date, the Society has received 15 issues of the *Journal* and seven issues of the *ScwMAf &# MatWA'tby* donation and we are now receiving the monthly publication of the American Philatelic Society due to our recent affiliation. Also, as mentioned by Bill Brooks, the Orange Free State Study Circle has donated Volumes II & III of their tome on issued stamps, revenues, envelopes, etc. With regards to member material, the response has been small to my call for lists. That is the sad news. The good news is the those few who have sent in their list of personal holdings, the amount of material is extensive; in the range of 250+ individual articles, books and pamphlets. There are over 80 references alone pertaining to the stamps and postal history of the Cape of Good Hope. Also included are books dealing with the history of the Zulu Wars and both Anglo-Boer Wars. Most of the material is available to members for a nominal price including copy and postal charges. Anyone interested in finding out what might be available for specific areas of their interest, please drop me a line with an SASE.

I would like to thank all of you who have been in

From The Archives . . . cont'd

correspondence with me over the last year. It has caused me to think of things that are not

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only Important to the Society, but to myself. I am finally taking the time to start all of the philatelic projects that I have wanted to do. Including writing!

Let's look at what we might try to accomplish in the next year. Louise, in her last column, brought up an Idea that I have been toying with since I first accepted this position. She mentions that one particular society she belongs to has a copied file of members' collections. This could function as an Important source of reference material for any present member or, more importantly, future members. Another possible Idea to pursue is a listing of auction sales of Important material germane to our areas of Interest, a pedigree of sorts. I have done this in a small way for Free State Items and it helps in understanding the true scarcity of material and hence its value. I hope to expound on these Ideas in future columns. Congratulations to the entire membership for making the Society what it has become with its greatly expanding numbers of members and Interests.



*'Fact. Fir & OtAV
A&ttm' . . . Bill Brooks*

As most of you were aware the Society had its first formal meeting at the 103rd annual convention of the American Philatelic Society - STaMpsHOW 89- on Sunday the 27th of August. From the comments of those present, our gathering was a success. New friends were made; one new member joined; and two visitors attended the session.

In addition to yours truly, Society members in attendance were. Louise van Ingen, Tim Bartshe, John Rightmire, Galen McPherson, Ray Harrie, **George Holshauer and Hugh McMackin.**

Followed by opening remarks by the Secretary - Treasurer, Louise read the previously highlighted

FORERUNNERS, Vol. III, No. 3, Oct/Jan '90 p8

earlier in Sid's column

The next Item on the agenda consisted of a brief overview of the Society which Included a few words on its early beginnings and membership growth. In 1987/88, 19 members joined; In 1988/89 there were 28 new members, while four were dropped for a net membership Increase to 88; and In 1989/90 through August, there had been 18 new members minus three resignations, for a net total Society membership of 58.

Following the membership growth presentation, the establishment of a Society award was announced: "The Charles Lupo Memorial Award ". This award will be given to the member author of the most popular feature article appearing in *Fev nirrover* a two-year period. The ballot and a more detailed description are Included with this Issue - **MAKE SURE TO CAST YOUR VOTE!**

The Board then discussed the Implementation of a new program which will be featured in this Issue - The Postage Trust. As of August, five members had donated \$148.50 in mint US postage to the Society, some \$58 of which was provided by our late co-Founder, Chuck Lupo. The donated postage has been used primarily for special mailings, e.g., auction catalog. Further discussion of The Postage Trust will be found elsewhere in this Issue.

Next came an update on developments in the Society's International Representative and Reciprocal Listings Exchange Programs. In regard to the former. Invitations had been sent to members in Belgium, France, Germany and Saudi Arabia. (As you noted on the cover, our colleague Werner Seeba has since graciously agreed to be our representative in Germany.) Concerning the Reciprocal Listings Exchange, it was pointed out that the Transvaal Study Circle had agreed to participate with us and OFSSC. John Rightmire was nominated and elected by acclamation to be the Society's Vice President in charge of membership recruitment. (John had previously been performing recruitment duties on a volunteer basis.) His efforts have already resulted in new sign-ups. (John's first column and progress-to-date follow in his first installment.)

Facts From the 'Old Albetterz .. canto'

- Tim Bartshe, our Auction Manager, provided a brief report on the mad bid auction. He pointed out that the address on the cover of the auction catalog was reproduced incorrectly. It was noted that a correction notice had to be sent to all catalog recipients. In addition, the bid cut date was moved to October 15th. Tim also brought some of the better auction lots for your viewing by those present. (SPECIAL NOTE: Lot #1, a reproduced copy of Goldblatt's book has been reissued. It was brought to our attention that the work is still in print and available for sale.)
- 1... Prior to the meeting presentation, there was a very lively and informative general discussion among those present. The topics included covers, local posts of Griqualand East, OFS and Transvaal forgeries. Those present expressed an interest in seeing future articles on the Cape Triangle and New Republic forgeries. (Alright you forgery buffs, here's your invitation!) Now we come to what turned out to be a very excellent program by Tim Bartshe. Tim's topic was "The Orange Free State: A Brief Overview of Its Stamps and Postal History". This presentation included a significant number of beautiful colored slides of OFS provisionals/overprints. Tim's photography was as good as I have seen!
- ... Because of the breadth and scope of the presentation, Tim has promised to do a series of articles, including illustrations for future issues.

FORERUNNERS, Vol. III, No. 3 - Oct/Jan '90 p 7
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The Society is now into its third year-of existence. Remembering back to our humble beginning, it is quite something to see where we are today.

I am sure that a great deal of our continued success lies in the fact that the Society's member satisfaction level is high. Letters and comments received by yours truly continue to be extremely favorable. Obviously, members feel that there is value in being a member of PSGSA; and just what is it that members have communicated to me about? First of all, the content of our Journal. Readers enjoy the quality and variety of articles, those little tidbits placed in "Bits & Pieces" and the results achieved by using the classifieds. Secondly, our establishing of the International Representative Program, which gives us a visible presence around-the-world. Third, enabling collectors with common interests to know one another on a

personal basis. Fourth, holding a mail-bid auction.

Your Board takes to heart those matters that individual members communicate about. Therefore, the Society is much stronger in the

sense that it is operated on a "team" basis. So, keep those letters coming in.

And now, let us look at some of the Society milestones which have contributed to what we are today. We begin our story on the next page.



First Meeting - August 27, 1989
STAMPS HOW 89
ANAHEIM

Back Row, LEFT TO RIGHT:
Galen McPherson
Bill Brooks
George "The Pipe" Holschauer
Dr. Ray Hamie
Front Row, LEFT TO RIGHT:
Tim Bartshe
John Rightmire

(Louise was here also - we missed her in the picture. She made sure all was ready for us.)
Thanks,
Bill

From The Archives . . . cont'd

correspondence with me over the last [year](#). [it](#) has caused me to think of things that are not only Important to the Society, but to myself. I am finally taking the time to start all of the philatelic projects that I have wanted to do, Including writing!

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The next item on the agenda consisted of a brief overview of the Society which included a few words on its early beginnings and membership growth. In 1987/88, 19 members joined; in 1988/89 there were 23 new members, while four were dropped for a net membership increase to 38; and in 1989/90 through August, there had been 18 new members minus three resignations, for a net total Society membership of 56. Following the membership growth presentation, the establishment of a Society award was announced: "The Charles Lupo Memorial Award". This award will be given to the member author of the most popular feature article appearing in **Fc znwXover** a two-year period. The ballot and a more detailed description are included with this issue - **MAKE SURE TO CAST YOUR VOTE!**

The Board then discussed the implementation of a new program which will be featured in this issue - The Postage Trust. As of August, five members had donated \$148.50 in mint US postage to the Society, some \$58 of which was provided by our late co-founder, Chuck Lupo. The donated postage has been used primarily for special mailings, e.g., auction catalog. Further discussion of The Postage Trust will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Next came an update on developments in the Society's International Representative and Reciprocal Listings Exchange Programs. In regard to the former, invitations had been sent to members in Belgium, France, Germany and Saudi Arabia. (As you noted on the cover, our colleague Werner Seeba has since graciously agreed to be our representative in Germany.) Concerning the Reciprocal Listings Exchange, it was pointed out that the Transvaal Study Circle had agreed to participate with us and OFSSC. John Rightmire was nominated and elected by acclamation to be the Society's Vice President in charge of membership recruitment. (John had previously been performing recruitment duties on a volunteer basis.) His efforts have already resulted in new sign-ups. (John's first column and progress-to-date follow in his first installment.)

The First Year -1987188 Mire-Union

So. Africa Study Group selected as the founding name.

'Logo selected

*Haming/publication of newsletter, *Farer* s

*Constitution & By-laws approved *

Board of actAj7Offlcers formed *

Annual membership fee set at \$10US

• • • The Secoed Year -11988189

*Name changed to PSGSA

*International Representative Progam begins *

Became Affiliate #190, Amer. Phil. Society *

Fareri rsevoives Into a Journal *Nomination

Committee formed

*Reciprocal Listings Exchange Service starts *

Election of Officer candidates by acclamation *Annual membership fee raised to \$15US

*Far un'r receives **silver-bronze** award at Cardinal Spellman Museum literature competition.

• • • The Third Year -1989190 • • •

July through September '89) *First

formal meeting of the Society at

STaMpsHOW89

*First mall-bid auction

*Quality of Journal significantly upgraded

ssQaasoxsam==:6Cle~sa~::aeshhd4cwix.=~=-

Now let us take a look at two indicators, which shed further light on the growth. and: development of PSGSA.

	MEMBERSHIP GROWTH		
	19871	198818	1989190*
Members jok*ng	88	9	
Members dropped	19	28,	80
Total year end	0	'4.	7
% Incr over prior yr.	19	88	81
	n/a	100%	61%

*July through September

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY

Country	S of Members
Belgium	1
Canada '	1
France	1
Germany	1
Great Britain	5
Saudi Arabia	1
Switzerland	8
Republic of South Africa,	8
United States	45

Three-fourths of members outside of the U.S. Joined the Society during the past four months. This four-fold Increase can be directly attributed to unsolicited mailing-out of our auction catalog. This was certainly an unexpected return on the Investment.. that Is all for now. -----

fd~rxu'l'er-'sfrllv~ort'... John Rightmire

I have been scrutinizing the "Executive Director's Report" from past Issues of the A /1 P3Watd&tin order to Identify recent APS members whose collecting Interests fall within the scope of the Society. After studying a few .pages. It becomes rather like unting for plate varieties. The printing is small and my eyes tire quickly. However, the results can be rewarding.

**DON'T OVERLOOK OUR NEW
FEATURE: .11fIE
AV7FA rAr71DAGOL**

fil0a7AlersAVart... ca td

I recently submitted the names of 22 APS members that share our Interests, to the national office for addresses in order to mail each of them, PSGSA recruitment packets. Sixteen addresses were returned and a packet sent to each one. The other six folks either were no longer APS members or did not want their addresses released; their loss as well as ours.

For those of you who could not attend the 103rd APS convention, Dr. Robert Taylor of North Carolina had a phenomenal display of early CGH postal markings titled "The Cape Before The Triangle". Dr. Taylor has since become a welcomed addition to our Society. I will certainly be looking forward to contributions from the good Doctor in future issues.

I am thoroughly looking forward to working on behalf of the Society and would welcome any suggestions that may assist me in my efforts to recruit

new members ... that's all for now.

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THE FORERUNNERS FORUM

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IJarstkvn 49 Aeswev's



By
Syl C. Tully
&
Ma L Ian B. Mathews, ret'd

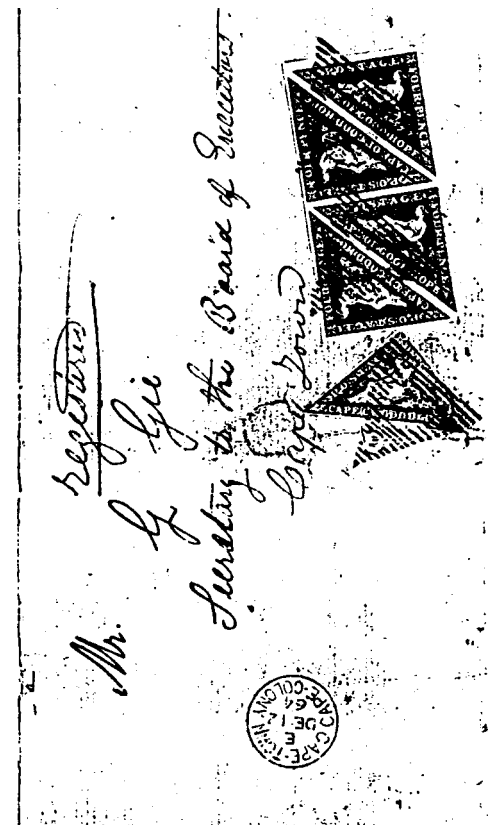
We are pleased to announce the addition of a second answering voice to this feature; that of the good Major who has graciously volunteered to answer questions focusing upon Transvaal and Basutoland. Questions concerning these two "dead countries" should be sent to both **feature Editors**. All others should be directed solely to Syl. Syl's address is located on the cover of each Issue. Ian's address is P.O. Box 81254, Parkhurst, Johannesburg 2120, RSA. Questions for which the Editors have been unable to research an adequate response, will be listed in the follow-up column "Unanswered Challenges".

FORERUNNERS, Vol. III, No. 3 - Oct/Jan '90 p9
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earn a/ 8cax~bd~ue• fhtat areymrcaeawts
a n7 lts va/uer

A.rwsr(By Tim Bartshe & Syl Tully): The 16-bar numeral cancelors used numerous colors, including blue, blue-black, magenta, violet, purple and red. I (Tim) have copies in blue of 2 (Winburg), 3 (Harrismith), 4 (Faureamith), 5 (Smithfield), 6 (Kronstad), 8 (Boshof), 13 (Zand River), 16 (Wepner), 18 (Ficksburg) and 19 (Reddeeburg). No 11-bar numerals have blue ink in my collection, except 11-bar #1-letters only D (Abrahamskraal) and X (Vrede). Colored numerals are about one-fifth as common as black with the blue ones rarer than red, but more common than purple/violet and magenta. However, magenta and violet cancels abound in the rare numerals above #30. Out of six very rare cancels, three are violet.

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st4V grwtka as to ,Aft t*P rate rp'omrts7/lsv
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 STaMpsHOW 89
 'First mail-bid auction
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DON'T OVERLOOK OUR NEW FEATURE:

d171M" A(AL

ssass~ssssssss~xssssssss=idlessssma

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 shed further light on the growth. and; development
 of PSGSA.

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	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
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14hw#1a 3'1 sort'... John Rightmlre

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 .pages. It becomes rather like hunting for plate varieties.
 The printing Is **small** and my eyes tire quickly.
 However, the results can be rewarding.

Scenario #1:

Cover carried in the Penny Post System (1864) with the following charges - Regular 6d + late fee 12d (1S) + postage 10d (5 oz package @ 2d per oz)

Scenario #2:

Cover carried in Penny Post with following charges- regular 6d + postage 22d (11 oz @ 2d per oz)

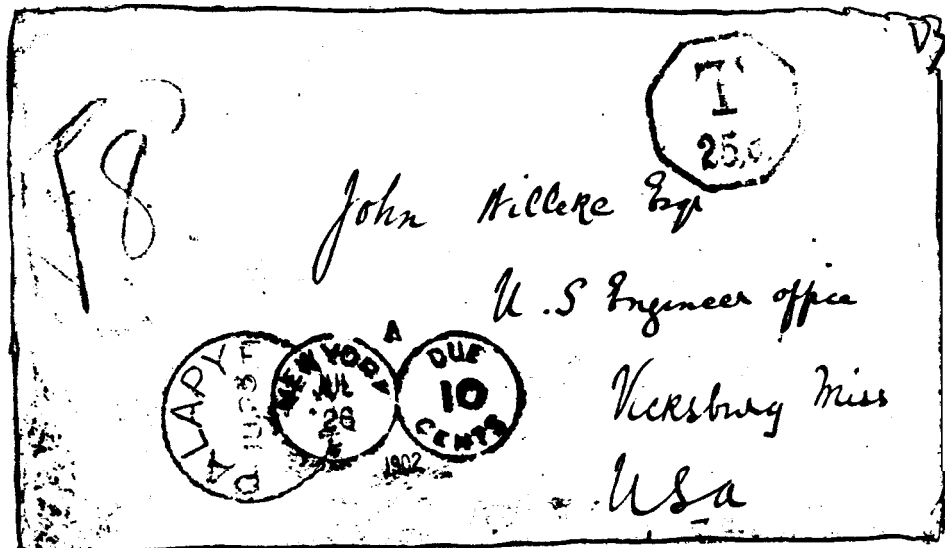
Answer: The scenarios are basically correct, except for the fact that Ceres did not necessarily fall into the "Penny Post" rules in 1864. Inland letters were rated at 4d per 1/2 oz until 1879, according to Robson Lowe. Therefore, the whole thing falls apart unless my source is wrong. Registration was 6d per letter which leaves a 22d balance to explain. My theory is that there may have been a shortage of 1d stamps and the 4d strip was all that was available. This would equal a 2 1/2 oz letter (20pence), plus 6d registry - an overpayment of two pence. Due to the size of the cover, this would be a logical weight to expect to occur on what was probably a legal document. I do not discount the late fee theory, but this does not help solve the 2d discrepancy, and no markings show that either any postage was due, or that a late fee was paid. If the letter were overweight, a 2d due fee would be required on receipt, but this does not allow for the 6d registry. **I am putting this challenging puzzle to our readers to speculate about.** Please write Syl if you can shed some light on this.

Unanswered Challenges For Scholar



This feature includes questions which have "stumped" our question and answer co-Editors. The reader is invited to take up the challenge. Please forward all responses to Syl Tully.

Challenge #1: "Can anyone speculate as to why the cover shown below is totally stampless? (Perhaps something to do with the Boer War?)"



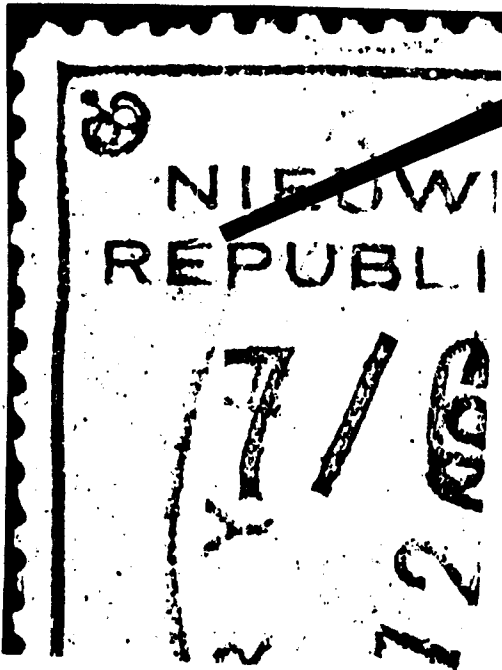
Challenge #2: Does anyone have information about the De Waal, Forwarding Agents, Durban and Delagon Bay? I would like some history on the company. In the only list I have seen of pre-Union forwarding agents, they are not mentioned. I have two of their labels, both cancelled at Point Natal, in the 1890's. One is on piece with a 1d postage stamp, cancel Oct 10.

Challenge #3: "Why did Natal use embossed stamps?"

Challenge #4: "Why is the cover shown on page 12, of the Jan/Apr '89 issue a "fake" cover?"

BITS AND PIECES

Ever wonder if there was a way in which one could discern authentic New Republik issues from the forgeries? Our Director of Archives & Librarian, Tim Bartshe has furnished the following beautiful photographs which readily demonstrate the "real" from the "unreal".

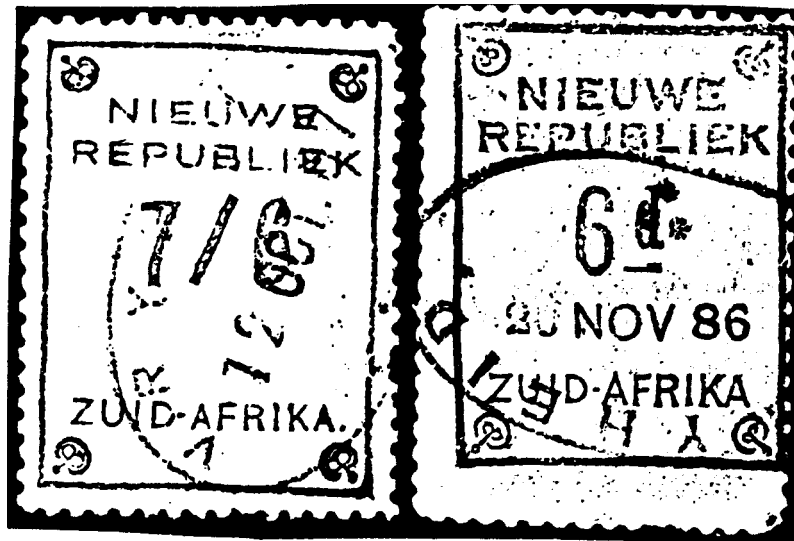
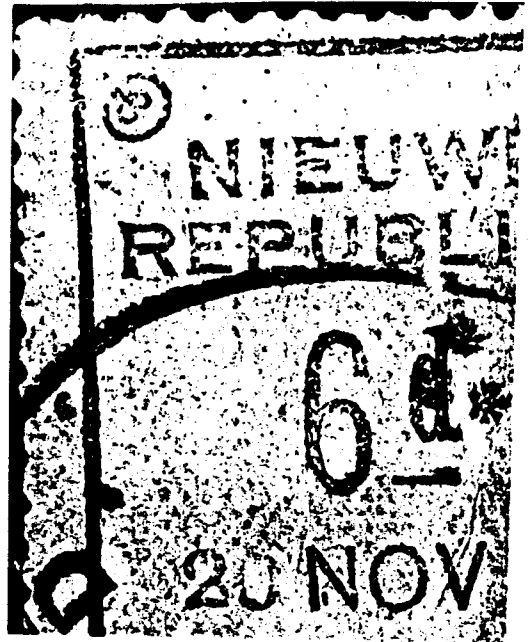


The tell-tale
Plate Flaw in upper
stem. This is the
genuine article!

The illustration on the
right is a forgery.

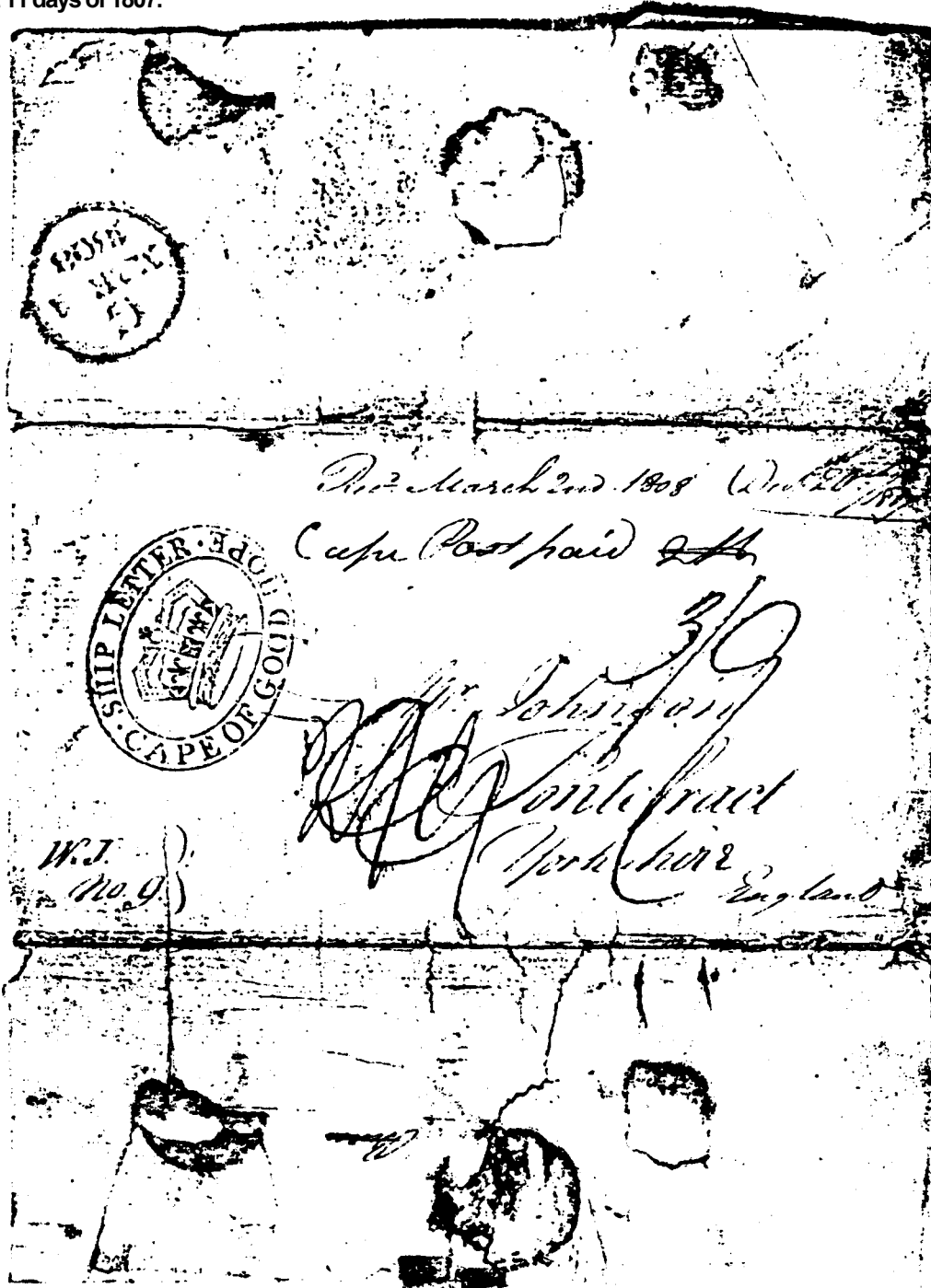
The illustrations below
are reductions of the
of the same stamps.
The genuine Flaw is still
clearly evident.

(Thanks Tim, now I know
what to look for.)



John Rightmire has provided us with a folded wrapper he acquired from an auction sale. It is a CGH ships letter with an 1808 postmark. This may be one of the earliest known usages of this postmark. Lot 27 of the 1982 Sir Maxwell Joseph CGH auction is stated to be the earliest known, but the lot description mentions no month or day. The illustrated item has a penned date of December 20, 1807 at the top right, a red English receiving mark of March 1, 1808 on the reverse side and a penned receiving date of March 2, 1808 on the front. John does not know the length of time it took for a ship to travel the distance from the Cape to England in 1808, but believes this mark was applied within

those last 11 days of 1807.



Bits and Pieces . . . cont'd

We have member Jane Curry to thank for this new+ Item - Passport Stamps of the Transvaal The

Item Illustrated below, with no stop, is green and purple and was originally issued in 1902, the cancellation reading PASS OFFICE KLERKSDORP 25 AUG @8Y_ Apparently the Pass Office continued to use Transvaal stamps after the Union of South Africa Post Office demonetized their stamps on Jan. 1, 1938.

These stamps were introduced during the

Second Republic to regulate the number of native Africans who were seeking work in the area. They were used on laborer's passports and continue beyond 1939.



STELLALAND REVISITED

When your dear old Editor humbly requested to receive copies of used Stellaland on/off cover, I was amazed at the volume of material sent in response. What follows is a wonderful example of the valuable resources within our membership.

Arthur Knoch provides us with the illustration below of a used #2 with a pen cancel, perforated 12. It meets the criteria listed in "Album Weeds", with a severed leaf tip.



FORERUNNERS, Vol. III, No. 3 - Oct/Jan '90 p13

--iiiiiii---iiiiii-i-iiiiii

The excerpt from "Album Weeds" reads: "I don't know if you get much of this material, but if you do or care to cubbyhole this note, here's the keys to look for to identify the genuine.

"Perf 12 only. The bottom of the shield comes to a point which touches the fronds; there is a star at the upper right of the shield whose upper left point has a background line mistakenly extending into the star; and the third leaf down on the left side of the frond ornament has the tip severed by a plate scratch (this is sometimes hard to see on the 2p yellow). All three of these features must be present to be genuine. Three forgery sources are known, each missing at least two of the keys, with perfs of 13.5, 11 and 11.5, known respectively as the Continental, the Typographed and the 1887 Cape Town."

Roy Setterfield sends some illustrations, the ones below showing a bogus versus genuine cancellation, stating that Stellaland never had a date stamp.

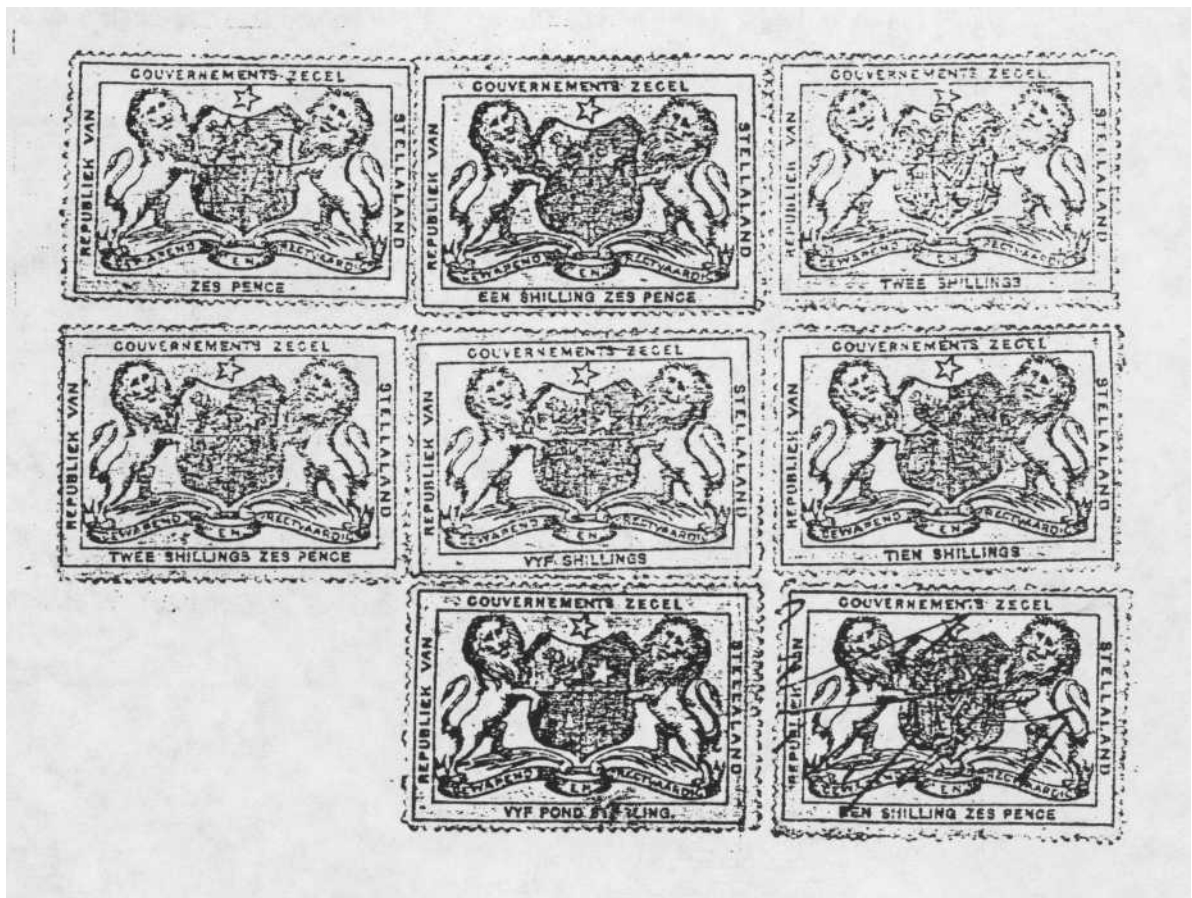


(Editor's Note: The above illustrations clearly show the need to send me as clear a copy as possible (if its practical for the sender to do so.)

The genuine issue on the left was pen-cancelled at Vryburg and carries a numeral 6 transit mark in a triple ring of Christiana in Transvaal.

According to Roy's text, these were the first stamps to be issued in Tswana-lands. The lower right on the coat-of-arms shows two fish - the Totem of the Batlapa tribe, in whose lands around Vryburg this short-lived Republic was established. ,

The following Illustrations were also furnished by Roy. The single is an early use of the 3s Imperforate variety. This example is from an official document and carries the mark G T N 18 0. The multi-piece illustration consists of a violet hand stamp cancellation which was applied after the theft of a quantity of their fiscal stamps. Earlier examples were not handstamped.



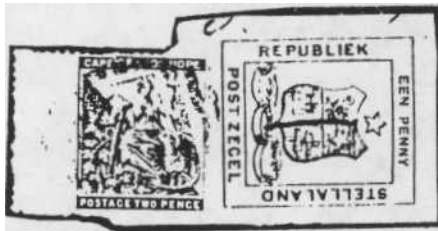
Bits and pieces Contd

Werner Seeba, our West German colleague, comments that used Stellaland stamps are in fact extremely rare items, seldom seen and described, with prices for used not even listed in various stamp catalogs. Werner then proceeded to provide several reproductions as follows:

The first is SG #1, 1d red with manuscript pen-cancelled "F J C 2012/" - very possibly 1884 or 1885:



The next item is an SG #1, 1d red, combination on piece with CGH 2d pale bistre (SG #45), pen-cancelled 3 with a vertical dash and the Cape stamp cancelled/obliterated with a bit unclear BONC (Barred Oval Numeral Cancellor) "232" - Barclay West, Div. Grlqualand West, 1884/85.



Nice Piece!!

Item three, SG #2, 3d orange, is cancelled with the triple ring numeral "6" of 1874, Christlana, Bloemhof Dist., ZAR/Transvaal, 1884/85.



FORERUNNERS, Vol. III, No. 3 - Oct/Jan '90 p15

This next item is an SG #3, 4d blue, cancelled - obliterated with the BONC 536-Poedomoe, Div. H. O. Taungs, officially opened 16th Oct. 1886. Very possibly established as Civ. Est. Postal Agency already in 1885. Also named Puomorg and Opudlmoe in Stellaland; closed in Sept. 1889. In Bechuanaland, a temporary office had been opened at Pudlmoe (T.O.). The reference is *Cape Postmasters report. AV, I-0- 90*



The following stamp is SG #1, 1d red cancelled - obliterated with a partial strike of BONC 638, Mafeking, Div. Mafeking, Bechuanaland, 1885. Reference to this item is that of our own Alan MacGregor.

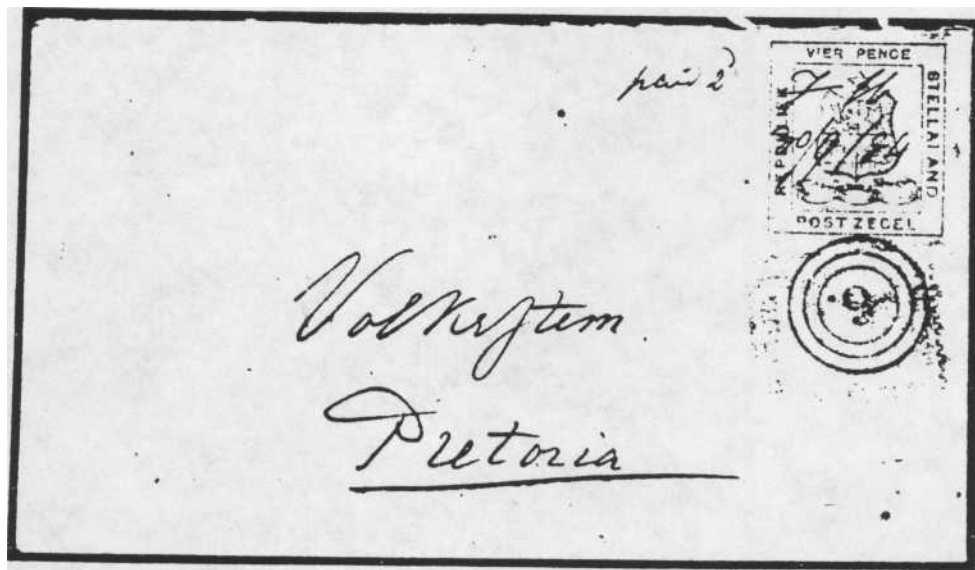


In the following illustration, Werner provides us with a One Pound Sterling, Government Revenue Stamp with manuscript pen-cancelled: "Waalhoek No ", very possibly Farmname. Below, "Genesa" which was a Wyk under-Div., from 1-9-1895 Village and P.O.A. Genesa, Div., H.O. Vryburg.



Beautiful Example!!

The final illustration provided by Werner is a combination cover from Stellaland via Christiana, Div. Bloemhof to Pretoria/ZAR capital. Please note that *Vryfster* was an Afrikaans newspaper_ Franked with Stellaland, SG #3 - 4d blue, with manuscript pen-cancelled "F J C 3018/84" and Transvaal/ZAR, SG #173 - 3d pale red, cancelled/obliterated in Christian, Div. Bloemhof, with the triple ring numeral "6" _ Also inscribed on the cover is "paid 2d" by the Stellaland postal official_ Possibly it marks 2d fee paid for the native "mailrunner" from Vryburg, Stellaland to Christiana, ZAR, Transvaal.



Member David Wessely has sent us some excellent reproductions of materials from the February, 1989 listing of Alan MacGregor. Shown below is an incredible block of ten showing a British Bechuanaland cancellation, which in itself is an eye-catcher for a separate story. The next page consists of numbers S2 through S16. Following these two pages of illustrations, two chapters are reprinted from the book *The Postage Stamps Postal Stationery and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands*, by H. R. Holmes, The Royal Philatelic Society of London, 1971. (Werner Seeba and George van den Hurk had also sent in facsimiles of the same materials.)





S2



S3



S4



S5



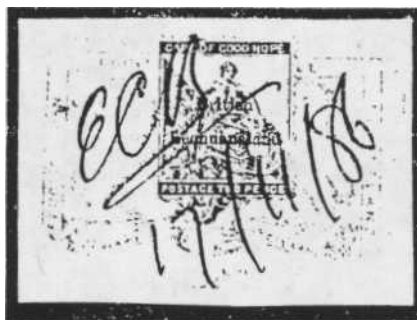
S6



S7



S8



S9



S9



S12



S13



S14



S16



S15

CHAPTER I

The Issue of February 1884

THE REPUBLIC OF STELLALAND owed its exist....: to a quarrel between rival chiefs, Mankoroane, of the Batlapins at Taungs, and David.. Massouw, of the Korannas at Mamusa. Both chiefs tried to enlist white support with promises of grants of land, and as a result Massouw was able to persuade Boers from the Transvaal to oppose Mankoroane, who was obliged to capitulate. During the latter half of 1882 the victorious Boers established a republic, calling it Stellaland because a comet was visible at the time. In January 1883 Mr Gert van Nieckerk was appointed President of the new state, and Mr J. P. Minnaar became Treasurer General. Until this time there had been no official postal service within the territory, but soon after they took charge the Boers proceeded to establish one, opening a post office at Vryburg, the new capital. Postage stamps were ordered from Messrs Van der Sandt, de Villiers & Co., a firm of printers in Cape Town, who supplied five different denominations: 1d, 3d, 4d, 6d, and 1s.



The design of the stamps is crude, and its main feature is the Stellaland coat-of-arms, amusingly described in heraldic terms in the *Philatelic Record*, of April 1884, when the stamps were first chronicled, as follows

In the centre of the stamp are the arms, which are quarterly, viz.: 1st, *or*, whereon a bird (of what kind we know not) compared with which the Transvaal owl-eagle is a masterpiece of artistic *hull*, *net*, *azure*, in fess: a five-rayed star, *argent*; 3rd, *gules*, whereon a balance; 4th, *gules*, two fishes counter-naiant, debriused by a sword in pale. Crest, a five-rayed star, *or* mullet, *argent* Below the escutcheon are two branches of palm and a ribbon scroll, guiltless of motts).

The stamps were lithographed, and their production followed the usual method, for that time, employed for printing stamps by this process. A die was engraved (in this case of the 6d value) and from this a horizontal strip of nine impressions was taken which was transferred to the stone, and this was repeated thirteen times so as to print a sheet of 117 stamps (13 rows of 9). The stones for the four other values were similarly made, the dies employed being subsidiary ones produced from the original 6d die with the value tablet altered for the

PART is STELLALAND

different denominations. In the case of these four values, however, the stones were laid down from horizontal transfers of eight impressions repeated twelve times so as to print sheets of 96 stamps (12 rows of 8). That all five values were produced from one master-die is proved by the stamps of each of the five denominations exhibiting the following peculiarities:

- (a) Two of the lines of shading in the upper right quarter of the shield project a little into the left of the star.
- (b) The third and fourth lines of shading in the top of the same quarter of the shield are further apart than the others.
- (c) The upper point of the leaf on the left below the shield does not touch the end of the scroll. (d) The third point of the leaf on the left below the shield is cut right across, severing the end. (f) There is a ball at the base of the upright stroke of the R Of REPUBLIEK. (g) There is a minute dot level with and just before the top of the second E Of REPUBLIEK. (h) There is a ball at the top of the s of STELLALAND. (i) There is a minute dot after the s and another near the line above the T of POSTZEGEL.

Proofs of the 6d are known printed in black, both imperforate and perforated I I ½, 12 also in deep lake, perforated I I ?, -12, and in deep violet on thickish paper, perforated I I -12. These impressions all exhibit the above characteristics.

Each of the eight stamps (nine for the 6d) in a horizontal row also has its distinguishing features, and proves the manner in which the stone was laid down; these differences being repeated in each row of the sheet. The types of each value are described separately, and other characteristic flaws or marks on individual stamps are also listed, as they can help to identify the types.

Een penny vermilion-red

- Type 1.* The right-hand line of the inner rectangle is broken exactly opposite the lower corner of the scroll.
- Type 2.* A small coloured line sloping downwards to the left is joined to the second leg of the second A in STELLALAND, and there is a minute coloured dot above the centre of the left-hand portion of the scroll.
- Type 3.* There is a small triangular cut in the bar connecting the two leaves close to the left of the point of the shield.
- Type 4.* There is a tiny coloured dot in the left-hand border of the design after the K of REPUBLIEK and about 1 mm below the top corner of the inner rectangle. There is also a small coloured dot below the extreme left corner of the lower frame line.
- Type 5.* Nearly 1 mm of the right-hand end of the top frame line is entirely cut away, and a tiny coloured line projects from the top left-hand portion of the shield. There is also a small coloured dot in the centre of the lower half of the a of REPUBLIEK, and a short coloured line is shown under the second L Of STELLALAND.
- Type 6.* There is a small break in the top line of the inner rectangle about 1 mm from the lefthand corner.
- Type 7.* Has none of the distinguishing marks shown in the other types.
- Type 8.* There is a fairly extensive break in the lower line of the inner rectangle about 3 mm from the right-hand end.

There are nine stamps on the sheets of this value which exhibit non-repetitive flaws, which are described below, the first figure being the position on the sheet and that in parentheses the type number:

THE ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1884

No. 62 (6). There is a diagonal cut, sloping to the right, through the S of SHILLING.

No. 63 (7). The top line of the inner rectangle is broken under the li of SHILLING. No. 71 (7). The N of SHILLING is faintly printed.

No. 73 (1). The bottom frame line is broken to the right of the T of POSTZEGEL.

No. 78 (6). There is a break in the top frame line above the end stroke of the N of EEN.

No. 80 (8). The E of STELLALAND is faintly printed, and the right-hand line of the inner rectangle is broken just opposite this letter.

No. 94 (6). There is a coloured dot under the top frame line about 2 mm from the left-hand end.

Taking into consideration the printers' lack of previous experience in stamp production, the stamps are well printed, though the paper used was of very poor quality, which thins easily, and can best be described as coarse white wove; there is no watermark. The perforation was by a single-line machine gauging I I₁ to 12, and occasionally a row was missed, as pairs of the four lowest values exist imperforate between, both vertically and horizontally; the 6d is also known marginally imperforate.

The 1d, 3d, 4d and 6d are known imperforate, and in this condition are probably unfinished stamps from the printers, or proofs. Three values are known with 'Cancelled' between parallel lines written across them; they are the 1d, 3d, and 4d. The three stamps came from an old collection made in the 'eighties and 'nineties of the last century, but the reason for this manuscript overprint is not known.

The printers delivered the stamps in February 1884 to Mr N1. C. Genis, who had placed the order with them on behalf of the Stellaland Government, and they were probably issued soon after being received, though the date usually given for their appearance (February 1st) is perhaps too early, especially as no example is known used before February 29th, 1884.

The stamps had only internal validity, and external mail required to be additionally franked by Transvaal stamps, so far as countries in Southern Africa were concerned. Few covers have survived, probably not more than a dozen altogether, and those seen are addressed either to the Transvaal or to Cape Colony, being franked with both Stellaland stamps and the 1883 issue of the Transvaal, the stamps of the latter country at this time being recognised by the Cape Government under an agreement concluded during the British occupation of the Transvaal. All mail entering or leaving Stellaland passed through Christiana, a town on the Transvaal side of the border, until June 1885, after which date the route for both inward and outward mail was via Barkly West and Kimberley in Griqualand West.

No datestamps or obliterations were employed in Stellaland during the currency of these stamps, the mode of cancellation being by pen and ink, the postal official usually writing his initials on the stamp and also the date.



FCL 17.8.84



FH 11.1.85

CGD pm
(C.G. Dumison—postmaster)

PART I: STELLALAND

After the Warren expedition had reached Vryburg in February 1885 this method of cancellation was seldom employed, and the stamps were not cancelled until they reached Barkly West or Kimberley, when the datestamps of those offices were applied. Frequently, indeed, the Stellaland stamps remained uncanceled, as on arrival at either of these two places Cape of Good Hope stamps of equivalent value were affixed to letters, the Cape Postal Administration having made itself responsible for the Stellaland mail service. The stamps of Stellaland remained in use until December 2nd, 1885, when they were withdrawn from sale and superseded by Cape stamps overprinted 'British Bechuanaland'.

In February 1886 the firm which printed the stamps for the Stellaland Government addressed the following letter to the British Administrator, and from this it will be seen that the bill for printing them had not been paid

Volks Blad Office, Cape Town.
24th February, 1886.

To His Honour, The Administrator of Bechuanaland,
Vryburg.

Sir,

We beg leave to call your Honour's attention to a claim we have against the late Stellaland (Republican) Government for lithographing Revenue and Postage Stamps, delivered in February, 1884, and amounting to £37 10s.

Order was sent on behalf of aforesaid Government by Mr. M. C. Genis. then of Christiana, to whom also the delivery was made.

After having written on various occasions about this claim we received a letter from Mr. L. G. Lee, Government Secretary, dated Vryburg, 7th October, 1885, requesting us to furnish him with a detailed statement of stamps forwarded to Mr. Genis. This request we at once complied with on the 14th of the same month and were in hopes then of at last having settlement of our account. As yet, however, no settlement has been made.

We shall feel greatly obliged if your Honour will kindly have this enquired into and cause an adjustment of our claim.

We have, etc.

(Signed) Van der Sandt, de Villiers & Co.

This account was, as a result of the letter, eventually paid by the British Government. and as will be seen a handsome profit resulted. On February 27th, 1886, Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator, was authorised to sell the Stellaland remainders by public tender, and four tenders were received ranging from £7 10s to £55 10s, though for various causes no business was done. On October 31st, 1886, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. were approached with a view to their buying the stamps, and this firm's offer of £150 was accepted. The quantities of the different values included in their purchase were as follows:

1d	3d	4d	6d	1s
621	10,514	11,762	9,566	4,329

Soon after the stamps became obsolete, forgeries of all five values appeared. but none is dangerous, as the colours were never matched, the paper was different, and except for one set the perforations were not of the same gauge as the originals. Furthermore, if account is taken of the flaws described earlier as occurring on the genuine stamps the forgeries cannot deceive. The first forgery to appear was produced on the Continent, all five values being printed in sheets of 100 stamps (10 x 10) and perforated 13. The lettering on these forgeries is noticeably larger than on the genuine stamps. These forgeries come both 'unused' and with bogus cancellations, and an interesting item is an 'error of colour', the 1d being known in blue!

THE ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1884

A. second forgery, of which only the 1d and 1s have been seen, is typographed on light buff paper and perforated 11. It is a better production than the originals.

Only the 1s value has been seen of a third forgery, and this is perhaps the only one to be . eared as it is perforated 112, but the forger has been unable to reproduce any of the flaws that distinguish the genuine stamps. Although only the 1 s has been seen by the writer, the other four values are also said to have been forged, and it is reported that the whole set emanated from Cape Town where they were manufactured about 1887. Jurgens says that the words of value at the top of the stamps are 1 to 2 mm shorter on the forgeries than on the genuine stamps, except the 6d value, which does not differ.

Genuine stamps are to be found cancelled by a double-lined circular datestamp, with the name VRYBURG around the top and S.R. at the base, with the date in two lines in the centre. The dates seen are FEB. 12 1884 and FEB. 18 1884. This datestamp is bogus.

The datestamps of some Cape post offices are occasionally to be found cancelling genuine Stellaland stamps, but the dates always show that they were applied after the stamps had become obsolete on December 2nd, 1885. Datestamps issued to the Vryburg post office after that date also occur on Stellaland stamps, but the date does not appear on the stamps, and these have been cancelled *par complaisance*. They cannot be approved.

Chuck List

February 1884. Lithographed. Perforated 112-12.

- Een penny (1d) vermilion-red.
 - Horizontal pair imperf. between.
 - Vertical pair imperf. between.
- Drie pence (3d) orange-yellow.
 - Horizontal pair imperf. between.
 - Vertical pair imperf. between.
- Vier pence (4d) slate-blue.
 - Horizontal pair imperf. between.
 - Vertical pair imperf. between.
- Zes pence (6d) lilac.
 - Horizontal pair imperf. between.
 - Vertical pair imperf. between.
 - Marginally imperforate.
- Een shilling (1s) yellow-green.

The colours of these stamps are affected by strong light, the 3d turning yellow, the 4d grey, and the 6d pale brown.

CHAPTER 3

The Fiscals

THE INCLUSION, in a book dealing primarily with postage stamps, of a chapter on stamps used only for fiscal purposes may seem out *of* place, but the fiscal stamps of Stellaland are so closely related to the postage stamps that some attention should be given them, especially as specialists usually include them in their collections.

The complete set of fiscal stamps consists of nine denominations, ranging in value from 6d to £5, and they were printed by the same firm which produced the postage stamps, Messrs *Van der Sandt, de Villiers & Co.* They were delivered with the postage stamps, and the total cost of both series was £37 10s. but unfortunately the quantities printed are not known, though they cannot have been very great having regard to the sum *of* money involved. Like the postage stamps they were lithographed and perforated by a single-line machine gauging 11# to 12, but they are of larger format, measuring 44, mm x 34 mm, and the coat-of-arms in the design is more elaborate than that used for the postage stamps. The shield has a lion supporting it on either side and the scroll below it now contains a motto -- (Gewapend EN RECTVAARDIG meaning 'Armed and Just'.



The nine values are as follows:

- Zes pence (6d) orange.
- Een shilling 0s) purple-brown.
- Een shilling zes pence (1 s 6d) olive-green.
- Twee shillings (2s) blue-grey.
- Twee shillings zes pence (2s 6d) lilac-grey.
- Vyf shillings (5s) green. Ti en shillings (10s) vermilion-red. Een pond sterling (£1) lilac.
- Vyf pond sterling (£5) carmine.

There are no varieties other than stamps from sheets where one or more lines of perforation have been missed: horizontal pairs of the 10s imperforate between have been noted.

THE FISCALS

Complete sheets of all values have not been seen, but the 2s 6d was printed in sheets of 42 (6 horizontal rows of 7).

A robbery occurred soon after the stamps were introduced, and a quantity was stolen, so to prevent the stolen stamps being used part of the remaining stock was overprinted in violet with the monogram 'J.P.M.' - of the Treasurer-General of the Republic, Mr J. P. Minnaar. This overprint was applied to all values by handstamp, and it occurs inverted as well as upright, indeed on the 2s 6d the inverted outnumber the normal. The following values have been seen with the overprint inverted: 1s, 2s 6d, 10s, and £5. Vertical pairs of the 2s and 10s with the overprint are known imperforate between.



Overprinted J.P.M. in violet

Examples of any of these stamps used during the brief existence of the Republic are scarce, and like the postage stamps they were always cancelled in manuscript. When the territory became part of the colony of British Bechuanaland, the stamps continued in use until the receipt in 1887 of the 'Unappropriated Dies' postage and revenue stamps. Instructions were given that the name 'Stellaland' was to be struck through and 'British Bechuanaland' written on the stamps, but this was frequently ignored, and the stamps were also used by the British administration without this addition or deletion. Large oval cancellations were introduced and these had inscriptions such as 'Office of the Registrar of Deeds', 'Office of the Civil Commissioner', or 'Office of the Resident Magistrate' round the top, with the name of the new colony at the foot and the name of the town, Vryburg, Mafeking, etc., across the centre. The date was usually written by hand, and the official either signed his name or put his initials across the stamp. Some of these officials can be identified, for example, 'E.C.B.' (E. C. Baxter), 'C.G.H.M.' (C. G. H. Mann), 'C.G.D.' (C. G. Dumison).

In 1895 the Crown Agents for the Colonies issued a circular offering the remainder of these fiscal stamps for sale, by tender. The circular stated that the remainder consisted of about 18,000 stamps, but did not give the quantity of each denomination. The face value of the stamps included in the offer was approximately £780, which rather indicates that there were relatively few of some of the lower values, taking into account that there must have been large numbers of the 5s, 10s, and £5, which even today are easily acquired in unused condition. Both the original issue and those overprinted 'J.P.M.' were included among the remainders. Two firms tendered for the stamps, Messrs Whitfield King, of Ipswich, making an offer of £20 and Messrs Stanley Gibbons one of £18, the whole lot being eventually sold to the first named firm for the amount stated. By far the rarest of these stamps in mint condition is the £1, and probably none of this value was remaindered, then follow the 6d and 2s without overprint, and the 1s in both states.

The next installment on Stellaland comes to us by way of George van den Hurk, consisting of excerpts from *manners Mailcoach Postal History and stamps of Southern Africa*, Eric Rosenthal & Ellezer Blum, Purnel, Cape Town, 1989, pages 66-67 and 92-94.

Bechuanaland

"The Suez Canal of the trade of this country, the key of its road to the Interior", such was the famous description which Cecil John Rhodes in 1883 bestowed upon Bechuanaland, an area which has retained its importance, not because of agriculture or mineral wealth, of which indeed it had little, but because of its strategic position. In the days of Queen Victoria, Bechuanaland lay at the cross-roads, where the interests of a northward-looking Cape Colony overlapped on the German programme of expansion from South West Africa and on the undefined western boundary of President Kruger's Transvaal. Because of these factors and because of the establishment, by a group of restless Transvaalers, of the two republics of Stellaland and Goshen, elsewhere referred to in these pages, the British Government in April 1884 sent

the Reverend John MacKenzie, long working as a missionary at Kuruman, to establish the Queen's authority. Though he duly proclaimed the British sovereignty in Vryburg, capital of Stellaland, the rivalry and quarrelling persisted to such an extent that after three months MacKenzie was replaced for a brief spell by none other than Cecil John Rhodes, as 'Deputy Commissioner for Bechuanaland'.

"Peace of a kind Rhodes achieved, but in order that he should be backed by military authority, General Sir Charles Warren was sent in October as Special Commissioner at the head of an armed force to remove the filibusters, to pacificate the country, reinstate the natives in their land, to take such measures as are necessary to prevent further depredations and, finally, to hold the country until its further destiny is known."

"Warren arrived in Cape Town on 4 December, and on 22 January 1885, at the head of 4,020 men - 1,420 British regulars, 600 British and 1,500 State Volunteers and a corps of 500 Bantu guides - moved into Bechuanaland. Fortunately,

there was no effective opposition and the country was annexed in perfect calm.

"On 24 September 1885, Sir Charles Warren returned to England, still without the loss of a single man but having spent 1,500,000 pounds in acquiring a new possession for the Empire. On 30 September all territory south of the Molopo River was constituted as the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland, while the remaining area, from the Molopo River to 22 degrees South latitude, under the famous Bamangwato chieftain, Khama, became the Protectorate of Bechuanaland. Although the former had its own administrator, Sir Sydney G. A. Shippart, and the three magistracies of Stellaland, Taung and Mafeking, British Bechuanaland on 5 October 1885 from a postal point of view was made a dependency of the Cape (Cape Post Office Act, No. 4 of 1882). The Cape Post Office announced that Bechuanaland mail fell under inland rates with letters at 2d for each half ounce or fraction thereof and postcards at 1d.; a system of runners was first inaugurated, Cape stamps being used for the next two months, after which, to coincide with the opening of the three original post offices at Mafeking, Vryburg and Taungs, the Cape issue was overprinted 'British Bechuanaland'. At Taungs, the Rev. J. S. Moffat was appointed as salaried postmaster, but when in July 1886 Setlagoll received an office, the postal agent, Samuel Lamb, was expected to do the work for nothing! "The Cape Post Office Act laid down a penalty of imprisonment with hard labour up to seven years for anyone who 'forge, alters or imitates or assists in forging, altering or imitating, any stamp, envelope or cover, or any Money Orders or Postal Orders', and a similar penalty was imposed upon anyone who would 'engrave or otherwise make, upon any plate or material whatever, any stamp used for the purposes of this act or have in his possession any mould, frame, or other instrument, having thereon any word, figures, marks, lines or devices peculiar to paper used for postage stamps, Money Orders or Postal Orders...'

"Lieutenant-General Henry D'Oyley Torrens, as

Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape, found it necessary on 26 October 1886 to amplify these measures to cover the new colony by an Act prohibiting the manufacture or Issuing of counterfeit British or Foreign postage stamps In British Bechuanaland, while a year later, on 6 October 1887, Governor Sir Hercules Robinson authorized the use there of postage stamps for revenue purposes. British stamps overprinted were Introduced In October 1887, but almost Immediately afterwards De la Rue & Co. supplied the first distinctive Issue, of the familiar 'Queens Head' type, bearing the words 'British Bechuanaland, Postage and Revenue'. However, there was a return to the Cape Issues In 1889 with an overprint... "

Stellaland

"The only country In the world called after an astronomical phenomenon, the 'Province of Stellaland' was a product of the political uncertainty of the 1880's on the western borders of the South African Republic, Its beginnings being closely Interlocked with an equally ephemeral and even smaller state, 'The Land of Goshen' ('Het Land Goosen'). The story began In 1852 when Montsloa, Chief of the Barolong branch of the Bechuana tribe, came Into conflict with the frontier Boers, a period of friction which ended In 1880 by his asking for British protection. As a result, Griqualand West, the southern portion of the country, was occupied four years later by forces under Colonel (afterwards Sir Charles) Warren and Colonel (afterwards Sir) William Owen Lanyon.

"In 1881, Montsloa became Involved In fighting with a neighbouring chief, Moshette, who M his turn Invoked the help of Boers living near the nelghbouringh border of the Transvaal. Thus reinforced, Moshette successfully attacked Montsloa who, besieged by the combined force of the Barolong and the Boers near the present town of Mafeking, and finding himself In danger of being starved out, called on a Transvaal commandant, J. T. Snyman, to mediate. Through these good offices, a peace treaty was arranged on 24 October 1882. In payment for their services, the Boers, led by a farmer named Nikolaas Claudius Gey van Pittlus, received

from Moshette a large block of ground on the present Bechuanaland border to which was given the Biblical name of the Land of Goshen. Each of the 300 white volunteers was promised a farm of 3,000 morgen (6,300 acres) but the practical aspects of administration delayed fulfilment.

"Meanwhile, a somewhat similar situation had arisen In another part of Bechuanaland. War had broken out In October 1881 north of the Vaal, on the Harts River, between Mankoroane, Chief of the Batiapin, whose quarters were at Taung, and David Massouw, Chief of the Korana, whose kraal, Mamusa, lay near the present Transvaal town of Schwelzer-Reneke. Going one better than Monsloa and Moshette, both sides invited Boer help and both offered generous rewards In land! The willingness with which the tough frontier Boers responded was described by Dr. Theal: 'The British authorities termed them filibusters and freebooters, but many people of good repute found It difficult to determine In what respect morally they differed from the men of the German Legion, enlisted and employed by Great Britain in the Crimean War... There were some very dissolute and unprincipled men among them, but there were also many who would pass muster as respectable burghers in an English county or In Canada.' Incidentally, there were also on Massouw's side sixty deserters from British regiments!

"Desultory fighting went on for about nine months, until the Government of the South African Republic, alarmed at the unrest on Its doorstep, Intervened and on 26 July 1882, brought about the settlement between the chieftains. Another huge area was cut out of the Bechuanaland plains, sufficient to provide similar farms for the 416 volunteers. Though they had been on opposite sides, the volunteers joined forces and elected as their leader Gerrit Jacobus van Niekerk, a Boer from the Transvaal. In this way were laid the foundations of yet another republic, Its capital receiving the name of Vryburg (Free Town). As for the republic Itself, the suggestion was made that It should commemorate the Great Comet of 1882. Thus Stellaland (Star Land) was chosen and thus on

Bite and Pieces . . . cont'd

August 7, 1883 its independence was proclaimed, with Van Nlekerk not as President but as 'Administrator'. A grant of farm title-deeds to all volunteers was almost his first duty, later followed by the definition of the frontiers. "President Kruger decided to place both Stellaland and Goshen under the protection of the South African Republic, but the absurdity of having two miniature states side-by-side Impressed even their Inhabitants, and a proposal was put forward In November 1883 for their amalgamation as 'The United States of Stellaland'. Though a proclamation to that effect was even drafted It was not carried any further, Van Pittlus remaining In charge of Goshen and Van Nieklrk of Stellaland. Each state having established Its own Volksraad or legislature, and picked Its flag and coat of arms, they settled the elements of government. Stellaland was divided Into five wards - Vryburg, Tweelingkop, Genaza, Pudimoe and Harts River while a court was set up and machinery provided for collecting taxes. In the absence of sufficient cash, 'good fors' were Issued by the Treasury.

"Early in the existence of this little republic, on 1 February 1884, the well-known Cape Town printing firm of Van de Sandt, De Villiers & Co., publishers of the newspaper *Ons Land* (pro-duced for the government Its first and only set of postage stamps bearing the words 'Republic Stellaland', the value and the words, 'Post Zegel'. Several colours were used, and at least one overprint. But bigger events were already under way and John Bull, having long hesitated as to what action to adopt, decided to move. The Reverend John MacKenzie, a former missionary, arrived at Vryburg In 1884 with authority to negotiate for the Queen. He was followed by Cecil John Rhodes, then still a newcomer to the Cape Parliament. The Stellaland Boers were persuaded to accept British authority, but Goshen adopted a far more uncompromising attitude. In the end Stellaland became part of the new British Colony of Bechuanaland, while Goshen, after Kruger had withdrawn his annexation proclamation, voluntarily merged Itself with the Transvaal. So the two little commonwealths vanished from the map. .."

THE
INTERNATIONAL
SCENE



Events of Note

This new feature highlights various philatelic shows, exhibitions and meetings of Interest to Society members. Any reader aware of events not listed herein, should send the Editor a notice which will be placed in this section. Additional Information about a listed event would also be appreciated. Any member who would be willing to act as an Informal host at a listed event, please let the Editor know.

1989

'World Stamp Expo Nov. 17-20, 24-Dec. 3. Washington Convention Center. World Stamp Expo, Box 23261, Washington, D. C., 20026-3261.

1990

'STAAP/1'Q' DL^C MV0'V W May 3-13. Stamp World London, Box 1990, 107 Charterhouse St., London, England EC1M 6PT. (Roy Setterfield Is the Society's Informal host - address on the front cover of this Issue.)

MBA 3V, Aug. 8-12. Sparta Conference Center. NORDIA '90, Alan Warren, Box 17124, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

MM71'ZEALAAV ^c* Aug. 24-Sept. 2. Auckland Showgrounds Complex. New Zealand 1990, Box 4069, Auckland, New Zealand.

'W/EN 32 Aug. 29-Sept. 2. Vienna, Austria. Hof burg Facilities.

As mentioned, the Editor would appreciate additional Information on the above events, plus any others of note which he is not aware of.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Rates quoted are as of press time and will vary, depending upon the size of a transaction. The currencies selected represent countries in which the Society has members. Rates are shown in per US dollar equivalents.

- *Belgium - Franc .. _41.32/\$
- *Britain - Pound. .. _6441/\$
- *Canada - Dollar .. -1.185/\$
- *France- Franc ... 6-666/\$ "
- Saudi Arabia - Riyal ...3_748/\$ *
- South Africa - Rand ...2.814315 *
- Switzerland - Franc ...1-70451\$
- *West Germany - Mark ...1-9765/\$

THE RECIPROCAL LISTINGS EXCHANGE

Any organization whose philatelic focus falls within the scope of PSGSA's areas of interest, is invited to participate in this information exchange. General information about an organization and its activities/special events is welcomed for publication in *Foredawmr*. All that is required is that PSGSA be offered the same opportunities in the publications of the other participants. Exchange of publications between the participants for library/archiving purposes is encouraged.

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ORANGE FREE STATE STUDY CIRCLE -

Founded in 1953, OFSSC provides an excellent resource for the OFS/ORC collector. Its journal, *rMow, %wFieeState&WetM'is* is a must for the specialist. Additional information may be obtained by writing: Hon. Secretary, J. R. Stroud, 28 Oxford St., Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset TA8 1LQ, Great Britain

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TRANSVAAL STUDY CIRCLE

TSC has communicated their intention to participate in The Exchange. The Editor is awaiting receipt of their "ad". In the meantime, if you desire further information on the group, please write: Joan Matthews, Hon. Secretary - Treasurer, Bramley Cottage, 27B Lancaster Gardens, Beltinge, Herne Bay, Kent, CT6 6PU

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FILATELISTEN VERENIGING ZUIDELIJK

AFRIKA

Thanks to George van den Hurk, communications have been taking place with this group located in Holland. A translated information sheet about them has been requested. At present, their publication is only in Dutch and Afrikaans. PSGSA has received a complete set of their newsletter which appears to have several articles which would be of interest to Society members. PSGSA is exchanging *Foreerrzrswith* them and permission to translate our materials with proper credit has been given. Membership information is available from J. Stolk, Wilgensingel 166, 3053 CZ Rotterdam, Holland.

The group's auctioneer Jac Verzantvoort would like to hear from PSGSA members who would like to exchange US stamps for those of southern Africa. Please write him at: Postbus 59, 4660 AB Haasteren, Holland.

Louise van Ingen has volunteered to translate the articles written in Dutch for inclusion into future **Issues of our Journal. Are there any members who would be willing to translate the articles written in Afrikaans? If there are** please contact our Librarian/Archivist, Tim Bartshe (address listed on front cover),

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We are still awaiting word from several other groups and their desire to participate in The Exchange, e.g., Anglo-Boer War Society, South Africa Study Group, Rhodesian Study Circle and the South African Federation. If you know of others who may be interested, please send the Editor a contact name and address... thanks.

(Editor's Note: Submission of materials for publication in Forerunners is accepted on an on-going basis. Articles should be in typewritten, double-spaced form. Ideally, articles should have maximum length of five pages, not including illustrations. If illustrations are to be included, the clearest copy possible is requested which will serve as the master for final production purposes. Originals of graphs and charts are preferable. It is recommended that rather lengthy articles might be more appropriately submitted on a serial basis.

Periodically, articles will appear in this Journal which have been previously published elsewhere. This occurs when the subject of a previously published work is judged to be of interest and value to Society members. Appropriate credit will of course be given to the source. Please write the Editor if you have questions and /or comments. . . thank you.)

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Cape of Good Hope: Plate Defects of the Rectangles

By John D. Rightmire

(Editor's Note: This article first appeared in the April 1983 issue of The American Philatelist no.321-2.

Part of the fun in specializing the stamps of a particular country is discovering something about the stamps in your collection that could be of interest to other specialists; perhaps even to discover something worthy of being listed in a catalogue. These occurrences are few and far between now, especially when pertaining to the old old stamps. Still, close examination of a quantity of stamps can sometimes turn up some interesting irregularities.

The stamps of the Cape of Good Hope have been my chosen specialty for several years and I have spent many hours examining them through the lens of a magnifying glass. The following notes bring to light a few unlisted irregularities of the rectangular stamps of the Cape that I have uncovered and wish to share in hopes that some interest can be generated in these common stamps.

When referring to "constant marks", I mean those marks which appear regularly in the same position on the sheet throughout one or more printings of a stamp. The triangular stamps of the Cape are teeming with constant marks in the form of dots, lines, or blurry patches - especially the 4-penny blue, which has been plated using such marks. The marks are less noticeable on the other three values of Cape triangles and are almost nonexistent on the rectangular stamps. (All numbers are Scott.)

Figure 1: 4-penny Blue of 1865.

With frame line around the design (#17); the defect here is a hairline fracture running horizontally through the words in the bottom label. This defect was discovered years ago and is mentioned here for the benefit of those who are unaware of it, as it is not listed in the Scott Catalog.

Figure 2: 2-penny Bistrot of 1882 (next page)

Scott Nos. 35 and 44; No. 35 was issued on paper watermarked Crown "CA" on September 1, 1882, and No. 44 was issued on paper watermarked Anchor in December 1884. I have found one example of each of these stamps with identical defects, which indicates that the same plate was used in the production



Figure 1

of both stamps. The defects on each stamp appear as a notch out of the lower right corner,

with the top of Hope's head, the other even with her chin.

Figure 8:1-peony Rose of 1885 - Scott No. 43. This shows what appears to be part of an outer frame line that extends from the upper right corner to just above the center of the "H" in "HOPE". The 1-penny of 1865 (Scott # 16) was the only stamp of this value to have an outer frame line so this is probably just a plate scratch. Even so, of all the places for a scratch to appear, it seems remarkable for it to show up the same distance from the frame as happened originally on the 1865 stamp.

Figure 4:1-penny Rose of 1885 - Scott No. 43. A magnifying glass will be required to detect this defect, which takes the form of a colorless vertical line running the full length of the stamp: at top from the left part of the "C" in "Cape" down through the left side of the "O" in "POSTAGE". I have noted two of these so it is a constant variety.

Figure 5:1-peony Rose of 1885 - Scott No. 43. This colorless vertical scratch differs from that in Figure 4 only in location. The scratch starts at the top between the "AP" of "CAPE" and runs down through the left side of the "T" in "POSTAGE" at the bottom. This also is a constant variety as I have more than one specimen.

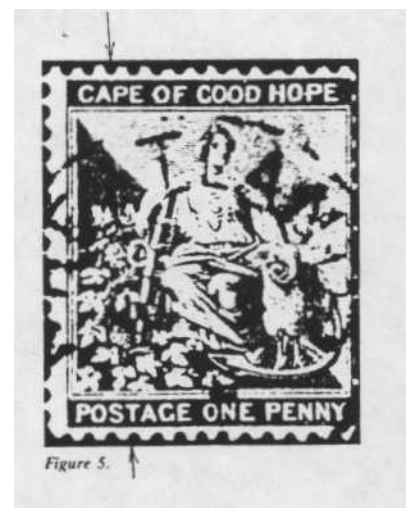
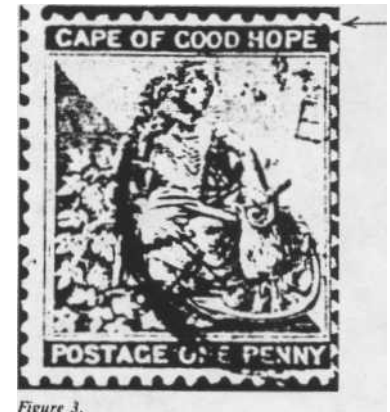


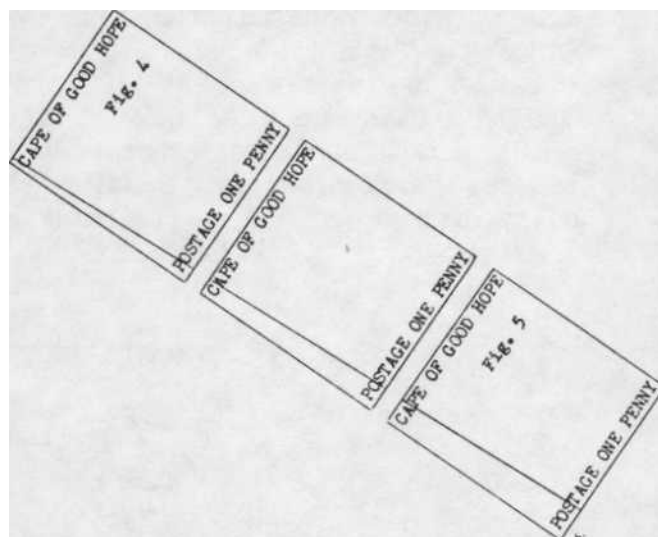
Figure 6 - This drawing suggests the theory that, according to the position of the colorless lines or plate scratches as noted M Figures 4 and 5, a third stamp is most likely affected by the same defect. I have not been able to locate an example of this.

Figure 7:1-peony Rose of 1885 - Scott No. 43. There are sixteen leaves on the grape vine to the left of the figure of Hope, five of which appear to touch the left frame of the stamp. I have found one stamp with what appears to be a plate scratch which starts between the third and fourth of these five leaves and extends vertically downward through the remaining leaves and finally bisects the "P" in "POSTAGE", where it stops just short of exiting the design.

Undoubtedly, more varieties exist and it is just a matter of time before some searching detects them. I would be interested in hearing from anyone who shares an interest in these stamps.



Figure 7.

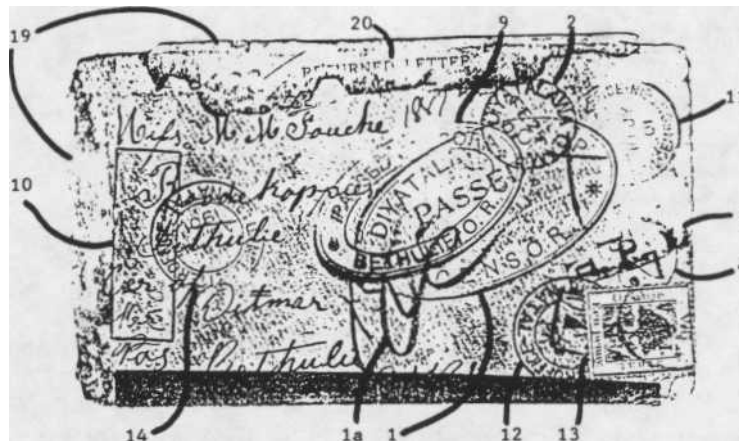


A PLETHORA OF POSTMARKS

By: Tim Bartshe

While going through a box covers at ROMPEX this May, I ran across a grubby and tattered cover from the Boer War. The pricing was based upon the censor markings, totally ignoring the other dozen or so marks. Out came the check book and this little beauty was mine. I would like to share this item with the members along with some opinions of what may have transpired along the way. This item was mailed from the Diyatalawa POW Camp to a "M.M. Fouche of Roodekoppies, Bethulie, (c/o) Mr. Dltmar/ Pos Bethulle, ORC". The letter passed the censor there and received a cds on 2/25/01, and arrived at Colombo a day later. The ocean journey took nearly three weeks and arrived in Durban 3/19/01. After being routed through Bloemfontein, the letter arrived in Bethulle on 3/28/101. Apparently M.M. Fouche could not be located, although no indication is apparent on the cover of how he was searched for. The letter then proceeds upon its ultimate journey back across the Indian **Ocean through a series of dead letter offices ending up in Madras on 1111101. During its trip, this poor envelope received at least 21 markings, including cds', censor seals, censor markings and postage due markings.**

The main question I have about this cover is the id VRI Free State stamp in the lower right corner. It is obvious that it was affixed *after* it arrived at the returned letter office at Durban and actually appears to be on top of the pink censor seal which was affixed *after* its return to India. Who would have applied the stamp in India? The stamp is postmarked by a single-circle date stamp from the ORC, possibly Bethulle (?) "2 (N) 0 01". The date is unclear and is certainly incongruous with the other marking dates. The cds is also not tied to the covert. Was this used stamp affixed later and by whom? The following is a listing of the markings with brief descriptions in the postulated order of occurrence: (1) "Diyatalawa Camp/Passed/* */Censor" in violet, probably 2/25/01; (1a) Blue crayon initials "OE" (?) and two x's which appear to coincide with the edges of (1); (2) cds "Diyatalawa Camp/FE 25/01" in black; (3) cds "Colombo/8:15 AM/FE 25/01"; (4) oval 29 x 21mm with "T/2d" either applied here at Colombo or at Durban upon arrival to South Africa; (5) cds "Durban Natal/MR 19/01"; (6) cds "Bloemfontein O.R.C/8. AM/MR 28/01"; (7) "H.P.Y." in violet, 24 point letters applied by censor in Bloemfontein; (8) cds "Bethulie O.R.C/3. PM128 MR/01"; (9) "Passed Censor Bethulle, O.R.C." in red; (10) "Inconnu!(Not Known)" in violet box 43.5 x 14mm, probably applied in Bethulle; (11) cds "Returned Letter Office Bloemfontein/10 JY/01" in violet; (12) cds "Returned Letter Office Natal/AU 19/1901: In Durban; (13) Rectangular due mark "td" 7 x 13mm possibly applied in Durban to pay South African rate of 1d; (14) cds "Returned Letter Office Natal/AU 24/1901" again, (15) Box "D.L.O./Bombay/23 SE 01"; (16) Box "D.L.O./Bombay/24 SE 01"; (17) Box "D.L.O./Madras/2? SP 01", the last three cancels are concealed behind the large pink label; (19) Manila strips on tops and left of envelope where censor opened the letter. It was applied after arrival to Madras as it partially covers this mark; (20) "Returned Letter" in serif type applied on top of manila strip; and (21) pink-rose "E.R./Opened Under Martial Law" 122 x 56mm.



Southern Africa At WAR

By George van den Hurk

THE NINE FRONTIER WARS

An interesting monograph, "Military Mails At The Cape Of Good Hope" by Ken Baker (1), covers the nine frontier wars during the years 1779 to 1878. In forty pages the author gives a wealth of information, especially regarding early Cape frontier postal routes and post offices.

The Zululand Campaign— A set of stamps and a special cover commemorated the 1879 Zulu War in 1979.

Christopher Danziger tells the story in a booklet published by Macdonald South Africa (2). A British army under Lord Chelmsford invaded Zululand to claim it as Crown property. The Zulus misled Chelmsford into splitting his army and taking half of it on a wild goose chase to the southeast. Meanwhile from the north, the main Zulu impi of 20,000 attacked the remainder of the English force at Isandhlwana. The British were massacred and Lord Chelmsford, hearing of the disaster, retreated to Natal.

The First Anglo-Boer - Philatelic material is hard to find in respect of those earlier periods. This also goes for the First Anglo-Boer War which began on 16 December 1880 and ended with the defeat of General Sir George Coolly on 27 February 1881 at Majuba.

At a recent auction of Stephan Welz & Co (3), a cover of the First Anglo-Boer War was estimated at between R8000 and R10000, but I believe it remained unsold.

The Warren Campaign- An important campaign under General Sir Charles in 1885 resulted in the establishment of a British Protectorate over Bechuanaland, while in September of that year the territory south of the Molopo River, including what was left of Goshen and Stellaland, was constituted as the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland.

Covers from the Warren campaign are seldom seen. It was therefore a treat to see at last year's Pietermaritzburg national exhibition a collection with a number of covers that survived (4).

The Second South African Republic- Postal regulations (Act No- 1 of 1886) made provision for free postal facilities in respect of Commandos on active service which was of frequent occurrence during the existence of the Second South African Republic.

Malaboch- When in 1894 war was declared against Malaboch, a native chief, who refused to pay taxes, British subjects living in the Republic were also commandeered. However, after the visit to Pretoria of the British High Commissioner, Sir Henry Loch, the government agreed to absolve British subjects from the operation of the Commando Law.

It is interesting to note that the men who had been arrested and already sent under guard to the front were allowed to proceed and receive their discharge at the scene of war and were compelled to find their own way back.

I believe only one cover from the Malaboch campaign, dated "Pietersburg 8 JUL 1894", is known to exist (5).

Although the Commando system remained an integral part of civil defense in the Second South African Republic, the Volksraad approved in 1894 an Act authorizing the founding of Volunteer Units in Pretoria, Johannesburg and Krugersdorp (6).

The Jameson Raid- The raid occurred in December 1895 and left us some philatelic mementos of which the "Late Crisis" picture postcards printed on ZAR postal stationery in 1896 are best known (7).

Jan Smuts wrote in 1906: "The Jameson Raid was the real declaration of war in the great Anglo-Boer conflict... And that is so in spite of the four years truce that followed..."

The Swaziland Campaign - After the murder of the Chief Induna Mbaba of Swaziland in 1898, the South African government moved a considerable body of armed troops to the Swazi border including a detachment of "Johannesburg Volunteers". This expedition lasted from June to August 1898. A few "Velddienst" covers have been recorded postmarked from Barberton and Bremersdorp addressed to Johannesburg and Pretoria (5)

Ti 'Second Anglo boer War - Compared with earlier campaigns there is an abundant supply of Anglo-Boer War material, however, more from the British than from the Boers.

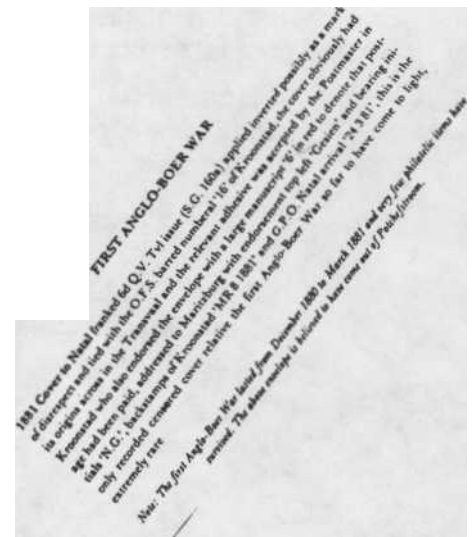
The war started on 11 October 1899 and proved to be the longest (two and three-quarter years), the costliest (over 200 million pounds), the bloodiest (at least 22,000 British, 25,000 Boer and 12,000 African lives and the most humiliating war that Britain fought between 1815 and 1914.

The Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society recently published a study on "Ceylon - The Camps For Boer Prisoners Of War 1900 to 1902 - Their Postal History" by Richard Stroud (8).

Apart from a most interesting quarterly journal (9), the Society has currently for sale a number of publications dealing with the philately of the Anglo-Boer War.

References

- (1) Baker, Ken, *Military Mails at the Cape of Good Hope*, Cape Town, Reijger Publishers (Pty) Ltd, 1985
- (2) Danziger, Christopher, *The Zululand Campaign* Cape Town, Macdonald South Africa, 1978
- (3) Auction catalogue, Stephan Welz & Co., Johannesburg, 22 February 1989
- (4) Collection of C. Roche, *The Bechuanaland's* Pietermaritzburg 150, November 1988
- (5) Exhibition Brochure "Rand 77", Aug. '77, Krygspas van die Z.A. Republiek, Joh Groenewald RDSPA
- (6) Exhibition Bulletin No. 2 "Johannesburg 100", April 1985, Johannesburg Vrywilliger Corps, van den Hurk, George
- (7) Paul van Zeyl, *Transvaal Philately, Postal Stationery*, Reijger Publishers (Pty) Ltd., Cape Town, 1986
- (8) Stroud, J. R., *Ceylon, The Camps for Boer POWs The Journal of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society* Society, 1989
- (9) *The Anglo-Boer War Material*, Soe*ty, Hon. Editor, J.R. Stroud, 28 Oxford St. Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset TA81LQ, England



125 Covers Recovered From The 'Helderberg ' Crash By Kendal C_ Sanford

The following is the listing of the "Helderberg" crash, from the monograph *Air Crash & Interrupted Mail of South Africa* which the writer was collaborating on with Dawie Uys, when this tragic crash occurred_

November 28, 1987 - Indian Ocean, near Mauritius - Captain Dawie Uys, Senior 1st Officer Dave Attwel - South African Airways - Boeing 747 "Combs", ZS-SAS "Helderberg"

On a flight from Taipei, Taiwan to Johannesburg, South Africa, with a stop in Mauritius at 4:13 a.m., when the aircraft was about 90 kilometers from Mauritius, Captain Uys radioed to the Mauritius Control Tower "There is smoke coming into the cabin_ I think we have a fire." Officials in Mauritius also reported that there was a fire in the cockpit. Apparently, he valiantly attempted, for about fourteen or fifteen minutes to bring the aircraft down to the water to attempt a ditching, but the aircraft apparently exploded just before it hit the water, broke up quickly and sank in a depth of about 12,000 feet. All 160 persons onboard died. There were 141 passengers and 19 crew members_ Only nine bodies were found, which had been badly mutilated by sharks, along with small pieces of debris, a suitcase and an inflatable life raft. The cause of the fire has not been determined for sure, but it is believed that a passenger went into the main deck cargo compartment to smoke, fell asleep and started a fire in the cargo area. The aircraft was a "combi" type, which has a main deck cargo compartment behind the passenger cabin_

Nine mail bags were recovered from the surface of the sea by a ship sent out to recover wreckage. One was a parcel post bag from Japan, and another was a regular air mail bag from Taiwan. The bags were empty. The mail was damaged and soaking wet. It **was** dried out for a period in the Johannesburg GPO during February 1988. Postal officials then patiently set about the painstaking task of having the mail delivered. Where addresses could be identified, the mail was forwarded in an official envelope with a suitable explanation. There are two varieties of these explanations. The covers themselves were not marked by the Post Office_ Where senders could be identified, but not the addressees, items were sent back to the relevant foreign postal administrations, for return to the senders.

The South African Post reported that approximately 125 items were recovered, including some registered letters. As of the time of going to press, only three items are known to be in collectors' hands.

Captain Uys was originally the co-author of the monograph, and was a collector of air crash covers and pioneer flight covers of southern Africa. This **was** to **be** his last flight before taking an early retirement from South African Airways_

The December 1988 SA *Philatelist* reported the first item from the crash to turn up in a collector's hands. It was an envelope containing shipping documents, which was sent by the Bank of Tokyo to the First National Bank of Southern Africa in Cape Town. This is shown in Figure 1_ This was the only known piece of mail to have turned up in a collector's hands, up to then.

A friend of mine in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, Neville Polakow, **has** now found two more covers. It is quite interesting to hear how he found them, so I will quote from his letter of 16 March 1989:

"There is a story behind the discovery of the covers, so here is what actually happened. In your article about crash mail, you mentioned that Eisendrath advertised in newspapers at the intended destinations of the particular flights. I realized that this would be the only way to find out who has covers. I selected three major newspapers country-wide - Durban, Cape Town & Johannesburg, and

inserted quite a large advertisement. small one would never be seen so it had to be quite large - and quite expensive. (Total cost was 620 Rand.) Nothing happened for a few days. A fellow phoned me to ask if I had received any replies as he was a collector as well and wanted one cover If I was Inundated. This was not to be. The only call came from a girl working In a bank. She said she was working In the International section and opened the mail. She had noticed two envelopes with an accompanying letter from the post office apologizing for the condition they were In. She thought It would be Interesting to keep them but the post office explanatory letter would have to go Into the bank's files. Envelopes have to be thrown away on the bank's Instructions. Apparently she retrieved the two envelopes from the wastebasket. She kept them for over a year as this all happened In February 1988.

"I told her I would compensate her for her trouble and please send them on as soon as possible. Eventually after many phone calls and promises, one arrived. It is a beautiful cover dated 25 November 1987 and postmarked Tokyo, Nippon (See Figure 2). The perimeter Is water stained and It was registered. It has no cachets nor Is It backstamped. When I received the first cover, I was very excited, as It proved beyond a doubt that It was crash mail from the "Helderberg". I phoned her about the second cover, which she said she had given to a friend and would try to get It back for me. This was eventually done with much persistence on my part. The second cover duly arrived, BUT It has no postmark! It does have the same water stains along the periphery and from the origin It must surely be assumed to have been In the same mailbag.

"By the way, nine mailbags were recovered from the surface of the sea by a vessel sent out to the area where the plane went down. Three bags were empty and of the balance, 125 Items were redirected to addressees that were legible. I have heard of no more except the two I now possess and the one reproduced In the *SA Philatelist*. The envelope from the second one Is badly mutilated and bears no Identification as to the postmark. It appears that there are no more covers known to date. Perhaps the other 122 were merely cast aside and discarded Into the nearest wastebasket, which Is what originally happened to my two In Cape Town."

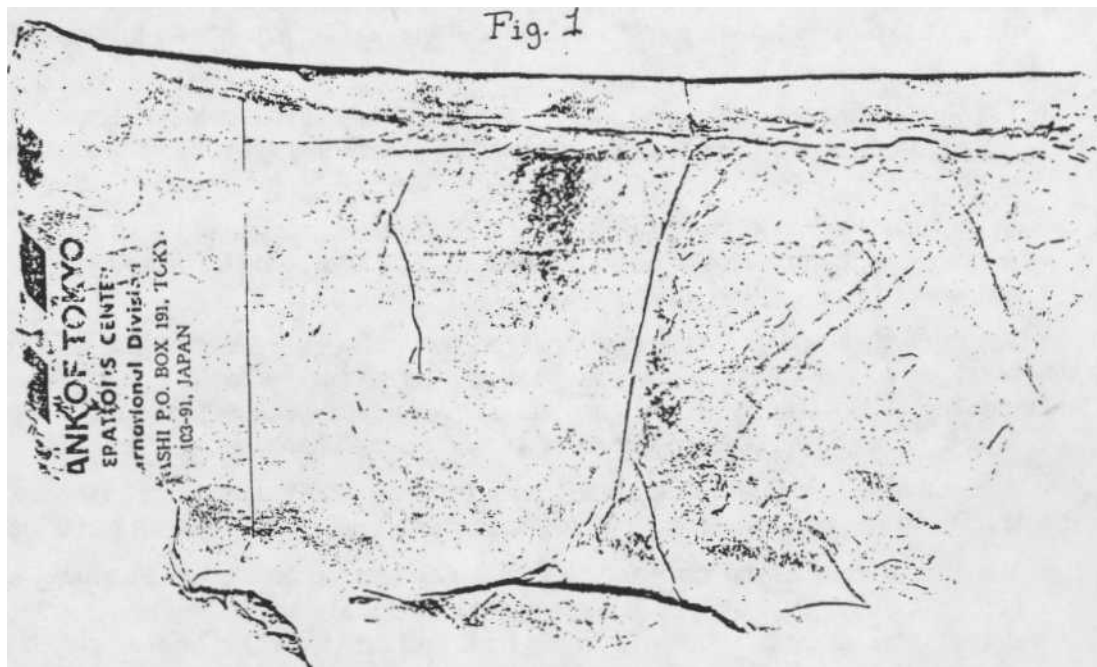
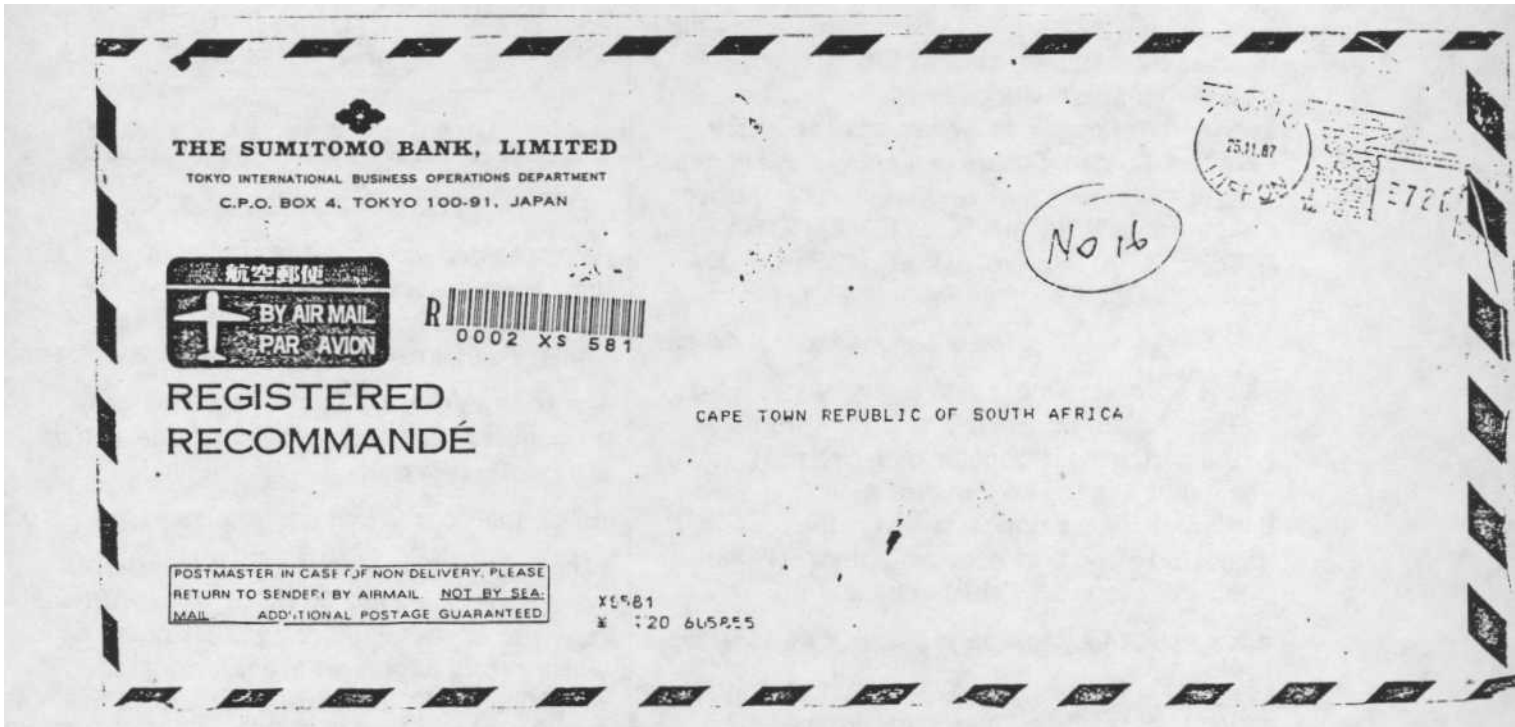


Figure 2



Dear Sir

The accompanying postal article was included in a mailbag which was aboard the ill-fated Helderberg aircraft.

A few of the mailbags were retrieved and forwarded to Johannesburg for disposal of the mail matter contained therein.

Unfortunately the enclosed article was soiled and damaged by seawater but is nevertheless forwarded in the hope that the contents is still legible.

It is regretted that the delivery of the item has to be associated with very tragic circumstances and that it could not have been delivered in good time.

Yours faithfully



THE
SOCIETY
HONOR

ROLL

This is a new feature of your Journal. The Honor Roll has been implemented as a way for the Society to acknowledge members who have achieved distinction **in areas specifically related to our focus. All entries will become** a permanent record of Society member [achievements. AS](#) APPROPRIATE, PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED COPY OF THE HONOR ROLL INFORMATION SHEET.

Category I - The Gnarles Lcfoo Nemor/al Award

This is a Society award given every two years to the member whose article in our Journal is voted as the most popular by membership ballot. The ballot for the first award is enclosed with this issue. Please complete and return as requested. The first honored author will appear in this column in the Feb/May issue.

Category II - Lt~rat~e Award B Ma/or H'orks*

- Major Ian B. Mathews, Transvaal Philately, a major text published by RelJger Press, 1987
- Bili Brooks, **Silver-bronze**, Forerunners, The Cardinal Spelman Philatelic Library Literature Competition, 1989.
- E. Kenneth Wright & Alan R. Drysdall, FRPSL, The Oates Correspondence-A Postal History of Flank Oates' Travels In Matabeleland and Zambesia 1873-75, Foreword by Robson Lowe.

Category III - Exhibit/off Medals

- Werner K. Seeba, **Verwell**, "Numeral Obliterators of Early British Africa", Southwest '85, Stuttgart, W- Germany, 1985.
- Major Ian B. Anderson, ret'd, **Gold**, "Transvaal", PMB 150, 1988
- Robert F. Taylor, **Gold**, "The Cape Before The Trianglers", STAmphOW 89, 1989.



-----TfidF CLASSF/EDS

Revenues derived from the placement of ads and back issue orders, are used to defray publication costs and to improve the quality of the Society's award-winning Journal, *Fortes*

The following is the Society's policy and procedures for the placement of ads, articles, etc., in *For&7nnerx*

*Brief non-commercial ads are free to /mss

*The rates for non-member and commercial ads are - **SMALL ADS:** .05 US cents/word/Issue; separate numbers and/or symbols count as a word; return addresses are not counted. -**LARGE ADS:** 1/4 PAGE \$8US PER ISSUE OR \$20US PER YEAR (3 ISSUES) - 1/2 PAGE \$14US PER ISSUE OR \$35US PER YEAR - FULL PAGE \$20US PER ISSUE OR \$45US PER YEAR.

'Submission deadlines for all items to be published in *Forza* care: Dec. 31st for the Feb/May issue - May 1st for the June/Sep issue - Sept. 1st for the Oct/Jan issue.

*Payments for ads and back issue orders must be made in dollar-denominated instruments. Orders from outside the US must be paid for by International Postal Money Order or a draft drawn on a US bank, made payable to: "The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa"

*The Editor reserves the right to correct misspellings and to make other minor changes as deemed necessary.

*inquiries, payments, ad copies, articles, notices, etc., are to be mailed to: Editor/Fcv'tn ' P.O. Box 2632, San Bernardino, CA 92406 USA

New member Youenn Grall would like to get in touch with other members for the exchange of stamps from SWA & RSA. Write Youenn at: 520 Metropolitan, Waukegan, IL 60085.

Jane Curry would like to know if any members are planning on publishing an illustrated article on Fiscal, Revenue & Judicial Cancellations? She would like to receive recommendations on references for this kind of material. She wants to learn more about them and their effect on pricing. If you can help out, write Jane at Curry & Temple Stamps, Box 96, Sherborn, MA 01770.

Wanted CGH, off cover, used copies of Scott #17 - 4p blue. Any quantity. Write John Rightmire PSC Box 3282, George AFB, CA 92394 USA.

David Wessely would really like to buy or trade for any Br. Bech. or Bech. Prot. material that could be used in his exhibit. Used stationery, any covers, stamps with readable village or numeral cancellations, revenue stamps, multiples...anything unusual. Write to: 125 Elma Dr., Elyria, OH 44035

Dr. Guy Dillaway is putting together a census of CGH covers to foreign destinations other than the US for the triangular period, 1853 to late 1860's or 1870-ish. He particularly wants to know the origin, route (places), dates of each cancelling device and the *rates*. He would like to purchase, trade, look at, etc., the material. Write him at: Box 181, Weston, MA 02193 USA.

-----AERO
LITERATURE WITH A SOUTH AFRICAN
CONNECTION

- *1. *The Airposts of South Africa*, L.A. Wyndham, 1980, reprint . . . New \$25
- *2. *Airmails of the Republic of South Africa 1961 - 1981*, D.J. Uys, Chronological listing & prices. No details of flights. . . New \$10
- *3. *Par Avion - The Airmails of South Africa*, Jack Burrell, 1986. Complete update of Wyndham & Stern books. . . New \$75
- *4. *Johannesburg 100* Exhibition Catalog, 1986, Misc. articles, includes awards list. . . New \$8
- *5. *The Time Shrinkers, The Development of Civil Aviation in Africa*, David Jones, 1971. Near fine with dust cover . . . \$25
- *6. *My Flight To The Cape & Back*, Sir. A. Cobham, 1926. Spine worn & slightly torn, otherwise VG. . . \$20
- *7. *20,000 Miles In A Flying Boat, My Flight Round Africa*. Sir. A. Cobham, 1931 reprint. Cover slightly torn, otherwise VG. . . \$25
- *8. *Winged Courier*, Harry Klein, 1955. Classic on aviation in South Africa. Dust cover worn, otherwise VG. Very scarce. . . \$60
- *9. *The Dangerous Skies*, A. E. Clouston, 1954. He flew in 36 London-Johannesburg race & London-Cape with Betty Kirby-Green. Dust cover slightly torn, otherwise VG. Scarce. . . \$25

Over 250 aerophilatelic & commercial aviation books in stock. Send \$1 & address label for list -- refunded with first order. AEROPHIL, 4 Ave. General Gulger, CH-1197 Prangins (Vaud), Switz

Cape of Good Hope collector strongly desires to contact other Cape collectors for exchange of Information and Interests. A five-page list of Cape literature is available for \$1 post-paid from Rae Wolpe, 15 High St., Medway, MA 02053

The Classification... ccwti/

Help wanted for southern Africa

Imperial Airways crash cover census- I am trying to make a complete listing and do a census of all known crash covers with a southern African connection, and from Imperial Airways flights. I would therefore appreciate it if all members who have such crash or interrupted flight covers, will send me clear photocopies of their covers, as well as any information they have on the crashes, such as newspaper clippings, post office explanations regarding crashes and the recovered mail, copies of articles or reports on crashes from philatelic journals, etc.

I will be glad to reimburse you for your photocopying and postage expenses if you wish. For those of you who live in Europe, the Middle East or Asia, send to: Kendall C. Sanford, 4 General Gulguer, CH-1197 Prangins (Vaud), Switzerland. Those in the US, Canada or Central or South America, send to me at: IATA, 2000 Peel Street, Montreal, PQ, Canada H3A 2R4. All material will be appreciated, and may eventually be included in monographs on crash mail of southern Africa and Imperial Airways.

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Cape of Good Hope collector wants to contact other Cape collectors for exchange of information and interests. A five-page list of Cape literature is available for \$1 postpaid. Rae Wolpe, 15 High Street, Medway, MA 02053 USA

aa

Werner Seeba, our West Germany International Representative, has several want lists he would like to send members on the following: OFS Postmarks including numerals, cds's, obliterations, towns & villages, 11-bar cancellors - both alpha and numeric; Cape numeral obliterations; and Transvaal numerical and triangular cancels. Any reader who thinks he/she can lend Werner a hand in his search for the "Holy Grail", please write to him at: Einstein Strasse 54, D-7000 Stuttgart 50, West Germany.

PLEASE DO NOT FORGET TO RETURN YOUR BALLOT FOR THE FIRST ' CHARLES LUPO MEMORIAL AWARD'!!!

FORERUNNERS, Vol. III, No. 3 - Oct/Jan '90 p41

About Johannesburg Philatelic Exhibition of 1938-

Recently I purchased 50 sets of mint, never hinged JIPEX sheets and was fascinated to find that there are 10 different advertising "arrangements" for the 1/2d, of which I found 4. More interesting is the 21 different "advertisements" around the 1d, or which I have eight (see reduced copies below). Though the ads shift in the 1d, the difference is in the upper left corner (as circled) and are all tobacco related. I would like to find the rest of the different 1d issues and *Wanted for ADG/sf*; to reach my goal. Secondly, I would appreciate any further information, lists, publications, research on the JIPEX issues. Please write: Anita Beach, 441 Deanview Dr. Cincinnati, OH 45224 USA

