



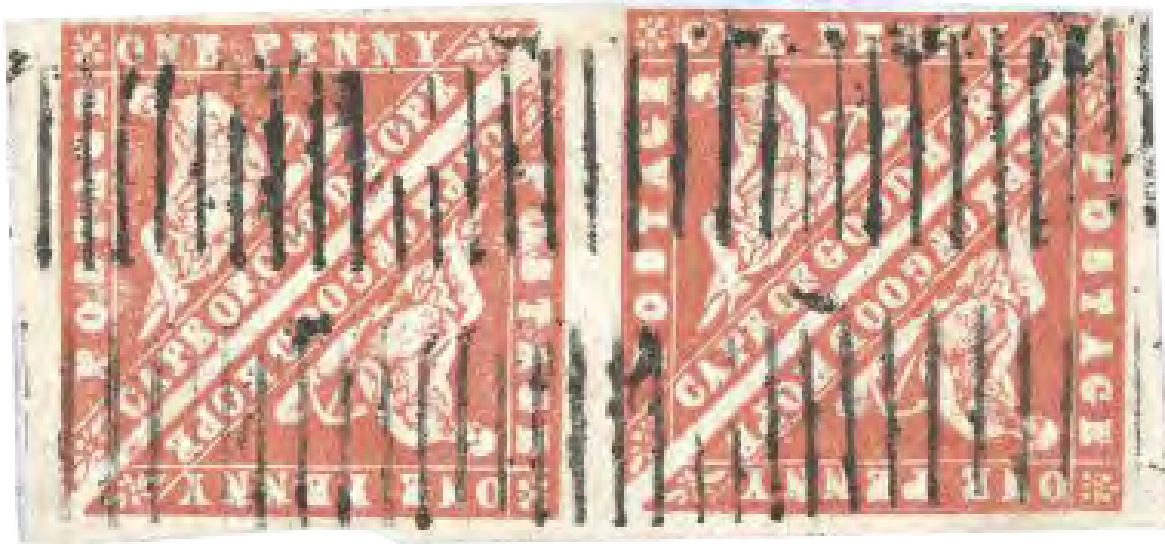
******FORERUNNERS*

JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR GREATER SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

Volume XXIX, Number 2, Whole No. 84

November 2015-February 2016



Block of four of the 1861, 1p vermillion “woodblock” triangular stamp of the Cape of Good Hope cancelled by wide bars. See David Mordant’s review article in this issue.

Highlights

- Triangular Woodblock Stamps
- Natal Numeral Cancellers
- Archival Postal Orders
- Inverted Registration Envelope
- SWA Overprinted Postcards
- Native Eating House
- New OFS Book
- Stamp Mistakes



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K2.50 stamp issued by Zambia to commemorate 50 years of Independence. Set of 31 stamps issued on 23rd October 2014.

Front Illustration:

Block-of-four of the 1861, 1p vermilion "woodblock" triangular stamp of the Cape of Good Hope cancelled by wide bars. From the Spink Shreves sale of the William H. Gross collection. See David Mordant's review article on page 33.

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Vermeil at CHICAGOPEX 2015; Silver at CHICAGOPEX 2014; Silver-Bronze at CHICAGOPEX 2013; Vermeil at STAMPSHOW 2013, Milwaukee; Large Silvers at the New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibitions 2012 & 2013; Vermeil at JO'BURG, 2010; Vermeil at STAMPSHOW 2010, Richmond; Vermeil at CHICAGOPEX 2009; Silver at STAMPSHOW 2007, Portland; Large Silver at WASHINGTON 2006; Vermeils in 2005 at STAMPSHOW and C7NPLE, Toronto; Silver at CHICAGOPEX 2005; Silver-Bronze at LONDON 2000; Silvers at JOPEX 99, STAMPSHOW 99, and COLOPEX 99; Silver-Bronze at PACIFIC 97; Vermeil/Certificate of Merit at OKPEX 96; Large Silver at New Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition 96; Silvers at SESCAL 95, CAPEX 96, WAPEX 93, and HAFNIA 94; Silver-Bronze at ESPAMER 96, SINGAPORE 95, and PHILAKOREA 94.

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Editorial Notes

This past months, I learned something that I would have preferred not to have learned. Here is the story. I was contemplating what do at the PSGSA event during World Stamp Show NY 2016. The event was announced as a follow-up to Tony Chilton's 2002 prophecy that southern Africa philatelic societies were at risk. The meeting was envisioned by myself and Tony Sanford, both active in the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society (BBS), as a discussion of Chilton's forecast, now 13 years later. In 2002, the BBS had come close to perish and again now in the past year has been again been struggling to survive. What could be more appropriate as a meeting theme?

Chilton had pointed to the ageing of the membership and organizing committees, as well as their duplication and longevity. Another issue was membership duplication with many collectors belonging to multiple societies. The unknown is how many genuine southern African collectors there exist for which we all compete to expand our membership. It would not be possible to obtain information on member ages, but the question of membership duplication could easily be obtained. Thus, I asked the various societies (a total of 11) if they would be able to give me access to the needed information (name/country).

I fast learned that that would unfortunately not be possible. About half of the societies responded by regretting that they were unable to help. Only one society responded positively. The remaining did not respond at all.

As the reason was often given that confidentiality laws in effect in the EU prohibited sharing the information on the membership roster. Although this is correct, it is certainly an over interpretations of the regulations that clearly allow organizations that collect electronic membership information to use the information to promote their agenda. Statistical examination of the membership is allowable as long as the societies are in control.

Another, but unexpected, response was that we do not want to know the answer to your inquiry. The Chilton debacle is definitively long over. We do not want to relinquish any of our sovereignty; we are doing fine as all can see. This response refer to Chilton's suggestion of an umbrella organization and possible agglomerations of some of the societies most at risk.

This is a tribal attitude. It reminds me of my students that I in my past tried to prepare for a profession as geologists in a southern African nation. Their allegiance were squarely with their family, village, and tribes. There was no room for a profession and a country that both badly needed them.

Like my geology students, the southern African philatelic societies do not exist in a vacuum. Our long term existence de-

pends on our ability to recruit new members. These will not come from inside our ranks, but can only come from organized local and national philately. We need to support such entities if we want to survive. On the national levels, that would in South Africa be the Federation and in the US the APS.

But is there room for an umbrella 'Philately Southern Africa' organization. What we now need the most is an informal network to be able to communicate easily to share on a leadership level concerns and solutions, to exchange information about conventions, meeting, exhibitions, new publications, and aids in recruitment of new members. Traditionally we have shared our publications, but now such sharing has largely vanished. We could certainly benefit from a 'master' web page, auction, annual meeting, and perhaps a web-based publication platform. Some of these are already in place.

Enjoy this issue of Forerunners,

Peter Thy

Final Call

It yo have not yet renewed your membership of PSGSA, you will receive a note with this issue. This is the absolutely last call and you will not hear from us again. The consequence will be that this is the last issue of Forerunners that you will receive. Contact David McNamee.

Society Affairs

Forerunners is the official journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa and is published three times per year for the periods July/October, November/February, and March/June. Subscription to the Forerunners is included in the membership fees to the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa (PSGSA). Membership fees are US\$25 for USA mailing addresses and US\$30 for all other addresses. Those that join before July 1st will receive the complete back issues for that year. Thereafter annual renewals occur in August and are due by September 1st each year. A sample copy of Forerunners is available from the Editor for \$6. A sample issue can be freely downloaded together with application form from www.psgsa.org. Advertising rates can be found in the Market Place section. Payment options are (1) check drawn on a US bank and made payable to PSGSA, (2) US \$ or £ Sterling bank notes at the current exchange rates and mailed at the sender's own risk, or (3) PayPal plus \$1 fee to the Society Treasurer at dmcnamee@aol.com. All membership fees and other payments should be mailed directly to the Treasurer. All communications about membership, subscriptions, publications, activities, and services of the Society should be sent to the Secretary.

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

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



Instructions for Manuscript Submissions

Manuscripts should be sent directly to the Editor. Electronic versions of submissions are preferred either embedded in an email message, email attachments or on a CD. MS Word files are preferred. Tables in Excel or text format is preferred; avoid complex Word tables. Illustrations should be in color and scanned at least at 150 dpi and submitted in pdf, tiff, gif, or jpg formats. Illustrations should not be embedded in manuscript files. Contact the Editor if you have any questions and your submission requires special attention. Needless to say, good old fashioned typed or hand written manuscripts and photocopies can still be submitted and are most welcome.

President's Corner

Greetings once again from north of the border, where the recent election has been over for some time and our new Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, has been stirring up our political situation with some strange pronouncements. We also follow the news about what goes on south of the border and wonder at some of the ideas and policies proposed by Donald Trump. Politics sure is a strange animal.

Unfortunately, my wife has been in hospital since the start of the year with an infection in her left leg, but it appears to be on the mend at the moment. I had planned to attend the upcoming "big show" in New York but obviously that is not going to work out. I imagine many of our members will be attending and there will be plenty of society meetings to interest everyone! I often wonder at the huge amount of organization that is required to put on a show of such magnitude – far removed from that required for the average club show. I hope there will be plenty of exhibits of material from the countries that interest us

I was very pleased to see from the last journal that we have six more members; three from the U.S. and three from Southern Africa, so hopefully we may attract some more members in New York! It was also great to see what a success our last auction was and my thanks go to Moody Tidwell and anyone else associated with production of the catalog. As I have noted in past issues, I have been working on the philatelic property belonging to a friend who passed away some time ago and finally opened the bottom drawer of a filing cabinet where his collection of Liberia resided. I am finding it very interesting trying to sort out the material into some sort of order which will permit me to have a chance for disposal! I suppose at some point in the future, I shall have to do the same thing with my collection of Rhodesia – a somewhat sobering thought!

Until next time...

Alan J. Hanks

2016 Society Auction

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

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

Closed Album

Werner Klaus Seeba (1942-2015)



It is with deep regret that we have been informed that longtime member Werner Seeba has passed away 73 years old in Stuttgart, Germany. Werner was a dedicated philatelist that never let his physical limitations and health issues getting in the way of his philatelic endeavors. He was a longtime member of most of the philatelic specialist societies covering his interest in the postmarks and postal history of southern Africa. His main philatelic love was the barred oval numerical cancellers (BONC). His circulating BONC want-lists document the enormous extent of his personal collection. Throughout his philatelic career, he made numerous and important discoveries to the postal history of southern Africa and authored many specialist articles revealing a deep understand and extensive research efforts.

He maintained an extensive correspondence with collectors sharing his interests throughout the world. Werner never embraced the modern technologies of email and computers. He communicated with help of a photocopier, pen or typewriter, and the snail mail. Thus he was a true Philatelist with capital 'P.' One group that was particularly blessed with his frequent letters was the editors of the various specialist journals to which he subscribed. Each letter, and often several, contained a packed stack of photocopies of interesting covers. He left it to the editor to deciding which to use and to write the captions, although he often pointed out the important features of a specific cover and its interpretation. His most recent article was in fact a large compilation of BONC information gained from his many letters and their contents of photocopies.

As always, we know relatively little about the personal life of the philatelists we may have corresponded with for decades, but never met in person. Werner Seeba is no exception. His letters, however, often revealed small pieces that we may be able put together. Werner was suffering from a neuromuscular disorder that severely weakened his muscle functions and entrained numerous and long stays at specialist hospitals. After each stay he would write to praise his doctors and to report that he was already much better. But unfortunately this writer received his last letter from Werner in September with the usual pile of photocopies. Then he went silent until the note reached us that he had passed away. This editor is now left with a large pile of photocopies that need to be organized and also with the regret that this work was not done long ago.

We have all been blessed with having known Werner Seeba and to have benefitted from his vast knowledge of the philately of southern Africa for so many years. The philatelic world has lost an accomplished philatelist and friend. His album is now for ever closed. We wish to express our deepest condolences to his wife Anneliese and the family that has lost so much more by his untimely departure.

Peter Thy

Financial Society News

We have 99 Members + 4 addresses of societies which exchange their journal for ours. Of these 99, there are 10 Members who have not paid their membership for 2015-2016 (Due 1 September): 5 USA Members and 5 Outside of the USA. We will be enclosing a note with this issue that those members will be cut off from this point forward unless they make up their arrears.

We have a bank balance of \$10,458.73. We have a year-to-date Net Income of \$862.38. Anticipated expenses include printing and mailing 2 more issues (this one + one more) at approximately \$700 each. The dues in arrears would add \$275 to our balance, leaving us \$300 short for the year, the result of declining membership numbers and the lack of advertising income.

The Board has been considering now for some time a two-tier Membership Rate: one flat rate for electronic delivery of Forerunners and another rate for a postal surcharge to print and mail our journal to Members. The most likely time for that to occur is 1 September 2016 when next we all renew our membership.

The support of our Society takes now approximately \$20 per year. Printing costs \$12 per year, and postage varies by location: USA \$4/yr.; Rest of the World \$13/yr. Postal rates keep climbing, so it is unclear how long those figures will last. The bottom line is \$20 base membership + \$15 for printed copy to USA addresses or + \$25 for printed copies everywhere else, making dues \$20 (e-delivery) or \$35 (USA printed copies) or \$45 (Rest of World printed copies).

Our journal contains a wealth of information, and I think you would agree that it is a worthwhile perk for membership. But if you want it printed for you, the cost has to be passed on to those who want it printed. Libraries will continue to get printed copies, and those members who do not have email will need printed copies. I would appreciate your reaction to this as we go forward – we want to serve the Membership, but we also have a responsibility to preserve the Society for future members. Please contact the PSGSA Treasurer David McNamee at dmcnamee@aol.com to register your opinion on this matter. Those not having email can post a letter to PO BOX 37, Alamo, CA 94507 USA.

PSGSA and APS's Research Library

PSGSA along with individual Members have contributed to the American Philatelic Research Library. Our contribution entitle us to name the African Book collection (the shelf area), so it is now known as the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa Collection. Our Society donates a copy of Forerunners, and our Editor donates exchange copies received by him of other African journals. These journals are eventually bound by APRL for better preservation, and the bound volumes are added to the APRL Periodical Collections.

You may want to donate excess journals and books to the APRL as well as consider it in your estate planning.

Invitation to Dinner

The Rhodesian Study Circle extends an invitation to all members of southern Africa societies attending New York 2016 World Stamp Show. The Evening Dinner will follow the Rhodesia Study Circle meeting on 3 June 2016 at the Peking Duck House - mid-town location. We have a booking for a separate closed off room that seats up to 60 people. What we have done for prior stamp dinners at this venue is to have each table choose from the standard menu and order their own drinks. The bill for each table will be split amongst that table. People can sit in the groups that they want - tables seat about 8 - and will get an opportunity to share a range of dishes. Based on previous dinners at the Duck House, the likely cost will be about \$40/60 per head.

The Duck House give us flexibility and we only have to confirm numbers on the day, but it will be very helpful if people email me ahead of time to say if they plan to attend and with how many persons. There are menus on line at www.peking-duckhousenyc.com. The restaurant is located on 236 East 53rd, between Second and Third Avenue on the south side of the street - a short half a block from the Lexington Avenue subway - Third Avenue exit.

Please email me at your convenience to confirm if you anticipate attending - FrasersStamps@cs.com.

Call for Volunteers

British Africa Societies at NY2016 Exhibition

For the New York Postage Stamp Exhibition, a number of British Africa Study Groups are sharing a number of adjacent booths. This will give British African philately a large footprint on the show floor. Staffing the booths will take volunteers and we are looking for your help. Societies participating include the PSGSA, the Rhodesia Study Circle, the West Africa Study Circle, the GB Overprint Society, the Bechuanaland Study Group and the South Africa Collectors Society. All will have membership information available, publications for sale and the booths will provide a place for members and collectors of British Africa subjects to meet and socialize.

The Postage Stamp Show-NY 2016 takes place at the Javits Convention Center in New York City from Saturday, May 28-Saturday, June 4, 2016. Will you be attending some or all of the show? When would you be free to volunteer helping at one of the booths?

Please email me with details of when you would be available to help. Colin Fraser, email: FrasersStamps@cs.com.

Society Library Needs New Home

The PSGSA Library, currently housed in Denver with a Member acting as Librarian, needs to find a new home. The Board is considering various options, one of which would be to have another Member take it over. The most important duty of the Librarian is to organize the holdings and to prepare book and journal lists. The holdings are available to members and the Librarian must be able to provide photocopies and scans as well as to mail out documents and books when requested by members. If you have an interest, please contact PSGSA Secretary David McNamee at dmcnamee@aol.com. We will be taking a complete inventory this summer, so perhaps we can provide you with the approximate shelf space requirements if you have an interest.

The 'Woodblock' Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope

by David Mordant

During the period February 1861 to April 1862, the postal authorities at the Cape of Good Hope experienced a problem in the delivery of postage stamps from Great Britain and resorted to locally produced stamps or provisionals, known as 'Woodblocks'.

An order placed in January 1860 by the Cape's Postmaster General with the then printers of the Cape triangular postage stamps, Perkins, Bacon & Co, was misplaced when the issues arrived at the Cape Town harbour in June 1860. It appears that these stamps were placed in the Queen's warehouse at the docks because the relevant bill of lading from the Crown Agents in London (who acted as agents for colonial administrations) was not to hand.

By February 1861, the stock of 1d stamps at post offices was nominal while 4d stamps were practically absent. Fortunately, the government printers, Saul Solomon & Co had just imported and installed machinery for the 'stereotyping process', and the required engraving work could be sub-contracted to London-born engraver, Charles Julius Roberts, then resident in Cape Town.

On 10 April, Saul Solomon & Co was able to invoice the Cape Government as follows:

*"For making 64 casts of 1d. Postage Stamps £4.16.0
For making 64 casts of 4d. Postage Stamps £4.16.0"*

While the engraving work done by Roberts for Saul Solomon & Co appears to be inferior in comparison with the engravings of Perkins, Bacon & Co, it must be noted that their engraver, William Humphreys, was able to do his work over some months rather than days.

Saul Solomon & Co's steel casts/stereos were cemented or glued down on sheets of strawboard, which were in turn affixed to wooden blocks, hence the term 'Woodblocks'. On 11 April 1861, a second invoice was prepared by Saul Solomon & Co, this time for printing the stamps:

*"For printing
12840 Fourpenny blue
24660 One penny red
37500 Postage stamps - £2.10.0
For gumming the same - £3.5.6
- £5.15.6"*

1d vermilion



1d carmine



1d brick-red



4d error of colour



vermillion



carmine

1d Value - 4d Error of Colour

There were four deliveries of the 1d red provisional, distinguishable by their shade and confirmed by an analysis of shade scarcity.

An analysis of colour scarcity indicates that the print quantities were:

- 1st & 2nd printings (respectively 27.02 and 1.03.1891) vermilion - 51,200
- 3rd printing (7.03.1861) carmine - 49,152
- 4th printing (10.04.1861) brick red - 24,660
- Total 125,012

It appears that in the process of undertaking the 1st, 2nd and 3rd printings of the 1d woodblocks (the vermilion and carmine

Roberts appears to have prepared the 'Woodblock' engravings on steel in a matter of days. The first printing order for £100 of 1d stamps was given to Saul Solomon & Co on 5 April, and the second for £200 of 4d stamps was given on 8 April 1861.



pale bright



blue

4d error of colour



milky-blue



bright-blue



milk-blue



grey-blue



bright-blue

cation on p. 7 - ref. (1)). This resulted in the first of the 'errors of colour', highly rated as philatelic rarities. The number of these 4d errors of colour printed has been calculated to be 800 of the 4d vermilion shade and 768 of the carmine shade.

4d Value - 1d Error of Colour

There were five deliveries of the 4d blue provisional, only two shades of which have definitely been allocated to numbers printed, as confirmed by an analysis of shade scarcity. These are the pale milky-blue shade (1st and 2nd printings), and the deep bright blue shade (5th printing). According to printing records, the print quantity of the pale milky-blue shade was 24,000 (3,600 delivered on 23.02 and 20,400 on 26.02.1861), and that of the deep bright blue shade was 12,840 (delivered on 12.04.1861). Therefore, of the total of 4d blue woodblocks delivered, namely 113,256, exactly 76,416 remain to be allocated to the three remaining shades distinguished, namely the pale

shades), a mistake occurred. One of the 4d stereotypes was fixed in the block containing the 1d stereotypes (type 1A, see Allis classifi-

grey-blue, pale bright blue and blue. Further it should be noted that Stevenson (ref. 2) raised the possibility that colours within printings differed in shade.

Types of the 4d Woodblock

Based on the research of Pemberton (ref 3), Allis (ref 1) has promoted three distinct types of the 4d Woodblock. This classification is as follows:

Type 1A - there is a small dot at the bottom left of 'U' in 'FOUR', and the 'O' alongside often touches the line below it.

Type 1B - there is a left-aligned tail at the bottom of the 'O' in 'POSTAGE'.

Type 2 - there is a white dot between 'G' and 'E' of 'POSTAGE', and the 'P' of 'HOPE' touches the line above it.

The retouch was a relatively crude repair to the bottom left ornament of the stereo made by drawing a series of parallel lines from the end of the value to the bottom tablet right corner, as seen from the front of the stamp. Stephenson (ref 2) deduces that there were fewer than 200 retouched 4d pale milky blue (of the 9.03.1861 printing) and less than 994 retouched 4d pale bright blue stamps.

In the printing of the 4d Woodblocks, a similar mistake occurred to that which appeared in the printing of the 1d Woodblocks. A 1d stereo was fixed on to the block containing 4d stereos in the 2nd and 3rd printings (respectively 9.03 and 14.03.1861). This resulted in the second 'error of colour' where the numbers printed are deduced to be 200 in the pale milky-blue shade and 994 in pale bright blue.

Usage



Type 1A



Type 1B



Type 2

4d with 'retouch' in bottom right corner

pale milky-blue



bright blue



The relative scarcity of the 1d red (and 4d red errors of colour) compared with the 4d blue (and 1d blue error of colour) Woodblocks deserves comment. First, some 10% more 1d red than 4d blue Woodblocks were delivered by the printer, 125,012 compared to 113,256. Yet catalogues have consistently accorded substantial premiums to the former for all segments (mint, used, errors of colour and on cover). The experts have explained this phenomenon by the fact that the former (1d red) were chiefly used for the postage of newspapers and letters of sailors and soldiers at concessionary rates, and that their recipients were fairly likely to discard the covers.

A large proportion of the 4d rated letters were likely to have been for business (folded over, with orders etc. written on the reverse), which would have promoted higher retention. Two forms of canceller were in use at the Cape at this time. One was a series of parallel bars in blocks, large or small, whilst the other comprised the letters C, G and H, (Cape of Good Hope), contained within a triangle.

Cancelling blocks of parallel bars

CGH in triangle canceller



The reason for the obliteration of almost all Woodblocks by either one of the two barred cancellers or one of the two 'CGH in triangle' cancellers used at the time is illustrated on the cover on the next page. A 4d blue Woodblock, type 1B, is prepaying postage from Uitenhage to Port Elizabeth. The back shows the dispatching (light) oval town canceller of Uitenhage, 15.04.1861 in black and a similar receiving canceller of Port

Elizabeth, 15.04.1861 in red alongside. These cancellers were designed to reflect the postal route, while the 'CGH in triangle' obliterator was designed to deface the adhesive preventing its fraudulent reuse.



About a year after their printing, the Postmaster-General referred the possibility of fraudulent use of these issues to the Governor. His proposal to recommence with stamps of 'English manufacture' was accepted.

During March 1883, an official reprinting of stamps from the Woodblock plates took place by Saul Solomon & Co to meet the need for specimens from various postal authorities. The Cape Postmaster authorized the printing of 195 sheets of each of the 1d (62 stamps per sheet) and 4d (63 stamps per sheet) values.

There was a marked difference in the colours used; the 1d was printed in bright red and the 4d in deep indigo blue. As numbers of these did find their way into the hands of collectors the Woodblocks were demonetised in 1900 in conjunction with all the other triangular stamps.

References and Further Reading

1. Allis, G.J., Cape of Good Hope; its postal history and postage stamps. Stanley Gibbons, London, 1930.
2. Stevenson, D.A., The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. HR Harmer, London. 1950.
3. Pembleton, P.L., Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, September to November, 1925.
4. Goldblatt, R., Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope. Reiger, Cape Town, 1984.
5. Rosenthal, E. and Blum, E., The Cape of Good Hope Triangular Stamps and its Story. Balkema, Cape Town, 1957.
6. The postage stamps of the Cape of Good Hope; the collection formed by Sir Maxwell Joseph. Sotheby's, London, 1982.

World Reaction

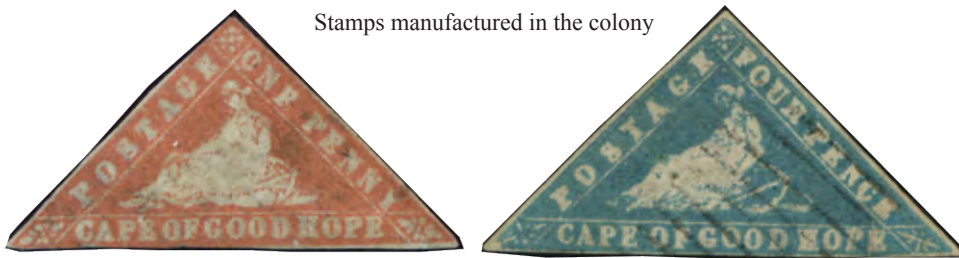
The lower quality of the Woodblocks was not well received at the Cape, as contemporary newspaper letters show. Further, foreign postal authorities had misgivings about the genuineness of these stamps. In Britain concern was expressed in writing the Duke of Newcastle dispatching a document to Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of the Cape showing "Stamps supposed to have been manufactured in the Colony" and comparing these to "Stamps printed in London for the Cape".

Inevitably, forgeries were produced for both fraudulent purposes and for the edification of collectors. Some were primitive, but some were actually of a 'better' quality than the printings of Saul Solomon & Co.

4d blue Woodblock forgery



Stamps manufactured in the colony



Stamps printed in London for the Cape



Originally published under the same title in South African Philatelist February 2007, p. 208-210. Here reproduced with permission. All single stamps are at about 150 % the original sizes. Colors are unlikely to be of the correct shades. A couple of illustrations are from ref. 6.

British South Africa Company (Rhodesia) Registration Envelope with Inverted Printing

by Wayne Menuz

The normal position for the flap (containing the indicium) is on the right side, as observed from the address side of the Rhodesia registration envelope H&G C1a. (see illustration 1).

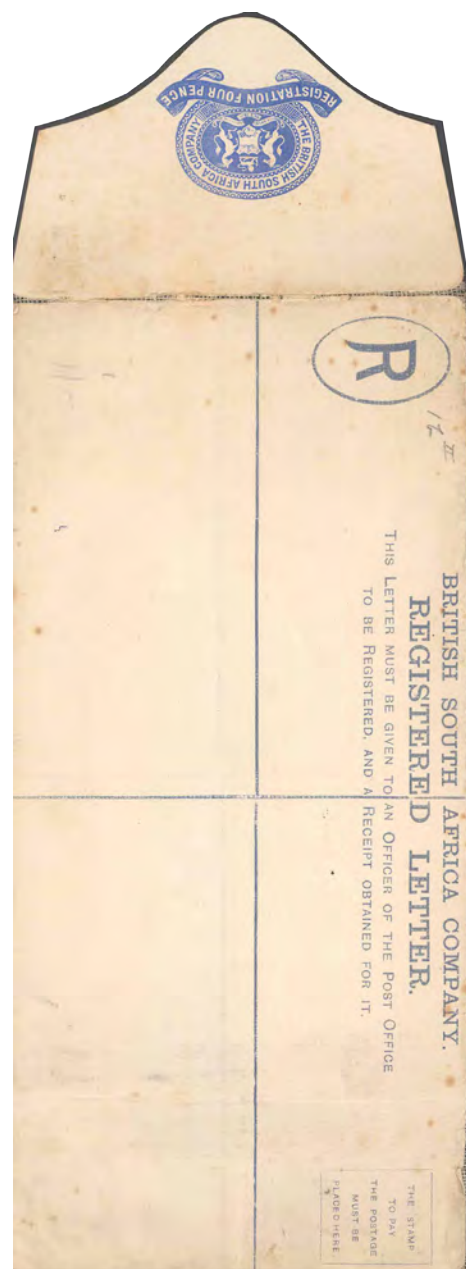
The item of illustrations 2 has, however, its flap on the left side. This variety has not, to my knowledge, been previously reported or listed. When producing these items, the printer must have impressed the 'R' and other text and lines on a blank envelope that was fed into the press inverted. Since the back of the

envelope is blank except for the crossed blue lines, which look the same inverted or correctly positioned, the printer embossed the indicium on the flap, probably assuming the post office and the user wouldn't notice and/or care, and was able to salvage the misprinted inverted blank envelope. Readers are asked to check their collections, as other examples may be lurking unnoticed, and it another is found, to report it.

Illustration 1: Normal



Illustration 2: Reverse:



Originally published in Postal Stationery whole number 407, p. 281, 2015. Here reproduced with permission

One Penny Overprints on S.W.A. Post Cards

by Kalman Illyefalvi



Figure 1

This story begins in the Union of South Africa. Shortly after the conclusion of World War I, the domestic post card rate was increased from 1/2d to 1d. There was a substantial inventory of the 1/2d. post card. The Government printer was directed to overprint the cards to ONE PENNY. The cards went on sale in September of 1920 (Figure 1). Almost immediately there were complaints. The overprint was only in English. (The British South Africa Act required that stamps, postal paper and money be bilingual [English and Dutch]). The cards were hurriedly withdrawn. The question was, what to do with the overprinted cards?

South Africa governed the former German colony of South West Africa under a League of Nations Mandate. The British South Africa Act did not apply to South West Africa. The obvious solution was to overprint them for use in S.W.A.

The definitive catalog on The Postal Stationery of South West Africa, 1888-1990 by W.J. Quik and J. Stolk lists 6 versions of the overprints (Figure 2 for an overview). Quik P47 (Figure 3), P48 (Figure 4), P49, P54 (Figure 5), P55 (Figure 6) and P58 (Figure 7). The cards went on sale in S.W.A. early in 1923.

Interestingly, neither Higgins & Gage, nor Ascher list P49. I have mint and used examples of all but P49. The cards had a relatively short life. The domestic post card rate reverted to 1/2d. on January 1, 1926. All remaining stock in Pretoria were destroyed on the 6th of December 1925. The existing stock in SWA

**ONE
PENNY.**

Figure 2

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| P47 | SOUTH WEST AFRICA. | H & G 2 |
| P48 | ZUID-WEST AFRIKA. | H & G 2a |
| P49 | ZUIDWEST AFRIKA. | |
| P54 | South West Africa. | H & G 5 |
| P55 | Zuid-West Afrika. | H & G 5a |
| P58 | Zuidwest Afrika. | H & G 8 |

continued to be used for international mail, with additional adhesive stamp(s) affixed (legal if the adhesive was added by an individual and not the post office). Some intriguing questions remain. Why were either five or six different overprints done in a relatively short period of time? How many of each overprint type? Has anyone seen P49 (the appearance of the overprint is illustrated to the right)?

**ZUIDWEST
AFRIKA.**

**ONE
PENNY.**

Hopefully one of our readers can fill in some of the blanks.



Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7

Originally published in Postal Stationery whole number 404, p. 211-212, 2015. Here reproduced with permission.

Numeral Cancellations Used at Natal Post Offices and Postal Agencies 1892-1907

by Franco Frescura

In about 1984, I drew up this exercise as part of a larger project that was looking at the use of numeral cancellers in southern Africa. I was seeking out patterns of distribution, as well as any connections with the use of Cape of Good Hope BONC instruments that had been used previously in the Natal Colony. I did the same thing with the list of BONCs used in the Orange River Colony that had been discovered by Manfred Weinstein a couple of years previously. I did not have the benefit of a computer at that stage, and soon found that the patterns of distribution for either territory made little sense that I could find. Rather than seek out madness, I abandoned the project and concentrated my efforts on the Cape where I felt I was on more secure ground. The information is offered here to fellow researchers who might be tempted to risk their own state of mind.



POA NUMBER ALLOCATION

1. Meran 1891; Amanzimtoti (Adams' Mission Station) 1892; Meran 1892-1896; 1898-1901; No allocation 1902; 1907. Adam's Mission would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
2. No allocation 1891-1892; Boshoff's Road Railway Station 1893; Tugela Ferry (Greytown) 1894-1896; 1898-1899; Ubombo 1899; West's (Bluff, Durban) 1900-1902; Babanango 1907.
3. Coalfields, Dundee 1891, Dingley Dell 1891, Coal Fields, Dundee 1892, No allocation 1893-1896; 1898-1900; Russel Street, Durban 1901-1902; Sunkel's Drift 1907.
4. Stirling 1891-1896; Salem (via Hopetown) 1898-1902; Isipofu 1907.
5. No allocation 1891-1892; Umsinsini 1893; Zunckel's 1893; Umsinisini 1894-1896; 1898-1900; Acton Homes 1901; Heron Vale 1902; Fairfield 1907.
6. No allocation 1891; Dingley Dell 1892-1895; Hope Town 1896; No allocation 1898; Mossdale (Dannhauser) 1899; Amahlongwa 1900-1902; 1907.
7. Addington (Durban) 1891-1892, Zwaartkop 1893; No allocation 1894; Underberg 1895-1896; 1898-1902; Talavera 1907. Addington would have been used predominantly by the medical fraternity at the hospital, but the Point area had a large Indian community residing there, and for want of any other postal facility, would probably had used this one.
8. Amanzimtoti (Adams' Mission Station) 1891; No allocation 1892-1894; Blackwater (Harding) 1895-1896; No allocation 1898; North End (Ladysmith) 1899-1900; Qudeni 1901-1902; Impolweni 1907. Adam's Mission would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
9. No allocation 1891; Batstones 1892-1896; Hill Top (via Bulwer) 1898-1900; No allocation 1901-1902; East Stranges 1907.
10. No allocation 1891-1893; Highbury (Bulwer) 1894-1896; No allocation 1898; Obanjeni 1899; Fair View 1900-1902; Holmesdale 1907.
11. No allocation 1891-1895; Onderbrook Spruit (via Ladysmith) 1896; 1898-1899; Qudeni 1899; Onderbrook Spruit 1900; Onderbrook Spruit and Olivefontein 1901; Onderbrook Spruit 1902; 1907.
12. No allocation 1891-1892; Undeen (near Polela) 1893; Undeen (near Bulwer) 1894-1896; No allocation 1898; Shafton Grange 1899; Entumeni (Zululand) 1900-1902; Broadacre 1907.
13. Dumisa 1891-1893; Esidumbini Mission Station 1893; Dumisa 1894-1896; 1898-1902; No allocation 1907. Esidumbini would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
14. No allocation 1891-1894; Tafamasi (Verulam) 1895-1896; No allocation 1898-1899; West End, Pietermaritzburg 1900; Bullstrode's Store, Stamford Hill Road, Durban 1901-1902; Horton Radford 1907.
15. Inanda (Lindley Mission Station) 1891-1896; 1898-1899; Ingwavuma 1899; Inanda 1900-1902; 1907. Inanda would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
16. Ingagane Railway Station 1891-1892; Graham's (Howick Rail-Boston Road) 1893-1896; 1898-1902; 1907.
17. Klip Kraal (near Ladysmith) 1891-1892, Greenvale (Ixopo) 1893-1896; 1898-1902; Undeen 1907.
18. Lands' End (Transvaal Border) 1891, Thompson's (near Umzinto) 1892-1893; Clarke Road, Berea 1894-1895; No allocation 1896; Table Mountain Mission Station (via Cato Ridge) 1898-1902; Mona 1907. Table Mountain, in Pietermaritzburg, would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
19. No allocation 1891-1892; Bester's Railway Station 1893; Middleton (Estcourt) 1894-1896; 1898-1902; Muller's Pass 1907.

20. 'Ngobevu, Tugela Gold Fields 1891-1896; 1898-1899; Nongoma 1899; 'Ngobevu 1900-1902; Good Hope 1907.
21. Nil Desperandum (South Coast) 1891-1894; West End (Pietermaritzburg) 1895; No allocation 1896; 1898; Waterfall (Zululand) 1899; Umvoti Poort 1900-1902; 1907.
22. Spitzkop (Newcastle, Free State Road) 1891-1896; 1898-1901; No allocation 1902; Lilienthal 1907.
23. Ulundi 1891-1896; 1898-1899; Tabamhlope 1900-1902; No allocation 1907.
24. Umlaas Bridge (Camperdown-Mid-Illovo Road) 1891-1896; 1898-1902; Westleys 1907.
25. Umtwalumi (South Coast) 1891-1896; 1898-1902; 1907.
26. Upper Tongaat 1891-1892; No allocation 1893; Esidumbini Mission Station 1894-1896; 1898-1902; No allocation 1907. Esidumbini would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
27. No allocation 1891-1893; Kershaw's (via Nottingham Road) 1894-1896; 1898; No allocation 1899; Alderley 1900-1902; 1907.
28. Umhlangeni (South Coast) 1891-1894; Umsunduzi Mission Station 1895-1896; No allocation 1898-1899; Imfume 1900; No allocation 1901; Abercairney 1902; 1907. Umsunduzi would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
29. Umzumbi Mission Station (South Coast) 1891, Zunckel's (Upper Tugela) 1891, Umzumbi Mission Station (South Coast) 1892-1896; 1898-1902; No allocation 1907. Umzumbi POA was located in a small trading store, and would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
30. No allocation 1891-1892; Brakwal 1893; No allocation 1894; Misgunst (Seven Oaks) 1895-1896; 1898-1900; No allocation 1901; North Shepstone 1902; Stendal 1907.
31. Russel Street, Durban 1891-1892, No allocation 1893-1894; Isinga (Nottingham) 1895-1896; No allocation 1898-1899; Eland's Kraal 1900-1902; No allocation 1907.
32. No allocation 1891-1892; Fawn Leas (Noodsberg) 1893-1895; No allocation 1896; 1898; Spion Kop (Nottingham) 1899-1902; No allocation 1907.
33. Maitland Field (Polela) 1891-1893; Maitland Field (Ixopo) 1894-1896; 1898-1899; Maputa 1899; Maitland Field 1900-1902; No allocation 1907.
34. Scotston 1891-1894; Garden Castle (Scotston) 1895; Scotston 1895; No allocation 1896; 1898-1902; Ellensdale 1907.
35. Insuzi, Upper Tongaat 1891-1896; 1898-1899; Lower Umfolozi 1899; Insuzi 1900-1902; 1907.
36. Enqabeni (Harding, Port Shepstone Road) 1891-1892, Esidumbini Mission Station 1892, No allocation 1893; Zunckel's 1894; No allocation 1895; Chapel Street (Pietermaritzburg) 1896; No allocation 1898; Hlokozi (Zululand) 1899-1902; 1907. Esidumbini would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
37. Waschbank Railway Station 1891-1892; No allocation 1893-1896; No allocation 1898-1899; Ellensdale 1900-1902; No allocation 1907.
38. No allocation 1891-1895; Elizabeth (Dundee) 1896; 1898-1901; No allocation 1902; 1907.
39. Helpmakaar Road Railway Station 1891, Wessels Nek 1892; Zwaartkop 1892; Wessel's Nek 1893; No allocation 1894-1895; Garden Castle (Scotston) 1896; 1898-1902; Indudutu 1907.
40. No allocation 1891-1893; Southdowns (Estcourt) 1894-1896; 1898-1902; 1907.
41. Rosebank (near Richmond) 1891, Ottawa Railway Station 1891, Rosebank (near Richmond) 1892-1896; 1898-1902; Ndwedwe Mission Station 1907. Ndwedwe would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
42. Inadi (near Greytown) 1891-1896; 1898-1899; Illovo Rail 1900-1902; No allocation 1907.
43. No allocation 1891-1892; Murchison 1893-1895; No allocation 1896; 1898-1899; Darnall 1900; No allocation 1901-1902; Loteni 1907.
44. No allocation 1891-1894; Muden (Greytown) 1895-1896; No allocation 1898-1902; Denny Dalton 1907.
45. Phoenix Railway Station 1891-1892; No allocation 1893-1895; Vant's Drift (near Dundee) 1896; 1898-1899; De Jager's Drift 1900-1901; No allocation 1902; 1907. Phoenix was located immediately outside Durban, and would have been used predominantly by the Indian community.
46. Balgowan Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; 1898-1899; Islington 1900-1901; Wonderboom 1902; Stepmore 1907.
47. Pieters Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1895; Upper Umkomaas 1896; 1898-1902; Freemans 1907.
48. Eland's Laagte Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; 1898-1900; Congella 1901-1902; No allocation 1907.
49. Riet Valley 1892-1896; 1898-1902; Ceza 1907.
50. No allocation 1892-1895; Dingley Dell 1896; Hoskens 1898-1902; Appelsbosch 1907.
51. Charlestown Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1895; New Scotland (Pietermaritzburg) 1896; No allocation 1898; Zuurberg 1899-1902; Marianhill 1907. For a short time Charleston was the railhead of the railway line to the Witwatersrand goldfields. Marianhill would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
52. No allocation 1892-1896; 1898-1899; Eqwatsha (Zululand) 1900-1902; 1907.
53. No allocation 1892-1896; 1898; Upper Umhlatuze 1899-1902; 1907.
54. No allocation 1892-1896; 1898-1899; Newcastle 1900-1901; No allocation 1902; 1907.
55. Umzumbi Heights 1892; Zunckels 1892; Umzumbi Heights 1893; No allocation 1894-1895; Umtamvuna (Harding) 1896; No allocation 1898-1900; St Augustines 1901-1902; No allocation 1907. St Augustines, also known as Nqutu, would have been used predominantly

- by the black and missionary community.
56. No allocation 1892-1896; Durslade (via Richmond) 1898-1902; 1907.
 57. Northdene 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; Middlerest (Weenen) 1898-1902; Winter's Kloof 1907.
 58. Ingogo Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; 1898-1899; Harburg 1900-1902; Amatikulu 1907.
 59. No allocation 1892-1895; Imbezane (via Umhlangeni) 1896; 1898-1902; Rosetta 1907.
 60. Wallacetown Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; 1898-1900; Glenisla 1901-1902; No allocation 1907.
 61. Howick Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; 1898-1899; Ashton 1900-1901; Cato Manor 1902; Mooi Plaatz 1907;
 62. No allocation 1892-1896; Ekutandaneni (near Stanger) 1898-1900; No allocation 1901-1902; 1907.
 63. Dannhauser Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; 1898-1899; Mehlmnyama 1900-1902; Loskop 1907.
 64. No allocation 1892-1896; 1898-1899; St Faith's 1900-1902; Creighton 1907. St Faith's would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
 65. Fox Hill Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; 1898-1899; Greenwood Park 1900-1902; Spudeni 1907.
 66. No allocation 1892-1896; 1898-1899; Umhlali River 1900; No allocation 1901-1902; Wakefield 1907.
 67. Krantzkloof Railway Station 1892-1893; No allocation 1893-1896; 1898; Alcock Spruit (near Ingagane) 1899-1902; No allocation 1907.
 68. Chievely Railway Station 1892-1893; No allocation 1894-1896; Rockvale (near Highflats) 1898-1902; 1907.
 69. Umsindusi Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; Hazeldene (via Dundee) 1898-1902; Spion Kop 1907.
 70. Umsindusi Mission Station 1892-1893; No allocation 1894-1896; 1898-1899; Dering 1900-1902; No allocation 1907. Umsinduzi would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
 71. Manders Railway Station 1892-1893; No allocation 1893-1896; Nonoti (near Stanger) 1898-1900; Dalton 1901; Scottsberg 1902; No allocation 1907.
 72. No allocation 1892; Greyville Railway Station 1893; No allocation 1893-1896; 1898-1900; New Hanover Rail 1901; Broadmoor 1902; No allocation 1907.
 73. Ottawa Railway Station 1892; No allocation 1893-1896; Coleford (via Bulwer) 1898-1900; No allocation 1901-1902; Fort Yelland 1907.
 74. No 350 Boom Street, Pietermaritzburg, 1898-1899; Glenbain 1900-1902; No allocation 1907.
 75. No allocation 1898-1899; Watermead 1900-1902; Mount Elias 1907.
 76. No allocation 1898-1902; Ndumo 1907.
 77. Pieters 1901; Icibini 1902; 1907.
 78. Umsinga 1901; Heatherdon 1902; No allocation 1907.
 79. Doesburg 1901-1902; No allocation 1907;
 80. Pinetown Bridge 1901; Noodsberg Road Rail 1902; Tinley Manor 1907.
 81. Springfield 1901-1902; Tamafasi 1907.
 82. Belfort 1901; 1902; Louwsburg 1907.
 83. Waschbank 1901; Geogedale 1902; Glastonbury 1907.
 84. Allandale 1901; Olivefontein 1902; 1907.
 85. Dundee 1901; Harrison 1902; 1907.
 86. Nqutu (Zululand) 1901; Umlaas Road 1902; Penvaan 1907. Nqutu would have been used predominantly by the black and missionary community.
 87. Helpmakaar 1901; Charlestown 1902; No allocation 1907.
 88. Glencoe Junction 1901; Sunday's River 1902; No allocation 1907.
 89. Hatting Spruit 1901-1902; Zwaartfolozi 1907.
 90. Dannhauser 1901-1902; Winkle Spruit 1907.
 91. Ingagane 1901-1902; Singletree 1907.
 92. Biggarsberg 1901; Modder Spruit 1902; No allocation 1907.
 93. Dundee Coal Fields 1901; Brookes 1902; 1907.
 94. Wessel's Nek 1901-1902; No allocation 1907.
 95. Besters 1901; Scottsburg 1902; Finchley 1907.
 96. Charlestown 1901; No allocation 1902; 1907.
 97. No allocation 1901; Vant's Drift 1902; No allocation 1907.
 98. Ingogo Rail 1901; Highfield 1902; No allocation 1907.
 99. Hill Crest 1901; Sea View 1902; No allocation 1907.
 100. Overpoort 1901; Sydenham Indian Office 1902; 1907. Overport would have been used predominantly by the Indian community.
 101. Tugela Ferry 1901-1902; Hella Hella 1907.
 102. Marburg 1901-1902; No allocation 1907.
 103. Umtwalumi Rail 1901-1902; Umvunyana 1907.
 104. No allocation 1901; Mount Prospect 1902; No allocation 1907.
 105. No allocation 1901; Ingogo 1902; No allocation 1907.
 106. Alexandra Junction 1901-1902; Nellie Valley 1907.
 107. Van Reenen 1902; Greenwood Park 1907.
 108. Rorke's Drift 1902; No allocation 1907.
 109. Brakwals 1902; Sweetwate Railway Station 1907.
 110. Embabane 1902; No allocation 1907.
 111. Esperanza 1902; Kalabasi 1907.
 112. De Jager's Drift 1902; Dingley Dale 1907.
 113. Normandien 1902; No allocation 1907.
 114. No allocation 1907.
 115. Red Hill 1907.
 116. Edendale Rail 1907.
 117. Sutherlands 1907.
 118. No allocation 1907.
 119. Bowkers 1907.
 120. No allocation 1907.
 121. Umbumbulu 1907.
 122. Islington 1907.



Rhodesian Native Eating-House Licence

This Certificate is not transferable.

7

City of  Salisbury.

NATIVE EATING-HOUSE LICENCE.

Issued under Government Notice No. 430 of 5th July, 1935.

This is to Certify that *Iserayi P.C. 11701 Inyanga*
is the Licencee of a Native Eating-House situated *Stand*
1995 Sinoia Street containing *Four* rooms.

The maximum number of persons allowed on the premises at any one
time is *Twenty Four (24)*.

This Licence expires on the 31st December, 1936.

[Signature]
Medical Officer of Health.

[Signature]
Town Clerk.

Salisbury, *6th January 1936*

Fee for this Licence, £5.

Fined £8 or 2 months I.H.L.
for contravening section 107(j)
of liquor act 1930.

4/9/36

[Signature]
CLERK OF THE COURT

This 1936 City of Salisbury licence to operate a native eating-house was shown by an exhibitor at the recent Denver show. He generously permitted us to show it here for all to enjoy. It is self-explanatory, but note the addition at the lower right corner: 'Fined £8 or 2 months I.H.L. (hard labour?) for contravening section 107 (j) of Liquid Act 1930. Dated 4/9/36 and signed J.E. Thomas / CLERK OF THE COURT.'

Archival Finds of Postal Orders from South Africa and the High Commission Territories

by John Gledhill

Recent visits to the British Postal Museum & Archive (BPMA; now the British Postal Museum) have revealed several hereto-unknown types of postal orders. These are preserved in the collections as official registration copies; however, for some of the types in question, there appear to exist no known issued copies. Whether this is because of the general poor survival rate of postal orders or because, despite having been approved and gone through the official registration process, they were never for unknown reasons actually issued.



Typical 'jumbo-type' surcharge

The majority of the orders found are overprinted on the Queen Elizabeth issues, first issued in 1959, with a large font type referred to by postal order collectors as the "jumbo-type". The British authorities must have applied these overprints before sending out, as they are present on the registration copies in the BPMA. They were in use for several years from as early as 1961. A summary of the registration copies discussed in this article is summarized in Table 1. The endorsements on the reverse reads (for 15/- Republic of South Africa): "This Postal Order was selected by H.M.S.O. for registration of the first print of the

15/- denomination, overprinted for the Republic of South Africa with the last three lines referring to postage stamps deleted. / Supplies Dept/Stamp Depot. / signed, Depot Manager/5th November 1964." Note that the registration had the last three lines referring to postage stamps deleted.

British Issues with the Jumbo-Type Overprint

The dates of the first known survivor(s) are not useful as an indicator of the order in which the items were issued. The considerable paucity of survivors is, however, reflected in the spread of years between the registration copies and the first known survivor, if any! Nor is the date of registration a reliable indicator of the actual date of issue, since some registration materials (e.g., stamps) were lodged in the archives after the item had been released.

Why were the jumbo-overprints used? The registration copies sometimes give information on why a particular item is being submitted (first decimal currency, change from "Union" to "Republic"), but none of them mention the use of the large overprint. The most plausible explanation is that the current inscription on the orders being overprinted may have been felt to lead to misunderstandings amongst users and officials, so that an especially prominent overprint was needed. However, that raises the question as to why such potential misunderstanding would only arise in a few of the countries using overprinted GB postal orders.

Table 1. Summary of Registration Orders

| Countries | BPMA registration copy/copies | Number of recorded issued copies | First recorded survivor |
|---|--|--|--|
| South Africa | 20/1/61 3 "Union" 5 "Republic" | 2 "Union" 9 with "Republic" 25 "Republic" | 30/5/61 |
| Bechuanaland/Botswana* *overprinted "Botswana", not the handstamped overprints | 2/1/62 2 "Bechuanaland Protectorate" 1 "Bechuanaland" only 3 "Botswana" | 9 "Bechuanaland Protectorate" 4 with "Botswana" handstamp 0 "Botswana" | 2/11/65 (Bechuanaland and Botswana handstamp only; none with actual "Botswana" overprint) |
| Basutoland/Lesotho | 2/1/62 2 "Basutoland" 0 "Lesotho" | 0 Basutoland 1 Lesotho | 18/10/67 (Lesotho; none with "Basutoland") |
| Swaziland | 2/1/62 4 values | None | None |

The introduction in South Africa and adjacent territories can be assumed to be associated with decimalisation to Rands on 14 February 1961. The Union of South Africa registration copies of the overprints explicitly state this, although, as mentioned above, without referring to the large layout and why this might be linked to the decimalisation. It is not unreasonable to assume that decimalisation in South Africa was such a significant event that the overprint needed to draw prominent attention to the fact that they were in the new currency. This would apply therefore to South Africa, Lesotho, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland. These countries seem to have used the larger format for all their overprinted issues thereafter; at least, there are no recorded survivors in other formats.

It is worth noting that the only evidence for a "Lesotho" overprint is an entry in the Postal Order Society auction of 2008 (lot 244). This lot was described as "QEII predecimal, oval head, PMG, bar above the line, not showing 1966 UK poundage increase; overprint LESOTHO. 1/- surcharge 10c TEN/CENTS 10c (2d surcharged 3 CENTS) 18 Oct. 1967 MASERU; sur-

charged 10c on counter foil." Alas no illustration of this item has been seen, but the description matches those shown above.

The precise relationship between the "jumbo" part and the rest of the overprint varies according to the underlying layout, viz, British pre-decimal and British decimal "square" issues. In the latter the large part is lifted higher relative to the other part of the overprint in order to be clear of the first narrative box "Pay....".

Some of the overprints depart from the general convention for poundage revaluations, which was that sterling poundage revaluations were between bars but non-UK currency revaluations were placed below the bars so as to have space for the currency name: anomalously South Africa and its neighbours put the new decimal poundage between the bars, as they had done before decimalisation.

Registration copies are identifiable by the dummy serial numbers, and in some cases part of the registration approval endorsement on the front.



This Postal Order was selected by H.M.S.O. for registration of the first print of the 15/- denomination, overprinted for the Republic of South Africa with the last three lines referring to postage stamps deleted.

Supplies Dept.,
Stamp Depot.

Bellman
Depot Manager
5th November 1964.

Republic of South Africa with cancelling bars of part of the stamp addition instructions



Republic of South Africa without cancelling bars of part of the stamp addition instructions



Bechuanaland Protectorate



Bechuanaland without Protectorate. Not known used



Republic of Botswana. Not known used



Basutoland



Swaziland

www.stamps.org

Learn More, Do More, Enjoy More

Join America's Stamp Club

American Philatelic Society



Republic of Botswana Not known used

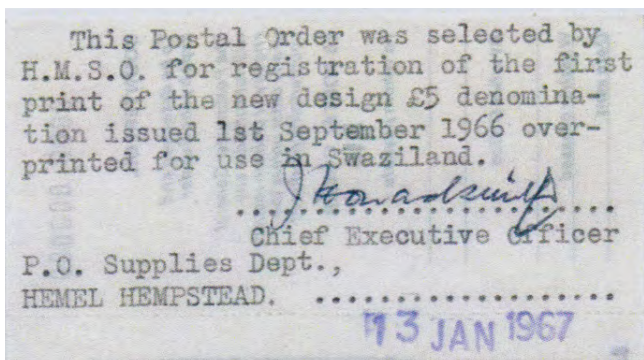


Swaziland. Not known used

On British Decimal “Square” Issue

The “jumbo” overprint is located much higher in order to cope with the different underlying layout. The overall available length for the overprint is shorter, as can be seen by comparing to the previous examples. The British decimal orders were first introduced in 1966 and consequently all registration endorse-

ments are dated January 1967 and reads: “This Postal Order was selected by H.M.S.O. for registration of the first print of the new design £5 denomination issued 1st September 1966 overprinted for use in Swaziland. Signer/Chief Executive Officer/P.O. Supplies Dept./ Hemel Hempstead/13 JAN 1967.”



Acknowledgement

Registration illustrations © Royal Mail 2012, courtesy of the British Postal Museum & Archive.

This review is based on several articles by the author in the Postal Order News.

Further Background Reading

- Gledhill, J.M., 2010. Directory of Overprinted British Postal Orders. Postal Order Society & Great Britain Overprints Society, 136 p.
- Gledhill J.M., 2015. Overprinted British Postal Stationery. Great Britain Overprints Society, 504 p.
- Brill, M., 2005. British Postal Orders 1881-2005. Postal Order Society, 88 p.







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ALL YOUR FAVORITE STAMPS ARE COMING—so step right up! Whether you're a beginning collector or a longtime dealer, a casual accumulator or an advanced philatelist, it's not too early to begin making plans to attend World Stamp Show-NY2016, the once-in-a-decade event happening May 28-June 4, 2016.

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Robert Allison 'The Postal History of the Orange Free State 1830 -1900'

Reviewed by Tim Bartshe

With the migration of the Boer Trekkers across the Orange River began a story of depth, complexity and importance to the philately of Southern Africa. From the original mission station set up in Philippolis in 1823 through the British annexation and sovereignty period and finally the Republic from 1856. This small country over the next 44 years created an efficient postal system that allowed a somewhat small, but literate population to communicate at an ever decreasing cost with ever increasing speed.

Bob Allison, a life-long student of the Free State has done what no one had accomplished since this little speck of land began to be seriously studied in the 1950's. Such names as Durrell, Geldhof, Mosely and Rich began the work of unraveling what would become a rather complex story, put to manuscript finally by G.D. Buckley and W.B. Marriott in three volumes in 1966-76. Archie Batten wrote the original works on postmarks and published numerous handbooks and articles on the archives from the post office. This was followed up by a complete revision of the stamps by Hisey and Bartshe in their 3-volume work 2002-09. While dealing with the rates, routes and regulations in a mere peripheral manner none attempted what Bob has now accomplished.

This 468-page work is divided into 12 chapters and has over 360 color illustrations. The five appendices reproduce the seminal laws and various orders as they relate to rules, regulations and rates implemented by the Volksraad. Follow that is an included CD which contains another 2 chapters on revenue issues and forgeries with scans of 6 international/national gold medal exhibits covering many aspects of the title subject.

The work flows from Chapter 1 with a quick review of where, why and how, then into a condensed look at the rate tables through UPU. The following three chapters deal with the original missionaries, military conquest and annexation and the sovereignty. While rather sparse in numbers, the correspondence points to a rich historical development that the author introduces through a few vignettes of the major personalities of the time. The real story begins with relinquishment of the sovereignty by the British on 30 January 1854, and is richly developed in the ensuing 5 chapters and 210+pages. The text is easy to read and well referenced after each chapter's conclusion. The illustrations are true eye-candy to anyone who knows the postal history of the Republic. Examples of virtually all aspects of the postal system are represented. It is a tribute to the author that he was able to call upon the collectors around the globe to share a resource which is scattered and rare. Rare enough in fact; that a recent census of all the registered mail from 1868-1900 that I have compiled, recorded numbers just north of 100.

The author finishes with a chapter on the railway system, official stamps and stationery and finally the postmarks. The for-

mer chapter is intimately interwoven with the development of the Cape Railway, discovery of diamonds and eventually with the connection to the NZASM in the South African Republic and its rise in power due to the discovery of massive amounts of gold. The chapter is useful in its relationship to the subject of the book and does not mean to be exhaustive or duplicate the work of others notably Drysdall and Hagen and Naylor. The official stationery serves more as an appetizer showing items in the author's collection, with the gauntlet thrown down for others to do the work necessary to catalog the material.

If there is any weakness in the book at all, it is how the author deals with the subject of postmarks. He chooses to use pages from his collection rather than organize the discussion in a typological treatment particularly with the experimental cancels that ran rampant during the 80's into the 90's. The registration marks are given rather short shrift while spending 14 pages on the condensed Bloemfontein marks used for a short 3 years. He shows many examples of pieces and stamps with cancels, but succeeds only in putting together an attractive montage. This is excusable from the standpoint that many collectors are presently compiling an exhaustive list of postmarks. Alex Viser has his online postmark list and illustrations to update Putzel's encyclopedic work and one can always fall back on Archie Batten's book of the last century. As you will see, if this is the greatest "flaw" in this work it does not diminish the importance of the other 9 chapters.

As mentioned, the appendices are a rich source of original documents dealing with the laws and regulations leading up to the Republic's creation (appendix 1), the excellent research by John Dickson regarding postal relations with Natal (appendix 2), postal conventions with the Cape (appendix 3) and various reports of the Postmaster General appendices 4 and 5). Also included are the two other chapters and the exhibits on the CD.

For anyone interested in the postal history of Southern Africa, this is a highly recommended addition to your library. For those who love, eat and breathe Orange Free State philately, this is fair warning to purchase your copy before this volume sells out. There could have been different ways to approach this subject and how it would evolve within the confines of the book's covers, but Bob Allison has done philately a great service in choosing this one, getting it done and in our hands rather than procrastinate which so many of us philatelists do! Thanks Bob!

Robert Allison's book is published by the BPA Expertising Educational Charity. It is 468 pages, boxed, hardbound, with dust jacket, and a CD. The price is £75 per copy plus postage and packing. Currently to the USA, P&P will be £24.15 by airmail. Contact Richard Stroud by writing to richardstroudph@gofast.co.uk for details and to order the book. Payment is accepted by UK check, bank transfer, or PayPal.

Forerunners Forum

Red Hot Pokers or Porkers?

Lesotho issued a miniature sheet in 1995 as part of a commemorative issue for the 20th Anniversary of the World Tourism Organization. The first version was inscribed 'Red Hot Porkers.' The second version after the first was withdrawn was rightly inscribed 'Red Hot Pokers'. Not a great surprise that the stamp designer and stamp committee got confused.



Another Stamp Programme Oversight?

I enclose the picture of a stamp which I recently received on a letter from Pretoria.

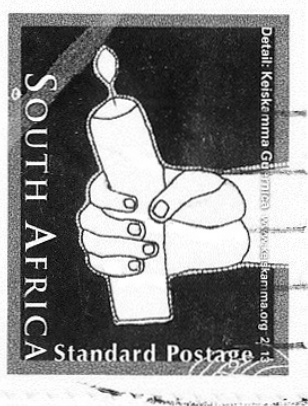
While the design quite obviously is a detail from another, larger work, taken in isolation and out of its original context, the image is unmistakably that of a hand holding a penis which is arguably ejaculating.

I realise that the intention of the design is to show a hand holding a candle, but this image departs from the graphic norms of depicting a stylised candle and presents us with an image that is both ambiguous and undoubtedly erotic.

In art the symbolism of a hand holding an upright object has always been subject to twin interpretations: the real and the metaphor. The designer quite obviously is not an artist, but a person who knows little of art history, let alone symbolism and graphic representation. In this case the upright object is not shown as a hard cylinder but is soft and fleshy. Not a rod or a candle, but a phallus in the process of coitus.

The Post Office Board has procedures in place to specifically avoid such embarrassing mistakes. It has a Stamp Programme Committee, a Senior Manager in charge of Philatelic Services, a Design Studio, a Senior General Manager in charge of Small Business Units, and finally it has the Board itself, all of whom should have noticed that something was amiss.

I do not know which buffoon in Pretoria is responsible for this error. Over the years the stamp-using public have been treat-



ed to a variety of often amusing school-boy howlers, but never one of such obvious rectitude. I know the Post Office is meant to be incompetent, but they are also in charge of stamp design, an important part of our national symbolism and heraldry.

Franco Frescura

The Editor adds. The stamp was issued in 2013 as part of the World AIDS Day and is inscribed www.keiskamma.org. The design is from a Keiskamma Guernica tapestry created by women from the Eastern Cape as a memorial to AIDS victims (SG 2073). Thus, the design could have been intentional by the makers of the tapestry, although still being an unfortunately oversight of the Postal Services that may not have understood the design idea.

Boer War Passed Press Censor

I am a collector of prisoner of war philately. Mostly for WWI and WWII eras. Recently, however, my interest has been drawn to Boer War material and, in particular, the camps on St Helena and Ceylon.

I have come across a number of covers from Cape, Orange Free State, Basutoland, etc. that have been censored and bear a "PASSED PRESS CENSOR" hand stamp. I have been searching the web for an explanation of why the press censorship was involved with POW mail -- but without success.

Hope somebody can point me in the right direction.

Michael Dixon

GPO Bechuanaland Cancel

I recently obtained on eBay a used set of three 1937 Coronation omnibus stamps, each with a single circle G.P.O. BECHUANALAND datestamp dated 1. SEP. 37, which I had never seen before (see illustration on next page). All three are applied "up-side-down" on the stamps, almost 'cancelled to order', and having looked at a 1937 calendar, I note that 1 September was a Wednesday. The first day of issue was May 12. An additional question is "where was this GPO situated in Bechuanaland", perhaps in Mafeking? The CDC may well be a forgery, but it is surprising that it has not been referenced nor noted before! Can anybody shed some light on the CDC?

Howard Cook

Otto Peetoom responds: Regarding FD cancellations on the 1937 Coronation stamps. For the stamp trade the first Empire omnibus (1935 Silver Jubilee) was a learning curve. Being unsure as to how such interest an issue would receive, the numbers ordered were conservative. The scramble for the 1935 issue led to a totally different attitude when the 1937 Coronation came along and an unprecedented number of first day covers had been ordered. In contemporary letters and articles published in newspapers and the philatelic press, the public expressed their dissatisfaction with the Post Office. The mood of the day is reflected in a letter from a member of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia which appeared in the July 1937 Editorial of the S. A. Philatelist: "Dealers this time appear to have been wise and have applied for enormous bulk orders of first day covers, apart from the purchase of a great number of mint stamps. I have

heard on good authority that a well-known London firm alone bought 20,000 first day covers. At a rough estimate that at least 50,000 first day covers must have left Rhodesia”

The demand for FDC’s meant that many volunteers assisted the post office in cancelling FDC’s and to that end there was a shortage of the number of available datestamps. The result was that many unusual, obsolete, and/or skeleton relief cancellers were pressed into service in an attempt to get the extraordinary job of cancelling mountains of Coronation first day covers done. Thus the unusual postmark on a set of 1937 stamps doesn’t surprise me at all.

The Editor responds: I also don’t recall having seen this canceler before. However, it most likely originated at the SA GPO. In 1937, the Bechuanaland Post Office was still administrated by the SA post office. The main Bechuanaland post office in Mafeking was small and provided only minor functions, such as local accounting and distribution. The dominating factor was the SA PO until 1962 when the Bechuanaland finally severed it’s ties to SA. If these stamps were canceled in southern Africa, the place was certainly Cape Town and the cancel originated from the GPO office handling Bechuanaland.

Alex Visser responds: Attached is a couple of illustrations from my ‘Phun’ column that appeared in SAP Oct. 2014. The BECHUANALAND and Swaziland date stamps look much the same as yours, and you may be able to check by overlaying. The top G.P.O. is easy to modify.

In Peter van der Molen’s Swaziland book there is an interesting presentation surrounding the FDC and operational issues of the 1937 omnibus issue. Swaziland in fact did use a skeleton on the day of issue. A skeleton 6 months later, particularly not previously seen, looks suspicious. I trust this helps in the debate.



HH Sales Limited

Stephen Holden of HH Sales has announced his retirement and handling the business over to his colleague for more than 25 years, Casper Pottle.

The business will continue on similar lines as it is currently operating, from a different and smaller location. As has been the case for most of the last four or five years, sales will be largely effected over the internet, via website, through eBay, or with Amazon. ‘Over the counter’ sales will still be available on request, but the Postal Auction sales will not be started up again.

We have operated Postal Auction Sales of philatelic literature since 1986, and Harry Hayes for some twentyfive years be-

fore that. However, they were becoming less and less profitable, in fact the reverse, as soon as the fashion for buying long runs of journals stopped short, on account of the rising cost of shipping around the world, such costs often being greater than the cost of the journals themselves. As this was the profitable side of philatelic literature auction sales, the system had to be changed. All the current activities will be continued as they are now.

Thank you all for your support of HH Sales over many years, and I hope you will continue to give Casper as much support as you can, as he takes over the business from me. I know he will make a good job of it, as although he is not a philatelist in his own right, he has a great love of books and an encyclopaedic knowledge now of philatelic literature, as well as understanding the new technologies. HH Sales Limited, sales@hhsales.co.uk, www.hhsales.co.uk.

Stephen Holden,

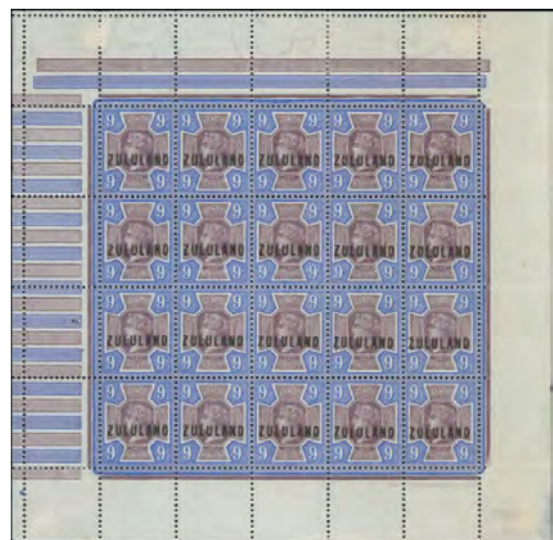
This is part of a press release that should interest many of our members, likely to have utilized the services of HH Sales over the years.

For the Record

269. Feldman’s November, 2015, British Empire sale including part 2 of the ‘**Tatiana Collection**’; has now been sold. Included were many southern Africa pearls. An example was the Bechuanaland strip of five 2d unappropriated die stamps with impressions on August 21, 1888, of the first issued cancellers before being distributed to the postal offices along the runner post route. Offered at 8-10,000 SF and sold below estimate at 5,000 SF.



270. Spink London has sold in November as part of the ‘**Shaka Collection**’ in November, 2015, a complete mint pane of Zululand 9d dull purple and blue. Believed to be the

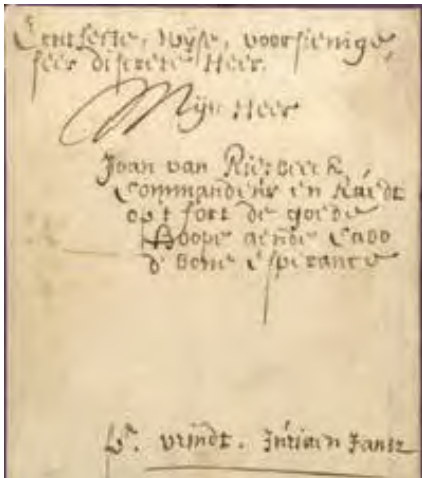


sole surviving example. Estimated at £3,000-3,500 and sold just below the lower estimate at £2,900. Most remarkable was a large collections of **German and South West Africa (John Sussex Collection, over 230 lots)** and the **Anglo-Zulu War of 1879** as well as large holdings of **Zululand** in general ('Shaka' Collection, 180 lots).

271. **Grosvenor** has sold the **Kiddle Brothers Collection** in February 2016. Of particular note was a large **South West Africa** collection.



272. **Spink** has offered a ten frame exhibit of **Cape of Good Hope** postal history 1653-1853 for sale by private treaty, including the 1823-32 'Langley' correspondence to London and a 1652 entire addressed to Jan Riebeeck. A total of 285 covers at a total asking price of £85,000.



273. **SAPSAPEX 2016** is a **South African National Exhibition** that is planned for October 2016. It is hosted by the South African Philatelic Dealers Association and sponsored by the Federation. The venue is in Bedfordview, Gauteng, East Rand. Entry deadline is May 31. Prospectus can be obtained by writing to pennyblack@vodamail.co.za or directly from the Editor.

274. **BOFEX 2016** is part of the 2016 South African National Exhibition planned for July 2016 in Bloemfontein. It is an experimental **Virtual One-Frame Exhibition** that came about as a result of space limitations at the venue for **SAPSAPEX**. The deadline is April 30. Both Nationals are open for members of affiliated societies (presumably including the PSGSA) as well as members of societies affiliated with FIP and FIAP (like the APS). This is an interesting experiment that deserve our support. The prospectus can be obtained from rtmtrust@global.co.za, www.stamps.org.za, or directly from the Editor.

275. The **Transvaal Study Circle** celebrates their **50th Anniversary** this year. Congratulations with the stellar achievement and the best wishes for the next 50 years!

276. Many members subscribe to the **South African Philatelist**. Our society gets a copy as part of our affiliation agreement with the Federation. However, there is two ways of getting your own copy. You can become a homebased member of one of the many local South Africa philatelic societies in which case part of your fee supports the local society. Alternatively, you can subscribe directly by writing to saphilatelists@iafrica.com.

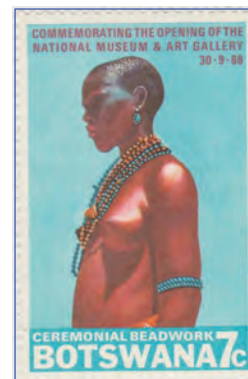
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Highlights From Journals and Newsletters

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

- Barit, L., 2015. Basutoland: the 1954 Queen Elizabeth 2d stamp and its surcharges. *South African Philatelist* 91, 166-167 (Whole No. 932).
- Beech, D.R., 2016. British South Africa Company's reminders. *London Philatelist* 125, 42-43.
- Beukering, J., van, 2015. Illustrated printing processes for the production of South West Africa 1929 cigarette tax stamps. *South African Philatelist* 91, 213 (Whole No. 933).
- Beukering, J., van, 2015. Union KGV roll stamps – a study to indicate the rarity of some positional items. *South African Philatelist* 91, 124-125 (Whole No. 931).
- Bridges, E., 2015. Update on Christmas seals. *South African Philatelist* 91, 168-169 (Whole No. 932).
- Briscoe, A., 2015. Deficiency noted. *South African Philatelist* 91, 188-189 (Whole No. 933).
- Briscoe, A., 2015. Namaqualand 1855. *South African Philatelist* 91, 162-163 (Whole No. 932).
- Burke, S., Drysdall, A., and Peggie, P., 2016. A letter from Barotseland forwarded via the Protectorate. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 2*, 48-49.
- Coulton, E., 2015. The Naval Africa Expedition – World War One. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 65, 203-209.
- Dickson, J. and Porter, R., 2015. Natal: cheques in colonial Natal – stamped and otherwise. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 223-232 (Whole No. 75).
- Kamffer, G., 2015. Laboratory and Onderstepoort Post Offices (1924-1950). *South African Philatelist* 91, 152-155 (Whole No. 932).
- Kamffer, G., 2015. The functioning of the postal system in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek/Tranvaal in the period 1869-1899 using Middelburg, M.W. Stroom, Utrecht and Standerton Post Offices as a case study. Part 1: the formation and functioning of the postal agencies falling under Middelburg. *Transvaal Philatelist* 50, 73-79 (Whole No. 192).
- Kamffer, G., 2015. The use of postage stamps as revenue stamps in the Union of South Africa. *South African Philatelist* 91, 134-137 (Whole No. 931).
- Kamffer, G., 2015. Types pf stamps and labels printed, overprinted and surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the period 1949-1961. *South African Philatelist* 91, 209-212 (Whole No. 933).
- Landeghem, A., van, 2015. De Noordelijke route 1932-1939. *Imperial Airways deel 7. FVZA Bartolomeu Dias* 28, Whole No. 108, 23-30.
- Looker, B., 2015. The double dot flaw II – its origin, trajectory and demise. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 65, 163-164.
- McNamee, D., 2015. Zulu rebellion 1906: scenes of the front. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 133-161 (Whole No. 74).
- Peetoom, O., 2015. The half-penny springbok – part II 1949 – 54 screened printings. *South African Philatelist* 91, 220-224 (Whole No. 933).
- Peetoom, O., 2016. Antarctic expeditions and its posts. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 2*, 53-57.
- Peetoom, O., 2016. Press publicity for the 1933 Silver Jubilee. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 2*, 70-75.
- Peetoom, O., 2016. South African World War I labels. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 2*, 63-68.
- Peetoom, O., 2016. The KEVII 6d Transvaal overprinted Bechuanaland Protectorate. *Runner Post* 91, 2280-2286.
- Porter, R. and Solomon, S., 2015. Mt Currie revisited. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 119-120 (Whole No. 74).
- Reah-Johnson, S., 2016. The 1/2d Rhodesian Admiral. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 65, 133-157.
- Schamroth, J. and Looker, B., 2015. The half-penny 'double dot' flaw: 1 – the 'states of the plate'. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 65, 158-162.
- Shepherd, J., 2015. Tulbagh double oval handstamp. *South African Philatelist* 91, 1171-1173 (Whole No. 932).
- Snell, M., 2015. Natal and Cape: Balance & Goodliffe's Mount Currie express stamp. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 264-273 (Whole No. 75).
- Solomon, S., 2015. CGH, Natal, OFS, Transvaal and Zululand: combination covers. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 121-125 (Whole No. 74).
- Solomon, S., 2015. CGH: pen cancellations on Cape postage stamps. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 219-222 (Whole No. 75).
- Solomon, S., 2015. Eliza and Leyland Feilden – early correspondence and history – part 2. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 128-132 (Whole No. 74).
- Solomon, S., 2015. More Feilden correspondence. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 303-306 (Whole No. 76).
- Solomon, S., 2015. Natal: entertainment stamps. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 307-321 (Whole No. 76).
- Solomon, S., 2015. Natal: Fort Napier – the imperial garrison of Natal. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 290-335 (Whole No. 76).
- Solomon, S., 2015. Natal: Perkin, Bacon printings of the 1d, 3d and 6d Chalon heads: part 1 – 3d. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 290-302 (Whole No. 76).
- Solomon, S., 2015. Natal: the £10 and £20 King Edwardians – crown princes of Natal philately. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 213-218 (Whole No. 75).
- Solomon, S., 2015. Natal: the 1869 postage overprints – continuing of the Mann study. Part 1 – the 1/- types. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 233-246 (Whole No. 75).
- Solomon, S., 2015. Natal: an addendum to the Wathen correspondence. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 336-340 (Whole No. 76).
- Solomon, S., 2015. The Zululand 1/2d of 1884: a study of the stamp and its errors. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 162-168 (Whole No. 74).
- Solomon, S., 2015. Zululand: postage stamps used for revenue purposes in army pay book. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 323-327 (Whole No. 76).
- Sorour, V., 2015. 2c Protea. *South African Philatelist* 91, 226-227 (Whole No. 933).
- Thy, P., 2015. CGH Postmaster-General's reports for 1900-1909. *Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* 19, 188-199 (Whole No. 74).
- Tonking, M.J.H., 2015. Revisiting the 'Dragon' flaw. *South African Philatelist* 91, 208 (Whole No. 933).
- Tonking, M.J.H., 2015. Revisiting the typographed roll stamp cylinder transpositions. *South African Philatelist* 91, 128-129 (Whole No. 931).
- Tonking, M.J.H., 2015. RJ Lawrence's discoveries. *South African Philatelist* 91, 164-1165 (Whole No. 932).
- Viliet, O., van der, 2015. Betastingzegels van Zuid Afrika; series 1968-1978 nader bekeken. Met de golf mee of een kort lontje? Even een break. *FVZA Bartolomeu Dias* 28, Whole No. 109, 4-9.
- Wingent, P., 2015. Runners and steam coaches in Nyasaland. *Journal Rhodesian Study Circle* 65, 128-132.
- Zeyl, van, P., 2016. The 1914 South African rebellion. *Southern Africa Philately Whole No. 2*, 66-67.

New Books

- Wirz, H., 2015. *The Independent State of Bophuthatswana, a Philatelic Inventory*. Published by the author. Available from Paul van Zyl at randstamps@holidayfind.co.za at R495 plus shipping.
- Allison, R., 2015. *The Postal History of the Orange Free State 1830-1900*. BPA Expertising Educational Charity. Can be obtained by writing to richardstroudph@gofast.co.uk.
- Wijnants, P., 2015. *The Influence of the VOC, the Batavian Commonwealth and the British Empire on the Postal Development of the Cape Colony*. International Postal History Fellowship, Leuven, Belgium.

PSGSA Articles of Distinction

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

Exchange Journals Received

South African Philatelist: August 2015 (Volume 91, No. 4, Whole No. 931), October 2015 (Volume 91, No. 5, Whole No. 932), and December 2015 (Volume 91, No. 6, Whole No. 933).

South West Africa Newsletter: Whole Nos 410 (October 2015), 411 (November 2015), 412 (December 2015), 413 (January 2016)

FVZA Bartholomeu Dias: Whole No. 108 (November 2015) and Whole No. 109 (January 2016).

Transvaal Philatelist Volume 50, No. 3 (Whole No. 192, November 2015).

Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal: Volume 19, No. 3 (Whole No. 75, 2015), and Volume 19, No. 4 (Whole No. 76, 2015).

The PSGSA exchange journals with the Transvaal Study Circle, Cape and Natal Study Circle, Filatelistenvereniging Zuidelijk Afrika, and the South West Africa Stamp Study Group. We receive the South African Philatelist as an affiliated society of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa.

Society Publications

Hisey and Bartshe, 2003. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 1, The Postage Stamps. Hardbound, 280 pages. Sold Out.

Hisey and Bartshe, 2004. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 2, The Telegraphs. Hardbound, 250 pages. Sold Out.

Hisey and Bartshe, 2009. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 3. Hardbound, 205 pages. Sold Out.

CD version of the Orange Free State Volumes is now available at \$30 pp.

Forerunners on CD, Issues 1 to 81 (CD-ROM). \$30 plus \$5 s/h.

The Market Place

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

Cape of Good Hope. I buy postal history material, specially the period 1652 - 1853. Please send scan or photocopy with price. Johnny Barth, Nivavaenge 25, DK 2990 Niva, Denmark. E-mail: barth@post3.tele.dk.

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

South West Africa postal stationery. I am seeking pre-1969 items. Please send offer to Jan Stolk, Waterhoenlaan 24, B-9120 Melsele, Belgium; janstolk@belgacom.net.

Mafeking siege "blueprint" covers. Want to purchase or trade for covers with Mafeking siege "blueprint" stamps. Send photocopies or scans, prices, or trade want list to Frederick Lawrence, 658 W. Douglas Ave., Gilbert, AZ 85233-3219; ieconsulting@cox.net

South African postage due covers. Looking for postage due mail from and to South Africa, all periods welcome. Please send offers to Jan Stolk, Waterhoenlaan 24, B-9120 Melsele, Belgium; janstolk@belgacom.net.

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

Zimbabwe Covers between 2008 (Jan 1) and 2009 (Apr). Bob Hisey at bobhisey@comcast.net.

Perfins Wanted. I buy/trade for perfins of Cape, Natal, Transvaal, ORC, and South Africa. Especially interested in on cover examples, but will give generous return for any loose stamps. Write or email with trade/sale proposal. Robert Weeden, 1446 Grenac Rd, Fairbanks, AK 99709 or email weeden@mosquitonet.com.

Airmails from SA to South America. Wanted airmail covers from SA to South or central America between 1932 and 1952. Send scan or photocopy with price to Hugh Amoore, (9 Bishoplea Road, Claremont, South Africa, 7708); email to: hugh.amoore@uct.ac.za).

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

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