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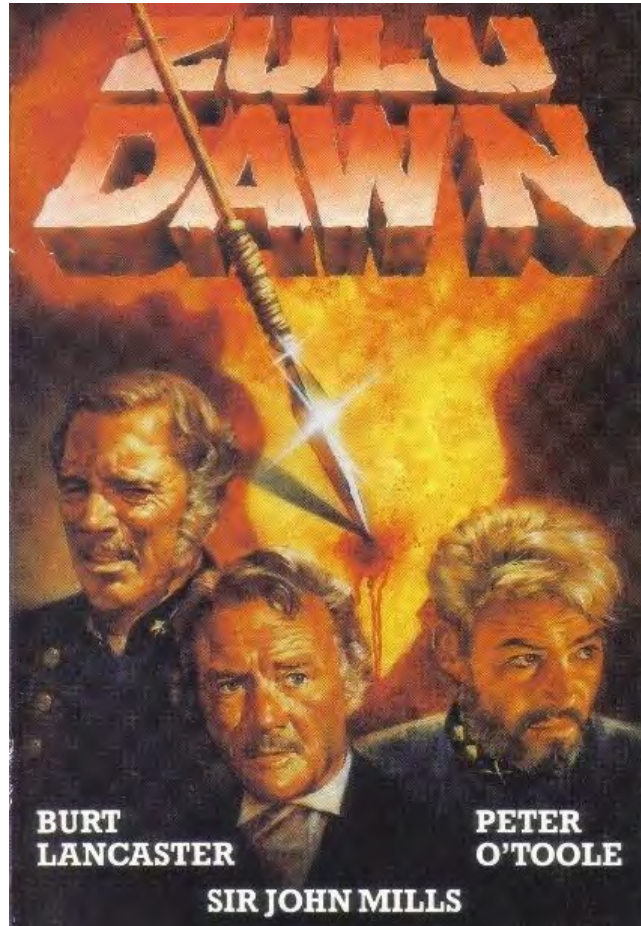
# \*\*\*\*\**FORERUNNERS*

*JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR GREATER SOUTHERN AFRICA*

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

Volume XXXII, Number 3, Whole Number 94

March - June 2019



Movie Poster for *Zulu Dawn* from 1979. Read McNamee's Article on Page 67 for Philatelic Aspects of the Conflict

## Highlights

Zulu War Letters

Pan-Africa at MILCOPEX

South Africa Postal Orders

Interprovincial Usage

*Milcopex, PSGSA, and Pan-African Convention*

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Mail to David McNamee, 15 Woodland Dr., Alamo CA 94507, USA.



# The Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa

\*\*\***FORERUNNERS**

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Namibia issued a bird series of five stamps on August 1, 2017. Shown here is the Lilac-breasted Roller for the postcard rate. Printed in sheets of ten with two of each denominations. Printed by the Lowe Martin Company Inc.

### Front Illustration:

Poster for the 1979 American movie, *Zulu Dawn*, with Burt Lancaster as Colonel Durnford, Peter O'Toole as General Lord Chelmsford, and John Mills as Sir Henry Bartle Frere. Directed by Douglas Hickox. It was about the Battle of Isandlwana. A 1964 British movie titled *Zulu* was about the Battle of Rorke's Drift. Mangosuthu Buthelezi played the role of as King Cetshwayo together with other actors. It was directed by Cy Endfield.

Vermeil at STAMPSHOW Richmond, VA 2017. Large Silver at WORLD STAMP SHOW NEW YORK 2016; 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 SESCOAL 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 issue of Forerunners are delayed by my usual annual 'vacation' trip to Denmark. This time I have not been completely philatelic dormant, but managed to attend the 150 years celebration of the Royal Philatelic Society of London right in the center of Stockholm. It was, as you would have expected, a grandiose event with all the expected sparkles. Exceptional exhibits and presentations, particularly in the philatelic literature area that had a major presence.

Now back in the editorial dungeon trying to make sense of the random files in my Forerunners folder. Shortly after this issue reach you, we will have our 5th Pan-African Convention. This time at Milcopex in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The strong exhibit and presentation program has been put together by Mary-Ann Bowman and Colin Fraser. I hope to see you at the show.

This issue contains an introduction by Moody Tidwell on collecting the interprovincial period of South Africa, a discussion of the postal history of the Zulu wars of Natal, and finally a summary of the types of overprint types used on South Africa postal orders. It is hoped that this issue will serve as a reminder of our Milcopex Convention and will convince you to attend the show.

As an issue of Forerunners is finished and heading to the printer, it always leaves behind a bit of emptiness and sadness. The reason is simply that the in-box is as always empty. So please let me have any of your contributions for the next issue.

It is with regret that we learn that several philatelic giants recently have passed away: Danny Swart of South Africa, Glen Carpendale also of South Africa (see page 61), and John Dickson of the UK. We will do tribute to Swart and Dickson in the coming issues.

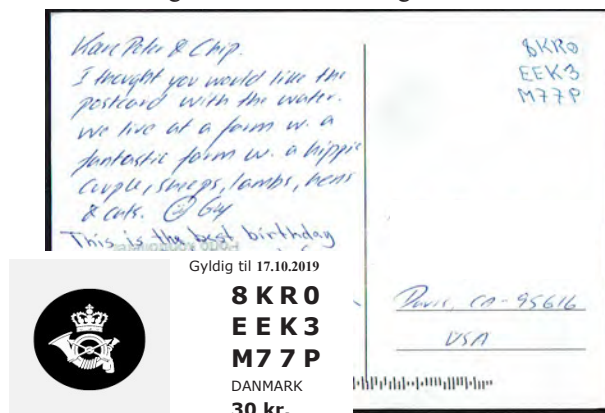
We have also been informed that our own Bill Latzko has passed in 2018. Bill just recently joined our society after for many years having been active in other specialist societies. Despite his short lasting PSGSA membership, he managed to contribute a couple of small notes to the Forerunners on Stellaland.

Peter Thy

## Collapse of the Postal System as We Know It

Here is a picture postcard send to me from Samsø in Denmark early this year. The card arrived in California about a month after it was mailed without any postal markings, save for

a US barcode. All it contains is a 12-character code handwritten by the sender in the upper right corner where the stamp would have appeared. After asking the sender, she provided the official permit that she had obtained on a postal webpage and paid using a credit card. It gives the validation limit, which is probably is six months. The scary thing for the postal history collector is that there is absolutely no indications about where it was sent from and what date. Also of concern may be the fact that it today cost 30 kr to send a postcard to US, which is about 4.5 US\$. Should we not be grateful for still having the US Postal Service?



## 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). The basic membership fee is US\$20 for the electronic version of the journal. The print version can in addition be obtained by adding \$5 for USA mailing addresses, \$10 for Canada addresses, and \$15 for the rest of the world. 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 or may be downloaded at no cost together with application form from [www.psgsa.org](http://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](mailto: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 October 15, 2019. 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](mailto: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

## President's Corner

The next "Pan-African" meeting is about to happen this September 20-22 at MILCOPEX being held at the Crowne Plaza Milwaukee Airport, 6401 South 13th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53221. Information can be gained about the show and hotel reservations at the website: <https://milcopex.org/show-info>. There will be 25 dealers in attendance and some 15 African-related exhibits on display along with our usual special seminars of African-related topics during the show. Once again Colin Fraser has worked hard in coordinating with the show committee and speakers to make this our 5th special show with a major presence on both the exhibit floor as well as the educational aspect of sharing knowledge via talks. For our size of less than 100 members, we have made quite an impression on the WSP show scene by bringing not only exhibits, but bodies to fill rooms, give talks and make dealers happy!

Seminars listed include:

*Stamps...Who Needs Them? Lessons Learned on the Development of Typologies and Cataloguing the Non-Stamped Postal History of Botswana - Gordon Smith*

*South African Airletters and Aerogrammes - Gary Brown*

*Polish Refugees in Africa, World War II - Regis Hoffman*

*Southern African Pioneers in World War II - Peter Thy*

*Stamps & Postal History of the British Colony of Natal - Keith Klugman*

*Bechuanaland - Peter Thy*

*Fun with French Congo's 1900 Pictorial Issue - Ken Nilsestuen*

*Imperial Airways, England - Africa First Flights 1931-1932 - Walter Herdzik*

*The British Concession at Chinde - Clyde Homen*

The other item to keep on your calendar is the upcoming International show (FIP) in Cape Town (<https://capetown2021.org/>) 17-20 MARCH 2021. It will be an FIP Specialized World Stamp Championship Exhibition under the patronage of Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP). Entry forms will be available from national commissioners (I have talked with Peter McCann and he will be working with the FIP for same) and due 30 May 2020. This will be one of the first true full FIP shows in many years and will prove to be a real event not to miss. Virtually all class will be available including thematic, postcards, open, one frame and literature. Emil Buhrmann is Chairman [emil@buhrmannonline.com](mailto:emil@buhrmannonline.com) and Emil Minnaar is Commissioner General [emil@minnaar.org](mailto:emil@minnaar.org). Jan Hofmeyr at [hofmeyr1953@gmail.com](mailto:hofmeyr1953@gmail.com) would be glad to entertain any questions that you may have. The show committee is in partnership with Spirit of Africa to develop a range of unique visitor experiences so plan on spending time in one of the most beautiful places on earth; South Africa.

**Tim Bartshe**

## Active Email and Web Links

Considering that more and more members are using Forerunners in its electronic form, we attempt to preserve hyperlinks in the pdf version. By clicking on an email address or web link you should be taken to an email box or directly to the web page. Let the Editor know how it works.

## Past Print Issues of Forerunners

In an attempt to reduce valuable storage space, the past print issues of Forerunners are available to members willing to pay for shipping. Send a wish list to the Editor and he will let you know which issues are still available and the shipping expenses (only from No. 47). The most recent issues of the past two years will not normally be part of this offer. The full set in searchable pdf format is available on CD and takes up much less space.



## RPSL Event at the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum October 17-20, 2019

An event is being planned at the Smithsonian to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the Royal Philatelic Society. Details have not yet been released. However, it is known that a small one-frame exhibition (48 frames) will be included. Only North American member of the RPSL is eligible to exhibit, although the exhibit displays will be open to the museum visitors.



## Mark Your Calendar

Several important stamp shows and exhibitions are fast approaching. It is now time for making a decision about to attend and to mark your calendar.

**MILCOPEX 2019**, Crowne Plaza Milwaukee Airport, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Pan Africa Celebration and PSGSA Convention, September 20-22, 2019.

**London 2020 Philatelic International Exhibition**, Business Design Centre, Islington, May 2-9, 2020.

**APS StampShow NTSS 2020**, August 20-23, 2020 Hartford, Connecticut.

**Cape Town International Stamp Exhibition 2021**, 17-20 March 2021, <https://capetown2021.org>



# Pan-African Theme at Milcopex 2019

Milcopex 2019 is celebrating African philately with Pan-African exhibits and presentations as well as a special screening of "The Six Triple Eight", a documentary telling the story of 855 black women from the Army Air Corps sent to Europe to clear up a backload of mail.

Complementing the theme, an APS On-the-Road course titled "An Introduction to the Seaposts: Ship Letters, Packet Mail, Paquebots and More" will be presented by Gary Loew on Thursday before the show. As a bonus, the class has been extended by an additional 30 minutes for a special section: Africa - A Seapost Sampler. Students are invited to bring along any covers about which they may have questions. The class fee is only \$25 for APS Members.

Exhibits featuring many areas and aspects of African philately will fill the halls. Some of the titles: South Africa Revenues - 1st Issue; Postal Stationery: South Africa Republic 1869-1900; Orange Free State Overseas Letter Rates - 1868-UPU; The Philately of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1954-1964; Allied Occupation of German East Africa, 1914-1920; Sudan - The Postal Stationery; The Registration Envelopes of the Bechuanalands; Northern Rhodesia to North America 1925-1954; and a Typology of Botswana Meter Marks - to name a few.

Members of the Wisconsin collecting community as well as collectors from the visiting societies were offered the opportunity to prepare a one-page exhibit featuring stamps, covers, or a combination of both in an attempt to highlight some of the more modern Pan African material. View these special exhibits in the frames.

Collectors of African material will have the opportunity to meet other collectors in an informal gathering and sharing of stories and items from their collections. More formal presentations about specific collecting areas are also planned. Peter Thy will give two programs - one on Collecting Bechuanaland and another on Southern African Pioneers in World War II. Another World War II program by Regis Hoffman will explore "Polish Refugees in Africa".

Van Siegling will explain how to "Create your own Specialized Catalog Numbering System" (for difficult countries) and another program: "Presenting Biafra, Printing and Plate Flaws and All". Gordon Smith will share "Stamps...Who Needs Them? Lessons Learned on the Development of Typologies and Cataloguing the Non-Stamped Postal History of Botswana."

"Fun with French Congo's 1900 Pictorial Issue" by Ken Nilsestuen as well as "Stamps and Postal History of the British Colony of Natal" by Keith Klugman are offered. "Life on the Zambezi" by Clyde Homen will explore the British Concession at Chinde in Portuguese East Africa.

Learn more about aerophilately in Africa with presentations by Walter Herdzik (Imperial Airways, England-Africa First Flights 1931-1932) and by Gary Brown (South African Airliners and Aerogrammes).

Let Gary Loew help in "Solving the Mystery of Specimen Stamp Irregular Blocks". Gary will also be sharing some of his knowledge with "Expertizing: Why Every Stamp and Cover

FOUNDED IN 1899 - THE MILWAUKEE PHILATELIC SOCIETY PROUDLY PRESENTS

## MILCOPEX 2019

WISCONSIN'S LARGEST STAMP SHOW

September 20, 21, 22, 2019

Friday 10-6 Saturday 10-5 Sunday 10-3

Crowne Plaza Milwaukee Airport Conference Center  
6401 S. 13th St, Milwaukee, WI

Minutes from Milwaukee Airport (MKE) 90 minutes from O'Hare Airport (ORD)

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200+ Frames of Exhibits—APS World Series of Philately Show

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Interactive presentations on the show floor.

Theater: Screening of the Six Triple Eight — Featured Documentary  
New for 2019: Pan-African Stamp Exhibition and Programs  
50th Anniversary of the Christmas Philatelic Club

2019 SHOW SPONSOR **NSDA** EXHIBITS SPONSORED BY **HipStamp**



WWW.MILCOPEX.ORG

Collector Should Care.”

Want to add to your African collection? View lots in the silent auction. Learn more about internet buying with a HipStamp LIVE event.

Need to take a break from exhibits, dealers, and presentations? Consider viewing a new documentary of "The Six Triple Eight". In February 1945, the U.S. Army sent 855 black women from the Women's Army Air Corps (WACS) to England and France to clear the backlog of mail in the European Theater of Operations. The 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the SixTripleEight, was the only all-black female battalion to serve in Europe in World War II. Confronted with racism and sexism from their own leadership and troops, they served with honor and distinction completing their mission in six months. By war's end, the SixTripleEight had cleared over 17 million pieces of backlogged mail ensuring that troops stayed in touch with their loved ones back home. The last of the women returned home in March 1946. They were never fully recognized....until now. Screening times are Friday and Saturday at 2:15 and 4:00 pm with a special showing Friday at 6:15 after the show closes.

The awards banquet will also carry through the African theme. Rev. Mpoyo Mulongo will be the guest speaker. He and his wife fled the Congo and are now citizens of this country where both serve as pastors in Wisconsin churches. Hear their story.

Milcopex is a Champion of Champions show and Wisconsin's largest postage stamp event. It will be held September 20 - 22 at the Crowne Plaza Airport Hotel, 6401 South 13th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Parking and admission is free. For further details, events, and times, visit the website: [www.Milcopex.org](http://www.Milcopex.org).

## **Pan-African Educational Program**

Presenting Biafra, Printing and Plate Flaws and All - Van Siegeling

Stamps...Who Needs Them? Lessons Learned from the Non-

Stamped Postal History of Botswana - Gordon Smith

South African Airletters and Aerogrammes - Gary Brown

Polish Refugees in Africa, World War II - Regis Hoffman

Southern African Pioneers in World War II - Peter Thy

How to Read and Interpret a Cover - Gary Loew

Stamps and Postal History of the British Colony of Natal -

Keith Klugman

Collecting Bechuanaland - Peter Thy

Fun with French Congo's 1900 Pictorial Issue - Ken Nilstuen

Imperial Airways, England - Africa First Flights 1931-1932 - Walter Herdzik

Life on the Zambezi - The British Concession at Chinde - Clyde Homen

Meet an Africa Collector - Roundtable - Colin Fraser

## **Pan-African Exhibits**

Brown, Gary: South Africa Revenues - 1st Issue: Usage Within Southern Africa

Bartshe, Timothy: Postal Stationery: South African Republic 1869-1900

Bartshe, Timothy: Orange Free State Overseas Letter Rates - 1868 - UPU

Dahle, Christopher: A Look at the Philately of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1954-1964

Homen, Clyde: The British Concession at Chinde 1896-1923

Homen, Clyde: Companhia do Nyassa 1894-1929

Homen, Clyde: Companhia de Mocambique - The Waterlow Issues: 1918 - 1940

Hoffman, Regis: Attilio Gatti - African Adventurer

Hoffman, Regis: Allied Occupation of German East Africa, 1914 - 1920

Beston, Bernard: Sudan - The Postal Stationery

Thy, Peter: The Registration Envelopes of the Bechuanalands

Marra, Thomas: The French Colonial General Issue: The Eagles Have Landed

Herdzik, Walter: Northern Rhodesia to North America 1925 - 1954

Smith, Gordon: A Typology of Botswana Meter Marks

Bodley, Elspeth: British Forces in Egypt 1932-1960

Kwan-Cheung, Karl Patrick: Aspects of the Philatelic Trade in Mauritius 1885 - 1915

Moore, Ken: Northern Rhodesia 1924 to 1964

Moore, Ken: The Postage Stamps of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1953-1963

Contact MaryAnn Bowman ([maryann15b@mac.com](mailto:maryann15b@mac.com)) or

Colin Fraser ([FrasersStamps@cs.com](mailto:FrasersStamps@cs.com)) for further information.

## **Closed Album**

### **Glen Carpendale (26 December 1939 - 25 May 2019)**

Glen's father was killed in the battle of Alamein in the Second World War. Thus, he became a scholar under the care of the Governor-General. Glen's mother was hostel matron at St. Andrew's College in Grahamstown and that is where he was placed to receive his schooling from 1947 to 1956.

From St. Andrew's Glen went to an agricultural college to prepare for a career in farming. From 1957 to 1971 Glen farmed as farm manager in Northern Transvaal, Rhodesia, Western Cape and Natal. Up to the last days of his life Glen read the Farmer's Weekly and let no one challenge the veracity of anything it published, according to Glen the Farmer's Weekly does not lie.

In 1972 Glen bought World Stamps and on 1 April 1972 opened the stamp shop under his name. His wife Valda shared in this venture although at times she went back to her first love of teaching. Valda sadly pre-deceased Glen. Glen said that he only managed as philatelic dealer in those early days because friends, Coen Slagt especially, were ready to give advice.

Glen entered the philatelic world with great enthusiasm, joining in club and society activities, judging at exhibitions and twice presiding over SAPDA (South African Philatelic Dealers Association) as President.

Glen's main focus was always to help the novice and beginner become happy and accomplished collectors. Glen did this by means of talks, lectures, newsletters and catalogues. No matter how busy he would always make time to give advice personally or over the phone. Glen had an enviable reputation as a totally just and fair buyer of collections and stamps. It is said that he treated widows with special compassion.

In his shop Glen catered for almost any collector. While he offered a worldwide range of stamps it was his stock of the Union of South Africa material that rivalled the best in the world.

Apart from stamps Glen loved the outdoors where he could indulge in his other passion: birds. Few birders could match Glen's wide knowledge of birds. A year without a visit to the Kruger National Park was for Glen almost unthinkable.

His friends of years back often spoke of the good times they had with Glen at Round Table meetings and activities. Glen lightened up any social gathering. He was a good conversationalist, had a keen sense of humour and a laughter that was contagious. He delighted in attending musical evenings, light operetta being a favourite.

Glen took ill with a heart condition in August 2018. With some help he continued in his shop but in December of that year he decided to close his shop. That decision was immediately followed by the selling off of all his stock.

Glen leaves behind his two daughters, Angela and Dawn and their spouses, grandchildren and great-grandchildren and many, many friends. Sincerest condolences to them all.

As legacy to Glen, Worldstamps will continue to operate albeit in a much reduced manner and under new management.

Danie van Zeyl.

# Collecting Southern Africa: Interprovincial Usage of Stamps of the Union of South Africa

by Moody Tidwell

At the conclusion of the Anglo-Boer War in 1902 preparations eventually began to create a Union of the colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and the Transvaal, which on 31 May 1910 resulted in the Union of South Africa. The former Colonies became Provinces of the new nation. After lengthy and sometimes contentious negotiations the four colonial Postmasters agreed upon the design of a single service and a plan to issue a stamp to commemorate the act of Union. H.S. Wilkinson, Distributor of Stamps in Pretoria, designed a 2½d. value, the Empire foreign letter rate at the time, depicting the likeness of King Edward VII. However, his sudden death three weeks before the creation of Union meant a hurried redesign and delay until a design depicting King George V would be available. As a result issuance of the 2½d. commemorative stamp was delayed until 4 November 1910 to coincide with the opening of the first Parliament. Out of necessity, the definitive stamps of the four provinces were approved for temporary use throughout the Union although the public was not officially informed of the fact until it was published in the Government Gazette on 19 August 1910.

The collecting of the so-called 'Interprovincial' stamps is the study of the period from 19 August 1910 until 31 August 1913 the day before issuance of the first Union of South Africa's King's Head definitives on 1 September 1913. In the case of the postage due values of Transvaal, the period can be extended until issue of the relevant Union values in 1914-15. In practice the usage of provincial stamps continued on a limited basis until demonetization on 1 January 1938, although during this period usage became increasingly philatelic and even included stocks of earlier stamps such as the Orange Free State "V.R.I." overprints.



Figure 1



Figure 2

The Interprovincial stamps are listed in the Union Handbook (Note 1) and Stanley Gibbons Catalog. Collecting them can be a rewarding challenge because they can be identified only by their postmarks on which the name and date is legible. Many, if not most examples, are on a cover or on piece because of the need to read the full postmark and are collected with postmarks showing their usage in other provinces during the Interprovincial period.

Mixed franking, consisting of the use of more than one provincial colonial issue on a cover are more difficult to find and thus more valuable than single usage. Figure 1 shows mixed franking of Transvaal and Cape of Good Hope stamps used in Transvaal during the interprovincial period with 1d. (1904), 6d. (1906) and 2/- (1906) Transvaal and 1/- (1902) Cape of Good Hope values tied to a piece by a Johannesburg 6 February 1911 cancellation.

Revenue stamps were also used in the interprovincial period as seen in Figure 2 with mixed franking of £10 and £2 Transvaal (1902) and single 5/- Cape of Good Hope (1903) issues tied on piece by "DEED OF REGISTRY/CAPE TOWN" 10 March 1913 oval date stamps.

Figures 3-5 are 1905 Transvaal values used on 22 March 1913 at Bredasdorp, on 7 July 1913 at Morreesburg, and on 19 August 1912 at Mafeking, all located in the Cape of Good Hope.

Figure 6 is a 5/- (1903) Cape of Good Hope colonial stamp used in the Transvaal at the Johannesburg Telegraph Office on 27 August 1911 and Figure 7 a 2d. (1903) at Jo'burg with a 'Registered' strike of 10 October 1911. Figure 8 is a Cape of Good Hope 1d. (1902) used 3 April 1912 in the Orange Free State at Brandford. Figures 8 and 9 are a ½d. pair and 1/- (1902) colonial issues used in Natal at Durban on 26 September 1911 and 4 February 1911.

Even the government was forced to use colonial issues during the period as seen in Figure 11, a handwritten letter bearing a single 2½d. (1902) Natal issue posted 4 June 1913 in Cape Town to France from the Controller, Union of South Africa Department of Posts and Telegraphs stating,

*"Sir, In answer to your application of the 30th March I beg to inform you that the stocks of Natal 2/6d, 5/- and 10/- stamps are exhausted. The sum of 19/5d. is returned by money order and a Natal halfpenny stamp enclosed being the amount of your remittance less money order commission and postage. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (unintelligible signature), Controller"*

With a 'Controller' oval date stamp partially under the value, two CAPE TOWN/S.AFRICA/4 June 13 cds' and two Paris 21 June 1913 receipt handstamp'.



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figures 6-10

Figures 12 and 13 are 1d. (1902) Natal colonial issues used 20 June 1911 at the Premier Mine and 6 July 1911 at East Rand. Figure 14 is a (1908) Natal 5/- used at the Main Street Post Of-

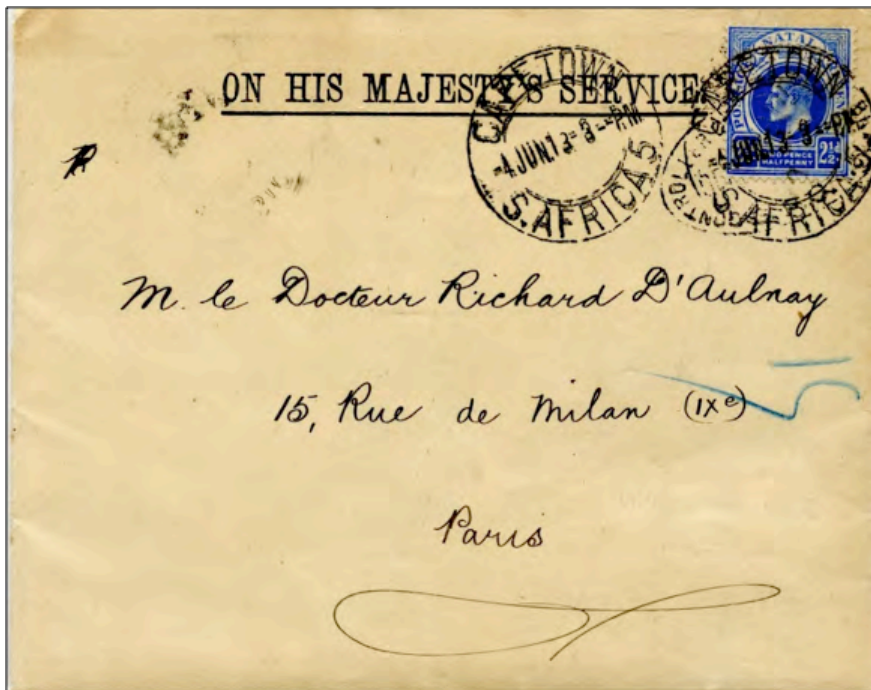


Figure 11

Hope (1903) values struck with several 16 October 1911 Railway cancels at Bloemhof in the Transvaal. Figure 18 is a 1/2d. Orange Free State (1900) 'V.R.I.' overprint used 18 May 1913 at Cape Town.

Most of the lower value colonial stamps used in this period are not expensive but scarcity can be significant in determining value. The Orange River Colony 1/2d. post card addressed to England, uprated with a



Figure 12-15

ice, Johannesburg, and Figure 15 is a cut square from a 4d Natal colonial registration envelope used at Randfontein 12 April 1912. All used in Transvaal.

Orange Free State colonial values were similarly used in other provinces as in Figure 16 of mixed franking of a 1d. Natal (1903), 2d. Cape of Good Hope (1904) and 3d. Orange Free State (1903) used 5 August 1911 in the Transvaal at Pretoria. Figure 17 shows two 6d. Orange Free State (1903) and a 3d. Cape of Good



Figures 16-17

½d. Transvaal (1905) colonial issue in Figure 19 was used 30 August 1912 at Ixopo (Natal) and is rated by Putzel at 40/200.

The 2½d. Parliamentary commemorative was also used during the interprovincial period in conjunction with colonial stamps but such usage is rare. Figure 20 shows a 1d. (1902) Natal colonial issue used with a pair of 1910 commemorative stamps on 3 July 1911 at Pretoria. Figure 21 is with a 1d. (1905) Transvaal value used 18 September 1912 at Cape Town.

Figure 22 shows a dark blue and white (SG1) and blue and white (SG2) pair of the 1910 2½d. commemorative stamp used with a 2d. Transvaal stamp on a registered letter to Canada prepay the 2½d. Empire Foreign letter fee plus 4d. cost of registration.

Collecting the Interprovincial stamps of the Union of South Africa does not require in-depth knowledge of the geography of the country. All that is needed is Robert Hisey's complete database of Ralph Putzel's award winning 'Postal Office Names of Southern Africa' that is available in spreadsheet (Excel) and database (Access) from the Philatelic Society of Greater Southern Africa website (Note 2). The database is easily searchable and ships as a CD-ROM.



Figure 19



Figure 18



Figures 20 and 21



Figure 22

**End Notes**

- 1, Stamps of the Union of South Africa, 1910-1960. Handbook Catalog. Hagger, S.J. editor. 1982 Edition.
2. The Postmarks of South Africa. Putzell, R.A. No. 232/250.

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# Letters from the Zulu War 1876-1879

by David McNamee

The *Anglo-Zulu War* lasted less than eight months in 1879, yet it has been an active collecting subject from the day hostilities ceased. British soldiers sent home great numbers of Zulu artifacts. However, the postal history of the war has not been comprehensively treated, primarily because there are less than 200 covers extant covering the period 1876-1879, and those are well dispersed among collectors. The war was brief, the numbers engaged were small, and therefore the postal history is scarce. From a rates and routes perspective, the postal history is dull: a concession rate for enlisted ranks of 1d and normal postage of 6d for officers, with campaign mail largely carried by courier to the nearest post office in Natal unless the troops were stationed within a town. Nearly all mail went to the British Isles by regular steam packet service. From the perspective of military history, this war comes at a time when tactics were changing from scarlet tunics in line abreast to mounted infantry in butternut, and arms were changing to breech-loading rifles and Gatling guns able to produce horrific casualties on native troops carrying spears and clubs. The study of individual battles and the personalities on both sides of the Zulu War is the story of extreme bravery and heroic sacrifice.

## The Gathering Storm: Friction and Forces 1876-1878

Southern Africa in 1876 was a mix of states. Cape Colony was a self-governing British colony while Natal was a Crown Colony governed by the British Colonial Office. The Orange Free State was independent, and the independent Boers gov-

erned the South African Republic (Z.A.R.) north of the Vaal River. The independent Zulu nation bordered the eastern frontier of Natal and the southern border of Z.A.R.

The discovery of diamonds in 1867 brought an influx of fortune-seekers to the northern frontier of the Cape, and the discovery of gold in the Transvaal in 1868 brought British miners to the Z.A.R. By 1876, the population of Natal was rapidly increasing and pressing the border with Zululand. Population growth and cultural differences meant that Boers, British and Zulus were constantly testing and provoking each other over land. Other independent native groups gave everyone trouble.

British miners in the Lydenburg gold district (Z.A.R.) were among the many outlying communities growing rapidly near traditional native lands. Bapedi Chief Sekukuni, an ally of Zulu King Cetshwayo, threatened the small Lydenburg community in early 1876, prompting Lt. Col. Vivian to send a plea to Natal for protection [*End Note 1*]. Lt. Governor Sir Henry Bulwer made his reply through his Private Secretary (Figure 1):

*Estcourt, Natal*

*April 27 1876*

*Sir:*

*I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. which has been forwarded to him from Maritzburg.*

*His Excellency learns with much concern that the English community at Pilgrims Rest are under apprehensions on account of the hostile attitude which you state the native chief Sicoconi has assumed toward the Government of the Transvaal.*

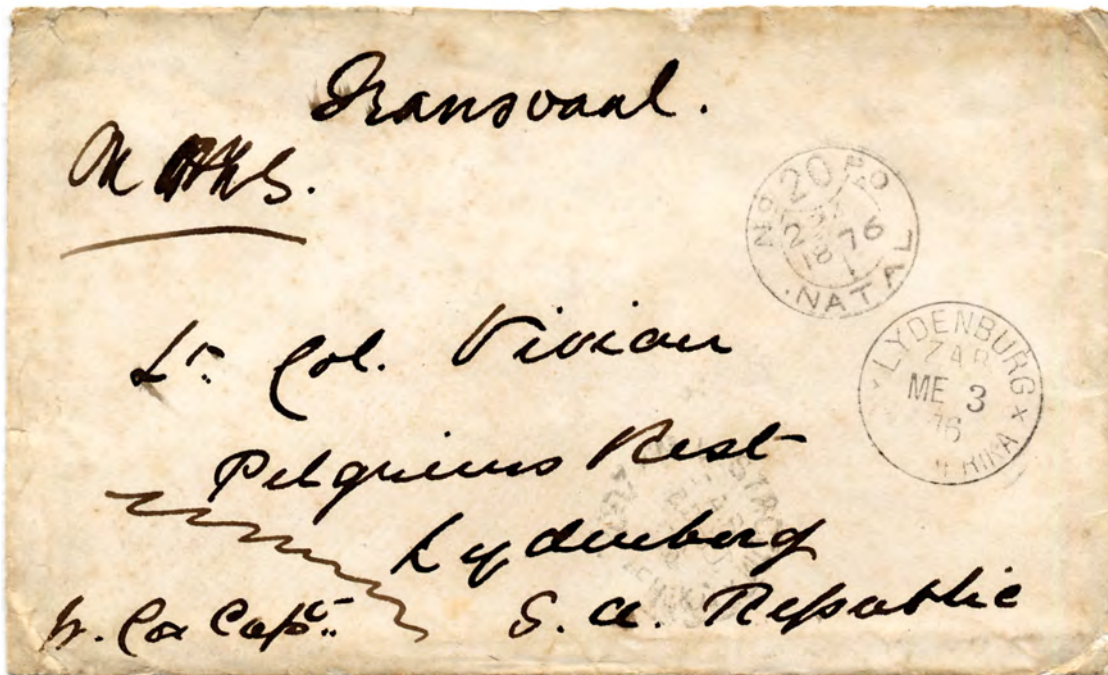


Figure 1. The cover of the 1876 OHMS letter which traveled from Estcourt via Newcastle, Natal, to Lydenburg, Z.A.R., arriving May 3. The letter was a plea for British troop protection

*The District in which you are is in the territory of the Republic, and His Excellency cannot of course interfere in any matter that concerns the Government of the Republic; nor has he the power to appoint any person to represent Her Majesty's Government at the gold fields, as you request. He would advise you to place yourself at once, if you have not done so, in communication with the Government at Pretoria that it may take such measures as may appear to it necessary in the condition of affairs which you report to exist.*

*I have the honor to be  
Sir your Obedient Humble  
Servant  
William Cox Capt.  
Private Secretary*

Following the above rebuff by Bulwer, the miners apparently obtained Z.A.R. Government action. Z.A.R. forces attacked Chief Sekukuni on May 16, 1876, initiating the *First Sekukuni War*. The campaign was concluded with a peace treaty in February 1877, but the campaign was a financial disaster, and the nearly bankrupt South African Republic Government was left with chaos. The British intervened to stabilize the situation, followed quickly by formal annexation of the Transvaal April 12, 1877, much to the displeasure of the Boers. Almost at once, Sekukuni ignored the treaty with the Boers and again harassed the area near his territory.

The Zulus and Boers had a history of conflict and mutual mistrust. The annexation of the Boer Republic brought the Brit-

and the construction of a string of forts near the Sekukuniland border, the British began a Second War on Sekukuni in October 1878.

Two companies of the 90th Regiment (Perthshire Light Infantry) arrived at Luneburg, Z.A.R. on October 18, 1878, building Fort Clery just north of Zululand to defend British subjects along the Pongola River from Swazi Prince Mbilini, another Zulu ally. Figure 3 shows a cover mailed by an officer attached to the 90th Regiment addressed to London.

In January 1879, these forces suspended operations against the border tribes to participate in the British invasion of Zululand.

**The First Invasion: Disaster and Defeat Jan.-March 1879**

The personal ambitions of the British High Commissioner for South Africa Sir Henry Bartle Frere and the military commander Lt. General Lord Chelmsford created a pretext for war with the Zulus in 1879 with the primary aim of eventual annexation of the independent Zulu kingdom into a confederation of British South African colonies.

British forces available to Lt. General Lord Chelmsford were experienced regiments that had just concluded the *Ninth Kaffir War* against the Xhosa in the Eastern Cape Province. They were joined by the Natal Mounted Police and local militia units. The local units were invaluable for their knowledge of the terrain and the Zulu language. Several regiments of the Natal

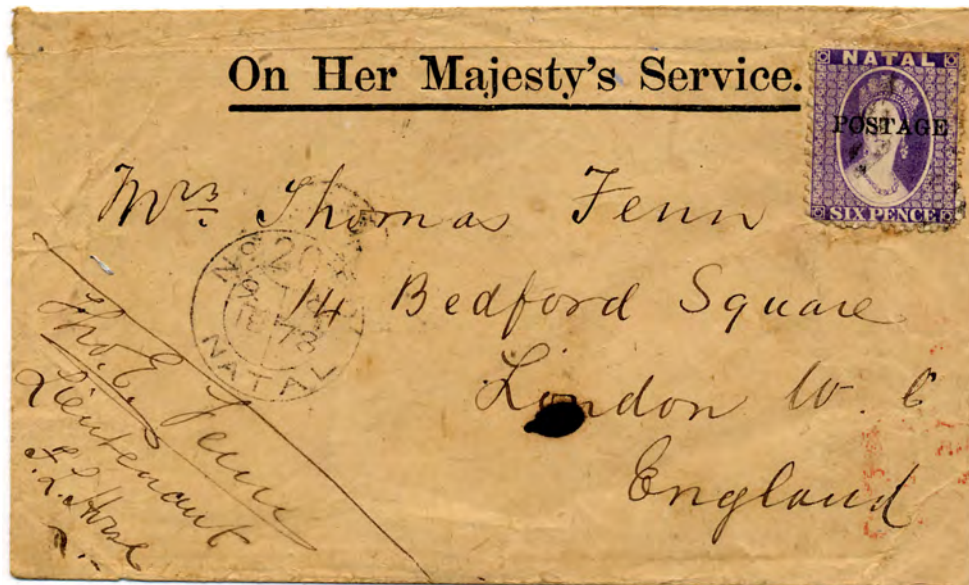


Figure 2

ish into direct conflict with the Zulu kingdom and its allies. The militaristic Zulu kingdom was viewed as a major threat to stability and development in both Natal and Transvaal.

Settling the *Ninth Kaffir War* (1877-1878) in the Eastern Province of the Cape released a number of Imperial troops, some of which were transferred to the Transvaal-Natal border region. Figure 2 shows a convenience use of an OHMS envelope by Lt. Thomas Fenn of the Frontier Light Horse posted at Newcastle, Natal on September 8, 1878, to London. Lt. Fenn was among the forces deployed in Transvaal. After the arrival of reinforcements from the 2/80th and the Frontier Light Horse

Native Contingent were formed, with Zulu-speaking white officers.

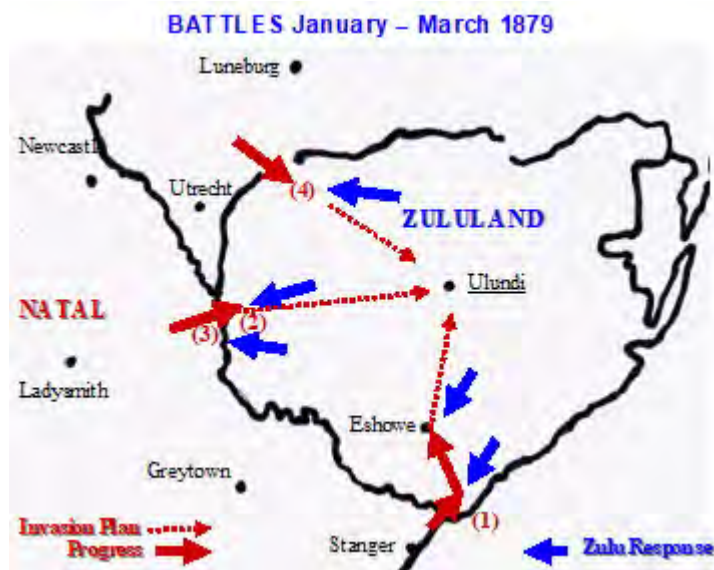
The map of Figure 4 shows the planned lines of advance in red. Lord Chelmsford initiated a three-pronged attack on January 12, 1879, converging on the Zulu capital Ulundi and Zulu King Cetshwayo's army of 40,000. Against the Zulus, Chelmsford mustered 5000 British troops and approximately 6000 Colonials and native auxiliaries. The Zulu response to the invasion is in blue.

The Right Flank Column was commanded by Colonel Charles Knight Pearson of the 2/3rd (the Buffs) and included



Figure 3. Cover from Captain Aubrey B. Maude with the detachment of the 90th Regiment at Fort Clery written November 20, 1878, to his father Col. George Maude, CB, Crown Equerry at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, London. The letter was carried by military courier back to Newcastle, Natal, and placed in the postal system there

Figure 4. Map of the invasion plan of three converging forces. Chelmsford held reserves near Luneburg in the north and along the Tugela River near Greytown to protect against an attack on the colonial population



the 99th Regiment as well as various other units of mounted infantry, artillery, engineers, and five troops of the Natal Volunteers and other forces. The route taken was from Fort Pearson near the mouth of the Tugela River and along the coastal plain toward Eshowe and the road to Ulundi in central Zululand. Figure 5 is a cover from Lt. H. R. Knight of the Buffs on the eve of the march to Eshowe January 18 endorsed "Lower Tugela, Zululand."

Refer to Figure 4, the map of the first invasion. (1) Pearson's Right Flank Column crossed the Tugela River mouth, and on the morning of January 22, the column was attacked in the first battle of the war at Inyezane River. Following the battle at the Inyezane River, Pearson's Right Flank Column dug in at the abandoned KwaMondi mission station at Eshowe and remained besieged by Zulus from the end of January.

(2) Colonel Richard Glyn led the Center Column across the Buffalo River at Rorke's Drift and camped near a butte known as Isandlwana, 20 miles inside Zululand. Lord Chelmsford, in overall command of the Imperial Forces, accompanied the column. Early morning January 22, Lord Chelmsford initiated a reconnaissance in force with Col. Glyn and the 2/24th, based on inaccurate rumors of a large Zulu force nearby, effectively splitting his forces in two. The main Zulu army then attacked the weakened encampment at Isandlwana midday January 22, and over 1300 of the 1700 British forces in camp were killed in the battle, including all of the officers and men of five companies of the 1/24th.

There are a very few pieces of mail directly connected to these early events. Perhaps the finest cover discovered was written by Col. Glyn to Captain Harrison stationed in the rear area



Figure 5. Cover from Lower Tugela January 17 as the Right Flank Column began its march to Ulundi via the coastal plain

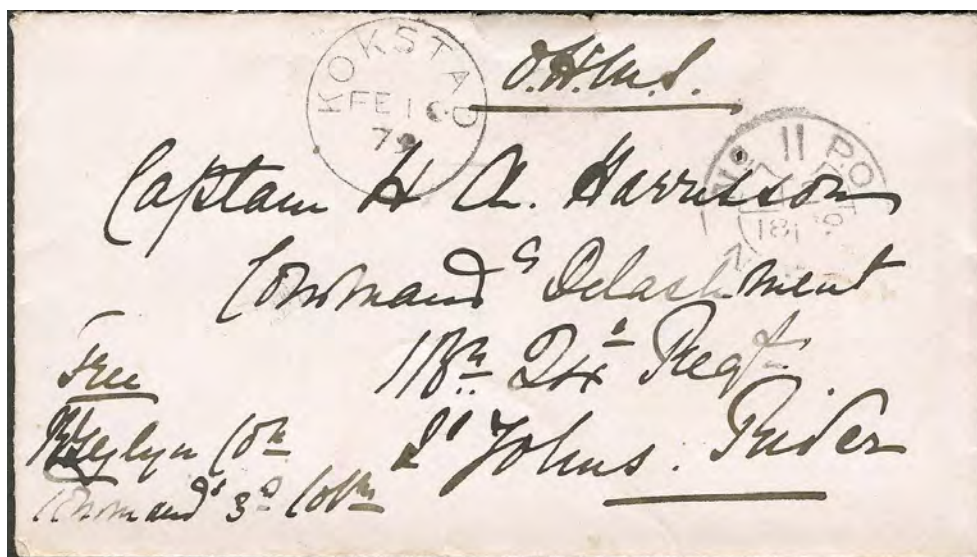


Figure 6. Cover of letter from Col. Glyn to a brother officer Captain Harrison. Partial transcript: “. . . On the 22nd the five companies of the 1/24 and six companies of the 2/24 were totally destroyed by the Zulus and our (unreadable). We have lost everything and 10 officers and 350 (unreadable) before they retired. The Batt lost 5 officers (lists the 5 names). . .”

as Assistant Quartermaster General. The letter is dated January 29th, a week after the massacre at Isandlwana.

(3) Honor was salvaged by the British with their stubborn defense of the depot at Rorke's Drift from an attack by another Zulu force the afternoon of the 22nd to the morning of the 23rd of January [End Note 2].

(4) A third Zulu force engaged Colonel Evelyn Wood and the Left Flank Column in northern Zululand at the battles of Ntombe on March 12 and Hlobane Mountain near the Transvaal border on March 28, inflicting significant British casualties. These early Zulu successes were wasted by a disastrous attack

on the Column's fortified laager at Kambula on March 29. The effect, however, halted the British advance on all fronts while Lord Chelmsford sought reinforcements.

During a pause after the battle at Kambula, Lt. Col. Redvers Buller, V.C., of the 60th Rifles and commanding the Frontier Light Horse of the Left Flank Column wrote to Viscount Gort (Figure 7). The letter was about the heroic death of Viscount Gort's son at Isandlwana, Lt. the Hon. Standish Pendergast Ver-e-ker, who was serving as a British officer with the 3rd Regiment of the Natal Native Contingent.



Figure 7. During a pause after the battle at Kambula, Lt. Col. Redvers Buller, V.C., of the 60th Rifles and commanding the Frontier Light Horse of the Left Flank Column wrote to Viscount Gort. The letter was about the heroic death of Viscount Gort's son at Isandlwana, Lt. the Hon. Standish Pendergast Vereker, who was serving as a British officer with the 3rd Regiment of the Natal Native Contingent

Telegraphic communications with London meant that Queen Victoria heard of the disastrous start of the Zulu War soon after it happened. The telegraph was also used to divert troops from other posts to reinforce Chelmsford quickly, as well as inform loved ones of those missing and dead (Figure 8).

**The Relief of Eshowe March-April 1879**

Figure 9 is a cover from Commander J. W. Brackenburgh in command of the *HMS. Shah* unit of the Naval Brigade to his fiancée posted March 28 from Fort Pearson via Stanger and

Durban. The *HMS Shah* Naval Brigade was 16 officers and 378 men. The *HMS Shah* also brought troops of the 88th Regiment diverted from St. Helena to join in the attack on the Zulus.

In a heavy rain on March 27, Lord Chelmsford began to ferry 5600 troops across the Lower Drift of the Tugela River to begin the relief of Col. Pearson at Eshowe only 37 miles away. On the march, Chelmsford inflicted a stinging defeat of the Zulus at Gingindlovu on April 2, and his column reached Eshowe the next day. By April 6, the fort at Eshowe was abandoned, and Chelmsford led his column back across the Tugela River.



Figure 9. The Naval Brigade played an important role in the order of battle. The Naval Brigade brought a Gatling gun and two 7-pounder artillery pieces with experienced crews to handle them

# CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TELEGRAPHS.

No. of Message.

If the accuracy of this Telegram is doubted, it will be repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission; and, if found to be incorrect, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. When the cost of a reply to a Telegram has been prepaid, and the number of words in the reply is in excess of the number so paid for, the Sender of the reply must pay for such excess.

.....  
 Dated Stamp of  
  
 79

**N.B.—This Form should accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.**

Charges to pay £.....s.....d.

Handed } Office at 1014a Received } 9 55 a  
 in at the } .M. here at } .M. Delivering Office.

From

To

*Capt Parr  
 and Sec  
 Frereberg*

*Miss Maclean  
 Graham*

*His Excellency has received your letter of Feb 9<sup>th</sup> and directed me to make necessary enquiries. I regret very much that there is no doubt that Henry Pearse was killed in action on 22<sup>nd</sup> ultimo one of the Natal Police is here who was at Isandhlwana & was close to Henry Pearse when he fell. If I can be of any further service pray command me.—*

Figure 8: 23 Feb 1879 Telegram to Cape Town from Captain Parr, Military Secretary to Sir Henry Bartle Frere, responding to a query and confirming a soldier reported killed at Isandlwana on 22nd of January.

Transcript: "His Excellency has received your letter of Feb 9th and directed me to make necessary enquiries. I regret very much that there is no doubt that Henry Pearse [Natal Police Trooper Henry T. Pearce] was killed in action on 22nd ultimo [January]. One of the Natal Police is here who was at Isandlwana and was close to Henry Pearse when he fell. If I can be of any further service pray command me."

Figure 10 is a cover to Bookerstown, Ireland, via Durban posted April 21, 1879, to Viscount Gough. This is likely a condolence letter on the death of the Viscount's third son, Capt. H. Rudolph Gough, a British officer serving with the Natal Native Contingent. In spite of illness, Captain Gough fought bravely at Gingindlovu on April 2. He died of dysentery at the Base Hospital in Herwen, Natal, on April 19, two days before this letter was mailed.



Figure 10

### The Second Invasion: Revenge for Isandlwana April-May 1879

After the relief of Eshowe, the British withdrew to defensive positions in Natal in a string of forts along the Zululand frontier. Although there were a number of alarms during April and May, the Zulus had adopted a policy of defending their territory and did not intend to attack Natal. The attack at Rorke's Drift was against Chetshwayo's instructions.

Figure 11 is the front of a Soldier's 1d concession rate cover posted at Greytown April 12, 1879, to England from Pvt. Lewis of the 2nd Battalion/4th Regiment (King's Own). A detachment of three companies was detailed to build fortifications at Greytown to defend central Natal against Zulu attack.

England sent seven new regiments, plus artillery, engineers, and supplies to Durban, during April and May as Lord Chelmsford organized a second invasion of Zululand. The second invasion would be a two-pronged attack with the Second Division

in the north led by Chelmsford, and the First Division led by Major General Crealock coming up from the coast via Eshowe. The cover in Figure 12 is a July 1879 Artillery Officer's letter sent 6d due from Fort Tenedos at the mouth of the Tugela River via Durban to England. The letter was from Lt. John Henry Jervis-White-Jervis of "M" Battery 6th Brigade to his father, a retired Colonel of the Royal Artillery and at the time serving in Parliament as the Member for Harwich. Lt. Jervis-White-Jervis



Figure 11. The front of a Soldier's 1d concession rate cover posted at Greytown April 12, 1879, to England from Pvt. Lewis of the 2nd Battalion/4th Regiment (King's Own). A detachment of three companies was detailed to build fortifications at Greytown to defend central Natal against Zulu attack

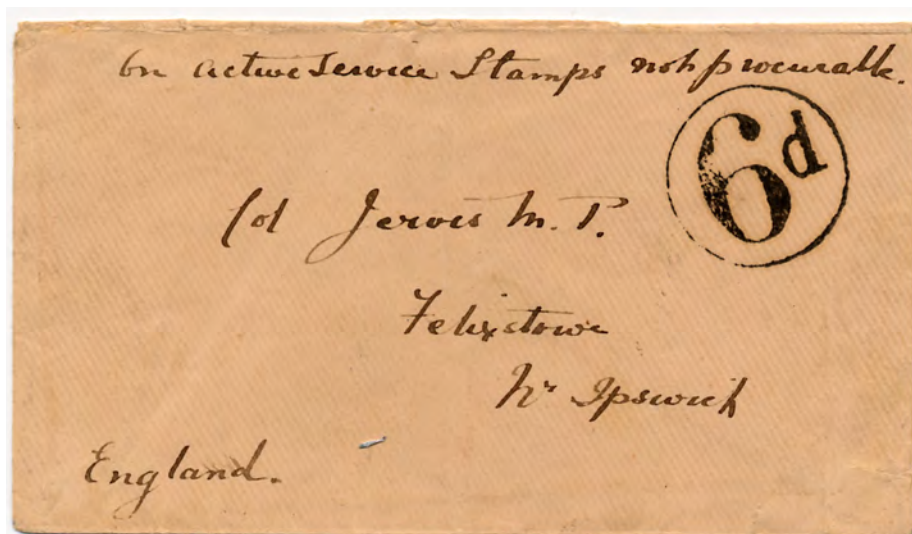


Figure 12

and his unit landed in Durban March 22 and moved up to Fort Tenedos April 16 to join the First Division for the southern arm of the second invasion.

#### Toward the Climax: The March on Ulundi May-June 1879

The map in Figure 13 shows the movements of the troops in the second invasion. (1) The Second Division, supported by Colonel Wood's Flying Column on its left flank, moved out of northern Zululand on May 27 to strike for the Zulu capital of Ulundi. Along the way, Chelmsford's troops destroyed as many Zulu homesteads as they could find. On June 27, the combined force reached the edge of the White Mfolozi valley near Cetshwayo's royal homestead at Ulundi. (2) The First Division moved up the coast, serving as both a threat in Cetshwayo's rear and a blocking force.

Figure 14 is an officer's letter headed June 19, 1879, bearing Durban, Natal, datestamp of 23 June and 6d in circle postage due marking to Leamington, England, endorsed "On Active Service/ No stamps available/ A.V. O'Brien Capt." Capt. A. V. O'Brien was in charge of one of the companies of the 3rd Battalion/60th Rifles, part of the forces converging on Ulundi. The letter was sent by courier to the post office at Durban for packet service to England.

Figure 15 is an officer's letter of June 26, 1879, bearing a Natal 6d stamp overprinted POSTAGE to Buckingham Palace, London, from Captain A. B. Maude of the 90th Foot, part of Col. Evelyn Wood's Flying Column. The envelope is endorsed by the recipient "Recd 12th Augt/ Zululand 26th June/ near Ulundi." The letter entered the post at Dundee, Natal evidenced by shield-type circular date stamp with the numeral "34."

On July 4, 1879, Cetshwayo led 23,000 Zulus against Chelmsford's troops formed in a hollow square in open country near Ulundi. The massed rifles, cannons and Gatling guns put up a withering fire against the enveloping Zulu army. The Zulus retired from the field pursued by the 17th Lancers. Total British casualties were 10 killed and 53 wounded, and the Zulu army lost 1500 killed. Cetshwayo fled Ulundi with a small personal bodyguard, and the British troops burned the King's homestead.



Figure 13. Chelmsford approached from the North with the Second Division supported by Wood's Flying Column serving as a screen and as scouts. Crealock's First Division approached from the south and served as a blocking force

#### Winding Up the War July-December 1879

The defeat of the Zulus at Ulundi was not the end of all conflicts. Cetshwayo had escaped, and pockets of resistance continued for several months with casualties on both sides. Natal remained on an active war footing. Cetshwayo was captured finally on August 28, 1879, and by October, all organized resistance was suppressed.

Figure 16 is a cover dated August 7, 1879, [Contains 2 letters dated 19 and 20 July 1879] from the First Officer of a Union Steamship Co. vessel waiting at Durban to his wife, commenting on the hardships of a civilian serving in a war zone, Lord Chelmsford, and the recent defeat of the Zulus at Ulundi. The letter was sent from Durban, Natal, to Liverpool, the 6d stamp paying the contract packet rate to England.

Figure 17 is a cover dated August 18, 1879, from Captain Maude to his father, Col. Maude at Buckingham Palace, Lon-

don, endorsed "On Active Service No Stamps Available." The 90th Foot was part of the mopping up force after the battle of Ulundi. Capt. Maude was killed February 27, 1881, at Majuba Hill, Natal in the final battle of the First Anglo-Boer War.

Lt. General Sir Garnet Wolseley succeeded Lt. General Lord Chelmsford in mid-July. After Cetshwayo's capture, Wolse-

ley compelled all Zulu chiefs to come to his camp and offer their formal submissions. This process took up the remainder of 1879.

**Epilogue (1880-1906)**

The British won the Anglo-Zulu War, but peace was not assured. The defeat at Ulundi broke the power of the Zulu military system, and the British divided the territory into 13 districts with Chiefs nominated and affirmed by the British Resident Agent (a governance model used successfully elsewhere). The Chiefs ruled with the advice and consent of the Resident Agent.

Real pacification took nearly three more decades. From 1880 to 1906, there were two major wars between the British and the Boers that involved Zulus or Zulu territory to some extent, and several civil wars among rival Zulu chiefs. The final chapter was written in 1906 when native resistance to poll taxes erupted in armed conflicts in Natal and Zululand. Colonial militia units were called up, and within six months the ring leaders were captured or killed, and the rebellion put down. The 1906 rebellion was the final organized struggle of the Zulus. After 30 years, the conquest was finally complete.



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

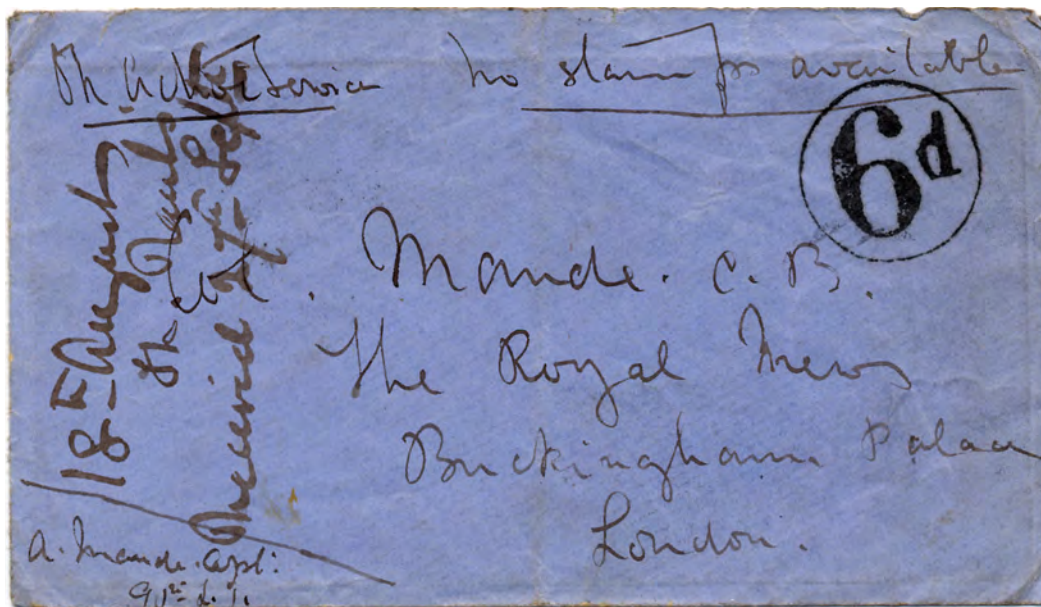


Figure 17

**End Notes**

1. The spelling of Zulu names and places varies from source to source because there are some sounds in Zulu that are difficult to render in English. "CETEWAYO" appears as a signature on a letter during the deposed king's visit to London. Other sources render the name as Cetshwayo and as well as other variations.
2. The defense of Rorke's Drift was portrayed in the 1964 film *Zulu* written by John Prebble, starring Michael Caine and Stanley Baker. The 1979 film *Zulu Dawn* written by Cy Endfield, starring Bob Hoskins, Burt Lancaster and Peter O'Toole, portrayed the disastrous battle at Isandlwana and some of the weaknesses of British planning.

**Selected Bibliography**

Caswell, Mark. *The Anglo-Zulu War of 1879* (High Halden, UK: Debair Publishing, 2005). Comprehensive listing of every British unit and every officer in those units and their responsibilities, including British officers seconded to militia and native contingents.

Kinsey, H.W. "The Sekukuni Wars," *Military History Journal*, Vol. 2 No. 5 (June 1973) and Vol. 2 No. 6 (December 1973). Available

also from the South African Military History Society web site at [www.samilitaryhistory.org/vol025hk.html](http://www.samilitaryhistory.org/vol025hk.html) and [www.samilitaryhistory.org/vol026hk.html](http://www.samilitaryhistory.org/vol026hk.html).

Labland, John, *Historical Dictionary of the Zulu Wars* (Lanham, Maryland: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 2009). Concise and comprehensive accounts of all battles and all major persons involved on both sides.

Morris, Donald R., *The Washing of the Spears* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1965). The history of the Zulu Nation from its rise under Shaka to its fall in the Zulu War of 1879.

Thompson, P.S., *An Historical Atlas of the Zulu Rebellion of 1906* (author, 2001). Hard to find, but comprehensive treatment including maps of every skirmish and battle of this final Zulu rebellion.

*Thanks to Alex Haimann for sharing the Col. Glyn letter and cover (Figure 6).*

# The Evolution of South Africa Overprints on Great Britian Postal Orders

by John Gledhill

South Africa used overprinted Great Britain postal orders for international transactions for many years, and national “postal notes” for internal payments. South Africa seems to have used more layouts for the additional poundage overprints than other countries, which may reflect the numbers used or may reflect specific requests from the South African government, as the overprints were added in the UK by the GPO before selling them at face value plus the printed poundage for overseas use. This is why non-UK territories like South Africa could ask for an increase in the poundage charged to their customers, otherwise they would not make any profit. On the other hand any amendments to the overprinted poundage would have been made locally, by handstamp, in some cases sufficiently neatly to suggest a small hand press, or by hand. Examples are shown of various new poundages, to give a feel for the fonts used for the numerals.

In the items shown below “ekd” is the “earliest known date” in any country, outside South Africa unless otherwise stated; earliest recorded usage in South Africa is also shown - in view of the really tiny survival rate of postal orders this must not be taken as the date of introduction. Where detailed Postal Order Society types are used, the 3rd character “A” means that the new poundage is “Above” the bars, and “T” means it is “between” them (e.g. T3A, T3T). For type T6 a 4th character “A” means that the country name is “Above” the King’s head, and “B” means it is below it (e.g. T6AA, T6AB).

The later habit of overprinting deletion bars on part of the stamp box have been covered in a separate article (Postal Order News 123, January 2017, p. 5).

Note that the hole punched in some examples is not damage but one of the holes punched in various positions to enable automatic pneumatic accounting of redeemed copes.

Some of the images are of unique copies, and are occasionally rather weaker than ideal.

type T2, ekd 15 September 1909. The earliest known poundage overprints, type T1, are similar to type T2 shown here, but have a box round the entire overprint. That layout was no longer in use, but have a box round the entire overprint. That layout was no longer in use The earlier used T2 had a box round the poundage overprint, but was no longer in use when the Union was created, though it is known on Transvaal overprints..

The third example shown here does not add a change to the printed poundage, so the only real purpose of the overprinted country name was probably to confirm that the printed poundage shown did indeed apply there and should not be charged more; it has not been recorded from any other country.

The earliest recorded example of the KEVII orders issued in South Africa was on 22 September 1913 in Stutterheim.



## King Edward VII and King George V

The basic overprint layout as used in many territories from about 1909 was also used in South Africa. This is postal order

## King George V and King George VI

From mid-1926 (probably linked to a change in the printer for postal orders) a narrower font was used [postal order types T3, ekd 15 January 1926, earliest in South Africa 7 October 1927].

Also shown is an example of layout T3A, where the new poundage is above the lines rather than between them (type T3T); this layout has not been seen from any other countries, and only on five copies from South Africa, all from the years 1933-34. The font is more spindly than in the other examples, and the “2” is less fancy, and it may be a local production, albeit an official one. Also shown is an example of a locally produced further amendment to the poundage in the form of a “5d.” and a block obliterating the original “4d” overprint (other examples have different layouts of these local changes)..

Overprint type T3 has rather decorative numerals for the poundages, notably in the figures “2” and the flat topped “3”. As can be seen from the examples above, some overprints have 5 bars on each side of the numeral, but a smaller proportion have 6 bars (e.g. the “3d” poundage). The position of the “d” also varies, as does the full stop after it relative to the “d”; in this example of the 6d there seems to be no full stop at all.

### King George VI



A few 20/- copies have been seen from April and May 1945 from Coligny and Greytown, where the words “UNION OF” are dropped from the overprint, possibly because it was otherwise somewhat cluttered. The font is similar to that of type T3 above, but the adoption of a larger font for “SOUTH AFRICA” anticipates type T4 below. This example of the overprinted poundage “6d” is the same as, only with a prominent full stop.

From late to mid-1946 a neater layout was introduced, the most notable feature being that the first two lines “POUNDAGE” and “PAYABLE IN” are the same length. [postal order types T4, ekd 7 June 1946, earliest in South Africa 14 December 1949]. The font has been “modernised”, the numerals are rounded, and in particular the “3” now has a rounded top. The



country name “UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA” is now in a very large font, a feature unique to South Africa, but retains “UNION OF” which was omitted from the example above; maybe there were political reasons for reinstating it. Apart from some irregularity in the bars there seem to be none of the variation seen type T3 above.

A few examples from late 1952 show a manuscript amendment to “3”, issued in Bloemfontein and Bloemheuwel.

From the early 1950s the position of the country name was moved from the top of the overprint, where it was covering up part of the King’s head, to just above the new poundage overprint where it was less intrusive. This change took place in the overprints of many countries, not just South Africa. The ekd of this move is 8 May 1952, and the earliest recorded in South Africa is 20 October 1952; it was still in use on 12 August 1959, including copies on the pale blue issue with a EIIR watermark.

In 1958 the poundage was further amended by handstamp in Arcadia, Durban, Krugerhof, Coetzenburg, and a manual amendment is recorded from Stellenbosch in 1959.



### Queen Elizabeth

The earliest known overprints on Queen Elizabeth postal orders (which were very late in being issued even in the UK) are recorded from 10 March 1958, and in South Africa in 1959 (some registration copies are held in the British Postal Museum dated October 1957). Initially the overprints for South Africa followed the standard layout with the country name above the Queen’s head and the poundage between bars [postal order type T5T], as was normal for sterling poundage overprints (these are



rather scarce, and the scans are unfortunately rather unclear).  
 From 1959 these were frequently updated:



In 1961 the country adopted decimal currency, and a new format was adopted showing, in addition to the poundage overprint similar to the examples above, the new currency right across the top in a very large font. Of the examples of this on “Union” issues only 5c on 6d values have been recorded so far, with consecutive serial numbers all issued on 30 May 1961 in Kimberley, presumably as souvenirs of the final day of the “Union”.

More commonly this large overprint is found on postal orders with “UNION” replaced by “REPUBLIC” by handstamp (ekd 17 April 1962).

And subsequently by postal orders worded “REPUBLIC” (ekd 18 January 1962): Note the variety “dropped c” in the example shown below.





“Republic” issues are only recorded with this large format currency overprint. I would like further information from readers on other examples of the above overprint, which may be a private production applied in Namibia, and predates the “official” Republic overprint by several years (Windhoek, dated 10 November 1961).

Dual poundage GB postal orders were also issued overprinted for South Africa, but examples are scarce:

This example issued in August 1971. Note that the imprinted dual poundage was deleted, and then received a 5c overprint for South Africa, then a handstamped further uprating to 6c.

In 1972 the new design of postal order was issued (ekd in South Africa 18 July 1972).

These UK issues did not bear any imprinted poundage so the South African issues had the local poundage added as part of the overprint.

The latest recorded date stamp on an overprinted GB postal order is 31 January 1973, in Marshaltown.

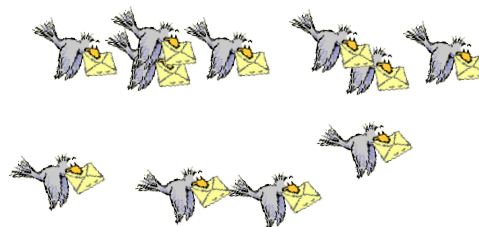
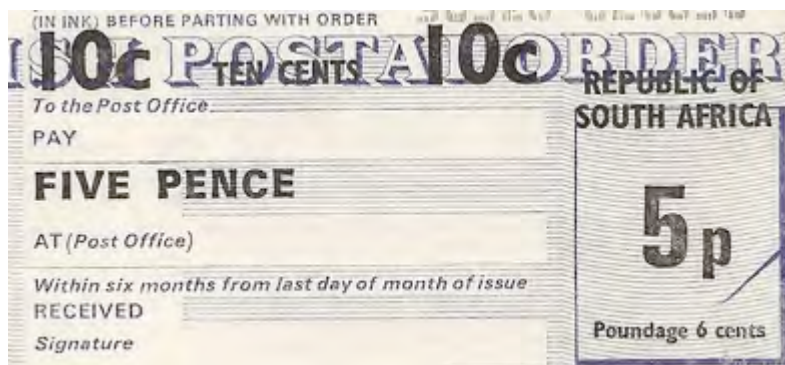
My thanks go to many other collectors and dealers who have been the source of most of the above images, and permitted me to use them for my research.

This article appeared originally in the Postal Order News Nos 130 and 131, 2018-2019. The present version has been updated with new information.

Further reading:

Gledhill, J.M, Directory of Overprinted British Postal Orders, 2010. Published jointly by the GB Overprints Society and the Postal Order Society. Available from the author. An update is currently in preparation.

Contact the author by writing to [jmgstamps@jgledhill.me.uk](mailto:jmgstamps@jgledhill.me.uk)



# Forerunners Forum

## Bloemfontein Pelican: A Challenging Identification

**John Courtis** asks about the shown newspaper wrapper: “This post office postal stationery wrapper was issued by the Orange River Colony in September 1902. The numeral barred postmark appears to be 133 for Verblijng. There is attractive added printing: The Bloemfontein Pelican, and the three words Bright, Candid, Piquant beneath. A well-dressed pelican sitting on a chair at a desk and writing with a quill is illustrated at left.

Despite Michael Laurence decrying “genealogy or Google research or social history” as not being philatelic (Forerunners No. 93, Feb. 2019, p. 41) considerable Google searching uncovered very little information about the user of this wrapper. It may have been a newspaper published in Dutch, the great white pelican might have been native to the area, but the only two citations found referenced news items dated around June 1905.

Could I please ask if anyone can shed any additional light on the nature of this Bloemfontein Pelican publication would they contact me on [acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk](mailto:acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk).”



## Boer Vikings

**Tony Davis** writes, “The “Boer Vikings” article in Forerunners #93 was most interesting. Not included in the References are articles readers may find of interest: SJ Vermaak’s “Scandinavian Volunteers in the Anglo-Boer War” from the SA Philatelist, October 1980 issue, from a philatelic perspective and SO Eklund’s “The Scandinavians and the Boer War: The Background to the Formation of the Scandinavian Corps” in the South Africa International Quarterly, April 1980 issue. Also in that SA Philatelist is a Veld Dienst cover with an oval handstamp of the Veld-Cornet of the Scandinavische Corps, dated November 13, 1899. Johannes Flygare, a Swedish land surveyor working in the Transvaal Republic, was Veld-Cornet or Captain.”



## Strange Overprinted Tasmania Postcard

**David McNamee** writes “I have come across a strange item that might me if interest to readers of Forerunners. It is an Ottmar Zieher embossed postcard showing the postage stamps of Tasmania overprinted by Braune & Levy, Johannesburg

It was done by a line of “XXXX...” overprinting the original marginal text: *Carte philatélique déposée D.R.G.M. 222-744 Ottmar Zieher Munich (Bavière)*, And adding their name *Braune & Levy, Johannesburg* at the left base of card.

The original Zieher cards for Tasmania were issued in 1905.

Oddly enough the shown card was used 5 August 1963 from New York, NY to East Jewett, NY.

I would love to know if anyone else has ever seen such an item like this or any other Zieher card overprinted by Braune & Levy of Johannesburg.”

**Tim Barthse** commented via email: “Very interesting that Braune and Levy would have pirated the card design though it was not too uncommon for negatives to be “shared” by South African printers like Sallo Epstein and Hallis. Never seen one like it and why Transvaal and not Orange Free State or the Cape?”

# For the Record

356. The **London Philatelist** has carried an interesting discussion of **Philatelic Publishing** in volume 128 (Nos 1462-1466). It started with an article by Susan McEwen and was followed by further discussions by David Beech, Susan McEwen, John Lush, Jim Wigmore, and Brian Birch. The bulk of the discussion is about recording information and to ensure that it is available for long time in either print or in digital formats.
357. **Ken Trettin** has retired as editor of the Year Book of the **American Philatelic Congress** after 17 years of service. The new editor is **Seija-Riitta Laakso** of Helsinki, Finland. She is also the editor of the Scandinavian Collectors Club's *Porsthorn* and the *London Philatelist*.
358. **Spink's** April 2019 Collectors' Series auction included British Guiana (**Coventry** collection), **Rhodesia (Rothman and Hallatt** collections). South and South West Africa airmails (**Neville Polakow** collection), and Zululand ('**Eshowe**' collection). The Rhodesia section included a large collection of the **Puzey correspondence** and also of the **Reuters telegraph service stamps**.
359. **Christoph Gartner** offered in June a special auction of **British Africa**. Of particular note was the complete specialized 440-page exhibit collection: "East Africa - the development during and after World War I."
351. **Eddie Bridges** presented a talk during **Stockholm 2019** on the 'Darmstadt trials for a new printing press for the Union of South Africa.'



352. The 36th Edition (2019-20) of the **South African Stamp Colour Catalogue** is now available from [www.janssenstamps.com](http://www.janssenstamps.com).
353. The **APS Committee on Accreditation of National Exhibitions and Judges (CANEJ)** has approved changes to the rules of literature judging. The points awarded in the first two categories (authorship and editorship) are changed from 40 % to 30 % and (originality, significance and research) from 40 % to 50 %.
354. The **American Philatelic Research Library (APRL)** has now posted a complete scan of the *American Philatelist* as well as the *Philatelic Literature Review* on **APRL Digital**. You will have to login as a member to reach the two journals.
355. **Corinthia** sold on auction in June, the **Cape of Good Hope** and pre-Union South Africa part of the **Besancon** collection in over 700 lots.
356. The **Philatelic Society of London** has announced that they will discontinue the digital **London Philatelist Archival Edition**. The 2018 edition (for Windows only) will be the last. The reason is noted to be complications and expenses to upgrade the archive to the changing Windows and Apple control systems.. The plan is to move the database to an online host available only to members,



357. The **SAVPEX 2018 One Frame Virtual Exhibition** has been completed in Bloemfontain. A total of 51 entries was received (only 4 from the US). The winner was John McEntyre of Canada with an exhibit on Canada's first transatlantic rate from 1855. All the exhibits is available for viewing on PFSA's website [www.stamps.org.za](http://www.stamps.org.za).
378. The **Philatelic Federation of South Africa** is planning an upgrade to their website ([www.stamps.org.za](http://www.stamps.org.za)).
379. **Lars Jørgensen** has signed the **Roll of Honour of Distinguished S.A. Philatelist (RDPSA)**. He was cited for his detailed research on the First Republic stamps.
380. **Stanley Gibbons** are selling **Ian Matheson's South Africa Officials** collection. Search for South Africa Officials on their website <https://www.stanleygibbons.com>
381. The preparations for the **Cape Town International Stamp Exhibition 2021** is in progress. Go to [www.cape-town2021.org](http://www.cape-town2021.org) for more details.

## Exchange Journals Received

South African Philatelist: December 2018 (Volume 94, No. 6, Whole No. 951) and February 2019 (Volume 95, No. 1, Whole No. 952).

FVZA Bartolomeu Dias: May 2019 (Volume 31, Whole No. 122).

The PSGSA exchanges printed journals with the Filatelistenvereniging Zuidelijk Afrika. We receive the South African Philatelist as an affiliated society of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa. The Forerunners is exchanged as an electronic document to all southern African specialist societies.

## 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 Editor's desk. If you find that some important articles are missing, please supply the relevant quotes.

Coop, B., 2018. Armbruster – a reappraisal. Journal Rhodesian Study Barit, L., 2018. The forgotten decimal surcharge error. South African Philatelist 94, 210-211 (December, Whole No. 951).

Flemming, M., 2019. Sticking stuff. A critical view of philatelic exhibition classes and rules. South African Philatelist 94, 25-27 (February, Whole No. 952).

Gledhill, J., 2018. The evolution of South Africa overprints on GB postal orders. Part 1. Postal Order News October No. 130, 20-22.

Gledhill, J., 2019. The evolution of South Africa overprints on GB postal orders. Part 2. Postal Order News January No. 131, 16-18.

Kamffer, G., 2018. Revenue stamps of the Union of South Africa cigarette duty and surtax labels. South African Philatelist 94, 214-217 (December, Whole No. 951).

Kamffer, G., 2019. The Union of South Africa: customs duty/douane stamps. South African Philatelist 94, 12-15 (February, Whole No. 952).

Katz, F., 2019. "The Witu Sultanate" - a response. London Philatelist 128, 26-28 (see also comments by Rover, Samra, Harman, von Uexkull, and Laakso)

Leeflang, B., 2019. De Russisch-Hollandsche ambulance. FVZA Bartolomeu Dias 31, 14-18 (May).

Peetoom, O. and Berman, A., 2019. The Livingstone 1917 1/2d stamp crisis. Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 484-488.

Peetoom, O., 2019. 1924 Empire Parliamentary Association tour. Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 492-495.

Peetoom, O., 2019. Bechuanaland – the 1961 decimal overprints. Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 474-477.

Peetoom, O., 2019. Early stamp dealers in South Africa. Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 498-499.

Peetoom, O., 2019. Perfins or stamps perforated by initials of firms (SPIFS). Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 478-481.

Peetoom, O., 2019. Provincial advertising cards and envelopes. Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 481-483.

Peetoom, O., 2019. South Africa 1/- gnu with frame omitted. Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 500-501.

Peetoom, O., 2019. South Africa WWII labels – aid for Russia. Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 490-491.

Peetoom, O., 2019. Tristan da Cunha – the first issue of stamps. Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 467-469.

Peetoom, O., 2019. Union 2d officials SG O45a revisited. Southern Africa Philately, No. 12 (June), 470-473.

Plessis, A du and Wigston, D., 2019. The 1936 Schlesinger air race. South African Philatelist 94, 28-32 (February, Whole No. 952).

Sinclair, D., 2019. The 1997 and 1998 Blue Train issues. South African Philatelist 94, 22-24 (February, Whole No. 952).

Steyl, P., 2018. Development of postal services along the foothills of Towerkop. South African Philatelist 94, 188-190 (December, Whole No. 951).

Stolk, J., 2019. Passagiers – en postvervoer tussen de plaatsen Port Elizabeth en Avontuur c.q. Patentie (3). FVZA Bartolomeu Dias 31, 24-27 (May).

TBVC Study Group, 2018. Transkei – an introduction, part 2. South African Philatelist 94, 221-223 (December, Whole No. 951).

TBVC Study Group, 2019. Transkei – an introduction. South African Philatelist 94, 20-21 (February, Whole No. 952).

Tidwell, M., 2019. The philately of Sub-Saharan Africa. Across the Fence (Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs) 41 (7), 7-8.

## New Books

Leeflang, Bram, (2019), Pioneer Postcards of South Africa, 1896-1900. Published by the author. Can be contacted by writing to [bramleeflang@hotmail.com](mailto:bramleeflang@hotmail.com).

South African Stamp Colour Catalogue 2019-20 36th Edition. Available from Janssen Stamps, [www.janssenstamps.com](http://www.janssenstamps.com).

Bergossi, Olivier, 2018. Comores Independantes – Mayotte, Histoire Postale et Philatelie, 1975-2015. Available from Col Fra by writing to [colfra-publications@orange.fr](mailto:colfra-publications@orange.fr).

Michel West Africa 2019 (Volume 5.1). Can be obtained from [www.briefmarken.de/michelshop](http://www.briefmarken.de/michelshop).

Michel South Africa 2018/2019 (Volume 6.2). Can be obtained from [www.briefmarken.de/michelshop](http://www.briefmarken.de/michelshop).

Oppenheim, C. (Ed.), 2019. A History of the Royal Philatelic Society London, 1869-2019. Royal Philatelic Society London. Consult [www.rpsl.org.uk](http://www.rpsl.org.uk).

## NOW AVAILABLE

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## Society Publications

Hisey, Bob and Matheson, Ian, 2017. The "Officials" of South Africa. PDF on Memory Stick, \$30 pp.

Mordant, David, 2017. Barred Oval Numerical Cancellers of Cape of Good Hope 1863-1963. Can be downloaded from the Society website.

Hisey, Bob and Bartshe, Tim, 2003-9. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 1. The Postage Stamps, 280 pages.

Vol. 2. The Telegraphs, 250 pages.

Vol. 3. Revenues and Postal Stationery, 205 pages.

CD version is now available at \$30 pp.

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

Taylor, Robert. Early Postal Services of the Cape of Good Hope PSGSA Exhibit Series (CD-ROM). \$15 pp.

Lodoen, Peter. Accepted - Rejected: Life of a Botswana Stamp Designer. Can be downloaded from the Society website.

Hisey, Bob (compiler), 2006. Postal Office Names of Southern Africa According to Ralph Putzel (CD-ROM). \$15 pp.

To order contact David McNamee using the address given on page 1.

## The Market Place

**South Africa OFFICIALS.** Want to purchase/trade for stamps overprinted official/offisiel. Collections, accumulations, units or pairs, for studying purposes. The usual is as interesting as the spectacular. Can offer Union and RSA stamps and covers. Send scans and price to Roald Sand, Bygdoy alle 27B, 0262 Oslo, Norway. roald.sand2@getmail.no

**Union machine and parcel postmarks.** Wanted by specialist collector. Single items, collections, or unsorted bulk accumulations. Please contact Bas Payne on bas.payne@gmail.com, or The Mill House, Clifford Bridge, Drewsteignton, Exeter EX6 6QE, UK.

**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.

**Botswana and Bechuanaland Official Free Marks:** interested in trade or purchase. Contact Gordon Smith, 11 Elliot St., Dartmouth NS, CANADA B2Y 2X6; gordon.smith@ns.sympatico.ca.

**Botswana Meter Marks:** interested in all eras. For trade or purchase. Contact Gordon Smith, 11 Elliot St., Dartmouth NS, CANADA B2Y 2X6; gordon.smith@ns.sympatico.ca.

**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@mosquiconet.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

Send request for your free non-dealer membership ad to the Editor. Multiple ads per issue per member are admitted as long as space is available. Ads will run for several issues unless specified otherwise. Limits of 40 words plus name and postal and email addresses.

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Contact the Editor for smaller ad sizes.

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Civilian Boer War letter addressed to York, England (OHMS crossed out). It is endorsed "On Active Service / No stamps available." It received a November 20, 1899, marking by a Macloutsie dated canceller and transit marked on the reverse at Palapye on November 23 and Bulawayo on 29th. In 1899, the Bechuanaland postal agency of Macloutsie was an office on the telegraph sideline between Palapye and central Rhodesia via the two border posts of Macloutsie and Fort Tuli. It is thus plausible that the letter originated at Tuli, passing by Macloutsie to reach Palapye where it was sorted to Bulawayo, received a tax mark, and eventually reached its destination via Beira of Mocambique. The sender may have been associated with Col. Plumme's reinforcement of the Tuli garrison in October 1899. The cover was part of the 'Koi' collection sold by Feldman in December 2018 (lot 30480).

## Membership Application

*Membership includes a subscription to the Society's journal Forerunners. The membership fees are \$20 for an electronic version of Forerunners. To obtain also the print version add US\$5 to US mailing addresses, US\$10 to Canada addresses, and US\$15 to the rest of the world. Those that join before July 1 will receive the complete back issues for that year. Thereafter annual renewals occur in August and are due by September 1. If sending in dues by mail, please provide funds in US\$ either in currency or a check on a USA bank account made out to "PSGSA." Mail all payments to David McNamee, PSGSA Treasurer, P.O. Box 37, Alamo, CA 94507 USA. PayPal to "dmcnamee@aol.com" is also acceptable, but please add US\$ 1 extra to cover part of the PayPal fees we must pay to use the service. For some overseas members, it might be more advantageous to send in dues for two or more years to avoid the annual currency conversion fees.*

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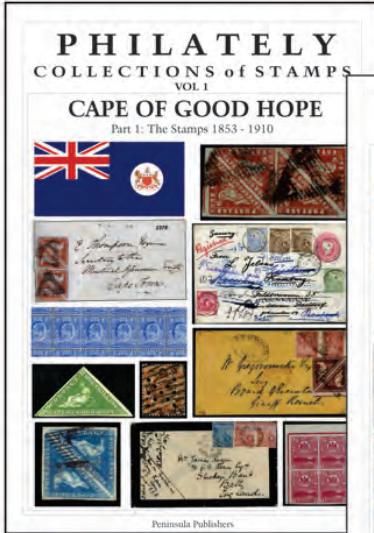
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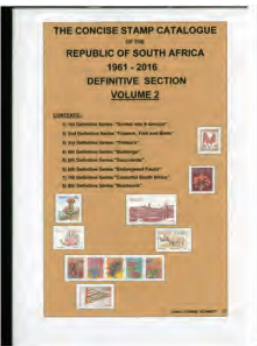
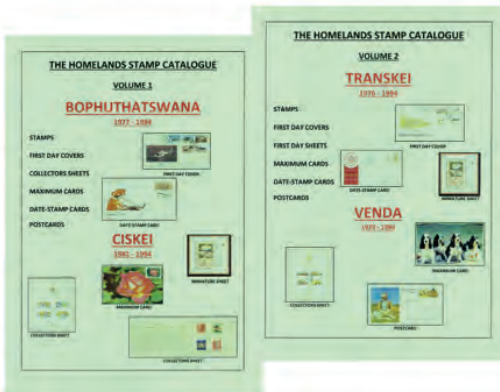
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