

The South African Philatelist

All about stamps



THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1932

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The South African Philatelist

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To avoid late delivery, please note; Publication closing dates for FINAL submission of Advertising Material for *The SA Philatelist*.

ARTICLES should be submitted in the month prior:

- **October** 2020 - Volume. 96 : 5. 962. **8th September**
- **December** 2020 - Volume. 96 : 6. 963 **10th November**
- **February** 2021 - Volume. 97 : 1. 964. **12th January**



FEDERATION NEWS

from the Chief Operating Officer of the PFSA
Andre du Plessis 083 399 1755. <https://www.sapa.africa/>
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1031691006915864/>



As the Covid-19 continues to keep most of us isolated, we are happy to report that the PFSA has adapted to change and seen a great deal of interest in our official website.

Progress is being made with more and more readers using the 'publication' tab to read *The SA Philatelist*. These are positive changes, and although there may be some that want progress a lot faster, adjusting does take time. Management meetings via 'Zoom' are becoming more the norm and if the 'Virtual' SAVPEX 2020 is anything to go by - South Africa attracts attention from across the globe. Sadly, due to the world-wide restriction on air travel, as well as our local restriction on crossing provincial borders, the cancellation of ALGOPEX, our Port Elizabeth National has been unavoidable. With permission granted by FIP, 'The Cape Town International 2021' has been sanctioned and moved its planned dates to 9 to 14 November 2021 where it will now run for five days, rather than the originally planned four days. Feedback from our regional Vice-Presidents indicates that Societies are using more creative ways to stay in touch with their members.

We continue to improve and tweak the PFSA website <www.sapa.africa> with new links to other like-minded sites. We are confident that the site is secure, operating with a security certificate (<https://>). Questions raised and debated regarding the website's security 'WALL' are being addressed. We are in the process of implementing software to allow different levels of access. For example, the current editions of *The SA Philatelist* are available to be downloaded. In line with normal practice, we will soon introduce a \$5 per annum subscription that will allow subscribers full access to the website to search all new and past issues of the *SAP*, as well as other research material. Please note that PFSA members will have this access automatically.

In summary, this will result in two portions of the website. The 'Public' section will provide information about what is happening today and the 'Private' section (behind the WALL) will be a digital library of collections, past publications and other records available

for download by all subscribers and PFSA affiliates for interest and research purposes.

As members were informed, the 81 frame SAVPEX 2020 exhibits are available for viewing on the PFSA website under 'Publications'. This virtual show was planned to run concurrently with the Bloemfontein Hobby X Expo on 22 August 2020 when the results would have been announced. Due to the Covid-19 this expo was cancelled. Exhibits were judged virtually by 25 National and International judges who did a sterling job having all the results available by end July. It was decided to make the results available on the website and we are thrilled to publish it in this issue. Please turn to the inside back page for a full listing as well as the encouraging words from the SAVPEX 2020 Jury Chairman, Emil Minnaar RDPSA.

During this time, it is also important to mention the collaboration and support received for the archiving of our philatelic material, including the scanning of all previously published copies of *The SA Philatelist*, by the Librarian Department of the University of Pretoria. It was envisaged that the scans would be available by the end of May 2020, but this was harshly influenced by Covid-19 and the process will commence after the virus-related restrictions are lifted. Finally, the PFSA Facebook and Twitter pages have been generating much interest. This and numerous other Facebook pages have provided a communication medium for philatelists unable to attend stamp fairs and society meetings during Covid-19, and has broadened our scope to include collectors across the globe. South African interest sites are also available on our FaceBook site and posts on these pages have catered for the full range of interests from beginners (what is this stamp?) to advanced analysis of philatelic material.

The face of our hobby is being forced to change, but most of the changes are progressive and serve to take us all to a better place in the future. Foundation has reviewed its support for local exhibitors to International Exhibitions by subsidising frame fees by 50% in respect of a single event per year.

DISCLAIMER:

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PLEASE NOTE:

Annual subscription & circulation;

Within South Africa, the subscription rate for 2020, for Society Members and 'Direct' subscribers, is R250.00 for a printed copy of each issue and R70.00 for an electronic copy.

For SADC countries; the subscription is R700.00 per year.

For International; Overseas R1,000.00 per year. These prices all include postage via airmail.

The 2020 rates are available on the PFSA official website www.sapa.africa Enquiries regarding subscriptions and membership can be addressed to the COO, André du Plessis at andredupfs@gmail.co.za Tel: +27 (0)83 399 1755

Publication; *The South African Philatelist*. This journal is published by **The Philatelic Federation of South Africa.**

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to the Editorial Board of *The SA Philatelist*, PO Box 131600, Benornyn, 1504. South Africa or email: janice@gdb.co.za

Advertising; Rates available from the Advertising Manager, Box 131600, Benornyn, 1504 or email the Production Editor: <janice@gdb.co.za>

London 2020 now Re-scheduled to 2022

SOUTH AFRICANS DID US PROUD BY BEING ACCEPTED TO EXHIBIT AT LONDON 2020 AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE EXHIBITED IN THE RESCHEDULED LONDON 2022

With the London World Stamp Exhibition 'London 2020' being fully subscribed before the pandemic, organisers offered participants the opportunity to confirm continued interest in the rescheduled 'London 2022'.

The SA Commissioner: Patrick Flanagan RDPSA, FRPSL he can be contacted on + 27 83 2655649 or email patf@fgprop.com.

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AN UPDATE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION CAPE TOWN 2021

by Jannie Hofmeyr, The Royal of Cape Town

The Coronavirus pandemic has upended philatelic planning worldwide. Many shows have been cancelled or postponed. London 2020, one of the most prestigious shows in the world, has been moved to 2022. The steering committee for the Cape Town show was hoping that our relatively late date would make it possible for the show to go ahead as planned in March, but as the pandemic ground on it became clear that pushing for March would be very risky. So the committee decided to approach the FIP and ask for a postponement. Fortunately, there was an opening toward the end of the year; and so the new dates for Cape Town 2021 are 9-13 November.

On the one hand, it's a shame that we've had to postpone the show in this way. On the other, there is a lot of good news starting with the fact that we will now be able to hold the show over five days instead of four at no extra cost.

Setting aside the postponement, there have been many positive developments in relation to the show. By far the most important has been the decision by the Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services (DTPS) to take on the show as a special project. A steering committee has been formed to act as a forum for coordinating government involvement with Cape Town 2021 planning. The committee is chaired by the Deputy DG for the DTPS, Mr Jabu Radebe; and it includes representatives from the Motlanthe Foundation, the original CT 2021 planning committee, the DTPS; and, in particular, postal services. Invitations to participate in the planning have been extended to the Departments of Basic Education and International Relations. Our planning for Cape Town 2021 is therefore continuing.



Picture taken when the CT 2021 planning committee met with the Minister of Telecommunications and Postal Services, Ms Stella Ndabeni Abrahams. From left to right: Siphixwe Ngwenya, Jan Hofmeyr, Siphso Majombozi, Phindile Dlanini, His Exc. Kgalema Motlanthe, Hon. Min. Stella Ndabeni-Abrahams, Gerhard Kamffer, Emil Buhrmann, Ayanda Mbolekwa

While it is exceptionally difficult to go forward with certainty, in particular in relation to commitments that require spending, both the original committee and the steering committee are moving forward on the basis that the show will go ahead.

At the moment, while many countries in Europe and Asia have got the pandemic under control, it has become endemic with the potential to flare up the moment that a country lets its guard down. And globally, the rate of new infections is still accelerating, so if anything, the global outlook is now worse than it was just two to three months ago. In our view, the world is going to have to wait for effective treatments and vaccines before anything like normal travel resumes. We are hoping however, that these will be available in time for the Cape Town show. ☺

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
Cape Town 2021. 9-13 November

Road to Democracy

Website: www.capetown2021.org

INTERNATIONALE
BRIEFMARKEN
AUSSTELLUNG
ESSEN 6.-9. Mai '21

For all those lockdowned people wishing their exhibits to get some air - the Essen international exhibition will take place on 6-9 May 2021 in Germany.

Foundation kindly announced that "an exhibitor will be subsidised by 50% of the frame fees in respect of a single show per year. Obviously the exhibitor is not obliged to accept the subsidy should the exhibitor be in a position to afford the fees themselves."

PRESS RELEASE, 2020-07-28
World Exhibition IBRA 2021 will be postponed
Due to planning uncertainties because of Corona Pandemic
This was decided by the Board of Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e.V. (BDPh) during an extraordinary meeting together with members of the IBRA core team. "We sincerely regret this, but the planning uncertainties are too high", BDPh President Alfred Schmidt said after the phone conference. The IBRA is now scheduled for 2023, talks with the Messe Essen have already started. At the moment BDPh prefers a new date in May 2023.
South African Commissioner

Francois Friend
082 554 8900
francois@softchem.co.za

Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za

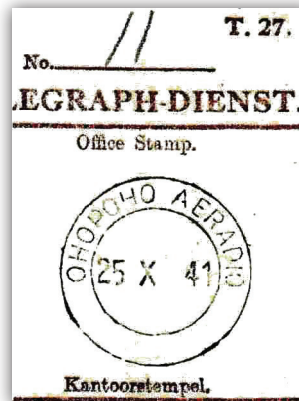


Forgeries

There are a number of individuals who over the years have made copies of stamps, or copied postmarks to defraud either the Post Office service or collectors. Names such as Mirza Hadi Fournier and Madame Joseph are well-known in southern Africa philately in this regard. An enquiry from Neil Donen triggered some research into a suspect first day cover of the South African 1935 Silver Jubilee (SJ) issue, shown as Fig.1 with permission of Nick Levinge.

Madame Joseph was the nom-de-plume for an unknown forger who was thought to be European and who operated from the mid-1930s until about 1960 for Gordon Rhodes, a London stamp dealer. Cancellers were produced for a number of countries amongst others for the 1935 SJ, including South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. Cecil Jones inherited the shop, and on his death the material passed onto George Santo. In the early 1990s after George's death a number of dealers worked together to purchase all the cancellers and ancillary material and to donate them to the Royal Philatelic Society London. More than 400 cancellers were recorded, and a 1994 and later 2005 *Madam Joseph Revisited* illustrated compendium was produced by Brian Cartwright. Interestingly, no SJ FDC for South Africa was found amongst the material.

Neil came across the cover shown in Fig.1, and was curious about a FDC being sent from Jansenville to a London Stamp Dealer who had previously been a recipient of other Madame Joseph material. The canceller is identical to Putzel 6, which was recorded used from 1912 to 1953. Furthermore, the application of the canceller was done lightly and did not correspond with the firm impressions made at the post office in the 1930s. I wish to thank Neil for sharing this information with us. A request is for anyone who has FDC or cancellation on stamps of Jansenville 1 MAY 1935 to provide a scan.



need for an aeradio. Windhoek also had a Radio office, and three date stamps have been recorded, seen used from 30.10.1948 to 4.1973 when it closed. It is not clear whether this office performed an aeradio function, especially during the early flights.

Fig.2: 1941 Ohopoho Aeradio date stamp.

When was the earliest permit mail?

Prof David Allison has posed this further interesting question. Early bulk mail either had a stamp affixed, or an indicium imprinted. When was the earliest imprinted POSTAGE PAID (or similar wording) on envelopes or wrappers used? These would be the forerunners of current permit mail. Usually such material would have no date or markings and would thus not be kept.

Figure 3 shows two beautiful wrappers for 'The Vacuum Magazine' (width of 280 mm). Vacuum Oil was a forerunner of Mobil Oil, which more recently became Engen. These wrappers indicate the magazine number, Vol XI No. 2 and Vol 12 No. 2, but no date. In his research David found that the South African Public Library (as it was then called) in Cape Town had a run of the undated *The Vacuum Magazine*. Vol XI No. 2 contained a competition with 30 Sep 1935 as closing date. It follows that the magazine was posted prior to this date. It may be hypothesized that the volume related to year, and if this POSTAGE PAID format was used from the first volume, then the format would have started in 1925. At least we know that this format was used in 1935. Do any of our readers have confirmation of these dates, or earlier dates?



Fig.1: Suspect Jansenville cancellation of 1935 SJ FDC.

SWA Aeradio Ohopoho

Further to the interesting discussion in the *SAP* June 2020 *Phun Column*, a further Aeradio office was discovered in South West Africa. A 1941 impression of a part telegraph form is shown in Fig.2, and it has been recorded used until 1955. Ohopoho/Ohopoho opened as a Telephone and Radio Telegraph office with temporary postal facilities in April 1939 (Putzel, 1991). Furthermore, it served as a stop on the First Airmail from Cape Town via Windhoek to Loanda in Angola in August 1939. Evidently there were subsequent flights which warranted the



Fig.3. Postage Paid wrappers of 'The Vacuum Magazine' (size reduced).

Dit bly verstommend om voortdurend nuwe inligting of navrae oor ons stokperdjie te kry. Die navraag oor die egtheid van 'n 85 jaar oue stempel bewys weereens dat daar steeds uitdagings is. Die radiotelegraafkantoor het nou uitgekering na Suid-Wes Afrika, en maak die geskiedenis nog meer interessant. Die derde item in die rubriek is 'n uitdagende materiaal wat oor jare nie oopgemaak is nie weer op te soek. Ek wil ons lesers aanmoedig om te kyk hoe ons al die legkaart stukkies bymekaar kan bring met bydraes of kommentaar.

The ABC of stamps

by David Wigston, East Rand Philatelic Society



FIRST DAY COVERS (FDCs)

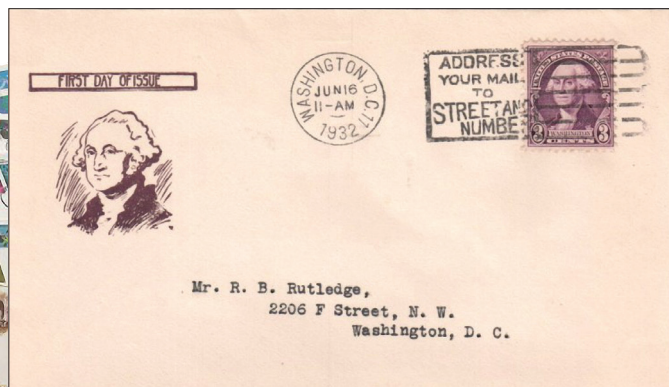


Fig.2: An early 1930s example of a printed FDC, produced by entrepreneurs who specialised in making cachets.

Definition

A First Day Cover (FDC) is a cover or postcard with a stamp cancelled on the first day that stamp could be used for postage.

History

First Day Covers are as old as stamps. The first FDC (Fig.1) is for the Penny Black which went on sale 1 May 1840, but was not valid for postage until 6 May 1840. However, covers are known with postmarks from 2 May 1840.

It was only after World War II that the idea of producing FDCs emerged in the UK and Europe. In the UK, the first FDC produced by the Post Office was to mark the issuing of the Shakespeare Festival stamps, 23 April 1964 (Fig.3) together with a special first day cancellation. Up to this point, FDCs were produced by stamp dealers (Fig.4). This resulted in a large variety of FDCs for a single stamp issue.



Fig.1: The first FDC for the day the Penny Black came into use on 6 May 1840 as indicated by the date stamp on the back. The date stamp has been enhanced for greater clarity.



Fig.3: The first FDC produced by the British Post Office was that for the Shakespeare Festival stamp issue, 23 April 1964.

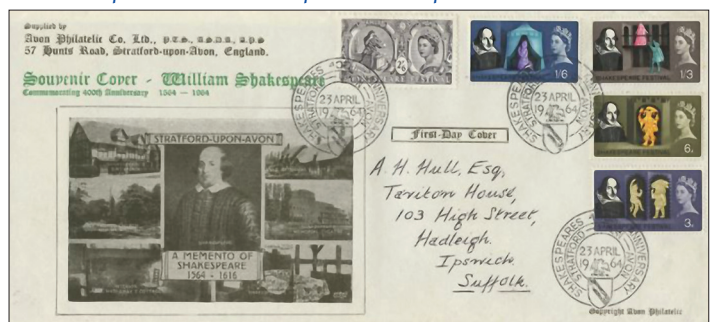


Fig.4: FDC made by a stamp dealer to commemorate the issuing of the Shakespeare Festival stamps of April 1964. This cover was produced by Avon Philatelic Co, Ltd., located in Stratford-upon-Avon.

FDCs, as collectable items started in the US during the 1920s with the use of special cachets. By the 1930s and 1940s specially printed illustrated covers were available for FDCs. These were often elementary, as in the example in Fig.2, produced by cachet maker John Sidenius.

Entry of the Post Office into the FDC market in the mid-1960s led to the rapid disappearance of private FDC makers who could not compete on the same scale as the Post Office.

Parts of an FDC

A contemporary FDC consists of three elements, shown in Fig.5.

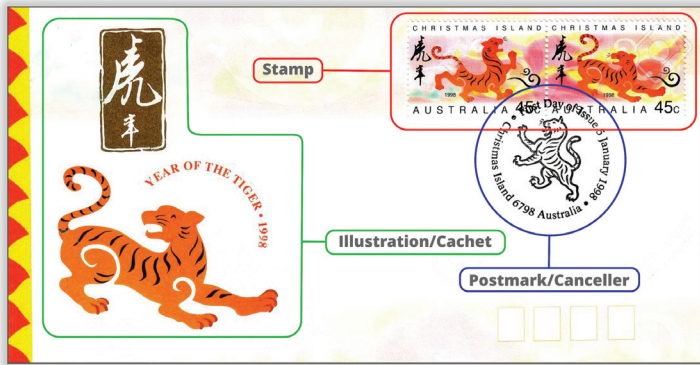


Fig.5: The parts that make up a contemporary FDC.

Note there is no address.

- **The stamp(s):** Most post offices promote new stamp issues by means of an FDC. The stamps applied often do not reflect the postal rate at that time making the item philatelic in nature.
- **The postmark:** ideally the cancellation should just touch the stamp, linking it to the cover. These are usually pictorial and identify the place and date the stamp was issued. However, these are often applied to the covers weeks, or months, before the event.
- **The cachet:** this is an illustration which relates to the stamp and postmark and usually helps to tell the story of the cover. In the case of a cover lacking an illustration or pictorial postmark, it can be difficult to identify as an FDC as in the case of Fig.6. This means you do need to know the date of issue in order to identify it as an FDC. An added clue is that the franking of 15c exceeds the local postage of 2½c.

Addressed or not addressed

As early FDCs actually passed through the postal system they needed to be addressed. This changed as dealers would arrange for large quantities of FDCs to be processed by the Post Office and then returned directly to the dealer without entering the mail.

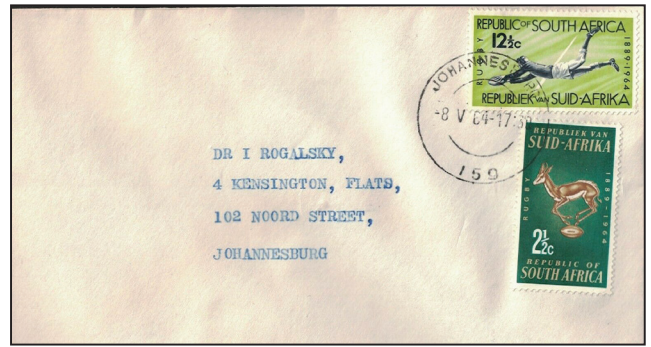


Fig.6: FDC for the 75th Anniversary of the SA Rugby Board, issued 8 May 1964.

So started the trend for unaddressed FDCs. It's preferable that an FDC has been carried by the mail as this adds acceptability. But there is a risk factor that an FDC placed into the mail will not get the appropriate strike or could be damaged or simply never arrive.

Value of FDCs

Post-World War II there was a boom in stamp collecting based on the tangible investment opportunities the hobby offered. This led to the growth of an industry which grew steadily throughout the 1960s. This growth peaked during the 1980s when there was a strong demand for items like FDCs. The result was a stamp surplus with the promise that, one day, FDCs would be worth something. By the mid 1990s the bubble burst. Globally, the supply of FDCs exceeded demand and the value of FDCs plummeted. The decline continued well in to the 2000s. As a generalisation, the FDC today is seen as a collectable rather an investment. However, there is always an exception!

Exhibiting FDCs

FDCs are frowned upon in thematic exhibits at National level. The cachet, or illustration, has no standing at all. The cover can be windowed, showing just the stamp and the cancellation. But then the cancellation must correlate with the stamp.

Comic Corner

Stamps that make you SMILE

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society and the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town

Episode 59 Errors on Stamps...

'MIXED CAR BRANDS'

The postal administration of Equatorial Guinea issued a beautiful block of four stamps with vintage cars from the 1930s. Only problem is that none of the captions agree with the vehicle depicted on the stamp. The Panhard is a MG and the Maybach is a Railton, the MG is the Panhard and the Railton is the Maybach.

The mistake probably happened when the printing plate was put together without checking the car make on the original design...





THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE KARIBA DAM HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME

by Sean Burke <sean_burke_1@yahoo.com>
Rhodesian Study Circle

A long time ago I went as a child to the Kariba Dam. I even tried my hand at tiger fishing. Around this time, I remember well being collected by car from boarding school and taken up the strip road to Salisbury (now Harare) to see the Queen Mother as she glided past in what seemed a momentary kaleidoscope of feathers and pastels. She officially opened the Dam on 17 May, 1960. The dam is still the largest man-made dam by volume in the World.

On the 16 May, 2020, I attended a Zoom launch of Jono Waters' book *Kariba – Legacy of a Vision* which celebrates this ever-present wonder (Fig.1).

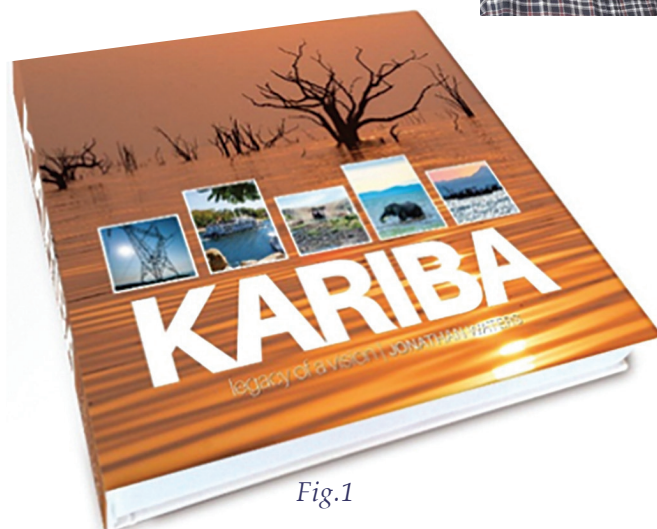


Fig.1

Harare-based Waters writes: “To both Zambia and Zimbabwe, Kariba is more than just a dam. It is part of our psyche. Neither country can think of life without it and for many millions of tourists over the years it has produced many happy memories”.

It is a splendid book, beautifully illustrated. Philately even finds a place and a space: the 1960 Federation of Rhodesia Commemorative Issue features (Fig.2), so too, a splendid series of unadopted essays (Fig.3) from De La Rue & Co. (courtesy of Keith Harrop), and some more recent stamp issues featuring the dam (Fig.4).



Fig.2: The 1960 Federation of Rhodesia Commemorative Issue.



Fig.3: A series of unadopted essays.



Fig.4: Recent stamp issues depicting the Dam.

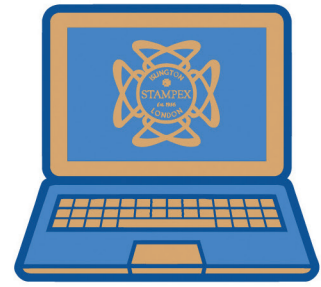
Publisher details:
'Kariba - Legacy of a Vision'.
Jonathan Waters
Rhodesian Study Circle

More details from this link:

<http://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/kariba-legacy-of-a-vision-jonathan-waters/>

Editorial Comment: We wondered why there were only four unadopted essays, but then remembered that De La Rue only printed these four values. The 3d and 6d were printed by Harrison and you can see the difference.

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'Native Refugee Camps'*

IN THE TRANSVAAL AND THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY DURING THE ANGLO-BOER WAR 1899-1902

by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA Pretoria Philatelic Society

"Following the British annexation of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony and the beginning of the guerilla war, the military administration was faced with two immediate problems concerning black refugees: firstly, to alleviate hardship and destitution among those Africans whose livelihood had been destroyed by military operations and secondly, to give protection to those communities in danger of suffering at the hands of the Boers for the assistance they had given to the Imperial forces"

(Source: Peter Warwick, *Black People and the South African War: 1899-1902*).

Introduction

Because of the virtual non-existence of philatelic material emerging from 'Native Refugee Camps' during the Anglo-Boer War, not much has been written about the subject until recently when Richard Stroud published his book in 2014 entitled *The Postal History of the Burgher, Refugee and Concentration Camps of the Anglo-Boer War 1900 to 1903*. In the chapter about Native Refugee Camps, he illustrates 14 items linked to post and correspondence emanating from this type of camp.

A postcard I obtained many years back with a 'Native Refugee Camp Heidelberg' rubber stamp on it, made me do some research on the subject (Fig.1). In his five volumes *Die lotgevalle van die burgerlike bevolking gedurende die Anglo Boereoorlog Vol.V* (The fortunes of the civil population during the Anglo-Boer War), published in 1990 by the State Archives, Dr Jan Ploeger, devotes a whole chapter to the *Native Refugee Camps*. These five volumes, contain excellent research on various aspects of the fortunes of the civilians during the war.

Since then, other research has also been done on the topic. For example, in his book *Black People and the South African War*, Peter Warwick mentions the emergence of the refugee problem during the Anglo-Boer War amongst Black people. Elizabeth van Heyningen also devotes a chapter in her book *The Concentration Camps of the Anglo-Boer War - A Social History* to the Black camp experience.

Little is known about the philatelic side of these camps, and very few examples of covers or letters from these camps have come to light. Censorship arrangements also applied to these camps as can be seen from some of the illustrated examples. It is hoped that this article will stimulate Anglo-Boer War collectors to come forward with more examples of cachets or censorship marks originating from these camps.

The purpose of this article is to give an overview of the circumstances surrounding the establishment of such camps in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony (ORC) and to list them. Examples of covers emanating from these camps will also be illustrated. Such camps also existed in the Cape and Natal.

* FOOTNOTE: The word 'Native' was used during the ABW to refer to black people in South Africa. After Unification in 1910 the same word was used when The South African Native National Congress (SANNC), later known as the African National Congress (ANC) was founded on 8 January 1912.

The Influence of the War on Black People

The Anglo-Boer War and its outcome not only had an influence on the white population, but a tremendously negative influence on the daily lives of the Black population in the country. Many workers had to leave the Witwatersrand area because of the closure of the mines.

More or less 6,000 Blacks were recruited to work for the Imperial Military Railways after they had gained control of

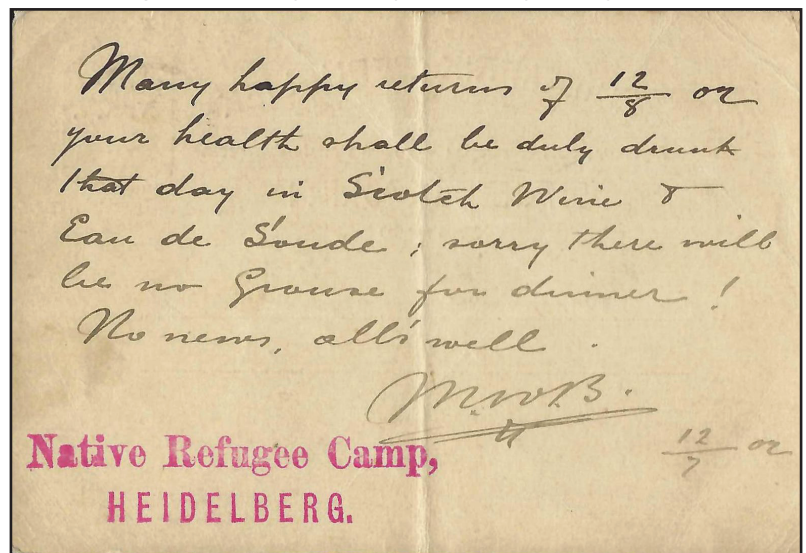


Fig.1: Postcard posted from Heidelberg on 12 July 1902 to England with the Native Refugee Camp Heidelberg cachet applied on the back. Only known copy of this cachet.

the railway system in the country. Ploeger claims that out of a total of 15,000 Blacks who worked on the mines in the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR), between 8,000 and 10,000 were enlisted by the British Forces.

During December 1900, Lord Kitchener issued a memorandum whereby women and children were to be placed in camps. As far as the Black population was concerned, the memorandum said: *"With regard to Natives it is not intended to clear locations, but only such and their stock as are on Boer farms. Every endeavour should be made, to cause as little loss as possible to the native removed, and to give them protection for any works undertaken, for which they will receive pay at Native rates."* Ploeger comes to the conclusion that although it is not said, the real intention of this ruling was to paralyse farm work and farm production. It was also a convenient source of labour for the British Forces.

At this stage there already existed three Native Labour Depots

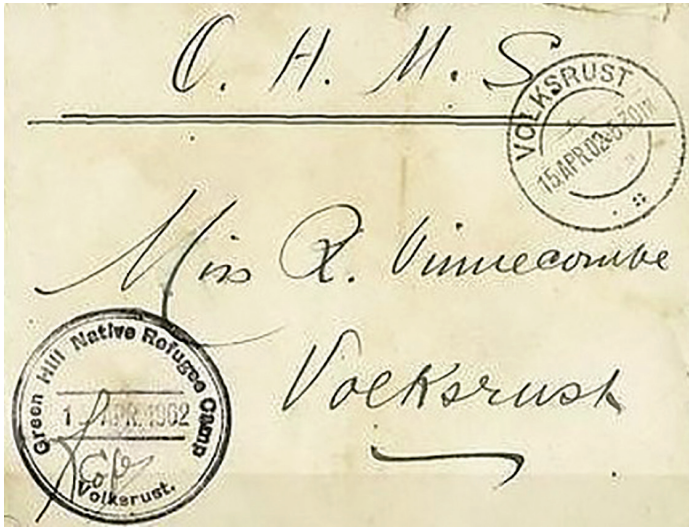


Fig.2: Cover endorsed 'O.H.M.S.' posted from Volksrust on 15 April 1902 with the Green Hill Native Refugee Camp Volksrust datestamp 1 April 1902. (Source: <https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/1902-boer-war-green-hill-native-695461200>).

The establishment of camps for Black people in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies

According to Ploeger, the date of origin of many of the camps is unknown because of a lack of information. In his report about the activities of the Native Refugee Department for the period June 1901 to December 1902 Captain (and Brevet Major) H.G. Joly de Lotbinière states: "The necessity of forming Refugee Camps for Natives was not felt until June 1901 - some time after the work of clearing the civilised portion of the Colony of everything that might assist the burghers to prolong the war, had commenced. Besides the burghers' families, their native servants and farm labourers, together with all stock, were brought in, but as the carrying capacity of the Military Transport was not great, the grain belonging to the natives had to be largely destroyed, and the natives allowed to retain a limited amount only. Refugees were deposited at those railway stations which were the basis of operation of the columns at this time."

A camp of this nature already existed in the Transvaal at Nigel on 25 March 1901. This can be concluded from correspondence

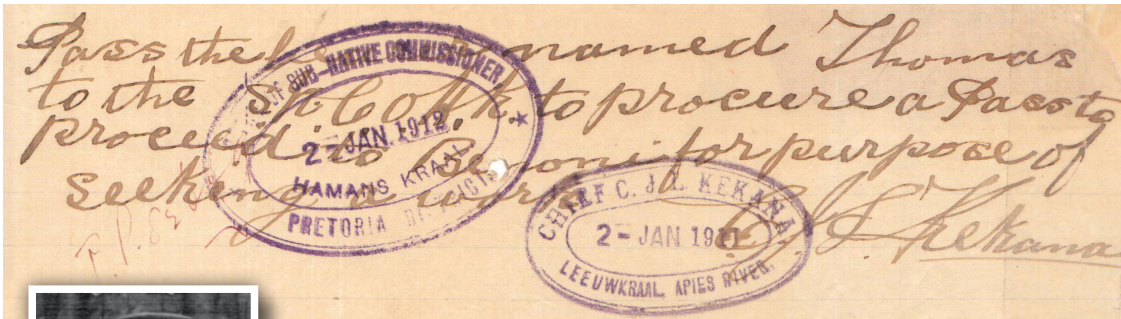


Fig.3: Pass issued by Chief Kekana of Hammanskraal in 1911.

exchanged at that stage. According to Stroud the administration of the Native Refugee Camps was initially under control of the military authorities, and who used the superintendents of the camps set up to accommodate white refugees.



Fig.4: (at left) Brevet Major H.G. Joly de Lotbinière of the Royal Engineers who was in control of the Native Refugee Department.

Warwick indicates that some refugees arrived with cattle and flocks of sheep and goats, and others came in a starving and destitute condition. In garrison towns, relief was occasionally dispensed through the offices of District Commissioners. However, when Chief Kekane from Hammanskraal requested permission to bring into Pretoria some 800 followers, mostly women and children whose menfolk were absent in



Fig.5: An OHMS cover from Klerksdorp (APO Klerksdorp FE 22 02) to Port Elizabeth with the two-line imprint Native Refugee Department, Johannesburg amended in manuscript to Klerksdorp plus the authorising signature of P.F. Leach probably the Superintendent of the camp.

- in De Aar, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. Black people were recruited for different sections of the army at these depots.

As far as cachets and censorship marks are concerned, one can accept that each camp had its own stamp or mark, used for administration purposes, as the examples of Heidelberg and Volksrust show (Fig.2).

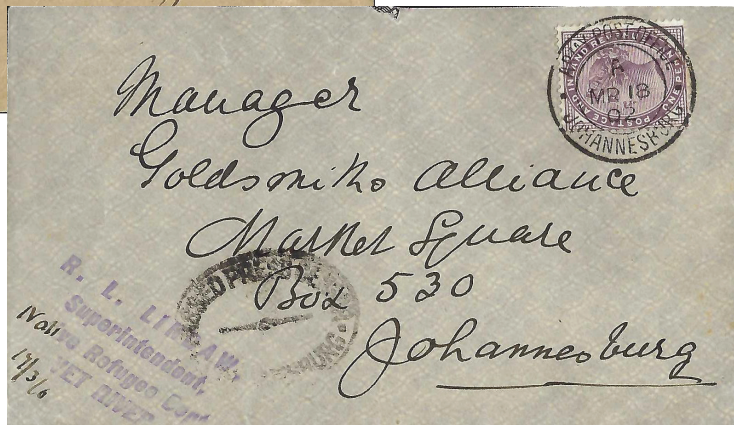


Fig.6: Cover posted from the Army Post Office Johannesburg 18 March 1902 with the very scarce violet cachet 'R.L. LINDAW, Superintendent Native Refugee Dept Vet River' in the Orange River Colony

military employment, General J.G. Maxwell considered it undesirable that they would be given protection in the town (Fig.3).

On 15 June 1901 the Native Refugee Department was established in the Transvaal under the control of Brevet Major Joly de Lotbinière of the Royal Engineers (Fig.4), with its main task to supply workers to the British Army. All Transvaal camps were placed under his department's control at that stage (Fig.5). A month later his authority was extended to the ORC as well.

In the ORC, 12,043 refugees had been concentrated in eight separate camps by the end of April 1901, and by the beginning of June this number had risen to 20,590. The largest camps in the territory were situated at Brandfort, Edenburg, Heilbron, Kroonstad and Vredefort Road (Figs.6 - 10).

The Black refugee camps were situated along the railway lines to make it easy to transport members to where their labour was required during operations and for other routine tasks. Workers were paid 1s a day plus rations that was paid to refugees who accepted military employment. They were enlisted for three months to enable them to return at intervals to go and visit their families. There was also strict control over the movement of people in the camps and a pass was required to move out of the camps (Fig.11).

Native Refugee Camps under control of the Transvaal administration:

	Name of Camp	Number of Black People	Number of Families
1	Vereeniging	2,427	405
2	Meyerton	800	133
3	Witkop	150	25
4	Kliprivier	400	66
5	Natalspruit	600	100
6	Klipriviersberg	600	100
7	Boksburg	776	146
8	Heidelberg	2,945	491
9	Greylingstad	1,831	305
10	Standerton	1,670	275
11	Paardekop	1,600	100
12	Bronkhorstspuit	264	44
13	Brugspruit	454	82
14	Middelburg	451	75
15	Bezuidenhoutsvallei	787	131
16	Krugersdorp	1,769	295
17	Koekemoer and		
18	Klerksdorp	8,135	1,356
	Total Transvaal	24,659	4,129

Fig.7: An OHMS cover with the three-line imprint Chief Supt. Native Refugee Locations O.R.C. used privately to England posted from Ventersburg Road Rail Office on 13 September 1901 from a Lt Jackson Mitchell, D Insp. (District Inspector). This item was probably posted from the Native Refugee Camp at Ventersburg Road.

Native Refugee Camps under control of the Orange River Colony administration:

	Name of Camp	Number of Black People	Number of Families
19	Taaibosh	2,554	1,000
20	Wolvehoek	300	50
21	Heilbron	1,466	244
22	Kromellenboog	600	100
23	Vredesfortweg	1,880	313
24	Kopjes	944	250
25	Serfontein	1,350	225
26	Honingspruit	2,906	484
27	Boschrand	600	150
28	Geneva	1,500	250
29	Holfontein	1,576	350
30	Ventersburgweg	1,427	238
31	Welgelegen	719	120
32	Smaldeel	1,063	177
33	Vetriver	600	200
34	Eensgevonden	716	128
35	Houtenbek	5,067	800
36	Allemans	1,500	300
37	Harrismith	6,000	1,000
38	Thaba Nchu	1,800	300
39	Oranjerivier	1,337	310
40	Kimberley	1,576	260
41	Taungs	600	100
	Total ORC	38,081	7,349
	Total Tvl & ORC	62,470	11,478

Source: Dr Jan Ploeger, *Die lotgevalle van die burgerlike bevolking gedurende die Anglo-Boereoorlog, 1899-1902, Deel V, pp. 43:20 – 43:21.*

Conditions in the camps

Warwick points out that there can be little doubt about the neglect of some of the camps for Africans (Fig.12). At the camp in Heidelberg for example, refugees were reported to be subsisting only on the carcasses of diseased cattle and when two water carts were sent to the camp to improve the supply of water these were soon afterwards commandeered back again by the Army. As a result of all of this Africans were dying at a rate of about one a day.

Until recently, little had been known about the black concentration camp in the Heidelberg district. The conditions



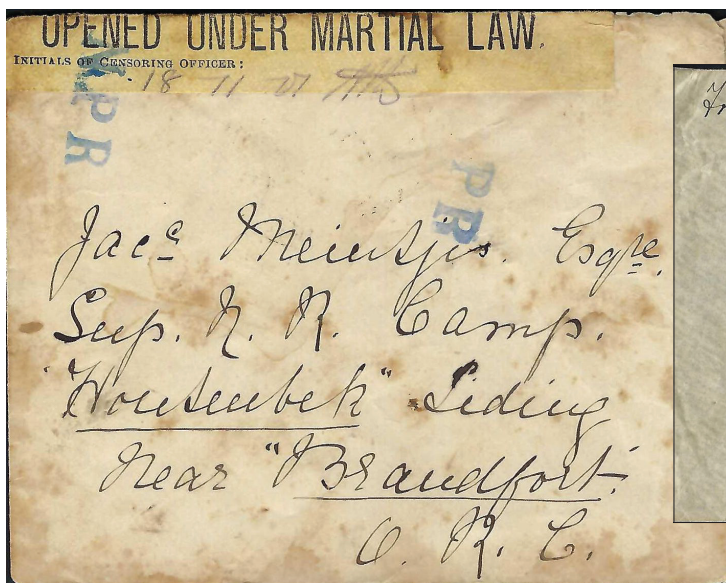


Fig. 8: Cover censored at Bloemfontein on 18 November 1901 and posted to 'Jac(obus) Meintjies, Sup. N.R. Camp Houtenbek Siding Near Brandfort' in the Orange River Colony.

in the camps in Heidelberg and Greylingstad (Fig.13) improved after their management had been taken over by the Department of Native Refugees in June 1901. Blacks were employed by the army and private households. Some of them were self-sufficient, since they produced maize and other crops. The mortality rate in the black camp at Heidelberg was low, probably thanks to the good work of Stewart, the medical officer. Based on his research about Heidelberg during the Anglo-Boer War, WJ Pretorius pointed out that the average spending on rations per month in the Heidelberg Camp during the period November 1901 to April 1902 was £42, whilst the average spending per month in the Greylingstad Camp for the period November 1901 to April 1902 was £93. By May 1902 the Heidelberg Native Refugee Camp housed a total of 2,484 people whilst the Greylingstad Camp housed a total of 2,220 in July 1902. A total of 150 people died in the Heidelberg Camp from October 1901 and a total of 298 in the Greylingstad Camp from July 1901 onwards. (Figs.14 and 15).

By the close of 1901 the death rate among black refugees had reached alarming proportions. In all there were 14,154 recorded deaths in the camps, or more than one in ten of those assembled. Warwick pointed out that many deaths probably occurred within the camps that were never reported officially. Van Heyningen also stated that the alleviation of hardship in the African camps took second place to the improvement of conditions in those for whites.

She also pointed out that if repatriation from the camps was a bitter time for the Boers, it was far worse for the black camp inmates as they felt betrayed and their fleeting hope of independence snatched away.

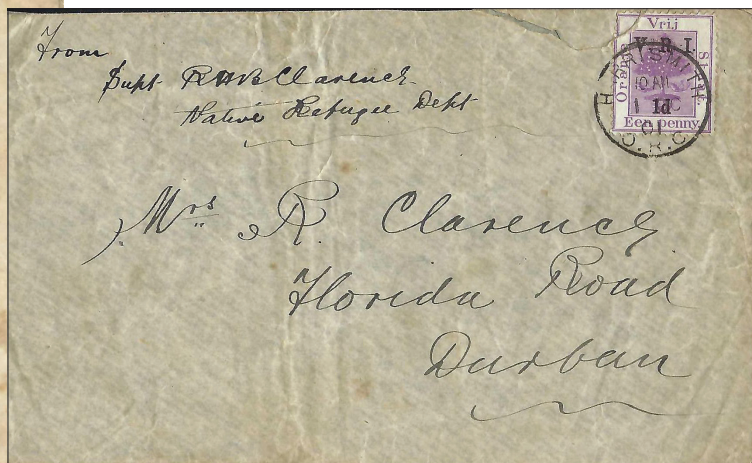


Fig.9: Cover posted from Harrismith on 1 October 1901 to Durban endorsed on the front: 'From Supt. R. A. R. Clarener, Native Refugee

They believed that under the British the racial order would change in South Africa and they were hoping that they would be supplied with land of their own. However, the British never envisaged independent Black farmers. For the British, their only value was their labour.

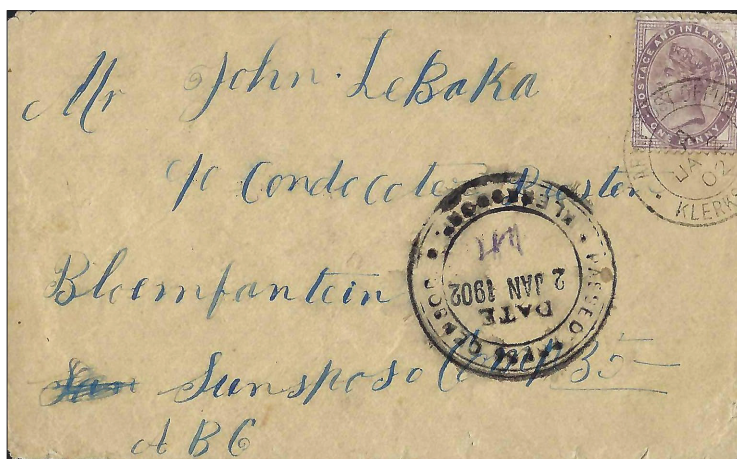


Fig.10: Cover posted from Army Post Office Klerksdorp on 12 January 1902 and censored in Klerksdorp to Mr John Lebaka in Sannaspos Camp.

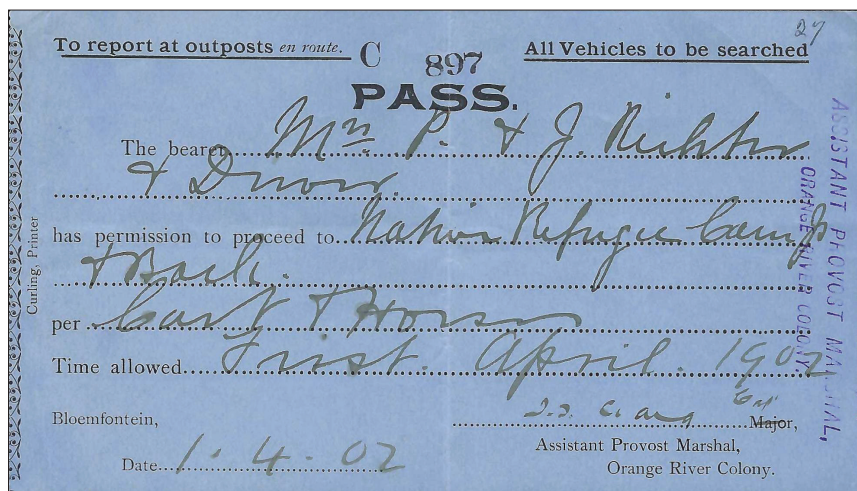


Fig.11: Pass approved by the Assistant Provost Marshal based in Bloemfontein as part of the Orange River Colony government. Approved for two adults and a driver to visit the Bloemfontein Native Refugee Camp on 1 April 1902 and return.



Fig.12: A black family photographed in an unknown 'Native Refugee Camp' in front of a dilapidated tent. (Source: Fransjohan Pretorius, *Verskroeiende Aarde*, p. 126).

Acknowledgement

The author is also thankful to Captain Jacques de Vries from Pretoria and Ian Shapiro from London for their encouragement and assistance with the compilation of this article.

All illustrated items unless otherwise indicated are from the author's collection: '*The Road to Democracy in South Africa up to 1994*'

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Conclusion

The history of the black Native Refugee Camps forms part of the tragedy of the deaths of thousands of people in the concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). Although it is 120 years since the conflict ended, the tragedy of the camps is still relevant and deeply felt by both black and white in South Africa.

The Anglo-Boer War claimed the lives of about 7,000 Boer and 22,000 Imperial troops but we will never know how many armed black participants perished in various actions. Although the recorded deaths of Black people in the camps stood at 14,154 - historians estimate that more than 20,000 Black people might have died.

Of the roughly 116, 000 Boers housed in unsanitary and badly run white camps, some 28,000 died.

However, from a philatelic point of view the collecting of the postal history of the Native Refugee Camps remains important, and it is a great challenge to find these items which can be regarded as philatelic gems.

Fig.14/15 : Mr Hennie van Schalkwyk the former headmaster of the school in Greylingstad, who discovered the grave sites of the local Native Refugee Camp in 1999, with one of the learners at a tombstone with the date 1902 engraved on it. (Source: Hennie van Schalkwyk fotoversameling, Greyingstad).

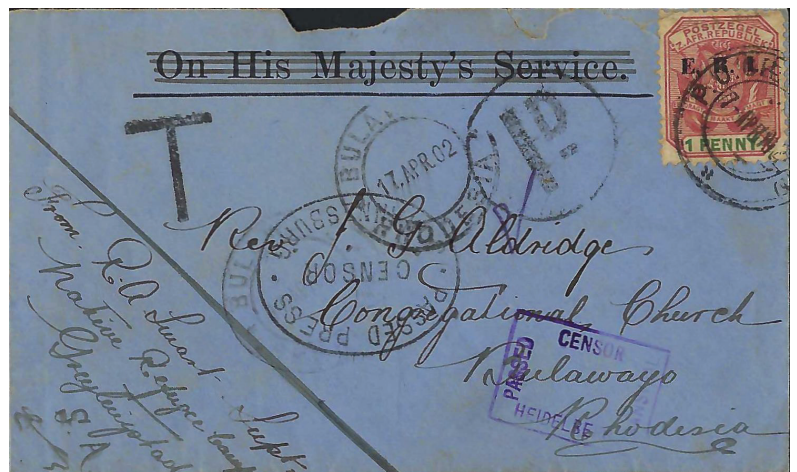


Fig.13: An official cover posted from Greylingstad 7 APR 02 to Rhodesia with the endorsement from R.A. Swart, Supt. Native Refugee Camp Greylingstad, South Africa. Cover censored in Heidelberg and Johannesburg. The cover was underpaid and taxed on arrival.

ITEM OF INTEREST

The Mystery of the Disappearing Mail Boxes

by David Wigston, East Rand Philatelic Society



Across the United States the ubiquitous blue mail boxes (Fig.1), known locally as collection boxes, are disappearing. Introduced way back in 1858, in 2016 there were about 153,000 mailboxes distributed across the country. Since then, 14,000 boxes have disappeared. As a cost saving measure (does that not sound familiar?) the United States Postal Service has been removing collection boxes which are under-used. The criterion for elimination is that the box receives an average of 25 pieces of mail per day, or lower.

Fig.1: A traditional USPS blue mail collection box with a pull-down flap at the top for inserting mail items, including parcels.

However, the removal of little-used mail boxes has not been a smooth process. Boxes could only be removed after approval by Area management and public notification (Fig.2). An audit found that more than half the boxes had been removed without approval.



Fig.2: A public notice regarding removal attached to a collection box.

The US Postal Service's argument is that these barely used boxes are expensive to service and maintain. Just how successful this move has been is a moot point. Megan J. Brennan, the US Postmaster-General (*postmistress-general? Postperson-general?*) commented: "At a time when America needs the Postal Service more than ever, the reason we are so needed is having a devastating effect on our business. The sudden drop in mail volumes, our most profitable revenue stream, is steep and may never fully recover."

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THE 1981 MALACHITE KINGFISHER BIRD STAMP OF LESOTHO

by Lawrence Barit, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



On 20 April 1981, Lesotho issued a new definitive set of 14 stamps, with each one depicting a different bird. A common feature of the stamps was the imprint '1981', under the word Lesotho. The following year, on 14 January, this beautiful set was re-issued with the imprint '1982'. Other than the year, there were no other changes.

Both the 1981 and the 1982 issues were printed in sheets of 40 stamps by Format Security Printers, with the stamps having been designed by G. Vasarhelwyl. One of the stamps in the set is the 25s Malachite Kingfisher (Fig.1).

The First Day Cover

Due to the number of stamps in the set (14) and their size, the First Day Cover was split into two separate envelopes (Figs.2 & 3). The Malachite Kingfisher was the only image featured as part of the Official First Day Cover envelope, which reads 'Birds Definitive 1981 Lesotho'. The postmark date of the First Day Cover is '20 April 1981'. The imprint date '1981' appears in the centre bottom of all the stamps in the set, whether their format is horizontal or vertical.



Fig.1.

especially when diving to catch its prey in the water.

The Imprints

Enlargements taken from the Malachite Kingfisher 25s stamp show the '1981' imprint (Fig.4) as well as the subsequent dating a year later of '1982' (Fig.5). The imprint is placed under the word 'Lesotho' on all 14 values of this set.



Fig.4.

Fig.5.

Imperforate Stamps

Between 1967 and 1989 Format International Security Printers Ltd, printed stamps for many of the nations in the British Commonwealth. One of the countries was Lesotho.

When the company went into liquidation, the liquidators disposed of remaining stocks of stamps. Figure 6 is an imperforate pair of the 25s Malachite Kingfisher stamp.



Fig.6.



Fig.2.

The Malachite Kingfisher

Not surprisingly, the Malachite Kingfisher stamp has become the stand-out bird of the set, as by implication, the Official First Day Cover placed it in that position. The Malachite Kingfisher is found in Africa, south of the Sahara and its main habitat is located near ponds or slow moving water. The bird is renowned for its swift flight,



Fig.3.

The Surcharges

In 1986, some of these Lesotho bird stamps were overprinted with different values. The reason for the surcharging arose from the demand for certain values, whilst stocks of other values still existed. A 35s stamp was needed for overseas letters, hence the surcharging of the 25s Malachite



Fig.7: 35s surcharge



Fig.8: Inverted surcharge



Fig.9: Double surcharge positioned to the left

Kingfisher (Fig.7). This occurred in September 1987 and both the sheets bearing the '1981' and '1982' imprints were surcharged.

In 1988, the postal rate for countries in the African Postal Union was adjusted to 16s, which included letters to South Africa. With stocks still available of the 25s value, 16s was surcharged on it (Fig.15). This surcharging process continued until February 1988. As with all the surcharges, they were meant to replace the original value by having 'double bars' cancelling it, leaving the new value above the old obliterated one. Unfortunately, some errors were discovered. There were also differences with respect to the formation of the 'S' in '35s' and finally, a variety appeared.

The Errors

- The inverted surcharge (Fig.8): It is believed that only one such sheet was discovered. The position of the surcharge indicates that the sheet went into the overprinting process the wrong way round.
- The double surcharge (Figs.9 and 10): The one stamp has the second overprint to the left of the correct overprint, while the other has the second overprint across the perforations.
- The missing surcharge (Fig.11): One stamp of the pair has no overprint, while the second has the overprint slightly displaced.

The 'S'

There are three different formats, two of which appear on a single sheet (Fig.12). Here, the left stamp has a tiny 'S' while the right has a larger format 'S'. This overprinting was done by Lesotho Ads in Maseru. Figure 13, has the 'S' in a large format, having been printed by a different company, namely Epic Printers, also in Maseru.



Fig.12: Small 's' and large 'S' on a pair



Fig.13: Large 'S' on the single stamp

A Variety

The 35s was meant to replace the 25s in the surcharging process, covering the 25s in the format of double bars eliminating the old price. However, Fig.14 has the 35s positioned away from the 25s.

The 16s Surcharge (Fig.15)

This overprint was issued on 30 December 1987. Unlike the 35s on 25s, which was overprinted by Lesotho Ads, the surcharging of the 16s on 25s was done by Epic Printers. Although there do not appear to be any errors recorded of this stamp, there is a sheet where a major variety exists. The 16s is overprinted in the middle of the stamp and the bars do not cancel out anything. Hence, the original duty on the stamp remains intact.



Fig.14: 35s overprint positioned away to the left of the 25s value

The 35s on 16s on 25s (Fig.16)

It appears that the 16s had first been overprinted on the 25s in the correct position, as the 16s value clearly has the necessary bars cancelling out the 25s, in the position where they should be. However, the 35s cancels out partially the 16s, whilst leaving the value clearly visible of 35s. The imprint date on the stamp is '1981' (original issue).

Conclusion: The Lesotho 1981 bird set can take its place as an educational, whilst at the same time attractive, field of philately. The stand-out stamp of the set is the Malachite Kingfisher, but it must be remembered that this individual stamp is only one of 14 birds in the set, each having its own philatelic story. It is a magnificent issue and a wonderful area of study due to the array of 'happenings' which took place.



Fig.11: Missing overprint on the right hand of the pair



Fig.15: 16s surcharge



Fig.16: surcharge 35s on 16s on 25s



Revisiting the 3rd Definitive Perforators

by M.J.H. Tonking RDP SA, South African Collector's Society UK - miketonking@telkomsa.net

During the five year period from 27 May 1977 the third definitive Protea series were issued. The printing was by rotogravure and lithography, both methods were used in order to be able to meet the quantity of each value required for the initial issue. This period saw the development of perforating methods used by the Government Printer largely brought on by the various problems experienced with the De La Rue Giori in-built perforator. Four different perforating appliances were used with two different perforating gauges namely 12.5x12.5 and 14x13.75.

Unfortunately it is not always possible to positively identify the different perforators used from examination of either a cylinder block or sheet. For example perforators were not always set up to perforate in the same way thus leaving one side margin imperforate or perforating all four sheet margins. At times the top and bottom margins were imperforated or either top or bottom imperforate and the other perforated. The Government Printer was only interested in producing a good product and left the student of the Proteas to worry about the type of perforator used.

The De La Rue Giori 841 Press with the in-built Perforator

This rotary perforator formed part of the De La Rue Giori press first commissioned in 1973. It was a continuous source of problems which in the end resulted in the use of external perforating appliances. Of the seventeen Protea values only nine were perforated on the in-built perforator to a gauge of 12.5x12.5.

The in-built perforator always left the top and bottom sheet margins imperforated apart from a single hole at the end of each vertical row of perforations. Both left and right sheet margins of both panes were always perforated.

A characteristic of this perforator was an additional perforation hole in the top and bottom margins over and above the single hole (Fig.1).

This beacon hole appeared on every fourth pane in any print run, however if for any reason, the press was stopped the system had to be resynchronised which could leave the beacon hole in a different position on the pane or even on a different pane.



Fig.1: Beacon perforation hole between rows 3 and 4.

The circumference of the rotogravure printing cylinder was 573.7992mm being half that of the perforating cylinder which was 1147.5984mm thus the rotogravure cylinder revolved twice for every revolution of the perforating cylinders. This is why the beacon hole was only present on every fourth pane printed. The purpose of the beacon hole was to facilitate the location of any bent or broken pin which otherwise would have been very difficult (Fig.2).

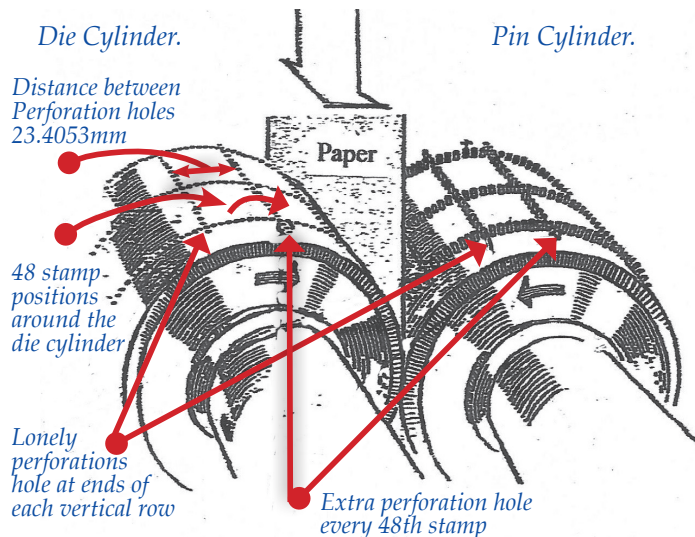


Fig.2: De La Rue 841 press in-built perforation operation.

The Protea stamps all had a width of 23.9083mm which meant that 48 rows of stamps were perforated on each revolution of the perforating cylinders. Each pane of stamps had ten rows and two blank margins making twelve rows in all, thus four panes were perforated per revolution of the perforating cylinders.

Since the perforating speed was about 400 sheets per hour the printing rate had to be slowed down in line with the perforator speed. In addition the perforator was subject to high wear rates and generally gave operating problems. In view of this it was not surprising that the Government Printer finally gave up and then only used external perforators.

It was indeed fortunate that the Government Printer had purchased external perforating appliances which could be utilised to ensure the supply of stamps. At this time there were seven such perforators, all of which were used at one time or another to perforate the Protea series stamps.

- Two Grover perforators purchased in 1959
- Two Walter Kroll perforators purchased in 1975
- One Walter Kroll perforator purchased in 1976
- Two Bickel perforators purchased in 1980

Grover Perforator

The Grover perforator was a flat bed two row or double comb perforator which perforated a single row of stamps on all sides as well as the vertical legs of the next row of stamps. Any perforation irregularity appeared on every alternate row of stamps (Fig.3).

When originally purchased the perforating gauge was

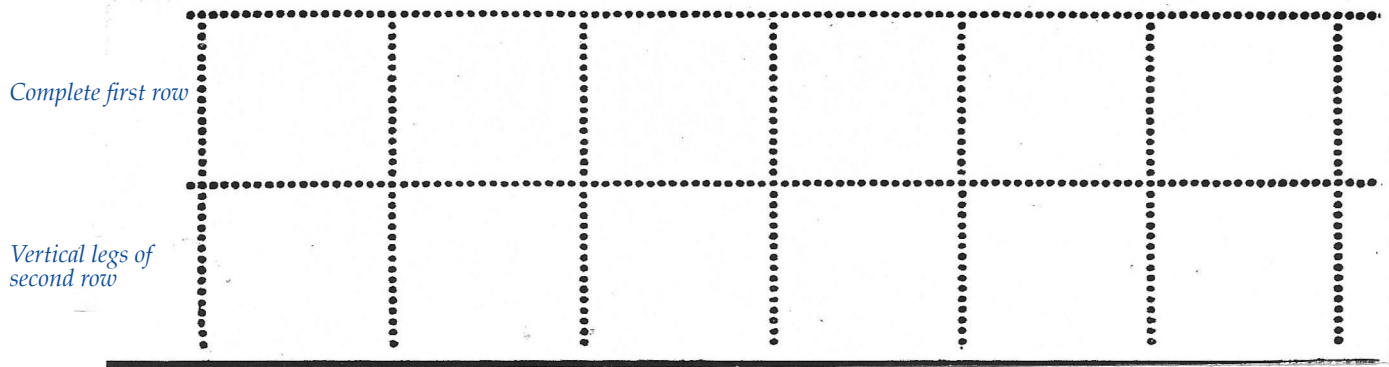


Fig.3: Grover two or double row perforator.

14x13.75 which later was changed to 12.5x12.5 in conformity with the gauge of the in-built perforator. It was then changed back to 14x13.75 gauge, being first used to perforate the 20c dated 16 February 1978 at a time the in-built perforator was out of order. This change of gauge was prompted by the Post Office and Philatelic Services to allow for easier separation of the stamps.

In the first instance single punch holes were made once in the top and bottom sheet margins of the 'B' panes to align the sheets correctly on the perforator bed (Fig.4). For a number of reasons this did not work well, and it was not long before it was decided to revert to a feeding tray. About five sheets each made up of two panes were perforated at a time which resulted in a rate of approximately 700 sheets per hour.

Normally both 'A' and 'B' panes had imperforated top and bottom margins with a single perforation hole at the ends of each vertical row which was similar to the in-built perforator without the beacon holes. Again, normally right and left margins of the 'A' pane and right margin of the 'B' pane were perforated with only the 'B' pane having an imperforated left margin. This was not always so as in some cases all four margins were perforated, for example the 10c issue 2 dated 27 October 1980 (Fig.5).

Walter Kroll Perforator (Fig.6)

Like the Grover this was a flat bed perforator which in the first instance was equipped with a single row comb (Fig.7).

The operation was similar to the Grover except that the sheet travel direction was reversed. The gripper clamp screws had pins which left tiny holes in the left margin of the 'B' pane which, when present, can be used to identify this perforator (Fig.8).

Five sheets were perforated at a time which resulted in a rate of 500 sheets per hour. This was slower than the Grover however the results were considered to be better. Wear rates of the pins and die were not high with about 40,000 sheets being perforated before replacement of the perforating heads was required.

The perforator was originally purchased with a 12.5x12.5 perforating head. It was first used to perforate the 9c issue 1 dated 25 May 1975. Generally this perforator perforated the right and left sheet margins leaving the top and bottom margins imperforated, except for a single hole at the ends of the vertical rows of perforations. A further twenty values were so perforated.

It is reported that on 25 July 1979 a new single row



Fig.4: 20c Group 1 issue 2 dated 16.02.78 showing Grover punch hole in bottom margin.

perforating head gauge 14x13.75 was made and used only once for perforating the 3c group 2 issue 1 dated 1 October 1979. It would appear that this was done to be in conformity with the Grover gauge 14x13.75 which was also used for the same issue.

On 9 August 1979 a new two row perforating head gauge 14x13.75 was introduced for the first time. This head was modified by the removal of the bottom row of horizontal pins so that it would not completely perforate two rows but act in exactly the same way as the Grover two row comb



Fig.5: 10c Value issue 2 dated 17 October 1980 'A' and 'B' panes perforated left margin.

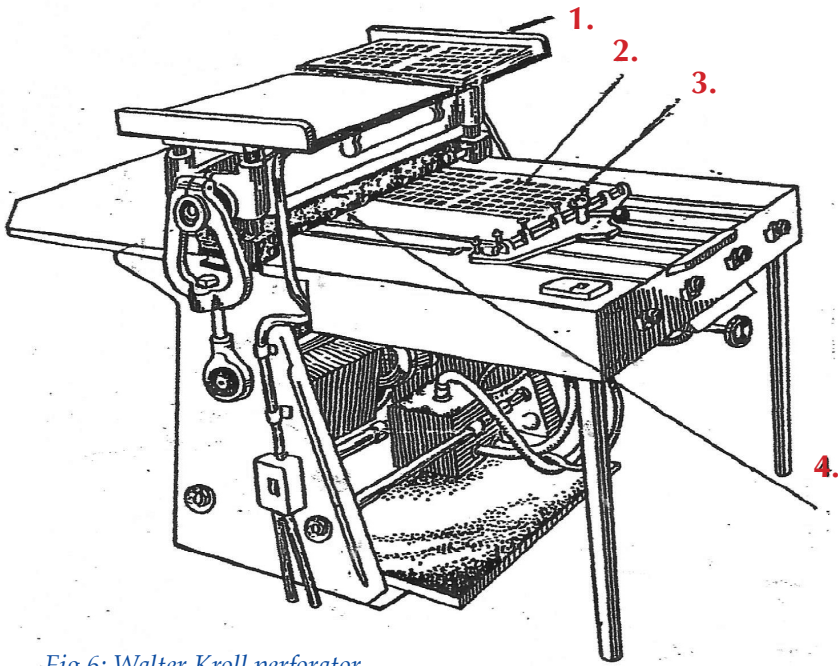


Fig.6: Walter Kroll perforator.

- 1. Perforated sheet storage tray. 2. Five Sheets on feed tray.
- 3. Gripper clamps with pins 4. Perforating head with pins on top.

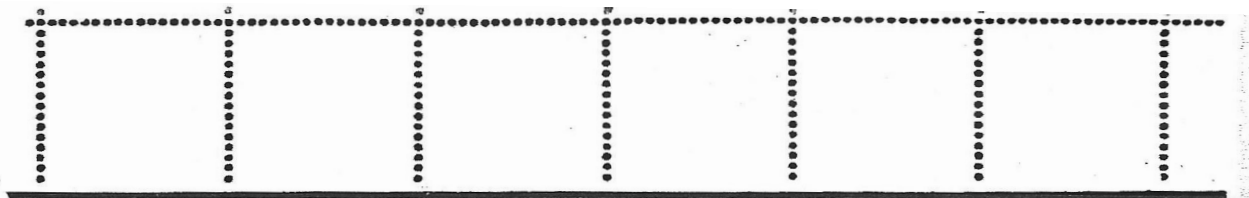


Fig.7: Walter Kroll single row perforator.



Fig.8: 20c Value perforated by the Walter Kroll single row perforator gauge 12.5 x 12.5.

perforator. This was done to avoid the possibility of double strikes after every second row of stamps. It was used for the first time to perforate the 6c issue 2 dated 15 August 1979. All told, six more values were perforated with this perforator which normally perforated all four sheet margins.

Bickel Perforator (Fig.9).

By 1980 the Walter Kroll company had gone out of business so the Government Printer turned to E. Bickel of Heilbronn for the supply of two perforators which were installed in August 1980.

As a flat bed perforator the operation was very similar to both the Grover and Walter Kroll perforators however for the first time the motion was both mechanical and pneumatic. The Grover was purely mechanical and the Walter Kroll mechanical and hydraulic. As in the case of the Walter Kroll perforator the four to five sheets on the feed table were first pushed through below the raised perforator pins and then perforated as the table returned to its original position.

As far as can be ascertained the only Protea value to be perforated by the Bickel perforator gauge 14x13.75 was the 50c issue 2 dated 9 October 1980. In this case all four margins were perforated.

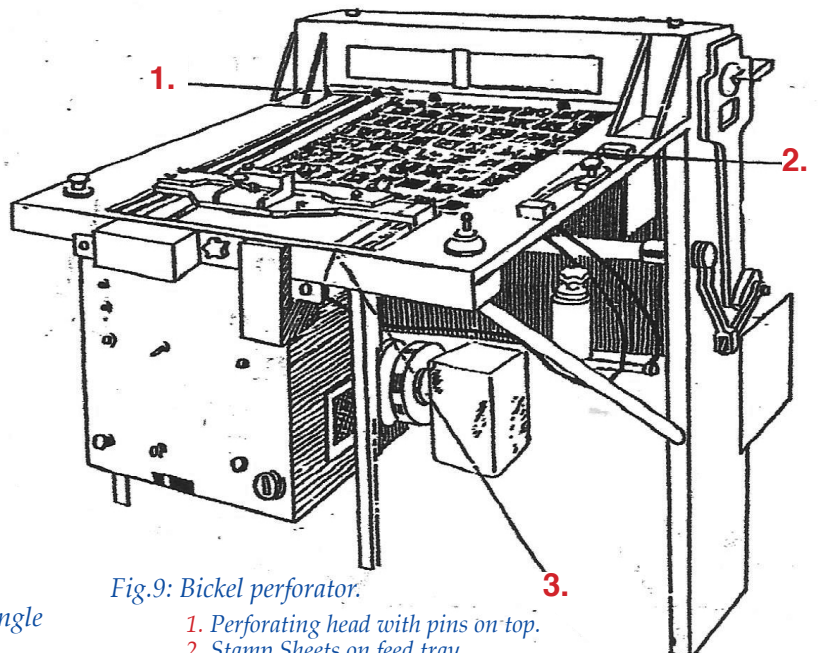


Fig.9: Bickel perforator.

- 1. Perforating head with pins on top.
- 2. Stamp Sheets on feed tray.
- 3. Gripper clamps mechanism.

KEY:
 IB = In-built perforator 12.5 x 12.5 gauge
 G2 = Grover Two Row perforator
 WK1 = Walter Kroll single perforator
 WK2 = Walter Kroll Two Row perforator
 B = Bickel perforator 14 x 13.75 gauge
 x12 = 2.5 x 12.5 gauge
 x14 = 14 x 13.75 gauge

RSA THIRD DEFINITIVE PROTEA SERIES										
Value	Print Date	Suffix	Cyl/Plate Numbers	Rotogravure	Lithography	Perforator				
						IB	G2	WK1	WK2	B
1c	09.09.76	- 0	722, 724-26	x		x				
	21.10.80	-1	"	x		x				
2c	30.09.76	- 0	722, 728-30	x		x				
3c	10.08.76	- 0	722, 718-21	x		x				
	10.08.76	- 0	"	x		x		x12		
	30.01.78	-1	"	x			x12	x12		
	22.08.78	-2	"	x		x				
	27.10.78	-3	"	x		x	x12	x12		
	20.03.79	-4	"	x				x12		
	01.10.79		1254-57		x		x14	x14		
4c	30.12.76	- 0	722, 743-46	x		x				
	16.08.77	-1	"	x			x12	x12		
	16.08.77	-1	"	x				x12		
	10.04.78	-2	"	x			x12	x12		
	30.06.78	-3	"	x		x				
	19.10.78	-4	"	x		x	x12			
	04.12.78	-5	"	x				x12		
	09.02.79	-6	"	x				x12		
5c	13.12.76	- 0	722, 751-54	x		x				
	15.12.76	- 0	"	x		x				
	03.12.79	-1	"	x		x				
	04.03.81	-2	"	x		x	x14			
	04.02.82	-3	"	x			x14			
6c	Not Known		P1055, P1061-65,1107		x			x12		
	15.08.79		1227-33		x				x14	
7c	Not Known		P1055, P1077-81		x			x12		
	19.03.79		1199-1204		x			x12		
	19.09.80		1310-15		x			x14		
8c	11.01.77	- 0	722,747-50	x		x				
	10.07.81	-1	"	x			x14			
	15.01.82	-2	"	x			x14			
	04.02.82	-3	"	x			x14			
	11.05.82	-3	"	x			x14			
9c	Not Known		P1055-60		x			x12		
	22.12.78		1174-79		x			x14		
	11.07.79		1216-20, 1226		x			x12		
10c	13.01.77	- 0	722, 739-42	x		x				
	26.04.79	-1	"	x		x				
	27.10.80	-2	"	x			x14			
	12.01.82	-3	"	x			x14			
15c	03.11.76	- 0	722, 731-34	x		x				
	21.06.78	-1	"	x		x				
	05.07.79	-2	"	x		x				
20c	21.12.76	- 0	722, 735-38	x		x				
	16.02.78	-1	"	x			x12	x12		
	16.02.78	-1	"	x			x14			
	06.01.82	-2	"	x			x14			
	24.05.82		1468-72		x					x14
25c	Not Known		P1055, P1082-86, 1106		x			x12		
	03.06.80		1292-98		x		x14			
	26.10.81		1415-21		x				x14	
30c	Not Known		P1055, P1087-91		x			x12		
	19.05.78		1131-36		x			x12		
	19.10.80		1346-51		x		x14			
50c	Not Known		P1055, P1092-96		x			x12		
	09.10.80		1316-21		x					B
	10.02.82		1439-44		x				x14	
R1	Not Known		P1070, P1072-76, P1097		x			x12		
	19.03.79		1205-11		x			x12		
	30.07.80		1303-09		x				x14	
	30.04.82		1461-67		x				x14	
R2	Not Known		P1066-71		x			x12		
	25.05.81		1393-98		x				x14	

NOTES. The 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c and 20c values were printed by Rotogravure with a common cylinder 722 printing 'RSA'. The 6c, 7c, 9c, 25c, 30c, 50c, R1 and R2 values were printed by Lithography. With the exception of the R1 and R2, these values used a common cylinder P1055 for printing 'RSA' only for the first printings.

References and acknowledgements

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- Newsletters: RSA Stamp Study Group / SA Stamp Study Circle / SA Collectors Society.
- *The South African Philatelist*. Various volumes.



THE MIER CAMEL POST

by Andrew Briscoe, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



In the far north west of British Bechuanaland, a few kilometres from the border with German South West Africa, lay the village of Rietfontein. In 1894, a trader named Albert Jackson arrived in Rietfontein and started a private runner post to the nearest post office at Zwart Modder, some 190 kilometres distance by 'road' across the Kalahari Desert. Jackson was paid £50 a year for this service, which took between five and six days to complete. The service was relatively popular, although the weight of mail soon became too much for a 'footpost', and in August 1895, a formal post office was established in Rietfontein with Jackson as the first postmaster. For some mysterious reason, this post office was called Mier, named after a village located some thirty kilometres further north. Part of the Mier district is now located in Botswana.

The establishment of a formal post office was accompanied by a tender for the carriage of mail by an ox-drawn post-cart within four days, which was executed at a cost £800 per annum. The rugged terrain unfortunately made traditional post-cart carriage expensive and difficult to sustain. Against this background, it was decided to experiment with a postal service employing one-humped camels. The Postmaster-General of the Cape reported in 1899: "it was suggested that the camels belonging to the Government, kept at the Uitolugt Forest Station, near Cape Town, might be used. Four camel cows were accordingly sent up during June last, with the driver who had been in charge of them at Uitolugt. They commenced work in July and have proved a great success. The driver uses two on each trip, one to ride and the other to carry the mails, the others meanwhile resting. By this arrangement each couple get 14 days rest each month. The camels have not once been late, but generally do the journey some hours under the time formerly allowed to contractors, vis. 4 days each way. They feed on the grass and scrub along the road when at work, and are turned out to grass, when resting ..." Financially, the experiment was a definite success, costing government £204 per annum (£120 for the driver and £84 for the herd).

The service was suspended during the Anglo-Boer War from 9 March to 18 May 1900 to prevent the camels being captured by raiding Boer commandos.

By 1903, the Postmaster-General was able to report that the service "continues to give satisfaction. The herd now consists of one bull and four cows, the bull having been purchased through the Agricultural Department and added to the herd during the early part of the year. From the experience gained by this Department, there is little doubt that the camel is a most useful animal for transport purposes in certain districts where other means fail owing to the sandy nature of the soil, and it is interesting to note that the introduction of these animals into Rhodesia for riding and transport purposes also appears to have been a success, the Government of that country having procured 34 from India together with attendants."



An envelope carried forwards and backwards along the Camel Post route by ox-cart in 1906 when the camels were being rested.

The Last Days of the Camel Post

But as the weight of the mails increased, carriage by camel became problematic. By 1905, the Postmaster-General reported that owing to a considerable increase in the weight of the parcel post to Rietfontein, the camel post had to be suspended: "... towards the close of the year the mail from Zwart Modder was at times so heavy as to overtax the strength of the camels and to necessitate leaving a quantity of mail matter behind. The prolonged drought led to a scarcity of the herbage on which these animals feed, with the result that they fell into poor conditions and one cow died - the immediate cause of death, however, being snakebite. A second cow is still very weak. The Commissioner of Police kindly came to the assistance of the department, and carried the mails on several occasions while the post office camels were resting. Arrangements have been made for a temporary ox-cart service until the herd can be strengthened by the addition of new animals..."

The service was also temporarily suspended in 1906 to allow the camels to regain their strength. Similar challenges were experienced by the camel post over the following years, and the conclusion of the service is documented by Franco Frescura who records that on 31 March 1914, "the animals were finally withdrawn from the route. At its height the Post Office herd numbered fifteen camels but only eight were available for service at any one time, and when the project was abandoned, the animals were sold to the Department of Defence."

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- Cape of Good Hope, Reports of the Postmaster-General
- Catterall, J, *Camels and Condensed Milk*, Runner Post, Issue 18, p 322
- Frescura, F., *The Post Offices of the Cape of Good Hope 1792-1910*, The Archetype Press, 2002, Pretoria



A postal stationery card carried by the Mier Camel Post in November 1899



It's Stampex, but not as you know it!

The Philatelic Traders' Society are delighted to announce the launch of Virtual Stampex from 1-3 October. This is the world's first 24-hour international online stamp show officially sponsored by Spink. To register for the event head to stampex.vfairs.com

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Letters to Sir Rowland Hill

by Dr Rob McLennan-Smith, Highway Philatelic Society

Thomas Wight Hill, followed by his sons Rowland and Arthur, revolutionised the English educational system in the early 1800s with their Hazelwood School in Birmingham where they advocated nurture and reward instead of punishment which was the norm at the time. With the success of this method they moved to London and started the Bruce Castle School in Tottenham where Rowland was Headmaster from 1827 to 1839 when he was moved to Treasury to institute his postal reform ideas following his famous pamphlet of 1837 in which he detailed his plan.

Arthur took over as headmaster until 1868 when his son Birbeck Hill succeeded him.

The postal system pre 1840 was very inefficient and expensive which limited its usage, but with the advent of postal reform and uniform penny postage developed by Rowland Hill and introduced on 6 May 1840, the volume of letters sent by post increased dramatically.

Rowland was a meticulous archiver of his correspondence and so much of this material has survived. He would number the letter received and write an annotation on it regarding the contents and his response to the sender.



Fig.1: Arthur Hill in the grounds of Bruce Castle where this painting still hangs.

In this series of articles, I detail some of letters and the famous Victorians who wrote them, including any philatelic reference through the years.

Arthur and Lewin are my antecedent maternal grandfathers.

Fig.2: (at right) Rowland Hill's portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, London.



Another of Arthur's sons, Lewin, became the Assistant Post-Master General in the 1870s, working under Henry Fawcett. He was an ardent collector of letters and autographs, particularly relating to Rowland and the Post Office. Luckily much of this has survived and I have managed to collect a number of these.

1. Charles Babbage - The 'Father of the Computer'

Charles Babbage (26 December 1791 – 18 October 1871) was a genius of the Victorian era - a Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, politician, cryptographer,

writer, founder of various scientific organisations and an expert on industry. His famous pioneering book *On the Economy of Machines and Manufactures*, first published in 1832, was cited in Karl Marx's *Capital* and John Stuart Mill's *Principles of Political Economy*. The 'Babbage Principle' widely known today from this work states that skilled workers should not be used for lesser tasks so as to improve efficiency.

Some of his very varied inventions included the ophthalmoscope, the 'cow-catcher' attached to the front of trains to clear the rails, the Dynamometer Railway Car to measure train efficiency and a war submarine bell.



Fig.3: Charles Babbage on the commemorative issue of 2010 celebrating The Royal Society 350 year Anniversary

He was driven by a vision of a combination of man and machine and this resulted in the development of probably the greatest of all machines - the computer

What is less well known is that he played a big part, along with his friend Thomas Frederick Colby, a leading Geologist of the era, in assisting Rowland Hill in his postal reforms and the introduction of Uniform Penny Postage in 1840.

Charles Babbage was married to Georgiana Whitmore and they had eight children, of which only four survived to adulthood.

Benjamin Herschel Babbage was the oldest sibling and he and his younger brother Charles Whitmore Babbage, attended Bruce Castle School.

1827 was a tragic year for Charles Babbage. In February his father died aged 73 but he left Charles a substantial estate which would prove invaluable for his future research and inventions.

In July, his son Charles Whitmore died from a childhood illness at age 10 and more tragedy was to follow with his wife dying post-partum together with their newborn son in September 1827.

Charles was devastated and wrote the following letter to Rowland Hill who was Bruce Castle School Headmaster at the time.

My Dear Sir

As I propose being absent from England for many months I should wish to see my son at home for a few days. I am aware this will be disadvantageous for his studies but under the severe afflictions I have experienced, I can hardly give up this comfort.

Will you point out the days least injurious and let him come to me by coach. I had thought of Saturday next and that he may return on Tuesday morning, but I wish you know the circumstances you judge me the fittest time – he need not bring many things and may walk from the coach to my house with



Fig.4: The envelope front is addressed to R Hill Esq, Bruce Castle, Tottenham and bears a Great Portland Street black linear stamp plus an oval red Noon 9 October 1827 Paid stamp.



Fig.5: On the rear is Babbage's black wax seal alongside a red oval receiving evening stamp of the same day. This early letter is the only one in the collection not having Rowland's annotations.

his small bundle. I should wish to have a line stating the day I may expect him.

The papers have informed us all of your recent marriage. May you be blessed as I have been and may your fortitude never be put to so severe a test as mine, which has almost given way.

Believe me very faithfully yours

C. Babbage

Devonshire House

Monday night

Above - the transcription of the contents which details Charles wanting to take his son Benjamin Herschel out of school for a few days prior to his European trip.

Fig.6: pictured here, Charles in later years.

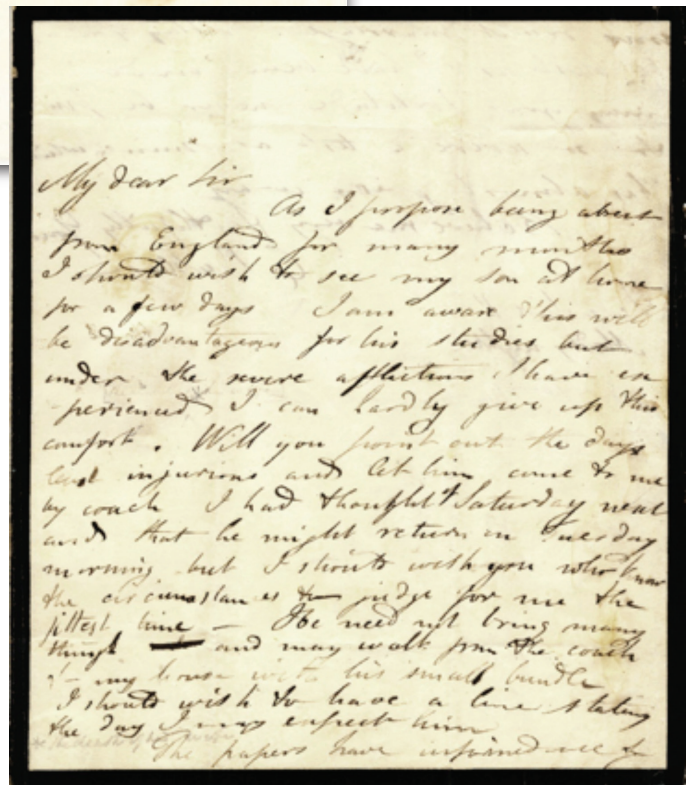


Fig.7: The letter contained within is written on black edged mourning paper following the recent death of his wife and new born child.

Grief stricken, Charles Babbage left on a year long tour of Europe in December 1827 and met up with leading scientists there to discuss his ideas of an 'analytical machine'. On his return to England he was a changed man with his famous spirit and good humour restored but he was never quite the same and did not remarry.

The evolution of the Computer

He worked tirelessly on his machines from an early age and in 1822 invented his first 'Difference Engine' which produced mechanised arithmetic. It was 2.4m high, weighed 13,600kg and had 25,000 parts. This machine was never fully completed as he was drawing up plans for an improved version, the second *Difference Engine*, which he also did not complete due to funding problems and obstructiveness from other scientists, leaving it to be built from the plans more than a century later in 1989 by the Science Museum using tolerances that were achievable in the 19th Century. This Engine worked very well, returning calculations to 31 digits.



Fig.8: (above) *The First Difference Engine* appearing with Charles Babbage on the 1996 USA Computer Technology FDI and (at left) Fig.9: the 2007 Guinea-Bissau Great Inventors issue.



Babbage started working on a series of machines called 'The Analytical Engines' with the major innovation being that they were to be programmed using punched cards and had many features used in modern day computers. His associate, Ada Lovelace (Lord Byron's daughter) developed the cards and is widely acknowledged as the world's first Computer Programmer.

Once again these machines were continually being refined and the *Analytical Engine* was not completed by his death in 1871. Researchers in Britain started building this Engine in 2011 and hope to complete it for the 150th Anniversary of his death in 2021. It is expected to have a memory of 675 bytes and run at 7 Hz

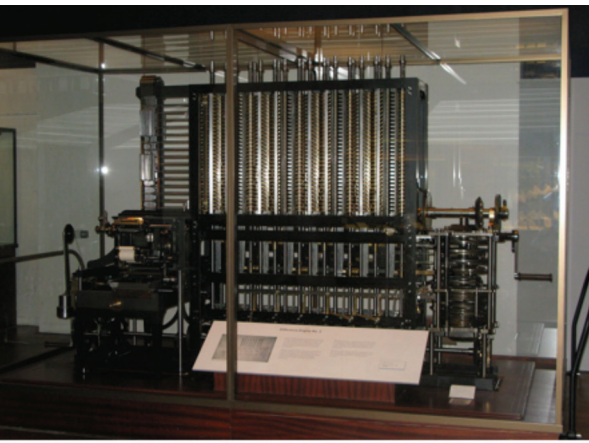


Fig.10: *The Babbage Second Difference Engine* on display in the Science Museum, London.

Fig.11: The 1999 Millenium comm-orative cover of The Royal Institution, London on its 200th Anniversary showing an engraved portrait of Babbage in 1833, aged 42, when he was the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. He features on the 22d stamp and the 1 Crown coin.

Charles Babbage declined both a knighthood and a baronetcy and in 1871 died from renal failure following a prolonged cystitis.

On a macabre final note, his son donated his father's body to science and half of Babbage's brain is preserved at the Hunterian Museum in the Royal College of Surgeons whilst the other half is on display in the Science Museum, both in London.

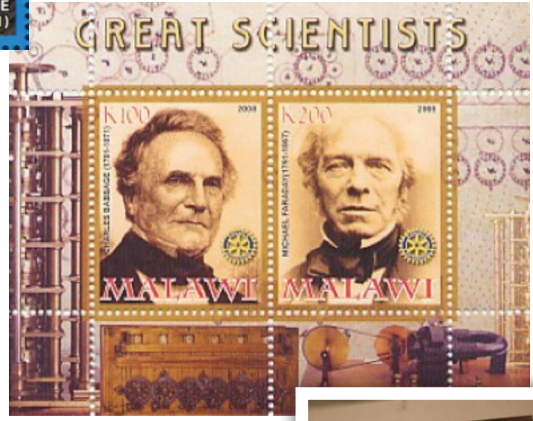


Fig.12: The 2008 Malawi 'Great Scientists' issue featuring Charles Babbage and Michael Faraday.

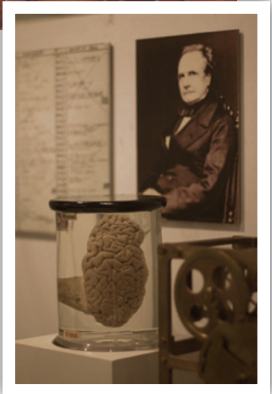


Fig.13: A photo of the Babbage exhibit at the Science Museum

LOCAL EVENTS & SOCIETY NEWS

VISIT the <https://www.sapa.africa/>
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1031691006915864/>

It is important to note that Societies are NOT having their regular meetings as previously listed during this time of lockdown, but they do welcome communication via phone and email - also see activities on the website

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Secretary: Reanie de Villiers; 082 567 0353;
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Contact the Secretary for further Programme details.

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ALGOAPEX 2020 National Stamp
Exhibition, Port Elizabeth **CANCELLED**



All future meetings will
BE CONFIRMED
after the lockdown is lifted

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PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr,
Tel: 011 789 6357 All PSof meetings
have been cancelled until such time as we consider it safe
for us to resume. This will not happen while our venue is
not safe and available, the 21h00 curfew is in place and the
risks of infection remain. Members will be kept informed.



WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Contact: Andries Nel, 083 269 9374.
Chairman or Secretary Ian Walker. Tel: 011 472 1161
email: ianwalker@vodamail.co.za

OFS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Society meets every 4th Friday monthly, (except
December), at 19h15 at the museum of the Boer
Republics in Memorium Road, Bloemfontein.
President: Dr Neil Cronjé and Vice president:
Garry Osthoff email: OsthoffG@ufs.ac.za

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL

- President: Zbigniew Kawecki,
082 968 6888
- Treasurer: Jeroen Wentink,
082 33 97 588
- Secretary: Harald Deg,
084 464 7171

Association email: KZNPhilately@holistic.cc
'Stamp Exhibitions' with a theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...
'All are welcome'

WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY P O Box 528, Florida Hills, 1716

The usual venue at the Country Club
Johannesburg, Auckland Park is completely
closed at this time during the lockdown; for
info contact the President: Herbie Schaffler
RDPSA 082 722 7604.

EUROCIRCLE STAMP STUDY

This study group is not meeting at this time
please send all communication to
haschaff@iafrica.com

SANDTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The society has an active exchange packet circuit
and members with a wide range of philatelic
interests. For further information contact: Chris
Carey 083 6622150 / 011 673 2229 / ccarey@icon.co.za

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Monthly newsletter, active exchange section
and loads of expertise on traditional philately
and postmarks. President: André du Plessis.
andredupfs@gmail.com 083 399 1755.
Secretary: Alex Visser. alex.visser@up.ac.za
Box 36473, Menlo Park 0102; cell 082 922-2927

AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand
om 10:00 by die NG Kerk Queenswood
in Garretweg, Queenswood. Baie aktiewe
groep wat gereeld bywoon. Nuusbrief 'Die
Posduif' verskyn maandeliks. Voorsitter is
Petra Heath en Sekretaris is Herman van
Niekerk. Kontak: arnot@telkomsa.net

THEMATICS SA PRETORIA CHAPTER

Vibrant & active group - loads of expertise and
lots of topical discussions. Group Leader: Helena
Snyman. Helena.snyman@gauteng.gov.za

DIE POSBOOM FILATELIE VERENIGING

President: Japie de Vos
082 767 5004 / 044 695 0705
epos: sanjari@mweb.co.za
Sekretaresse: Gerrie Conradie
082 952 6700
Tel / Faks 044 698 1074.
epos: gajcon@gmail.com



HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY DURBAN

German Restaurant open for lunch. The Committee
encourages past and new visitors to join us and get
involved in this wonderful social hobby of Kings.

President: Leigh Hen-Boisen, leigh.hb@gmail.com
Secretary: Bronwen Edwards, edwards@worldonline.co.za
Membership: Bev Chittenden, bev@natalaircon.co.za
or Barry Livsey, livsey@netsolutions.co.za



EUROCIRCLE STAMP STUDY

Usual Meet in the Captain's Table at Woodmead Johannesburg - last Wednesday of each month at 20h00 (except December).

TBVC STUDY GROUP

Contact: Chairperson: Jan de Jong djhome606@gmail.com Secretary: Eugene du Plooy eugeneduplooy@gmail.com

Pretoria Fair & mini-auction, Greek Orthodox Church, cor Lynnwood Rd & Roper St, Pretoria, 09h00 to 14h00).

RSA SEËLSTUDIEGROEP

Kontak: djhome606@gmail.com

Doen uitstekende studie en navorsing en publiseer 'n gereelde maandelikse nuusbrieff. Jan de Jong: 079 190 1066.

SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

This society has amalgamated with the EDENVALE Society. See details on page 102.

RHODESIAN STAMP STUDY

The Rhodesian Study Circle holds regular member meetings and events across the world. For more information on meetings, visit <http://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/engage/meetings> or Contact the Secretary, Brian Zlotnick. Email bzlot@blueyonder.co.uk or postal address 10 Fortis Green Avenue, East Finchley, London, N2 9NA. UK.

The SA representative is Patrick Flanagan RDPSA

PINELANDS STAMP CIRCLE

Programmes for meetings include displays, talks by visiting speakers and 'Show & Tell' exhibits. An Exchange circuit and auctions from time to time. Visitors always welcome! **Contact:** Marilyn Crawford at 021689 5050 email: m.tristan.crawford@gmail.com



THE CAPE STAMP FAIR

Bellville Valley DRC Hall, **Contact:** Ken Joseph ken@philatelicfriends.com

Postage Due Mail Study Group

For more details, look at their website: <http://www.postageduemail.org.uk/> **Contact:** Bob Medland, Secretary & Treasurer of the Postage Due Mail Study Group, email: secretary.pdmsg@gmail.com



Established in 1924

MARITZBURG

PHILATELIC SOCIETY

1. Secretary: Aubrey Bowles 082 316 3308, 033 239 2136 36 Amberfield, Private Bag X010, Howick 3290 E-mail:s:<burncree21@telkomsa.net> <aubrey.bowles45@gmail.com>
2. President: Dave Wyllie (all contact details unchanged)
3. Stamp Circuit Book Officer is Russell Bowton Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles.

*PLEASE NOTE:

BACK ISSUES of The SA Philatelist are limited. Requests for any issue should be made in writing to P.O. Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 An electronic PDF file may be requested should a printed copy of the journal not be available.

VISIT www.sapa.africa

SOUTH AFRICAN VIRTUAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION - SAVPEX 2020

Message from Jury Chairman, Emil Minnaar RDPSA.

In January this year no one would have foreseen that Exhibitions both locally and Internationally would be either cancelled or post-poned. Clubs have ceased meetings, exchange books stopped circulating and with social distancing, contact with fellow philatelists has stopped.

With the temporary closure of postal services, it was fortuitous that at the last Federation Congress it was decided to offer The SA Philatelist in electronic format. The publication has been available on the Federation website now for a number of issues.

Our South African Virtual Exhibition, BOFEX 2016 to SAVPEX 2020, which is now in its fifth year, has to some degree overcome the absence of live exhibitions. This year we approached all FIP affiliated countries and received a total of 80 entries from 14 countries. The FIP members were also asked to nominate a juror to participate and as a result we have appointed 25 jurors from 12 different countries. Unfortunately, Australia and New Zealand, from which we received strong support in the past, have not participated. This may be due to the fact that their Federation has now also decided to host a Virtual One Frame Exhibition later this year.

With the advance in on-line video communication I believe that Societies, Auction houses and dealers will use this format going forward.

I wish to thank the Jurors for their time given, the exhibitors for their contribution and our secretary for his dedication to the success of this Exhibition.

NAME	TITLE OF EXHIBIT	CLASS	%
Jaiswal Mr. Sandeep	Jammu and Kashmir Telegraphs	1	93
Okninski Mr. Roman	Numeral Cancellation '1' in Warsaw 1858 - 1875	2	93
Chiu Dr. Sammy	Detained in Hong Kong and the Ones that Got Away	2	92
Jaiswal Mr. Sandeep	Indian Postal Stationery for the China Expeditionary Force	5	92
Hickson Mr. Darcy	International Stamp Cancelling Machines at Brandon, Manitoba 1907-1919	2	92
Santos Mr. Everaldo	Postal Documents in the History of Colonial Brazil - 1606 - 1822	2	92
Donen Dr. Neil	The 1935 Quetta Earthquake Impact on Postal Services	2	92
Jaiswal Mr. Sandeep	The First Issue of Jaipur	1	92
Jaiswal Mr. Sandeep	British India - Queen Victoria Letter Sheets	5	91
Van Beukering Mr. Jan	Early Union of South Africa Roll Stamp Production	1	91
Benninghoff Mr. Robert	The Creation of the Border between Two Irelands 1913 to 1923	7	91
Leage Mr. Damian	The Pigeon Mail of Great Barrier Island	4	91
Strydom Dr. Danna	The V.R.I. Overprints on Transvaal Postage Stamps	1	91
Chabros Mr. Slawek	Internment Camp's Correspondence of Polish Legionnaires 1917 - 1918	2	90
Tillard Mr. Jean- Jacques	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon - 'The Fox' of 1952. The First Two Stamps Issued for Air Mail Rates	4	90
Benninghoff Mr. Robert	The Provisional Government of Ireland December 1921 to December 1922	7	90
Benninghoff Mr. Robert	The Struggle for Irish Independence from Great Britain May 1916 to December 6, 1921	7	90
Grinfelds Mrs. Vesma	The First Banknote Stamp and its Overprints	1	89
Thy Mr. Peter	The Newspaper Wrappers of British Bechuanaland	5	89
Porto Mr. Rubem	A.P.O. (Army Post Office): The North-American Military Postal Service in Brazil during the II World War	2	88
Suttill Mr. Malcolm	GB - 1881 Penny Lilac - The Stamp	1	88
Schumann Stephen	New Zealand Stamps to Order Private Envelopes	5	88
Wong Mr. Ivan	Cancellations on Issues of Hong Kong Queen Victoria 2 Cents after 1900	2	87
Millington Prof. Andrew	Falu Gruva - The Mine that made a Nation	7	87
Okninski Mr. Roman	Introduction of 'A Widow' and 'A Postman' at II C Woldenberg Camp	1	87
Glassman Dr. Les	Anglo-Boer War: The Mozambique Connection	2	86
Jones Mr. Julian	Discriminatory, Retaliatory and Restored Rates Period 1847 - 1849 USA - GB	2	86
Tan Mr. Andrew	Exclusive Usages of the Australian 1/2d Orange Kangaroo Stamp	1	86
Jaiswal Mr. Sandeep	Shahpura - A Newly Discovery Stamp Issuing State	1	85
Benninghoff Mr. Robert	The Collection of Postage Due Fees in Ireland 1914 to 1925	2	85
Benninghoff Mr. Robert	The e Watermark Definitive Coil Stamps of Ireland 1940 - 1970	1	85
Jaiswal Mr. Sandee	The First Issue of Dungarpur	1	85
Van Der Vliet Mr. Oscar	SHIELDED SECRETS! (Hidden) Facts of the Coat of Arms Revenues from RSA (1961-68)	5	84

NAME	TITLE OF EXHIBIT	CLASS	%
Chusyd Mr. Marcos	<i>The Treaty of Bern - Brazil 1877 - 1879</i>	2	84
Suttill Mr. Malcolm	<i>GB - From Line Engraved to Surface Printed. The 1879 and 1880 Tenders</i>	1	83
Kupczyk Mr. Jacek	<i>Polish Officer's Correspondence from German Prisoner of War Camp at Berxen B. Vilsen of the period 1916 - 1918</i>	2	83
Dorr Mrs. Ute	<i>The Orient-Express 1883 - 1914</i>	2	83
Chabros Mr. Slawek	<i>Field Post During Mobilization April - August 1939</i>	2	82
Callan Dr. Brian	<i>Graf Zeppelin DLZ-127 Mail from North Africa</i>	4	82
Ficken Mrs. Sylvia	<i>NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS - Newfoundland Postal and Revenue Material 1887 - 1944</i>	7	82
Cheung Dr. Andrew	<i>Pipe Smoking</i>	3	82
Trower Mr. William	<i>Postcards from Alaska 1904 - 1910 (My Search for "Ruby")</i>	8	82
Archard Mrs. Victoria	<i>Privately Printed Postal Stationery Cards of Deutsch-Ostafrika and the German Colonies with Associated Postcard</i>	5	82
Macedo Mr. Reinaldo	<i>The Mickey Mouse Brazilian Issue</i>	10	81
Jeffreys Mr. Gordon	<i>Military Telegraphs - Unappropriated Dies as used in Bechuanaland, Egypt and Sudan</i>	1	80
Saundry Dr. Richard	<i>Romanian International Air Mail Services during 1947</i>	4	80
Pienaar Mr. Gary	<i>Scouting Through Old Picture Postcards</i>	8	80
Wong Mr. Ivan	<i>Security Markings on 1880 & 1882 Issues of Hong Kong Queen Victoria 2 Cents</i>	2	80
Auleytner Prof. Julian	<i>Problems at the Post Offices in Poland with Food Parcels from the USA 1920 - 1924</i>	2	79
Mastrorosa Mr. Sergio	<i>Santos: From Precursors to the Empire (1826-1843)</i>	2	79
Callan Dr. Brian	<i>Argentina 1897 Picture Postal Stationery specimens</i>	5	78
Hedger Mr. Don	<i>Canadian Soldier's Post Cards from Somme and Flanders - May 1915 - April 1916</i>	8	78
Hedger Mr. Don	<i>Epic of Vinny - A Canadian Pilgrimage 1936</i>	3	78
Allison Mr. Robert	<i>Osborne - Queen Victoria's Holiday Home</i>	2	78
McEntyre Mr. John	<i>The Development of Official Canadian International Airmail Routes 1928 - 1942</i>	4	78

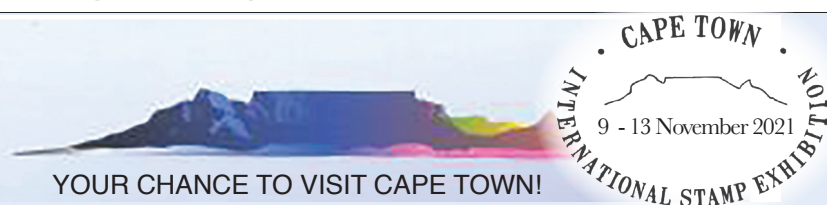
NAME	TITLE OF EXHIBIT	CLASS	%
Weiner Mr. Baruch	<i>Israel POW Mail from 1948 - 1949</i>	2	77
Callan Dr. Brian	<i>Walter Quensell's Tin Can Mail</i>	2	77
Benninghoff Mr. Robert	<i>Ireland's Dual Role in the Great War</i>	2	76
Sorour Dr. Vic	<i>The 'Flying Saucer' Flaw - Protea Definitives</i>	1	76
Viljoen Mr. Diederik	<i>British Rubber Company Punctures - 1888 - 1965</i>	1	74
Da Fonseca Mr. Carlos	<i>Centenary of Arrival of British Settlers in Natal</i>	1	74
McLaughlin Mr. David	<i>World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Regina, 1933</i>	1	74
Yankowski Mr. Ronald	<i>The National Theatre of Costa Rica</i>	1	73
McLaughlin Mr. David	<i>The 1933 UPU Preparatory Commission Issue of Canada</i>	1	72
Scharning Mr. Rolf	<i>The Flying Coffins of WW II</i>	4	72
Du Plessis Mr. Andre	<i>Pretoria Typograph Pictorials</i>	1	71
Venter Mr. Lieb	<i>The Story of the '1' - Obliterated Hyphen Variety of the 1937 Union Coronation Issue</i>	1	71
Lawn Miss. Heather	<i>Cockatoos</i>	3	70
Houde Mr. Michel	<i>German Hospital Ship Helgoland</i>	7	70
Rebello Mr. Américo	<i>O Sport Lisboa E Benfica Visto Atraves Da Cartofilia</i>	8	70
Janssen Mr. Volker	<i>100 Years of the SLESVIG PLEBISCITE 1920 - 2020</i>	1	68
Williams Mr. Jon-Michael	<i>7th Definitive Colourful S.A. Flowers, Butterflies and Moths</i>	1	67
Van Der Merwe Mr. Joof	<i>A Study of the 1/2d Warthog, Animal Definitive Series, 1954 - 1961 of the Union of South Africa.</i>	1	67
Ficken Mrs. Sylvia	<i>Newfoundland Caribou 1897 - 1941</i>	3	65
Rykert Mr. Henryk	<i>Apollo 11 - Report from a Historical Journey</i>	3	62
Mitchell Mr. Vernon	<i>South African Symbols and Orders</i>	7	59
Janssen Mr. Volker	<i>Mourning Stamps</i>	3	56
Bellville Philatelic Society	<i>Getting from here to there (Modes of Transport)</i>	3	55
Hassler Mr. Dennis	<i>Mourning Covers</i>	7	50
Janssen Mr. Volker	<i>Private Stamp Designs</i> NOT JUDGED	7	

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS



The South African Virtual Philatelic Exhibition 2021

a one-frame exhibition, which takes place under the auspices of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa in 2021. **Entries close: 31st March 2021** Entries need to be scanned and uploaded to the jury chairperson by 30th April 2021. Judging will take place in June 2021 and the results will be posted on the Federation website <https://www.sapa.africa> in July 2021. For more information: (IREX) and entry forms, contact: Joof van der Merwe <jnc1@vodamail.co.za> Emil Minnaar <emil@minnaar.org> visit the Federation website <https://www.sapa.africa>

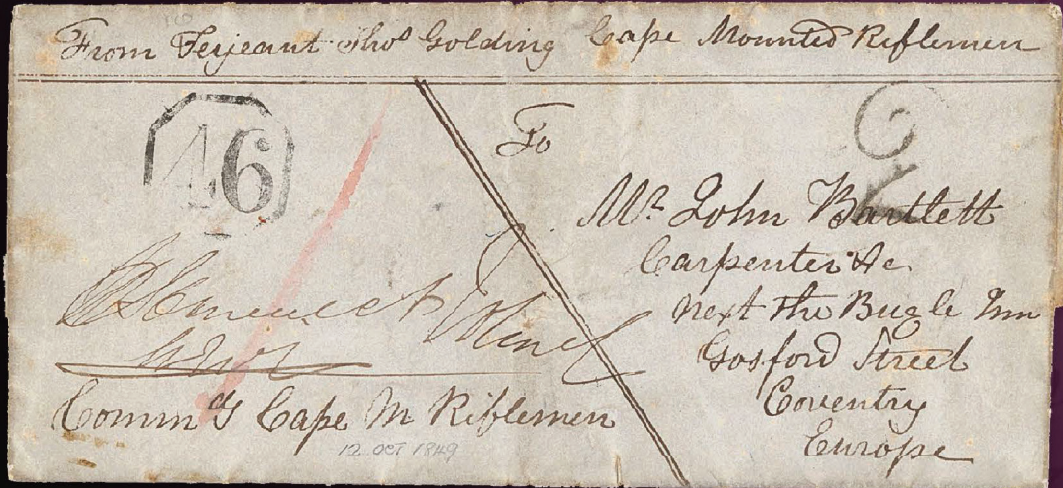


YOUR CHANCE TO VISIT CAPE TOWN!

This event is rescheduled for 9 to 13 November 2021. Participate in the 2 000 frame International Philatelic Exhibition (IPEX), Cape Town in November 2021. See Gerhard Kamffer's International award-winning exhibit 'The Road to Democracy' featuring letters written by former SA President Nelson Mandela from Robben Island For more information please visit: capetown2021.org

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KAFFRARIA 1846-58

The Letters of Colour Sergeant Thomas Golding Serving with the Royal Warwicks and later the Cape Mounted Riflemen



The collection of soldier's letters from Golding during his service time in British Kaffraria and giving a soldier's view during the Frontier Wars at that time

TO BE OFFERED IN OCTOBER 2020

For further information please contact

David Parsons | +44(0)20 7563 4072 | dparsons@spink.com

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