

# The South African Philatelist

All about stamps



THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1932

volume 92:2. 935

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A look at Heraldry on South  
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New Sub-Category in Aerophilately Announced

The Evolution of Stamp Dealing in South Africa



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- o Large Silver Egoli 2001,
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## BUTTERFLY ISSUE



*A plea sent via one of our leading philatelists:*

"Please help me get this stamp, its the only one missing that will complete my collection. I have written to many collectors in RSA, but to no avail. All I need is ONE used stamp of the butterfly issued R12.60 in the year 2000. Do you have one for sale? I would be happy to comply with any conditions.

Sincerely yours,  
 J Riedle. KU BRATKE 38.  
 934 01. LEVICE. SLOVAKIA."

*Editorial comment: The rate of R12.60 was for international small packet airmail and thus few used examples would be available locally.*

**BLOEMFONTEIN ONE FRAME VIRTUAL EXHIBITION. (BOFEX)**  
**There will not be a 'One Frame Class' offered at the SAPDAPEX National Exhibition to be held in October 2016.**

The National 'One Frame Virtual Exhibition' will take place and open to the public, in Bloemfontein on 22- 23 July 2016. (NOT on Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> as indicated on the BLOEM PROSPECTUS)

Exhibits receiving top awards at Bloemfontein will be invited to show at the SAPDAPEX National Exhibition in the 'Invited Section'. The concept of the 'One Fame Virtual Exhibition': At the venue in Bloemfontein, no physical entry will be on display. Exhibits may be viewed on monitors/TV screens by appointment.

**R120 administration fee for the 'One Frame Virtual Exhibition'.** SAPDA members will be in attendance and the venue will offer full catering and B&B facilities.

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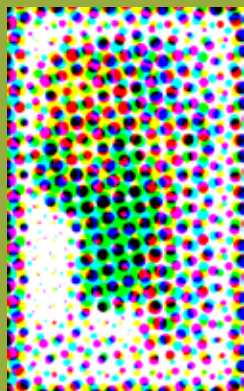
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**Contributions** and **letters** for the publication must be forwarded to the Editorial Board *The SA Philatelist*, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. South Africa or email: [saphilatelist@iafrica.com](mailto:saphilatelist@iafrica.com)

## GUESS THE STAMP

Try your hand at identifying this pixelated\* image

\*an image - Filtered so that the viewer sees the individual pixels that form the image, which is stylised, having reached the point at which no further detail can be resolved.



Guess correctly - send your answer to the Editorial Board and you stand to WIN a stationery hamper!

Send your answer to [janice@gdb.co.za](mailto:janice@gdb.co.za) by 9 May 2016

WHAT IS THIS?

At the time of going to press - there was no winning guess for this

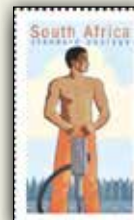


### DECEMBER'15 challenge:

The pixelated image was from the ANIMAL POACHING AWARENESS issue of 3 March 2015

### Winner of the FEBRUARY'16 challenge:

is Les Lotter of the Edenvale Philatelic Society who guessed correctly the WORKER'S DAY issue of 1 May 1999 (SACC 1205 - Road Worker).



*Congratulations... now try to guess this issue's stamp!*

### Editorial Board's choice Winning Contributor

This issue's award of PILOT pens goes to Alan Drysdall & Fernando Torres for their 'Central SA Railways' Postcards' two part article.

**Subscription and circulation:** The annual subscription rate for 2016 in South Africa is R276.00. SADC countries, the subscription is R504.00 per year. International overseas, the subscription is R684.00. These prices all include postage via airmail.

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*The SA Philatelist Publication Closing dates for final submission and advertising material to avoid late delivery*

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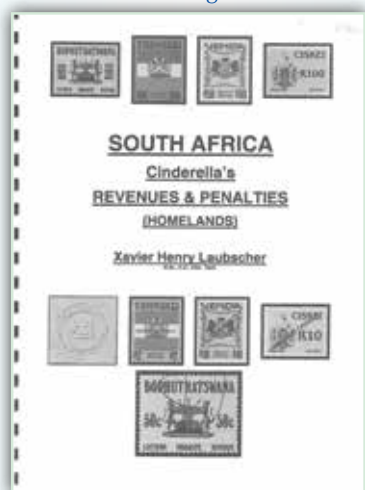
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**South Africa Cinderellas - Revenues and Penalties (Homelands)**

by Xavier Henry Laubscher, published 2011 by RXR Stamps, R100, ring bound, black and white, 26 pages.

Reviewed by Andrew Fischer.

This is a catalogue of the Revenue Stamps and Penalty Duties issued by the four homelands – Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei – between 1977 and 1994. The author provides a detailed listing of all those duties.



To prevent the delayed and late application of revenue stamps to documents, the printers concealed white security dots in the design of the stamps, the location of the dot identifying the year of printing. In theory this prevented documents from being stamped years after the execution of the document in question. The author has done a great deal of research particularly into the identification of the annual issues of the Homelands, and provides a very useful guide to identifying some of the printings (it would appear that the printings of some years have not yet been identified). The catalogue would, however, benefit from being produced in colour, making the images of more value to the collector.

I recommend that a thorough edit be made of the catalogue to improve its 'read'. The author refers to Revenue stamps as Cinderellas; I submit that revenue stamps are not Cinderellas and recommend that the author reconsiders the application of this moniker to the revenue issues of the Homelands.

Overall, it is a welcome addition to the library of philatelic publications on the various stamp issues of the Homelands. The author has succeeded in laying the groundwork for a comprehensive listing of the Revenues of the Homelands. It is high time that South African philatelists and collectors alike give more credence to the stamps of the Homelands and their usage. This applies equally to the Revenue issues of the Homelands. I must admit that I too had little knowledge of the Revenue and Penalty Stamp issues of the Homelands until I reviewed this catalogue.

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# Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society.

Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za



I recently received an article from a correspondent in the Netherlands, Johan Diesveld, which he had written in Dutch for his society newsletter Bartolomeu Dias (Year 28, number 109, January 2016, pp 22 – 30). I found the history fascinating and with his permission I have made a précis of the article.

In an earlier column I recognized the wonderful contribution that postmark hunters have made towards documenting and compiling postal history. Although purists claim that this material is of a philatelic nature, without this documentation we would have been poorer. In this column I will focus on hunters with a Netherlands connection.

The first collector is the late Mr FT Dop who was a member of Johan's society. He is one of the few collectors who managed to obtain an almost complete collection from A to Z of all the post offices during the 1990s in South Africa and Namibia. Figure 1 shows an example of Zwelitsha in the Eastern Cape, the last item in his collection. This was achieved by sending franked self-addressed envelopes to all the post offices. Besides being time consuming it was also an expensive endeavor, for which we are eternally grateful. I recognize the huge task as I tried to do the same in the early 2000s, but I received about 30% of what I had sent out. Morgan Farrell of the US at that time had a slightly better success rate of about 50%, possibly because his request was from the US and was considered more important.

with paid return part of the Cape of Good Hope, Quik and Jonkers type P15 which was issued in 1898. Figure 2a shows a card which was returned undeliverable. It shows a 34 mm double circle consular cachet with the Netherlands Coat of Arms in the centre. It was dispatched from Cape Town on 9.7.1912, and since it could not be delivered to Abelskop (may have already closed) it was then returned to sender.

The importance of this item is that it shows the motivation for the request on the reverse in Figure 2b. The motivation is written by hand in English and in Netherlands, evidently a huge task. The English version is:

Sir

With the object of laying the foundation of a private museum containing everything connected with postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications in Africa, I am also trying to obtain a specimen of the ancient and modern stamps or seals bearing the names or marks of various branches or services of all post-, telegraph- and telephone offices in South Africa. Please lend me your kind and valuable assistance by returning to me the annexed postcard, after having clearly stamped on the blank side a specimen of the stamps, formerly and now used by your office. Moreover any historical information of your office of the stamps of same, will be greatly appreciated. With the expression of my anticipated

Post office box 346.  
Cape Town 9th July 1912

thanks, I have the honour to be,  
Sir, your obedient servant, H van Oordt, Consul-General of the Netherlands.



a.



b.

Fig.2. Request card returned to sender, together with request.



Fig. 1. Self-addressed envelope from Zwelitsha.

The desire to hunt for postmarks is not a recent fad. In the early 1900s Emil Tamsen from Nylstroom had a vast correspondence circle and he would also request postmarks from the smaller offices. At about the same time the Netherlands Consul-General in Cape Town, Mr H H. van Oordt van Lauwenrecht requested postmarks from the smaller offices in the young Union. The collection has date stamps of offices starting with A and B, and possibly C, but he was unfortunately unable to complete the alphabet. He used postcards



Fig.3. Returned card from Alberton station via Alberton post office, showing the telegraph date stamp on reverse.

The result of these requests was a number of jewels, some of which are shown in Fig.3. It shows that the telegraph office was at the station as both are dated 23 JUL 1912. It was then sent to Cape Town via the Alberton post office, dated 25 JUL 1912.

In a future column recognition will be given to other stalwarts of the postmark hunter club.

Die doelbewuste versameling van posstempels, alhoewel van filateliese aard, het 'n belangrike grondslag gelê vir die dokumentering van posgeskiedenis. Ons salueer hierdie vroeë posstempel jagters. Veral die agtergrond, soos in hierdie rubriek beskryf, gee vir ons 'n diepere insig in die motivering van hierdie versamelings.

# FIP changes to the Aerophilately SREVs\*

Glen Stafford, President Australian Philatelic Federation (\*Special Regulations for Evaluating exhibits.)

In August 2014, during the FIP congress held in Korea, a subclass was added to the Aerophilately Class SREVs. The new 'subclass b' enables airmail stamps and related materials that are part of an Aerophilately Class exhibit to be treated as though they were part of a Traditional Class exhibit. The FIP Aerophilately Commission believes that the additional subclass will enable and encourage more people to exhibit a broader range of material in the Aerophilately Class.

While airmail stamps have always been a part of the FIP Aerophilately Class, they were only permitted to be included where they helped to tell the story of airmail service development. Consequently, items such as proofs, essays, flaws, varieties, watermarks and the like could generally not be included and described within an Aerophilately exhibit. An exhibit that included such items would often be transferred to the FIP Traditional Class for evaluation. While the judges of Traditional Class undoubtedly have a tremendous knowledge within their field of expertise, they do not always have such an in depth understanding of the more modern materials, such as airmail stamps.

The following regulations have been included in the SREVs:

### SREVs 3.1 Subclass b Airmail stamps and their use in the Airmail Service

- Official and semi-official stamps issued especially for use on Airmail, in mint or used state, but also on cover.
- Any essays, proofs, varieties etc. associated with the Airmail stamps and postal stationery

### Guidelines for Judging Aerophilatic Exhibits subclass b

- Stamps issued or overprinted specifically for use on Airmail are part of Aerophilately.
- Postal stationery, including aerogrammes and airmail postcards, issued specifically for airmail use in Aerophilatic material.
- Vignettes or labels used to show that mail was flown are included within the scope of an Aerophilatic exhibit.
- An exhibit may also include related material, such as:
  - Essays and Proofs
  - A study of printing methods or reconstruction of printing or over-printing plates
  - A study of varieties, watermarks, perforations, etc., or printing/overprinting errors
- The appropriate use of the Airmail stamps on covers demonstrating the purpose and the rates for which the stamps were issued.
- Duplication of items should be avoided, regardless of value.

This article will attempt to explain the guidelines through use of examples from my Subclass b Aerophilately 'Nicaraguan Airmail Stamps' exhibit.

### Guideline 1: Stamps issued or overprinted specifically for use on Airmail are part of Aerophilately.



On 15 December 1929, Nicaragua arranged for the printing of their first airmail stamp with the American Banknote Company. The stamps were issued to pay the 25 centavos per 14 gram airmail rate on the FAM 5 route. This fee was paid directly to P.A.A.

The American Bank Note Company of New York was given the contract to produce the first Definitive Airmail issue of Nicaragua. The design has two US Marine Corp. planes, flying to the right, over the smoking volcano Momotombo.



The actual Airmail service started on 1 September 1929, using locally overprinted stamps. The National Palace issue was produced in the interim, until the new Airmail stamps could be supplied by the American Banknote Company. Three provisional overprints were done to keep up with demand for the new service.

### Guideline 2: Postal stationery, including aerogrammes and airmail postcards, issued specifically for airmail use in Aerophilatic material - also qualifies as Aero philatelic material.



Nicaragua did not produce aerogrammes until the 1980s.

### Guideline 3: Vignettes or labels used to show that mail was flown can be included within the scope of an Aerophilatic exhibit.



Cover Managua to Canal Zone which received no stamps but a cachet was applied and signed by the pilot Archie Paschal.

Following the disastrous earthquake on 31 March 1931, the new post office building was destroyed. This completely disrupted the stamp supply centres for Managua and the entire country. Airmail flown from Nicaragua immediately after the quake carried no stamps.

A Pan Am mail plane landed in Nicaragua on Wednesday, 1 April, for its regularly scheduled overnight stop en route to Cristobal, Canal Zone from Mexico on FAM route 5. It departed the next day carrying Nicaragua emergency mail without assessment of postal charges.

Arrival marking of Cristobal indicates same day delivery.

**Guideline 4:** An exhibit may also include related material, such as: Essays and Proofs



These essays were prepared in California by a Sub Consul, who was a relation of the Post Master General. One hundred sets were submitted, but none were accepted.

Essays on various Palace and Cathedral 1926 official issues, overprinted with red bar through official and 'Correio Aereo 1929 P.A.A.' in three lines.



*Specimen set with security punched holes  
Printed by American Banknote Company, line engraved and recess printed in sheet 10 x 10, perf 12.*

These are the imperforate printings of the finished plates in trial colours. They have 'A.B.N. Co SPECIMEN' hole - punched perfin. 25c blackish-green, 50c carmine and 1 cordoba deep blue. The 50c and 1 cordoba were never issued in these colours without surcharges.

**Guideline 5:** An exhibit may also include related material, such as: A study of printing methods or reconstruction of printing or overprinting plates



Largest Recorded Block. The date error '1391' is normally position 77, but because of the shift of surcharge, it is in position 78. The error '1921' is normally in position 86, but now in position 87.

**Guideline 6:** An exhibit may also include related material, such as: A study of varieties, watermarks, perforations, etc., or printing/overprinting errors

'Correio Aereo Oficial' on 50c National Palace series 25,000 issued in sheets of 10 x 10 perf 12 showing overprinting errors.



**Guideline 7 :** The appropriate use of the Airmail stamps on covers should demonstrate the purpose and rates for which the stamps were issued.



*Managua to Belgium showing 15c new airmail overprint stamp and 7½c standard postage to Europe. Jus' Qua bars applied in New York to indicate surface rate after New York.*

The airmail rate for adjacent republics was dropped from 25c to 15c & 20c. Foreign airmail rates also dropped 15c with 20c to Canada. With these new rates, additional values were required. Surcharge 'Vale C\$0.15 & C\$0.20' was overprinted locally in two lines on the Momotombo olive black 25c airmail stamp.

**Momotombo Airmail Surcharge of 1930.**

<b>Commencement Date</b>	15 May 1930 air mail rate per 14 grams
<b>UPAEP (includes the Americas, Spain &amp; the Philippines but not Canada)</b>	15c North & Cuba 20c Costa Rica, Panama and Canal Zone
<b>Overseas</b>	15c (air as far as Miami then rail to New York, ship onwards) 20c to Canada

**Guideline 8:** Duplication of items should be avoided, regardless of value. This rule is true for all FIP classes.

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Note: Address Change

# Types of Stamps and Labels Printed, Overprinted and Surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the Period 1949 to 1961

by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society



## Part 3: Savings Bank Stamps, Railway Stamps, Veldtrust Stamps, Christmas Seals, Petrol Stamps, Department of Nutrition Stamps, Postal Stationery and Postal Orders

### SAVINGS BANK STAMPS

Prior to Union there had existed in the Cape of Good Hope since 1884 a system under which Savings Bank Certificates could be purchased. The system was extended to the rest of the Union and after unification in 1910 there were 643 Savings Bank offices in the country. On 22 September 1919 a new savings scheme was introduced in the form of Union Loan Certificates. From the start of the new system, the formation of savings clubs and a system of accumulating small sums for the purchase of certificates by the attachment of 6d. and 1s. postage stamps to forms provided for the purpose, was introduced. Later on special savings bank stamps were introduced.

National Savings Stamps were used for the purchase of Union Loan Certificates or as a deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank and were affixed to a card. The card when completed represented cash value and could be exchanged for a Union Loan Certificate (Figs.1 and 2).

As will be indicated in **Part 4** (forthcoming), these stamps were also overprinted 'SWA' for use in South West Africa.

### RAILWAY STAMPS

Railway Stamps, also called Railway Parcel Stamps, were used in South Africa for over a century but received scant attention from philatelists probably because of the Cinderella nature of the stamps. Railway Stamps were used by affixing them at the dispatching station to waybills according to the amount of the carriage charge.

The Railway Stamps that were printed by the Government Printer in the 1950s were of the same design as the stamps that were issued since 1945. In Hagen and Naylor's book *Railway Stamps of South Africa* this issue is indicated as no. PS9. A variety of 12 values ranging from 1d to £1 were printed. In order to identify forwarding stations and to ensure that stamps could not be 'traded'



Fig.1: Two different designs of the 3d value printed in the Bantam format in May 1948. It is possible that some stock of paper for the Bantam format were still available at that time.



Fig.2: The top left corner of a sheet of 240 3d National Savings Bank stamps stuck on one of the pages of the Day-Books of the Government Printer with the inscription: 'Job no. 7254, Dec 1951'.

between stations they were overprinted with the station codes before being issued to individual stations (Fig.3).

### VELDTRUST STAMPS

In the mid-1940s South Africa experienced a huge increase in fears about the impact of soil erosion. A non-profit organisation was set up in South Africa in 1942, largely at the instigation of Louis Esselen, to enlist public support for the Government's campaign against soil erosion. The 1944 tour of Dr H.H. Bennett, head of the USA Soil Conservation Service, did much to raise South African public interest in the issue and the newly established National Veld Trust's mission was to create awareness amongst the public in terms of soil erosion. To assist in this campaign Veld Trust stamps were issued. The symbol of the Veld Trust was the Green Cross.

Union Post Office Circular of 18 August 1952 states that "the National Veld Trust organisation has been authorised to sell stamps to the public during the month of September 1952. The Post Office will not assist in the sales campaign but postmasters are notified that sellers are at liberty to offer



Fig.4: Block of four stamps with a gutter from a sheet of 120 stamps (2 x panes of 60 stamps) printed in July 1952.



Fig.3: Three values of Railway Stamps printed in sheets of 120 in September 1951, prior to overprinting.



the stamps to the public within the precincts of post offices provided no inconvenience is caused. Posters advertising the stamps may also be exhibited" (Fig.4).

These stamps can be regarded as Cinderellas from a philatelic point of view.

## CHRISTMAS SEALS

It was announced, in Post Office Circular No. 596 dated 25 November 1929, that a special 'Christmas' stamp, intended for sale at all Money Order Offices, would be available of which the value would accrue to the Radium Fund or other approved charity: "The Stamps will have a nominal value of one penny each but will not be available for the prepayment of postage, and they must be affixed to the address side of articles posted...". The 1929 and 1930 Christmas Seals were printed by Messrs Singleton, Williams & Co. in Durban on behalf of the Christmas Stamp Committee which had headquarters in Durban.

It was indicated in the *Handbook of Stamps of South Africa* that Christmas stamps had some relation to postage stamps:

- They are handled officially; their distribution, sale and accounting all being undertaken by the Union Postal authorities.
- Since 1931, they have been printed by the Government Printer by the same printing process as the postage stamps;
- Several issues have been printed on postage paper with the 'Springbok Head' watermark.

The procedure followed to produce these stamps was that after the Committee of the Christmas Stamp Fund had decided on the design, the Government Printer in Pretoria took over and from then until the last phase the issue was under official control. On completion of the printing and manufacturing process, the sheets were handed over to the Controller of Postal Stores who distributed



Fig.5: Arrow block of four Christmas Stamps for 1950. Note the tête-bêche pairs.

the stocks to Post Offices. The local postmasters undertook the sale of the seals. Postmasters were also instructed to make these stamps available to the public from 15 November annually. These stamps can be regarded as Cinderellas from a philatelic point of view (Fig.5).

## PETROL STAMPS

Petrol rationing had to be introduced during the Second World War in South Africa. During the postwar rebuilding of South

Africa, and the Suez crisis of the 1950s, petrol rationing was continued. A similar scheme with fuel rationing books was also introduced in Britain in the 1950s.

In South Africa four different colours of 2 Gallons petrol stamps were printed by the Government Printer in January 1950. The four different colours were probably linked to the four provinces of the Union namely the Cape, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal. However, more research is needed to clarify the usage of these stamps (Fig.6).



Fig.6: Block of four '2 Gallons/2 Gellings' petrol stamps (enlarged) with the red imprint no. '0183' printed on the sheet and the other colours of green, blue and red. These stamps were printed in sheets of 240 stamps.

## DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION/ DEPARTEMENT VAN VOEDING STAMPS

This Department was established with effect from November 1951 under the control of the Minister of Health and Social Services. The Department of Nutrition was responsible for all matters pertaining to food i.e. any foodstuff which could be used for human consumption as food or drink, in so far as the interests of consumers were affected. It was also responsible for managing the State Food Distribution Service and also for administering the War Measure No. 55 of 1946. In this regard it administered all food, nutrition



Fig.7: The four values of nutrition coupons printed for the Department of Health in June 1953.

and food distribution matters.

This scheme, whereby nutrition stamps were introduced was probably also as an aftermath of the Second World War. A similar scheme was introduced in the UK on 29 September 1939 whereby every household had to fill in a form giving details of the people who lived in their house. Fourteen years of food rationing in Great Britain ended at midnight on 4 July 1954 when restrictions on the sale and purchase of meat and bacon were lifted.

Nutrition coupons with the values 1d, 3d, 1/- and 2/6 were printed in June 1953 by the Government Printer. Booklets with the different values were also issued. However there is no clarity on the practical usage of these coupons. (Fig.7).

## POSTAL STATIONERY

During the period 1949 to 1961 it was mainly postcards and aerogrammes that were printed by the Government Printer. A new Chambon printing machine was introduced early in 1951 to print aerogrammes and postcards (Fig.8).

During the Korean War (1950-1952) the South African Air Force was

deployed there as part of the United Nations Forces and an aerogramme was overprinted by the Government Printer: 'FREE FORCES MAIL/ POSVRY VANAF MAGTE. A total of 21,600 aerogrammes was supplied by the Postmaster General for this purpose (Fig.9).

Postcards were normally printed in sheets of 32. In July 1949 a total of 2,327,552 sheets of post cards (Fig.10) were printed and of these sheets 59,968 sheets of 32 were withdrawn from the stock to be overprinted 'SWA'.

## POSTAL ORDERS

Postal orders were in use in all four Colonies prior to 1910. Then, and indeed until 1933, only British postal orders were used throughout South Africa. Differences in currency values etc. led to the decision that from 1 April 1933, a system of Union postal orders was inaugurated. These were printed by the Government Printer in Pretoria. During 1954 the following values as noted in the Day Books of the Government Printer were printed: 1/6, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6, 4/-, 8/6, 10/6, 12/, 13/6, 14/6, 15/-, 20/- and 40/- (Fig.11).



Fig.8: Part of a newly designed aerogramme that was introduced in September 1949 and which illustrated the same design that was done in April 1952. Printed on the newly introduced Chambon Printing Machine, see inscription above the aerogramme.

Fig.9: Part of the postage free aerogramme that was made available for members of the South African Air Force from May 1951 to January 1953. Overprinted by the Government Printer in December 1950.



**Note:** Apologies for the quality of some of the images caused by the practical difficulties in photographing sheets of stamps stuck on to pages in the Day Books of the Government Printer.

**IN THE NEXT ISSUE: Part 4: Stamps printed and overprinted by the Government Printer for South West Africa.**

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Fig.10: Part of a sheet (reduced) of 4 x 8 postcards (32 per sheet) printed in 1949.

Fig.11: Example of a 40/- postal order with handstamp: 'For specimen purposes' and printed in November 1952.





# THE EVOLUTION OF STAMP DEALING IN SOUTH AFRICA

by Paul van Zeyl, SAPDA

Exhibit first seen at the Court of Honour at Pretoria 2014 National and updated here in support of this year's National 'SAPDAPEX'.



This article is a journey of reminiscence covering South African stamp dealers of past times. It commences with the vision and energies of the doyen of the country's collector-dealers, Emil Tamsen, and his associates of the early years. It then focuses on the creative 1920s through to the difficult 1930s; the expansive middle 1940s to 1950s; the newer breed of dealers of the economic growth years of the mid-1960s to late 70s, which yielded the establishment of the dealer organisation, SAPDA; and the Association's subsequent challenges and opportunities in the current techno-political environment.

## 1. Early years

With the exception of Emil Tamsen and the Johannesburg-based alliance of M Z Booleman and Sallo Epstein, other dealers appear to have been small part-timers who are only documented by means of hand stamps on correspondence designating them as such and from some trading correspondence which remains.

Emil Tamsen's research methodology was already in place by the early 1890s. A letter to Mafeking's Postmaster in 1891 shows his scholarly approach and confirms his ability to authoritatively pass comment on philatelic problems (Fig 1). Tamsen's collecting interests led his research and dealing efforts, and he supported the research of others. It is also clear the famed Hunt Collection was enriched by the addition of Tamsen's. The memorabilia which

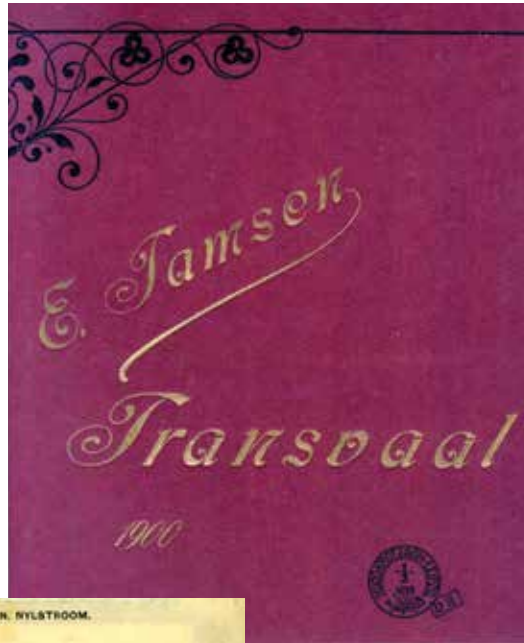


Fig.2: Part of Tamsen's 'Transvaal / 1900' album cover, illustrating the trouble he was prepared to take with his collections.

remain reflect the care and depth of his interest in philately (Fig 2). Tamsen distinguished himself by interacting with philatelists worldwide, through both direct correspondence and philatelic publications. His standing as a philatelist resulted in him becoming one of the two stamp dealers to be invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in South Africa (RDPSA) when it was instituted in 1932. However, he was not above criticism: Dr Gerrit Jonkers' research indicates that he was backed by Mr A von Levetzow (who was responsible for the New Republic's first issue of postage stamps) to supply European-style postage and revenue stamps at low cost. The problem with this proposal was that Tamsen wished to keep the printing press that was used and the remaining paper "in return" (Ref 1, p233).



Fig.1: Example of Tamsen's 'question & answer' research methodology in 1891; note quick routing and response time - eight days.



Fig.3: ZAR 1d postal stationery post card with, on reverse, Epstein-printed view of forces supporting the Reform Committee in Johannesburg during the abortive Jameson Raid.

A notable result of the Booleman–Epstein partnership, Johannesburg's first stamp dealing firm, was the promotion of postal stationery as collectables. More specifically, the use of postal stationery post cards showing scenes of the abortive Jameson Raid in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) and later, other Johannesburg views, afforded collectors an attractive new pursuit (Fig 3). It appears the alliance did not last long as Booleman is documented as already operating in

Amsterdam during the Anglo-Boer War. Epstein published and distributed postcards and it is claimed that he produced 'millions' of these.

Little is known of the impact of other South African dealers at this time. From correspondence, it is shown that local merchants simply saw the hobby as an opportunity to increase existing turnovers. For example, merchant W A Hampson of Mafeking offered Mafeking Siege stamps and notes to British collectors at the end of 1900. In the other States/Colonies, actual stamp dealers such as Gilbert & Cato (Durban) and Letitia Rose (Bloemfontein) also plied their specialised trade in a small way. The Pietermaritzburg stamp printers, P Davis & Son, are recorded as dealing in *Stanley Gibbons Catalogues* in 1904.

## 2. The creative 1920s through to the difficult 1930s

By the 1920s, specialised leaflets and other publications offering stamp information supported exciting advances in the South African dealing environment. Early issues of *The SA Philatelist* record the existence of The Southern Stamp Company in Durban, who then employed C F Skinner (later to establish himself in Johannesburg). Individuals such as E Beuthin (who advertised stocks of Cape Triangulars; and attended early exhibitions), H L Kaplan and G W Reynolds in Johannesburg are also noted. The last-mentioned produced a specialised *Handbook for the Union's King's Head Issues* in 1921, setting the tone for later handbooks on Union stamps.

Pretoria's Charlie Hands was the other stamp dealer to be asked to sign the 'Roll' in 1932. In fact, he was the first person to be proposed for this honour. Hands had been appointed to the Cape Colony's Department of Posts and Telegraphs in 1895; had transferred to Pretoria in 1911; and had voluntarily retired in 1924. When the Philatelic Congress of

Robertson. The latter was trading from 1920. He was the most important stamp dealer in the Orange Free State for a long time. He advertised extensively in *The SA Philatelist* to support his postal trade from, first, Rouxville and then from Bloemfontein. Lichtenstein's consistent advertising in the SAP continued uninterrupted almost from the magazine's inception, namely 1923, until 1972. Like Tamsen, he dealt on an international scale, chiefly by means of 'Approvals' (Fig 4).

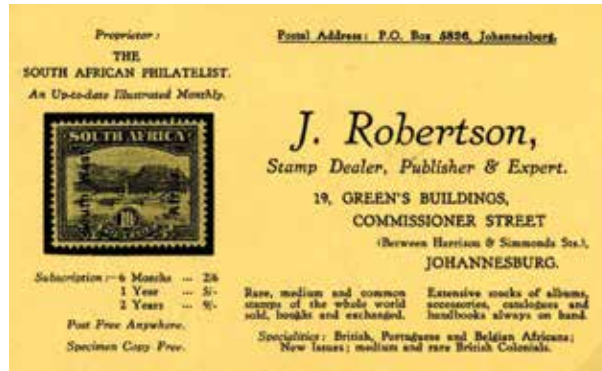


Fig.5: Example of Robertson's own advertising while he was still Proprietor of 'The SA Philatelist' and trading from Green's Buildings.

John Robertson was a part-time dealer from 1920 (at age 16) to 1927. His name is synonymous with *The SA Philatelist* as he became the magazine's editor (and chief advertiser) for two years following its revival in 1931. He only became a regular advertiser in the magazine in 1936 again, possibly reflecting an element of resentment towards the new publishers, the newly formed Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa (Fig 5).

Robertson also took over the International Exchange, a sales packet service initiated by M Friedman. His sales area was Southern Africa, and trading covered both 'British Colonials' and 'other foreign countries'. Innovative marketing skills were another feature, which ranged from taking up a selvedge spot on the 1d Ship miniature sheet issued for the 1936 Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition, to incorporating perforation gauges around name cards. Robertson was remarkably forthright in both his advertising and correspondence. Advertising that implied other dealers were less than honest resulted in him being 'favoured with a demand for £1,000 damages for libel', a fact he repeated as a mark of his own honesty. Examples of his correspondence to clients reflect this bluntness (Fig 6).

Mention should be made of major sources of competition which local dealers have always faced. The first was from foreign sources. The coverage of their adverts in *The SA Philatelist* from its inception makes it clear that South Africa was regarded as an important market. H R Harmers' early adverts emphasised 'trust' as their selling point, which would have irked locals such as Robertson.



Fig.6: Example of Robertson's blunt correspondence to clients

Other major foreign dealers operating in South Africa were Stanley Gibbons and Robson Lowe, the latter dominating the market for postal history.

The second competitive source was local philatelic societies. 'Exchange packets' have always been an important benefit for members, and societies could attract members far from their home towns by the quality and volume of material offered by post. While

Bought of	
PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY	
J.S.S.B.	
UPU Adam & Coles 2/6	1 10 6
Fine Br. Exp. 7/6	13 3
Gold Coast 7/6	14 0
Kenya 7/6	10 3
Mauritius 7/6	9 0
Pakistan 7/6	9 6
Anglo-China 7/6	10 6
London 7/6	6 0
Zanzibar 7/6	3 3
	£ 5 6 3
club comm.	2 9
	£ 5 9 0

Fig.7: Invoice reflecting the commercialisation of Societies' 'exchange' service.

membership attraction and self-funding were the main aims, it occasionally had additional objectives, such as the promotion of the WW2 'war effort'. Increasing commercialisation of this service and inter-collector trading led to negative reaction by some dealers who did not want to share moneyed collectors with societies (Fig 7).

Other dealers reacted positively to the trading challenge by local philatelic societies and from Tamsen correspondence it is clear that by the end of the 1930s they had begun to co-operate to form a professional dealers association. However, a 1939 letter from Tamsen to the Vice Presidents of the 'South African Philatelic Association', namely Messrs. Williams, Lichtenstein and Park Smith, shows that this initiative was unsuccessful.

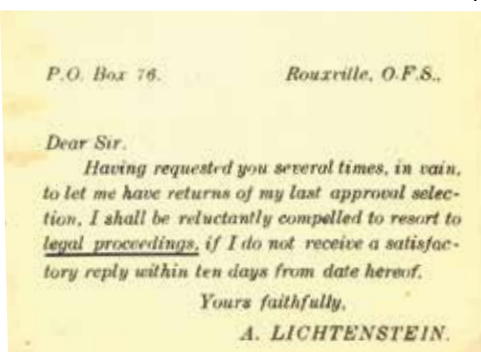


Fig.4: Sample of a Lichtenstein's payment request.

Southern Africa (the forerunner of PFSA) was constituted in 1928, Hands became its first Secretary, a post which he held until the mid-1930s. He also was a mine of information, second only to Tamsen, and was always willing to assist local society members.

No mention can be made of the 1920s without featuring Arthur Lichtenstein, a somewhat grouchy dealer, and John

It should be reiterated that several of the local dealers were part-timers. For example, Park Smith was a trader in stretchers; and his interest was limited to aerophilatelic covers. This highlights the importance of Tamsen's statement in his Circular Letter to the Association's Vice Presidents "that there could be no question of his (the new secretary) drawing a salary". Despite the

ACE was established in 1922, went into 'recess' during the War years, but renewed trading in 1947 to promote the collecting of 'Stamps, Coins, Postcards, Curios, Match Labels, Cigarette Cards, Photographs & Friendly Correspondence' (Fig 9).

The emergence of attractively-illustrated commemorative and first day covers and maxi-cards can

also be traced to this period. From invoices issued for these covers, it appears that there was an appreciable premium (double to threefold) over the face value of the stamps. Naturally, other dealers such as Lichtenstein followed suit, extending the service to first day covers of other African territories. It should be noted that dealers also had to cope with officialdom as an impediment and cost to their activities. Applications had to be made to obtain licenses to sell postage stamps and customs duty on imports had to be paid. However, from correspondence in the late 1940s, it is clear that business was booming, and dealers were struggling to meet orders. Booming markets unfortunately often have the by-product of irregular behavior and the need to ensure a reputable trading environment was already a consideration in the attempts by dealers to form a philatelic association in the late 1930s.

The 1950s saw the introduction of several



Fig 8: Cover from Papeete, Tahiti, Oceania reflecting Tamsen's continued outreach during the economically difficult 30s



Fig. 10: Example of Blum's 1956 advertising



Fig.9: Example of Oakes' ACE advertising material.

world-wide depression of the 30s, the extensive correspondence addressed to Tamsen around this time shows that at least this South African dealer continued to generate correspondence from clients situated at all the corners of the world (Fig 8).

Another interesting dealer of the 1930s was C F Skinner. He was initially based in Durban handling the affairs of The Southern Stamp Company, but by the late 1920s, he was trading in Johannesburg, having taken over their entire stock following the company's liquidation. He also began working with professional auctioneers Richard Currie. (Note that the PFSA cup for 'Service to Philately' bears Skinner's name).

### 3. The expansive middle 1940s to 1950s

Dealer advertising in the post-War period reflects attempts to counter the negative payment pattern. It focuses on friendship and 'common ground', and dealers became surrogate societies, terming their businesses a 'club'. Capt. Robert Oakes' African Collectors Exchange (ACE) is a case in point.

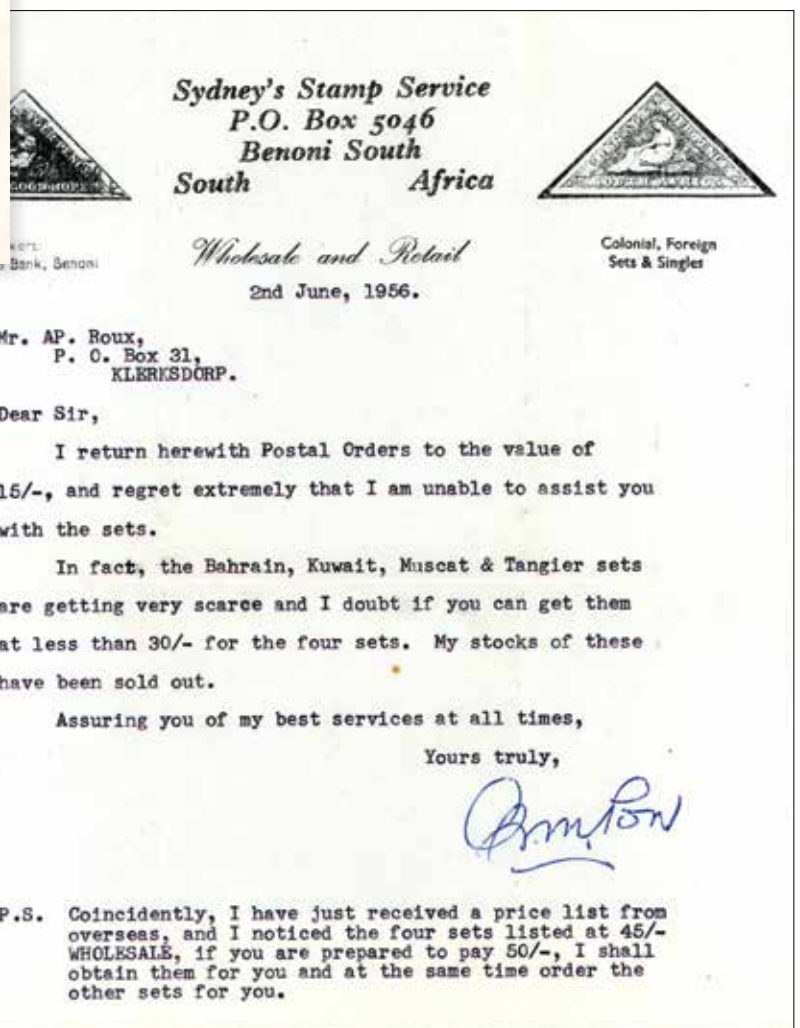


Fig. 11: Letter to a client showing Pon's delightfully delicate approach to a counter offer.

dealers such as Dougie Roth into the market place. He specialised in 'classic' material from his Cape Town base. Another CT dealer of note was Eliezer Blum. He and Roth had a close personal relationship and they dominated the local market for more than two decades. Blum's 1956 advertising (Fig 10) stressed his dealing experience ('over 35 years' by 1956); and proficiency ('the most important philatelic properties to have come on to this market have passed through my hands'). By 1961 his adverts in *The SA Philatelist* had become less assertive!

On the Rand, dealers such as Richard Osborne (Johannesburg); and Hinke Suklje (Benoni Stamp Shop) working in conjunction with H A Hofman (Hofman Stamp Co of Johannesburg) were also prominent. Another knowledgeable Rand/Germiston dealer was Dr Alec Kaplan, a signatory to the 'Roll' in 1949 for his jury and society work, as well as his contribution to philatelic research (being a co-editor of the Van Riebeeck Tercentenary edition of the *Union Handbook*). Later he specialised in numismatics.

Smaller dealers who came to the fore at this time were Johannesburg's John Mendelssohn and Arthur N Bridge; Cape Town's E M Lacey (trading as Globe Postage Stamp Co); Pretoria's G J de Swardt; Gaby Reisener, wife of Dr Hasso Reisener RDPSA (t/a Pretoria Stamp Agency); and Pietermaritzburg's John H Wicks t/a Wicks Stamp Agency. Benoni had the honour of sporting South Africa's first stamp dealer of Chinese origin, namely Sydney Pon. His correspondence reveals business acumen of note (Fig 11).

Longstanding dealers such as Lichtenstein and Robertson continued to feature in this period. Robertson appears to have renamed his International Exchange as The Empire Sales Packet. He then moved to his well-stocked premises at the Old Arcade, still remembered by many of South Africa's current senior collectors (Fig 12).

#### 4. The economic growth years of the 1960s & 70s decades

The Sharpeville riots resulted in import-substitution with significant short-term economic growth in South Africa. A new group of stamp dealers rose in its wake. Johannesburg's Benje Joseph and his sons, t/a Robemark Philatelists advanced to become South Africa's major retail dealers. Matching their growth, Ralph Putzel's auction business, Collectors Mail Auctions, rose to international prominence (Fig 13). Putzel was invited to sign the 'Roll' for his major publications on the postmarks of Southern Africa and SWA in 1991.

Another 'Roll' dealer on the Rand was Bray (Fanie) Vermaak t/a Stamp Deals (he signed the 'Roll' in 1972). He was prominent in the promotion of youth philately, wrote several



Fig. 12: A photo of Robertson's well-stocked premises in Johannesburg



Fig 13: 1960s advert relating to Putzel's Collectors Mail Auctions

philatelic publications and was a founder of the Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging in 1951. He had the honour of disposing of Dr Robert Broome's Transvaal collection. In fact, Johannesburg became the centre of South African philately at this time. Other Johannesburg-centred dealers attracting the limelight were Coen Slagt (he signed the 'Roll' in 1990); Tibor Major t/a Pan African Philatelist; Fisher-Hill Stamp Company; and Mildenhall Associates.

Northern Natal's rural areas were served by G Reimers; and in the Western Cape, David Crocker (RDPSA, 1986) together with son-in-law, Michael Wigmore, rose rapidly through the ranks. Crocker was the Chairman of Federation's Expert Committee for many years, by virtue of his detailed philatelic knowledge.

In 1969, a meeting of dealers took place during the 'ZAR 100' National Exhibition (Fig.14) for the purpose of forming an all-embracing dealers association. PFSA documentation confirms that such a body

was established on 10 October 1969. *The SA Philatelist* of December 1969 records that the specified objectives were: "to maintain a high standard of ethics, to form a consultant Committee within the Trade, to protect the interests of Dealers and to establish contact with Overseas Organisations of a like nature". The resulting South African Philatelic Dealers Association's (SAPDA) constitution was adopted in 1970. The first office bearers were Joe Busser (Rand Stamps), President; and Benje Joseph (Vice-President and Treasurer). In the 'Saphil 74' National Exhibition brochure, the names of 39 SAPDA-registered stamp dealers are listed. SAPDA was specifically included in Federation's 2006 Constitution as an 'organisation' with full membership rights and special privileges in relation to dealer trading at National Stamp Exhibitions.

In the 1960s and 70s, the SA Post Office through its Philatelic Services became the country's major dealer in stamps, related first day covers and postal stationery. In fact, at one time its design and marketing departments were so effective that this branch of the Post Office contributed to a major



Fig. 14: Philatelic Services' marketing photo for 'ZAR 100'



expansion of the stamp collector base in South Africa, with a resulting spin-off of specialist collectors. It was also instrumental in issuing stamps for the Homelands, which were established by the National Party Government to give credence to its *Apartheid* policy, and it funded both National and

International Stamp Exhibitions around this time.

#### 5. Difficult political and technological times, the 1980s to 2000s

The political turmoil of the 1980s and early '90s are well remembered by all South Africans. While Philatelic Services initially continued to successfully market its products, the 'fashion trend' was turning against first day covers internationally, because of the indiscriminate issuing policies of philatelic administrations. And

when the ANC Government came to power in 1994, many 'Standing Account' collectors closed their modern material albums and tried to sell. Within another decade, the 'Madiba Magic' was wearing thin as well.

The introduction of the internet as a means of communication and information retrieval became commonplace, causing a further decrease in the number of collectors. Sales of standard material as well as specialist fare thus declined. The result was a closing down of dealer shopping outlets, partially countered by the establishment of 'collector fairs' in the larger towns and the commencement of fairly unregulated internet trading.

Despite the world-wide decline in the stamp industry, there are currently 45 SAPDA-registered dealers operating in South Africa, of which 11 reside overseas. Furthermore, as with all cycles, there is a turning of the tide. Under the leadership of its new President, Steve van den Hurk, there is a commitment to expanded plus regulated internet trading, the linking of collectors who attend Fairs to local Societies, and support to the collectors' organizing association, the Philatelic Federation of SA. SAPDA will also be organizing the 2016 National Stamp Exhibition, formerly a 'flagship' task of Federation. And SAPDA adheres to the Tamsen requirement that there can be "no question of any (of the ExCo members) drawing a salary"! (Fig 15)



*Fig 15: Emil Tamsen (in Masonic attire), long a promoter of a stamp dealers association in South Africa, in contemplative mode ... would he have been satisfied with SAPDA's progress to date?!*

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1. Jonkers, Dr GH, *The New Republic in SA*, 1997.
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## SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition  
12 - 15 OCTOBER 2016

Due to the limited space available during this exhibition, you are kindly requested to submit your entries EARLY and keep in mind the NEW VIRTUAL exhibit taking place this July for all One-Frame exhibits (BOFEX) 22- 23 July 2016 FRIDAY and SATURDAY

**Bloemfontein One Frame Virtual Exhibition**

Held under the auspices of The Philatelic Federation of South Africa and hosted by the Philatelic Society of the Orange Free State with the support of

**South African Philatelic Dealers Association (SAPDA)**

This VIRTUAL exhibition is in lieu of the One Frame Class normally offered at the National Exhibition – this class will therefore not be offered at the SADAPEX 2016 Exhibition which will be held 13-16 October at the ITALIAN SPORTS CLUB, 7 Marais Road, Bedfordview, Gauteng.

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# VERSIERDE POSKANTORE

by Prof Garry Osthoff, OFS PS Bloemfontein

## CALVINIA



### Part 17 Decorated Post Offices : Calvinia

Calvinia is situated south of the Hantam mountain. The original name was Hantam, referring to the red coloured bulbaceous plants of the region, but was re-named after the Swiss reformer Johannes Calvin. The post office was built in 1934 in the Baker style, with the characteristic arches and buttresses. It is decorated with four tiled panels by Wilgy Vann Hall. Two panels depict the arrival of the first agricultural pioneers to the region in 1744. The clothing of the people is excellently portrayed as representative of the time. The other two panels show wheat production; ploughing and planting in river beds, and threshing. The horses used for threshing also represent horse husbandry, for which the area was famous. Each panel bears what is presumed to be the early Coat of Arms of Calvinia, portraying wheat and sheep farming. The slogan refers to hard work and love for farming.

Calvinia is geleë Suid van die Hantam berg, langs die Oorlogskloofrivier. Die dorp is in 1848 op die plaas Hoogekraal van veldkornet A. van Wyk gestig met die oorspronklike naam Hantam. Die Khokhoen !Han≠ am verwys na die verskeidenheid rooikleurige bolplante wat daar groei. In 1851 is die dorp herbenaam en vernoem na die Switserse Protestantse hervormer Johannes Calvin. Munisipale status is in 1904 toegeken.

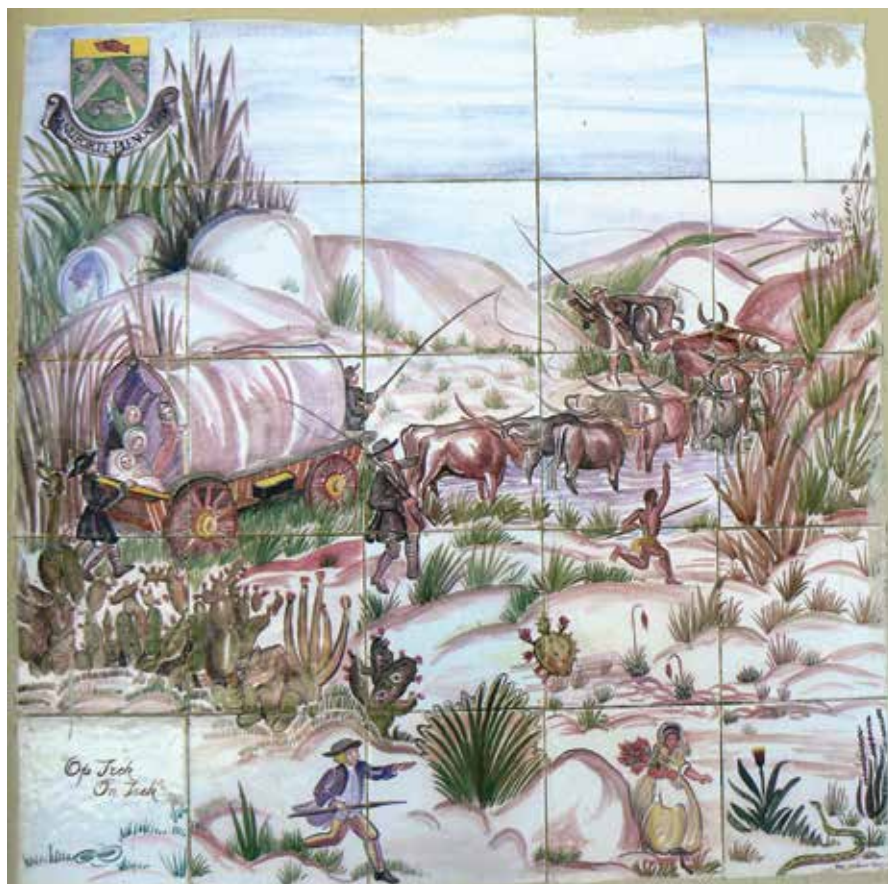
Die poskantoor is in 1934 opgerig op die Noordwestelike hoek van Kerk- en Hoopstrate. Dit is in die Baker styl met ,n rooi sinkdak en groot skoorsteen in die middel van die dak. Die mure is gepleister en daar is sandsteen insetsels op die hoeke en onder die vensters. Die gebou is met boogvensters voorsien en toegang is deur twee boogingange in Hoopstraat. Vier keramiekpanele van Wilgy Vann Hall versier die mure, een langs elke ingang en twee langs ,n venster in Kerkstraat. Die kunswerke beeld die aankoms van die eerste veeboer-pioniers in die Hantam streek in die middel van die 18de eeu uit, asook die vroeë praktyke van koringproduksie.

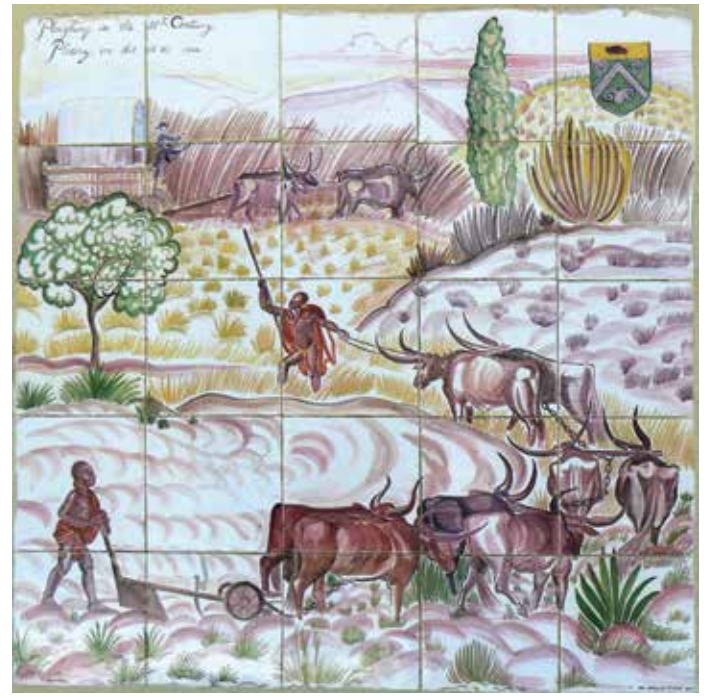
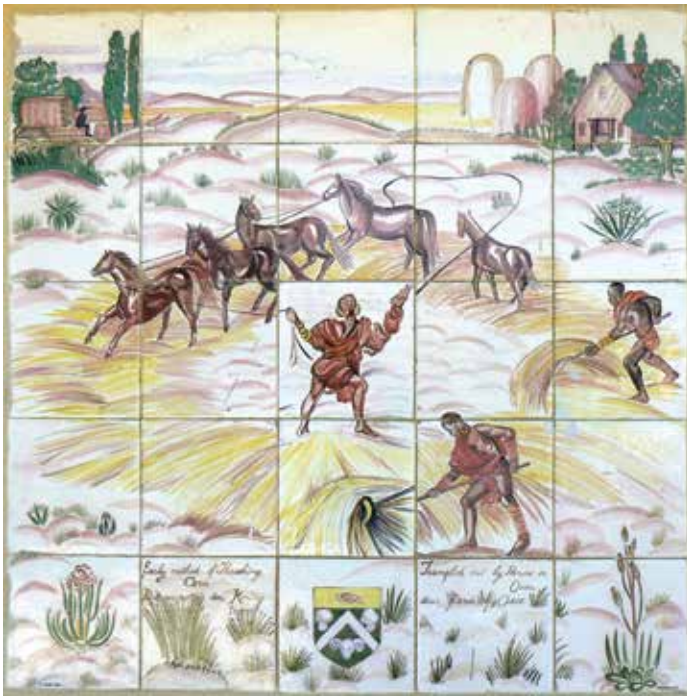
Die eerste pioniers het in 1744 deur die Olifantsriviervallei getrek tot in die Noord-Bokkeveld, die detsydse beskrywing vir die

onbekende streek. Hulle het skape gebring, spesifiek die Afrikanerskaap en vetsterskaap. Akkerendam was die eerste plaas wat in 1752 uitgegee is. Die twee panele in Kerkstraat is getiteld „Op trek/On trek“ en „Uitspan/Outspan“. Die waens is korrek uitgebeeld en verskil van die waens van die 19de eeu. Die slang is maar een van die gevare wat die mense teëgekome het. Die groot sipres wat skadu bied vir ,n kamp is wensdenkery in hierdie droë omgewing!

Die kleredrag van die 18<sup>de</sup> eeu is uitstekend weergegee. Die mans dra baadjies met wye moue, nou om die middel en gesplete agterkant, versierde onderbaadjies, knielengte broeke, lang kouse, wye hoede en die hare in ,n lengte wat nie pla nie. Die skoene toon nie groot gespes nie, soos dit in die vroeë 18de eeu gebruiklik was nie, maar mag dalk eerder by die stadsbewoner pas, want landbouers het lang-skag stewels verkies. Die dames is geklee in wye rokke met nou middel, maar duidelik sonder hoepels, asook tjalies, voorskote en kappies. Die kinders is soortgelyk geklee as die volwassenes.

Die werkers blyk ,n mengsel van slawe en Hottentotte te wees wat saam met die meesters van die Kaap getrek het, soos afgelei kan word van die omgehangde vel





as kleding en die versierings aan die ore, arms en bene. Die werkers sal waarskynlik nie die ingebore Khoisan van die omgewing wees nie, aangesien dié eerder in gedurige konflik met die „indringers“ was om lewende hawe te roof.

Die een paneel in Hoopstraat verbeeld die ploeg van landerye. Wanneer mens die streek sien en sy weersomstandighede ken, blyk dit ongeskik te wees vir koringverbouing. Tog bied die riviere genoeg water om een oes koring in 'n jaar te verbou, asook vrugte,

soos op die eerste paneel uitgebeeld word. Die teëls links blyk vervang te wees, want die lyne van die ossewa, drywer en gras kom nie ooreen nie. Die tweede paneel verbeeld die dors van die koring met perde, terwyl die werkers die stingels met vurke omhooggooi om die korrels uit te skud terwyl die wind kaf wegwaai. Die perde dui ook op 'n verdere landboupraktijk: die klimaat was geskik om perde te teel omdat dit redelik vry van siektes was. Engelse en Arabiese rasse was gesog. Die middelste twee teëls met die

touleier blyk ook 'n vervanging te wees. Die huis is nie in 'n boustyl kenmerkend van Suid Afrika nie en die hooimiedens vertoon onnatuurlik hoog.

Die plante in die kunswerke verdien bespreking. Die meeste is kunstenaarsvoorstellings en kan nie identifiseer word nie. Regs onder die dorstoneel is 'n aalwyn, terwyl die regop bome sipresse kan wees, maar te hoog is vir die inheemse spesies en die bome rondom die huis kan bloekombome wees. Op die paneel met die ossewatrek word turksvye gewys. Turksvye en bloekombome is eers baie later na Suidelike Afrika ingevoer. In die rivierloop is fluitjiesriet (*Phragmites australis*), asook 'n gifbol (*Boophone spesie*), wildekool (*Othonna spesie*) en moontlik 'n halfmens (*Pacypodium namaquanum*), wat al drie nie in waterlope voorkom nie, en laasgenoemde kom nie in die Hantam voor nie.

Op elk van die panele verskyn 'n wapen, waarskynlik die ou stadswapen van Calvinia, met 'n hand in die boonste paneel, twee koringgerwe daaronder en die kop van 'n skaapram. Dit verteenwoordig koring- en skaapboerdery. Die leuse is „Manuforte Plenacorde“, gekorrigeerd „manu forte plena corde“, wat onderskeidelik beteken „met sterk hand“ en „hele hart“. Tesame met die hand in die boonste paneel verwys dit na harde werk en liefde vir boerdery.

**Bedanking:** Prof Johann du Preez, Universiteit van die Vrystaat vir botaniese inligting.

**Verwysings:**

- Van der Merwe, J. (2012) *Noord-Kaapse dorpe*. Oranje Drukkers, Senekal.
- Telford, A.A. (1972) *Yesterday's dress*. Purnell & Sons, Cape Town.



# Heraldry in South African Philately

by Errol van Greunen, Postmark and Postal History Society



## Introduction

South Africa is a nation that has changed since its formation as the Union of South Africa from the four Colonies / Boer Republics, to the present Democratic state that it is now. In the interim period there was also the creation of the four 'Independent Republics' of Bophutatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda which all added to the heraldic history. So let us take a trip down memory lane and look at South Africa's heraldic evolution.

Heraldry is the practice of devising, granting, displaying, describing, and recording coats of arms and heraldic badges.

There are different types of coats of arms viz.

- *Arms of Community:* for corporate bodies, a collegiate foundation (university) or a civic authority
- *Arms of Office:* Bishops, as an example impale (join) their personal arms with those of their see.

## Common terms and Conventions

**Blazon:** In heraldry, a blazon is a formal description of a coat of arms, flag or similar emblem, from which the reader can reconstruct the appropriate image. A coat of arms is primarily defined not by a picture, but rather by the wording of its blazon

**Shield:** The essential element of a coat of arms.

**Helmet:** In heraldic achievements, the helmet or helm is situated above the shield and bears the torse and crest. The style of helmet displayed varies according to rank and social status, and these styles developed over time.

**Dexter:** Left hand side of shield when viewed from front. From Latin meaning right hand side.

**Sinister:** Right hand side of shield. Latin for left hand side.

**Chief:** Top of shield.

**Base:** Lower portion of shield.

**Crest:** This is a component of an heraldic display, so called because it stands on top of a helmet rather like the crest on a bird's head

**Supporters:** Figures placed on either side of the shield and generally depicted holding it up. These figures may be animal or human, real or imaginary; in rare cases plants or inanimate objects.



## Compartment:

**Motto:** An armorial motto is a phrase or collection of words intended to describe the motivation or intention of the armigerous person or corporation.

## Definition of colours is as follows:

Metals:

- *Or* - gold, often depicted as yellow.
- *Argent* - (Arg) silver, usually depicted as white.

Colours:

- Gules - (Gu) red
- Azure - (Az) blue
- Sable - (Sa) black
- Vert - (Vt) green
- Purple - (Purp) purple
- Murrey - (Mu) mulberry

## South African heraldry has a number of distinctive features:

- the use of indigenous animals, birds, fish, trees, and flowers as charges
- the use of African traditional weapons, huts, and headdress as charges
- the increasing use of African shields, especially in civic arms
- the occasional use of tinctures such as *brunatre* (brown), *ochre*, and *tenné* (orange),

which are uncommon in European heraldry

- the occasional use of an oxhide pattern for the field of a shield.

## South Africa Union, Republic and finally Democracy

In 1995 a miniature sheet was issued showing four stamps, which displayed the different stages of the Coat of Arms of the state.

The present coat of arms of South Africa was introduced on Freedom Day 27 April 2000. It replaced the earlier national arms, which had been in use since 1910. The motto *!keek: !xarra !ke* is written in the Khoisan language of the !Xam people and translates literally to 'diverse people unite'.

## 1910 – 1930



The first coat of arms was granted by King George V by Royal Warrant on 17 September 1910. This was a few months after the formation of the Union of South Africa.

It was a combination of symbols representing the four provinces (formerly colonies) that made up the Union.

- The first quarter is the figure of Hope, representing the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
- The two wilde-beests of the second quarter represent the Colony of Natal.
- The orange tree in the third quarter was used as the symbol of the Orange Free State Republic.

The wagon in the fourth quarter represented the Transvaal.

The supporters are taken from the arms of the Orange River Colony and the Cape Colony. The lion holds four rods, bound together, symbolizing the unification of the four former colonies.



The motto, *Ex Unitate Vires* was officially translated as 'Union is Strength' until 1961, and thereafter as 'Unity is Strength'.

### 1930 – 1932

Known as the 'ordinary coat of arms'. The major difference being the appearance of the compartment.



### 1932 – 2000

Painted in 1932 and known as the 'embellished coat of arms'.



### 2000 – to the present

The official blazon of the arms is: Or, representations of two San human figures of red ochre, stantant respectant, the hands of the innermost arms clasped, with upper arm, inner wrist, waist and knee bands Argent, and a narrow border of red ochre; the shield ensigned of a spear and knobkierie in saltire, Sable. Thereabove a demi-secretary bird displayed Or, charged on the breast with a stylized representation of a protea flower with outer petals Vert, inner petals Or and seeded of nine triangles conjoined in three rows, the upper triangle Gules, the second

row Vert, Or inverted and Vert, and the third row Vert, Or inverted, Sable, Or inverted and Vert. Above the head of the secretary bird an arc of seven rays faceted Or and Orange, the two outer rays conjoined to the elevated wings.

Upon a riband Vert, the motto *!KE E: /XARRA //KE* in letters Argent. Issuant from the ends of the riband two pairs of elephant tusks curving inwards, the tips conjoined to the wings of the secretary bird, Or, therewithin and flanking the shields, two ears of wheat Brunatré

The first element is the motto, in a green semicircle. Completing the semicircle are two symmetrically placed pairs of elephant tusks pointing upwards. Within the oval shape formed by the tusks are two symmetrical ears of wheat, that in turn frame a centrally placed gold shield.

The shape of the shield makes reference to the drum, and contains two human figures from Khoisan rock art. The figures are depicted facing one another in greeting and in unity.

Above the shield are a spear and a knobkierie, crossed in a single unit. These elements are arranged harmoniously to give focus to the shield and complete the lower oval shape of foundation.

### The motto

The motto is: *!ke e: /xarra //ke*, written in the Khoisan language of the /Xam people, literally meaning 'diverse people unite'. It addresses each individual effort to harness the unity between thought and action. On a collective scale it calls for the nation to unite in a common sense of belonging and national pride - unity in diversity.

### The ears of wheat

An emblem of fertility; they also symbolise the idea of germination, growth and the feasible development of any potential. They relate to the nourishment of the people and signify the agricultural aspects of the Earth.

### Elephant tusks

Elephants symbolise wisdom, strength, moderation and eternity.

### The shield

It has a dual function as a vehicle for the display of identity and of spiritual defence. It contains the primary symbol of our nation.

### The human figures

The figures are depicted in an attitude of greeting, symbolising unity. This also represents the beginning of the individual's transformation into the greater sense of belonging to the nation and by extension, collective humanity.

### The spear and knobkierie

Dual symbols of defence and authority, they in turn represent the powerful legs of the secretary bird. The spear and knobkierie are lying down, symbolising peace.

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- Coat of Arms of South Africa.



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# A Postal Historian's lot is a happy one

by Sean Burke, Editor, Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle



A number of years ago I conspired with fellow members of the Rhodesian Study Circle (RSC), Alan Drysdall RDPSA, and Paul Peggie, to write *The Early Postal History of Barotseland; The Role Of The Paris Missionaries In N.W. Rhodesia*. Led by the Reverend François Coillard (Fig.1), the Missions Évangéliques de Paris (PMS) first established a mission station in Barotseland (which was to become North West Rhodesia and now Zambia) on the banks of the Zambezi River at Sesheke. When we published our Memoir in 2010, we had, with the assistance of other members of the Rhodesian Study Circle, gathered together details of just under two hundred items of postal history (mainly postal stationery) dating from 1887 to 1924 emanating from these missionaries in Central Africa. Much of this material is extraordinarily rare and some predated the introduction of official mails in this territory. The fact that so much of the material (which was mainly directed towards Switzerland or France) is on postal stationery means that not only are there fertile fields to study stamps, cancellations, postal rates and routes, but we have a first-hand glimpse through their writing into the lives of these brave people who ventured into what was often hitherto uncharted areas for Europeans. It is this aspect of postal history that has always been attractive to me – the people who wrote the cards and their experiences.

Consider these lines taken from the pen of the Reverend Coillard:

On 15 October, 1884, when he was temporarily based at Leshoma, he wrote:

*There was a great surprise for us on our return from Sesheke – the post! Yes, the post, which we had not received for over five months. Even I, hardened old African as I am, felt my heart beat quicker on opening a packet of some sixty letters. No newspapers, for the obliging trader who acted as our postman had left Mangwato [Shoshong] on horseback to rejoin the waggons and had not been able to burden himself with a bag full of gazettes and reviews...*

*A letter from Europe is at a premium when it reaches the Zambezi... Unfortunately, the post goes out again in a few days, so all our letters must be written at once...*



Fig.1

*When shall we get the next post? And later on, how many times in the year? Once or twice? I do not know...*

Six weeks later, on 1 December, while still at Leshoma, he received more letters.

*The post will always be an event at the Zambezi. The very evening before I left [Leshoma for Sesheke] two messengers came from Panda-matenga, bringing us a great packet of letters, which a trader had been so obliging as to bring from*

*Mangwato; and what was more the good man added that he still had "a whole bag of newspapers and a pile of letters for us, with which he had not been able to load the porters".*

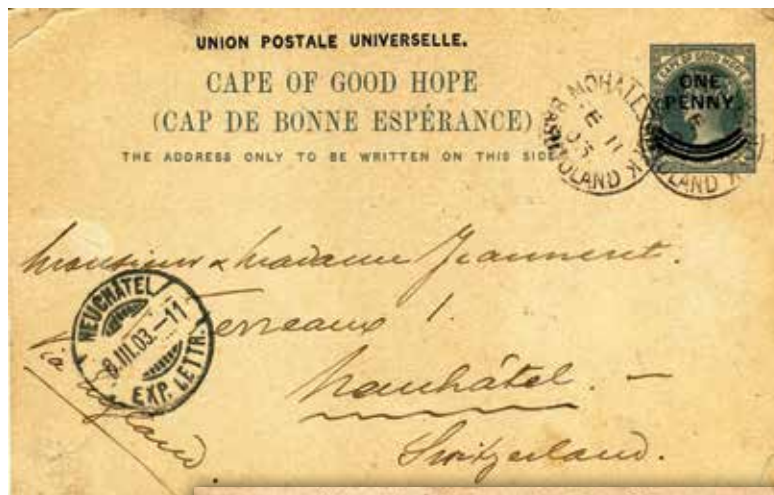
*How tantalising! But never mind; we shall enjoy what we have. Adieu, dinner! Adieu sleep! The silent hours of the night fly by while we listen to the news!*

And we have these evocative lines from Coillard writing from Sefula in November 1887:

*"A chance for the post is the opening of our prison doors.*

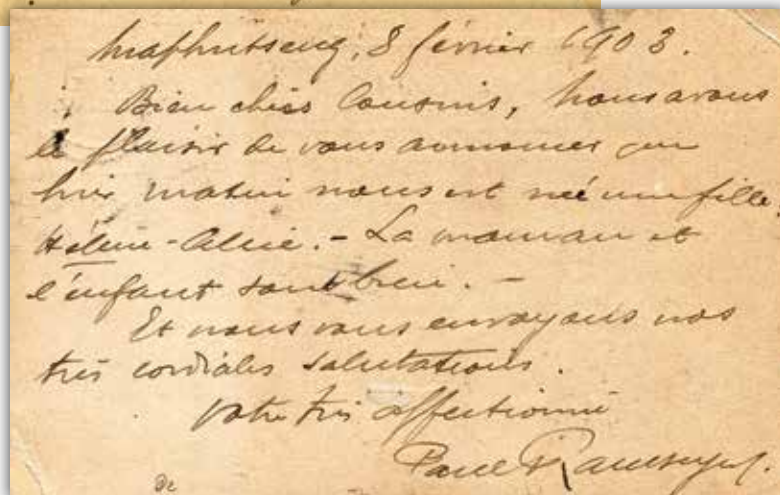
*Our benumbed thoughts spread their wings and flutter out. They fly into the open air, towards the countries of light, and move in the great world of the living. Our isolation, without the faintest glimmer of social enjoyment, is a severe trial...*

*In the evening, a sense of sadness seizes him {the missionary}, when he writes up the account of his experiences, and has nothing to show for it but disappointments and fatigue".*



Enough of the preamble, on to the main part of this story! Whilst I was in England in May at London 2015 Europhilex, I naturally spent some time visiting various dealers trawling through their boxes searching for missionary mail from Barotseland. There is very little of it

Figs.2&3



around nowadays and much of it is priced well beyond my means, but that does not dim the excitement of the hunt. Unsurprisingly, I found nothing in my first sweep. Late one afternoon, looking forward to a dinner (the wine promised was most attractive) with a few members of the RSC, I left a little early. On my way out, the gods of chance delayed me at a dealer's booth; upon a whim I looked through the Cape of Good Hope material. Much of the early missionary mail, before the establishment of the official mails in Rhodesia, entered the Cape or the Transvaal Republic. Lo and behold, two items jumped out at me! Although they were used well after the start of the British South Africa Company's Charter to administer the territory, it was the names of the writer (in both cases) and the addressee in one case, that were of great interest – to me at least. Please allow me to explain.

The first (Figs.2&3) is a 1903 card from the Reverend Paul Ramseyer to Monsieur and Madame Jeanmairet in Switzerland. The second item (Figs.4 & 5) is a 1910 cover from Ramseyer, again to Switzerland. Both come from PMS missions in Basutoland (now Lesotho).

Paul Ramseyer (Fig.6) and his wife, Alice, entered Barotseland in 1899 as part of a group of missionaries re-enforcing the various PMS missions in that area. Their son, Jean, was born at Kazungula in that year. We have this wonderful photograph of a meeting of all the missionaries meeting at Sefula in 1899 (Fig.7). The Reverend François Coillard appears on the left in the photograph; Ramseyer and his wife, Alice, and son, Jean, are clearly identifiable. I have a postal stationery card in my collection from Ramseyer written on 16 April, 1899, whilst travelling from Bulawayo to Kazungula on the banks of the Zambesi. (This journey, by wagon, would have taken a number of months.) In it he writes inter alia: *Today we encountered five empty wagons in a terrible state coming back from Zambeza. The men and the cows are sick. They left only a month ago from Kazungula. Alice does not suffer too much from the trip... Desert life is not all that encouraging.*

The Ramseyer family were not to last long in Barotseland. They departed in 1900 fearing for the health of their new born son and were to work in missions in Basutoland from 1901

until 1929. The 1903 card to the Jeanmairets announces the arrival of a daughter, Hélène-Alice. And now we get to the Jeanmairets. They are a much more interesting story. In 1884 when Coillard set off for Barotseland he was accompanied by his wife, Christina (the first European woman to see the Victoria Falls), his niece, Elise Coillard, and the Reverend Dorwald Jeanmairet. In fact Elise, as a fifteen year old, had accompanied Coillard and his wife on their first, unsuccessful, mission to Barotseland in 1876. For part of their time on this abortive mission they were

held captive by Lobengula in Bulawayo. On 4 November, 1885, Elise Colliard and Dorwald Jeanmairet were married by François Coillard at Sesheke – the first European marriage in Barotseland. We have this 1885 photograph taken of Elise Colliard and Jeanmairet (Fig.8). Their daughter, Marguerite was born on 22 September, 1886, at Sesheke – the first European birth in Barotseland. Sadly, she died in 1888. In that same year, a second



Figs.4 & 5



Fig.6



Fig.7

daughter, Eugenie, was born in Sesheke. The Jeanmairets left Barotseland in 1890 due to the very poor health of Dorwald. They, too, like the Ramseyers, were to continue their missionary work in Basutoland (1891-1924). The card (Figs.2 & 3) was sent to the Jeanmairets whilst they were on furlough in Switzerland. I purchased the two items.

They are not Barotseland mission mail, but are part of the story. Later that evening, our host at dinner, Patrick Flanagan from Johannesburg, looked at the items and said



Fig.8



I should check the MATATIELE straight line cancel on the cover, it could be unusual. I have not as yet. Patrick also reminded me of the wonderful card (Figs.9&10) that he has in his collection - sent from Bulawayo in 1899 in which we find the signatures of Paul and Alice Ramseyer as part of that group of missionaries going to Barotseland. Sadly, many were to die of malaria-related illnesses in the next twelve months. This situation continued until Dr Georges Reutter built the first mosquito proof house in 1902 – but that is another story.

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Figs.9 & 10



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# Central South African Railways' Postcards

by Alan Drysdall RDPSA and Fernando Torres



## PART 2

The fact that 129 cards were sold in February 1908 would seem to be evidence that a minimum of six cards at a time was no longer being adhered to.



Fig.7: Johannesburg (Park) Station and Standerton Station as shown on Series 2A Cards 18 and 12 respectively.

Series 2 and 3 have at least three, and possibly four, views in common (Cards 4, 7, 17 and 19 of Series 2, and 9, 14, 22 and 14 of Series 3), but the wording of the titles differs. This contrasts with the equivalent Cape Government Railway series in which 22 views in the small logo



Fig.8. A series 2 card showing Bethulie Bridge, on the line linking Springfontein in the south of what was then Orange River Colony and East London, and a Series 3 card showing the same view but cropped to provide space for the title, which is expanded as 'Bethulie Bridge, Orange River'. The site of the bridge that was destroyed during the Boer War is shown by the foundations of the pillars.



series are repeated in the large logo series of 30 views. (The wording of the titles is, with one exception, is again different.) Superimposed photocopies on transparent paper of the Bethulie Bridge cards (Series 2, Card 7 and Series 3, Card 24) show that both were printed from the same original negative, but for the Series 3 card the view was cropped at the bottom to leave a blank strip in which the title was printed. The pair of cards illustrated as Figure 7 can be matched in the same way. The Series 3 card was posted on '13.NOV.1908' in Honingspruit R.O., a station on the main line northeast of Kroonstad. The double-circle 26 mm. datestamp, struck in purple, is rated by Putzel as 'very rare'.



Fig.9: Series 2 and 3 cards (slightly reduced) showing the same view of the rack-and-pinion track at the entrance to the tunnel from the Waterval Boven side. Differences in the quality of the pictures, the colour of the card used, the logos and the way the cards are captioned are obvious. The Series 3 card was posted in Johannesburg on 31 August 1907, more than three weeks earlier than the CSAR Weekly Traffic Notice dated 24 September 1907, announcing the introduction of the cards.



Of the 24 views shown on Series 2 cards only three relate to stations, namely Volksrust (see Card 3, Fig.3 in Part 1), Standerton (Card 12, Fig.7) and Johannesburg (Park) (Card 18, Fig.7). But there are others showing railway views, including important bridges (Cards 5, 7 and 9, e.g. Fig.8) and, as might be expected, the curved tunnel and rack-and-pinion section of the eastern line between Waterval Onder and Waterval Boven (Figs.6 & 9). The tunnel is now a national monument. Locomotives feature on only two cards, the Volksrust station card (Card 3, Fig.3) and Card 6 which shows a class 11 loco on a turntable (Fig.58 in Drysdall, 1997).

Some cards were available prior to the issue of Weekly Traffic Notice 264 dated 24 September, 1907, as examples of Series 3A cards used at Pretoria on 25 August, 1907 (Card 12), Witbank on 28 August, 1907 (Card 21), Johannesburg on 31 August, 1907 (Card 14, Fig.7), and Newcastle, on 15 September, 1907 (Card 24), are known. It is possible that these were

examples of the "specimen cards . . . sent to each station" mentioned in the original notice. Remainders may well have been on sale after May 1910, and their use as an official acknowledgement of receipt of a letter (see below) is known to have extended until at least November 1911.

### A special event card

Illustrated as Fig.10 is a Series 3 card that was evidently a complimentary item provided for passengers on a special tour train in October, 1908. It must have been issued already franked at the overseas rate as the 1d stamp is perfined 'C S / A R'. To date two cards with different views have been reported. The view on this card is entitled 'The Residency, Bloemfontein' (Fig.11). The view on the other card is entitled, 'Pretoria, showing railway works'. The message printed on the reverse reads as follows:

**Johannesburg,  
21<sup>st</sup> October, 1908.**

**We left Durban Sunday for Pretoria (510 miles), where we spent Tuesday. We arrived here Wednesday morning, and leave tomorrow (Thursday) for Bloemfontein, en route via Basutoland Border and over Van Reenen's Pass for Durban, where we arrive Sunday morning. We sail again on Monday.**



Fig.10: A complimentary Series 3 card given to passengers on a tour train with an appropriate message printed in the reverse.

### Remainders with the reverse printed for use by a railway office to acknowledge receipt of a letter

It would seem that the view cards were not popular. Examples, particularly of Series 3A, are hard to find, although they are known used as late as July 1911 (e.g. the Series 2A card of Bethulie Bridge shown in Fig.8). In November 1909 the reverse of 5,000 remainders of Series 3 cards were printed to acknowledge receipt of a letter by CSAR's Assistant General Manager, Johannesburg. A further 5,000 cards were overprinted in March 1910. The example illustrated as Fig.11 was actually used. It would seem that the publicity cards were not popular. Examples, particularly in October 1910, i.e. after CSAR had been absorbed into SAR and was amended accordingly in manuscript. The word 'CENTRAL' and the name of the Manager were deleted and the name of the new Manager substituted. The franking is a Transvaal KE VII halfpenny stamp perfined 'C S / A R', which was cancelled with a Johannesburg datestamp set at '24. OCT. 10'. (An example of late usage of a perfined CSAR stamp.)

In August 1910 the reverse of a total of 4,650 remainders of both Series 2 and Series 3 cards were printed as acknowledgements of receipt of a letter by South African Railway's (SAR's) Assistant General Manager in Bloemfontein. A Series 2 card entitled 'NOLAN'S KLOOF, VAN REENAN.' reported by Chris Board is too battered to be worth illustrating, was

punched in order that it could be filed and finally torn from the file. It was posted in Ladybrand on 22 June, 1911, and is addressed to Don Don. The franking is a halfpenny Natal stamp, and this is therefore an example of 'official' interprovincial use. The portion of the message side illustrated as Figure 12 shows that the name of the Assistant General Manager has been over stamped with an unframed straight-line handstamp struck in purple reading, 'For ? B. DOWNIE / Acting Assistant General Manager'.

The initials of the employee who actually sent the card are written below. The receiving double-circle datestamp of 'S O.DON DON / O.R.C', an uncommon mark, is clearly dated '23 JUN 11'. An example of a remaindered Series 3 card entitled 'The residency, Bloemfontein.' similarly overprinted on the reverse for use in Bloemfontein is



Fig.12: Part of the reverse of a Series 2 card overprinted as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager's Office, Bloemfontein (courtesy of Chris Board).

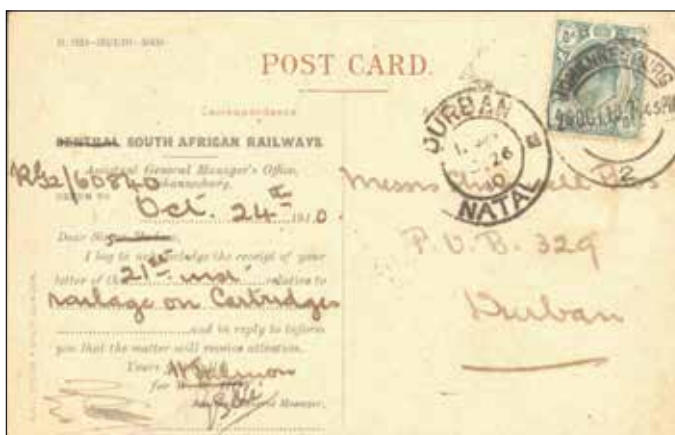


Fig.11: A Series 3 card the reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by CSAR's Assistant General Manager, Johannesburg, used in October 1910, i.e. after CSAR had been absorbed into SAR, and was amended accordingly in manuscript. The franking is a halfpenny stamp perfined 'C S / A R'

illustrated as Fig.13.



Further information can be deduced from the printer's code at top-left, which is in the form R.2208-8/8/10-4650, on all the remainders of both Series 2 and Series 3 cards reported to date. The first number is assumed to be the requisition number, the middle group of numbers is obviously the date and the last number the total number of cards overprinted to meet the requisition. The fact that the final number in the code is the same on Series 2C and Series 3C cards that were overprinted for use by the Bloemfontein office of the Assistant General Manager, SAR, in August 1910 must be evidence that this was the total number of cards, irrespective of the Series, that was overprinted. Only three requisitions corresponding to three dates are represented by cards seen to date, namely R.2482 of 3 November, 1909, R.920 of 30 March, 1910, and R.2208 of 8 August, 1910. The two earlier requisitions

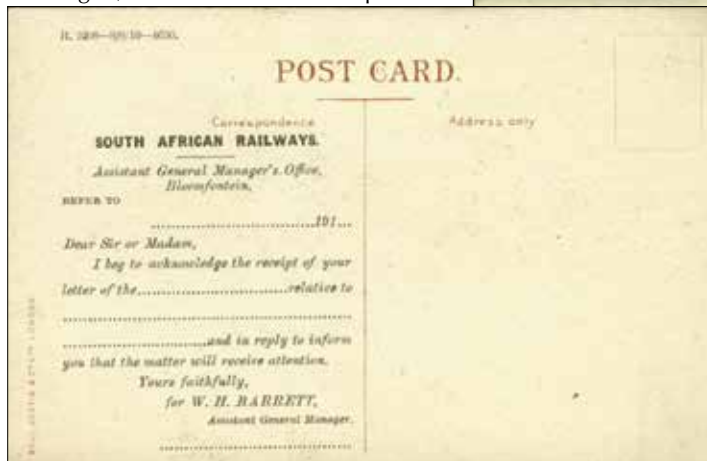
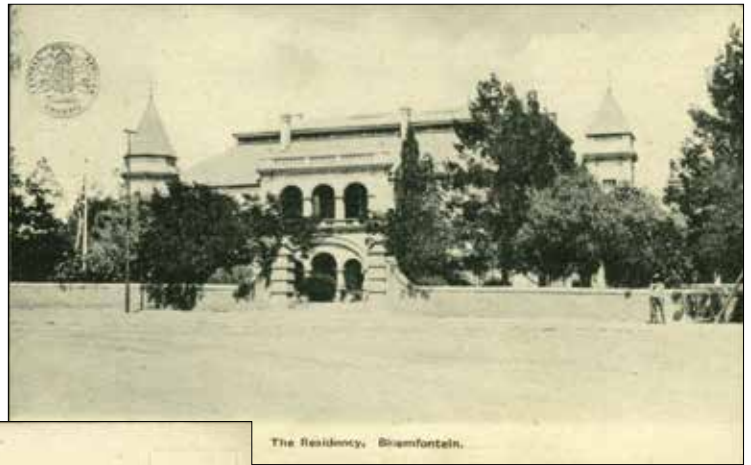


Fig.13: A Series 3 card, 'The Residency, Bloemfontein.', with the reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by SAR's Assistant General Manager's Office, Bloemfontein. Note the printer's code at top left, which records that the printing was done on '8/8/10'. The same code is printed on all the cards produced for the Bloemfontein office seen to date.

**Series 2:** A Half-tone photographs in shades of brownish black; glossy finish ('glossy gelatined'); logo 16.0 to 17.0 in diameter; title usually in a white border below the picture (but there are exceptions - see Cards A3 and A6; see Fig.3); imprint - 'Bull, Austin & Co., Ltd., London' - vertically on the reverse at top-left.

were each for 5,000 cards, apparently all Series 3, overprinted for use by CSAR's Assistant General Manager's Office, Johannesburg, and the later requisition for 4,650 Series 2 and 3 cards overprinted for SAR's Assistant General Manager's office in Bloemfontein. (4,650 is a rather odd number, suggesting that this was the last of the publicity cards.) The only dates of use reported are 24 January, 1910, 24 October, 1910, and 28 December, 1910 / 22<sup>nd</sup> Jun, 1911, respectively for the three requisitions.

### Acknowledgements

Of course we remain indebted to those who helped compile the original listing, prominent among whom were two great railway buffs unfortunately no longer with us, namely Helmuth Hagen and Stan Naylor. Others who contributed included the late Maj. Harold Criddle and another railway enthusiast, Gawie van der Walt. We must now acknowledge information received from various members, and in particular Paul van Zeyl and Chris Board, since the relevant volume in the Handbook Series was published in 1997.

**Check list of CSAR's picture postcards:** The following listings were originally compiled by Drysdall (1997) with the assistance of various members of the Transvaal Study Circle who are acknowledged in the Handbook, but some discoveries made since 1997 have been added. Drysdall's original grouping and numbering has been retained, with minor changes where essential.

**Series 1** Collotype picture in shades of grey-black with a blank surround, the bottom border bearing the title in black upper case letters, and with the reverse printed as acknowledgement of receipt of a letter. No logo or publisher's imprint.

**A** Acknowledgement by the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Johannesburg, of the receipt of a letter.

D	TITLE (as printed on the card)	FORMAT
1	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BLOEMFONTEIN	horizontal
B	KOMATIPOORT BRIDGE BY MOONLIGHT <i>Acknowledgement by the Traffic Manager's Office, Pretoria, of the receipt of a letter.</i>	horizontal
1	RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS, JOHANNESBURG	horizontal
2	KOMATIPOORT BRIDGE BY MOONLIGHT. (Fig.2) <i>Acknowledgement by the Traffic Manager's Office, Bloemfontein, of the receipt of a letter.</i>	horizontal
C	RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS, JOHANNESBURG <i>Acknowledgement by the Divisional Superintendent's Office, Bloemfontein, ('Traffic Manager' deleted; 'Divnl Supt's' entered in manuscript) of the receipt of a letter.</i>	horizontal
D	RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS, JOHANNESBURG	horizontal
1	VOLKSRUST STATION AND MAJUBA HILL. (Fig. 3)	horizontal

1.	RAILWAY AVENUE, BRAAMFONTEIN	vertical	bottom-left
2.	LADYBRAND FROM LILYHOCK, O.R.C.	horizontal	bottom-left
3.	VOLKSRUST STATION and MAJUBA HILL	horizontal	top-right
4.	CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS THE LAKE, BOKSBERG	horizontal	bottom-left
5.	NORVAL'S PONT BRIDGE	horizontal	top-right
6.	C.S.A.R. 11 <sup>TH</sup> CLASS ENGINE	horizontal	top-right
7.	BETHULIE BRIDGE	horizontal	top-right
8.	WATERFALL, WATERVAL BOVEN	vertical	top-right
9.	CHAIN BRIDGE, BETHLEHEM	horizontal	bottom-left
10.	BETHLEHEM	horizontal	top-right
11.	CHURCH STREET EAST, PRETORIA	horizontal	top-left
12.	STANDERTON STATION	horizontal	top-left
13.	THE LAKE and PLATBERG MOUNTAINS	horizontal	top-right
14.	DELAGOA BAY MAIL TRAIN	horizontal	top-right
15.	HEIDELBURG	horizontal	top-right
16.	MARKET SQUARE, HEILBRON	horizontal	top-right
17.	CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS LAW COURTS, PRETORIA	horizontal	top-right
18.	JOHANNESBURG (PARK) STATION	horizontal	top-right
19.	WATERVAL BOVEN TUNNEL	vertical	bottom-left
20.	VIROVOCT HEAD, MODDERPOORT	horizontal	top-right
21.	NOLAN'S KLOOF, VAN REENAN	horizontal	bottom-left
22.	THE SPHYNX, LADYBRAND	vertical	top-right
23.	A CURVE ON THE RACK SECTION, WATERVAL ONDER	horizontal	top-right
24.	THE WONDERBOOM, PRETORIA	horizontal	top-right

There are at least three, possibly four misspellings: Lilyhoek is misspelt as Lilyhock (Card 2), Heidelberg is misspelt as Heidelburg (Card 15), and van Reenen as van Reenan (Card 21). Viervoct (Card 20) should probably be Viervoet.

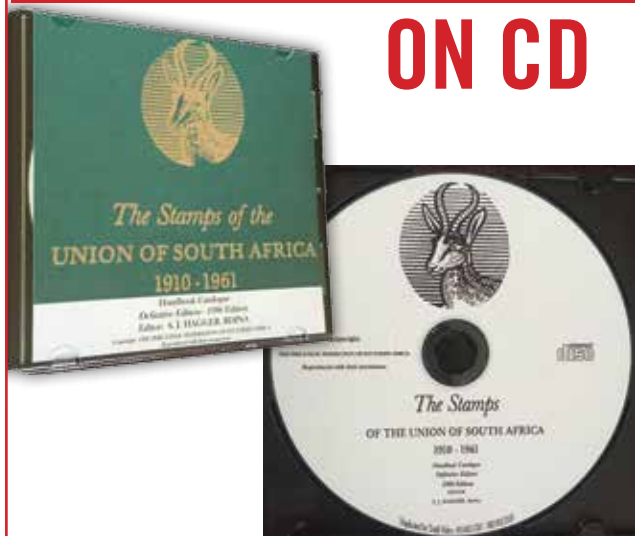
**B** Reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager, SAR, Bloemfontein (coded R.2208-8/8/10-4650.)

**B4** CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS THE LAKE, BOKSBERG. horizontal bottom-left

**Series 3:** Poorer quality collotype in shades of grey-black; dull finish ('black and white'); logo 11.5 to 14.0 mm in diameter; title in upper and lower case letters (in black) in the centre of an 8.5 mm wide blank margin at the bottom of the view; the imprint, 'Bull, Austin & Co., Ltd., London', vertically at bottom-left

# 1986 Union Handbook NOW AVAILABLE

## ON CD



### THE 1986 UNION HANDBOOK ON CD

The 1986 Definitive Edition of the Union Handbook Catalogue, edited by Jack Hagger RDPSA, has been scanned and is now available on a CD. This production was organised by Ian Matheson RDPSA in South Africa collaborating with Bob Hisey in the USA, and donated to the Federation to promote interest in Union Philately. A copy of this CD can be obtained from Emil Minnaar on remittance as detailed below.

- South African customers R228 (Incl. VAT) plus postage and packaging of R12.00 = R240.00 (Payment to Philatelic Federation of SA, Standard Bank Account number 023 304 669, BY EFT ONLY).
- SADEC countries Customers R200 plus postage and packaging of R26.00 = R226.00 (Payment by PAYPAL to address [kiongacollector@gmail.com](mailto:kiongacollector@gmail.com))
- Rest of World Customers R200 plus postage and packaging of R32.00 = R232.00 (Payment by PAYPAL to address [kiongacollector@gmail.com](mailto:kiongacollector@gmail.com))

## 12 - 15 OCTOBER 2016

### ENTER NOW

DEADLINES: Final Entry 31<sup>st</sup> MAY 2016.  
Deliver Literature Entry 31<sup>st</sup> June 2016.  
Deliver Exhibit 10<sup>th</sup> October 2016.

Contact SAPDA President & Head of the Organising Committee: Steve van der Hurk or The Secretary, Steven Catlin - SAPDAPEX 2016, email [pennyblack@vodamail.co.za](mailto:pennyblack@vodamail.co.za)

SAPDAPEX National Philatelic Exhibition promises an ideal venue, close to all amenities and conveniently situated near the Airport - O.R. Tambo International. VENUE: THE ITALIAN SPORTS CLUB, BEDFORDVIEW. JOHANNESBURG. The Exhibition will be both competitive and non-competitive and open to all members of Societies affiliated to The Philatelic Federation of South Africa (PFSA) and all members of Societies affiliated to the Federation Internationale Philatelique (FIP) and Federation Internationale L'Asie Philatelique (FIAP).

The committee invites philatelists to enter exhibits in the non-competitive section. No exhibition rules apply except those set out in point 4 of the Prospectus and the physical limitations specified for non-philatelic material. Frames allocated will be limited to space available and at the discretion of the committee.

# SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition



1.	Government Buildings, Pretoria	vertical	bottom-left
2.	The Residency, Bloemfontein	horizontal	bottom-left
3.	Legislative Assembly, Bloemfontein.a	horizontal	top-left
4.	Concession Creek, Barberton	vertical	bottom-left
5.	Witpoortje Fall	horizontal	bottom-left
6.	The Valley, Witpoortje	vertical	bottom-right
7.	Pretoria, showing Railway Works	horizontal	top-left
8.	The Dam, Kroonstad	horizontal	top-left
9.	The Lake, Boksburg	horizontal	top-right
10.	The Kloof, Bethlehem	vertical	bottom-left
11.	General Post Office, Johannesburg	horizontal	top-left
12.	Church Street East, Pretoria	horizontal	top-left
13.	Standerton	horizontal	top-left
14.	Waterval Boven Tunnel	vertical	bottom-left
15.	Vaal River Bridge, Vereeniging.a	vertical	top-left
16.	Vaal River Bridge, Vereeniging.b	horizontal	top-left
17.	Post Office, Bloemfontein	horizontal	top-left
18.	Vaal River, Parys	horizontal	top-left
19.	Landing stage, Valsch River, Kroonstad	horizontal	top-left
20.	Government Buildings, Bloemfontein	horizontal	top-left
21.	Komatie Bridge by moonlight	horizontal	top-left
22.	Law Courts, Pretoria	**	**
23.	Johannesburg, from Railway Offices	horizontal	bottom-left
24.	Bethulie Bridge, Orange River	horizontal	top-right

\*\* not seen  
a end view  
b side view

**B** Complimentary item provided for the use of passengers on a special tour train in October 1908

- B2. The Residency, Bloemfontein. - horizontal top-left  
D7. Pretoria, showing Railway Works. - horizontal top-left

**C** Reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager, CSAR, Johannesburg (coded R.2482-3/11/09-5,000)

- C8. The Dam, Kroonstad. - horizontal top-left  
C13. Standerton. - horizontal top-left

**C** Reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager, CSAR, Johannesburg (coded R.900-30/3/10-5,000)

- C4. Concession Creek, Barberton. - vertical bottom-left

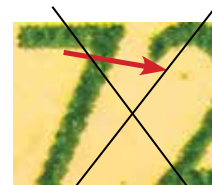
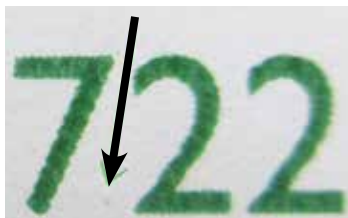
The only example of this card seen to date was altered in manuscript for use by SAR in October 1910.

**D** Reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager, SAR, Bloemfontein (coded R.2208-8/8/10-4650.)

- D3. Legislative Assembly, Bloemfontein. - horizontal top-left  
D5. Witpoortje Fall. - horizontal bottom-left  
D16. Vaal River Bridge, Vereeniging.a - horizontal top-left  
D17. Post Office Bloemfontein. - horizontal top-left  
D19. Landing stage, Valsch River, Kroonstad. - horizontal top-left

### ERRATA:

In the December 2015 issue, Vol: 91:6, on p227 of the **2c Protea** article by Vic Sorour of the Witwatersrand PS - Fig.10 illustrating the dot in '722' on Pane B should in fact be seen as and not



We apologies for the confusion



# JIPEX Commemorative Panes: The 1/2d Springbok

by Vic Sorour, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Sheets prepared for the 1935 Advertisement Booklets (B10) were overprinted 'JIPEX/1936' by the Government Printer and issued, in the form of miniature sheets, to commemorate the International Stamp Exhibition held in Johannesburg from 2 to 14 November 1936 as part of the Empire Exhibition.

The overprint of both values – done by letterpress on a flat bed of set type, sheet size – consisted of the word 'JIPEX' set horizontally over the date '1936' on each stamp. The left margin of each pane has the words 'Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition, 1936' reading upwards and the right margin 'Johannesburgse Internasionale Filateliese Tentoonstelling, 1936' reading downwards.



Example of a JIPEX sheet - identified as Pane 3 (Type 2).

The panes differed from those of the booklets:

- They had a margin on the right.
- The panes cut from the right-hand column of the sheets did not have the perforations running through this margin.

**Thus there were four types of panes:**

1. The first stamp is inscribed in English and the right margin is perforated through (Panels 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 19 and 20).
2. The first stamp is inscribed in English and the right margin is not perforated through (Panels 3, 9, 15 and 21).
3. The first stamp is inscribed in Afrikaans and the right margin is perforated through (Panels 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 and 17).
4. The first stamp is inscribed in Afrikaans and the right margin is not perforated through (Panels 6, 12 and 18).

There are ten different settings of the advertisements on the panes. Some are repeated two or three times and one is repeated four times, while others appear only once.

Only the advertisements on the top of each pane are given, as this is all the necessary information needed to plate the panes.

**Table 1. Numbering of the panes.**

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21

Positioning of flaws: 'A' x 'B', where 'A' is the horizontal distance in mm from the top left corner (TLC) of the stamp and 'B' is the vertical distance in mm from TLC.

**Table 2. Numbering of the stamps.**

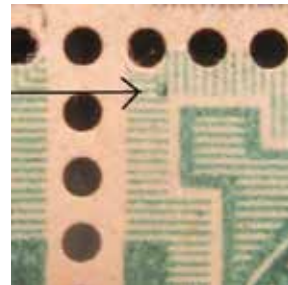
1	2	3
4	5	6

**Pane 1** Advertising text repeated on Panes 9, 13 and 21

Register valuable letters – Telefoon U telegramme – Shop by telephone.

Stamp 2: 0 x 1: Second line top left extended. Multipositive flaw.

Stamp 3: 14 x 7: Black dash under 'CA' of 'Africa'



Stamp 2. Dot top left corner.



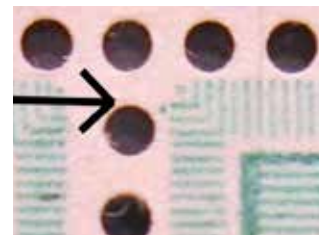
Stamp 3. Black dash under 'CA'.

**Pane 2** Advertising text repeated on Pane 14

Post Office Savings - Registreer waardevolle briewe - Telephone your telegrams.

Stamp 2: 1x1: Large green spot top left corner.

Stamp 2: Large green dot



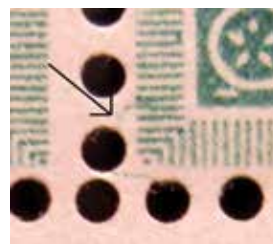
**Pane 3** Advertising text repeated on Panes 7 and 15

Shop by telephone – Veiligheid Eerste – Register Valuable Letters.

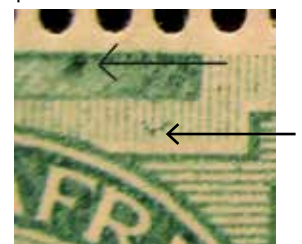
Stamp 2: 0 x 21: Curved hairline BLC.

Stamp 3: 12 x 0: Green spot top bar

: 13 x 1: Hairline between top bar and 'R' in 'Africa'



Stamp 2. Curved hairline BLC



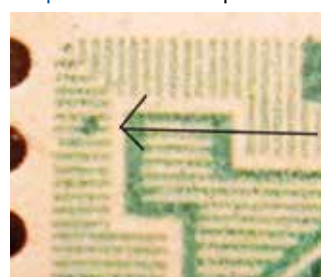
Stamp 3 Green spot top bar and hairline above 'R'.

**Pane 4** Advertising text repeated on Panes 12 and 16

Veiligheid Eerste - Register Valuable Letters-Telefoon U Telegramme

Stamp 1: 1x2: Large green spot, left of the top left ornamental square.

Stamp 2: 9x5: Green spot between the horns.



Stamp 1. Large green spot top left.



Stamp 2. Green spot between horns.

**Pane 5 Advertising text repeated on Pane 17**

Telefoon dit bespaar tyd- Post Office Savings - Registreer waardevolle briewe.

Stamp 1: 12x5: Black line under 'RI' of 'Afrika'



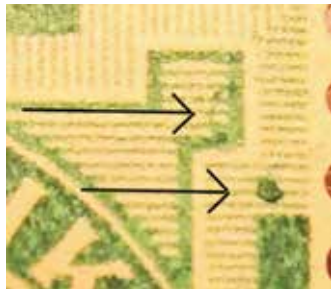
Stamp 1. Black line under 'RI'

**Pane 6 Advertising text repeated on Panes 10 and 18**

Telefoneer U Telegramme - Shop by Telephone - Veiligheid Eerste.

Stamp 1: 18x4: Green spot above top of right bar.

:17x2: Curved line top right square

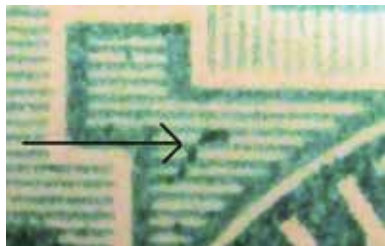


Stamp 1. Curved line top right square and Dot above bar

**Pane 7 See also Pane 3**

Shop by Telephone - Veiligheid Eerste - Register Valuable Letters.

Stamp 3: 3x3: Curved green line above 'OU'



Stamp 3. Curved line above 'OU' of 'SOUTH'

**Pane 8**

Telephone your telegrams - Telefoon bespaar tyd - Post Office Savings. Not illustrated because there is only one text setting

**Pane 9 See also Pane 1**

Register Valuable Letters -Telefoneer U Telegramme - Shop by Telephone. Stamp 2: 5x11: Green spot in oval.

: 16x23: Curved green line and dots bottom gutter



Stamp 2. Dot in oval and curved line BRC

**Pane 10 See also Pane 6**

Telefoneer U Telegramme - Shop by Telephone - Veiligheid Eerste.

Stamp 2: 14x9: Black blob in edge of oval under 'A' of 'Africa'.



Stamp 2. Blob under 'A' of "AFRICA"

**Pane 11**

Registreer waardevolle briewe - Telephone your Telegrams - Telefoon bespaar tyd. There is only one setting of this.

Stamp 1: 1 x 20: Thickening of line, bottom left corner of stamp.

Stamp 2: 2 x 23: Extension of the fifth vertical line bottom left corner of stamp.



Stamp 1. Thickening line BLC. Stamp 2. Extension of fifth vertical line.

**Pane 12 See also Pane 4**

Veiligheid Eerste - Register valuable letters - Telefoneer U Telegramme.

Stamp 1: 3 x15: Large green spot in leaf on left.

Stamp 2: 8 x11: Green dot on nose of buck.



Stamp 1. Green spot in leaf. Stamp 2. Green spot on buck's nose.

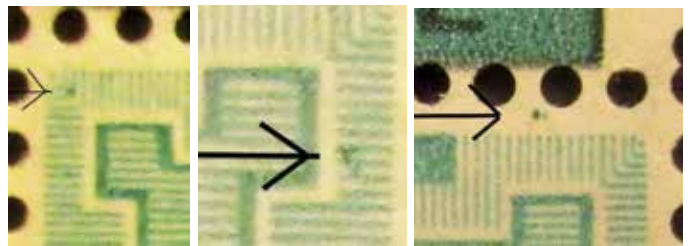
**Pane 13 See also Pane 1**

Register Valuable Letters - Telefoneer U Telegramme - Shop by Telephone.

Stamp 1 : 1 x1: Green dot top left corner

: 19 x3: Green dot right of right ornamental square.

Stamp 3 : 16 x-1: Green spot top gutter.



Stamp 1. Dot TLC. Stamp 1. Dot TRC. Stamp 3: Dot top gutter

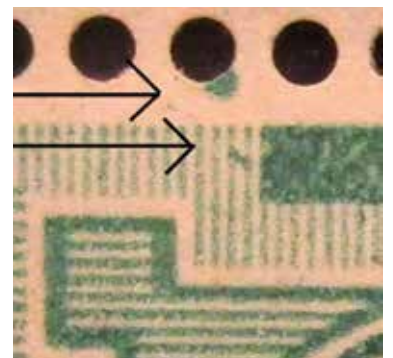
**Pane 14 See also Pane 2**

Post Office Savings - Registreer waardevolle briewe - Telephone your Telegrams.

Stamp 5: 3 x-1: Large green spot in top margin left of top bar.

: 3 x1: Green line left of top bar.

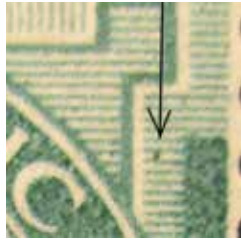
Stamp 5. green top top margin and green line left of bar,



**Pane 15** See also Pane 3

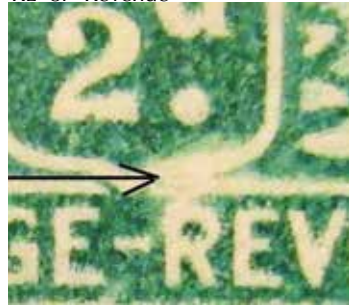
Shop by Telephone – Veiligheid Eerste – Register Valuable Letters.  
Stamp 3: 17x5: Green spot left of the top of right bar.

Stamp 3. Green spot left of right bar.



**Pane 16** See also Pane 4

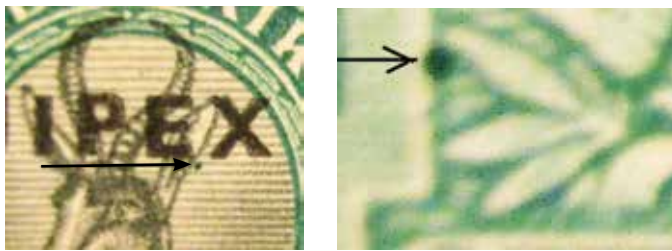
Veiligheid Eerste – Register Valuable Letters – Telefoon U Telegramme.  
Stamp 6: 10x19: White flaw over 'RE' of "Revenue"



Stamp 6, White flaw above 'RE'

**Pane 17** See also Pane 5

Telefoon bespaar tyd – Post Office Savings – Registreer waardevolle briewe.  
Stamp 3: 11x8 : Green spot on edge of buck's right ear.  
: 2x17 : Large green spot above bottom left square.

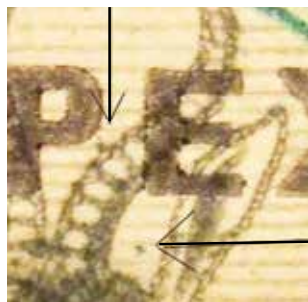


Stamp 3: Spot on edge of right ear. Stamp 3: Spot above bottom left square

**Pane 18** See also Pane 6

Telefoon U Telegramme – Shop by Telephone – Veiligheid Eerste.  
Stamp 2: 9x7: Black spot touching inside of right horn  
: 10x9: Green spot between horn and ear.

Stamp 2. Black dot touches right horn.  
And green dot between horn and ear.



**Pane 19**

Register Valuable Letters – Telefoon U Telegramme – Post Office Savings.

There is only one setting of this.

**Pane 20**

Register Valuable Letters – Telefoon Bespaar tyd – Post Office Savings. There is only one setting of this.

**Pane 21** See also Pane 1

Register Valuable Letters – Telefoon U Telegramme – Shop by Telephone.  
Stamp 2: 5x13: Green spot near left side of oval level with nose  
Stamp 3: 12x1: Green mark above 'F' of "Africa":



Stamp 2. Green mark left edge oval. Stamp 3, Mark above 'F' of "Africa"

**Other Varieties**

Spelling mistake. Double 'o' in "inkopies"



**Overprint too high**



Pane 6. Overprint too high. JIPEX partially out of oval.

**References**

1. Hagger S J, *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910 – 1961* p 161. (1986).
2. Rudinsky H, *1/2d Pane Plating – 21 Panes per sheet*. South African Stamp Study Circle Newsletter 213 p8-9.
3. Ward G, *The Springbok Half-Penny*.

**NEW ISSUES**

**2015 South African Stamp Issues** by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

**18 February 2016 – SA FLIGHT ROUTES**

The release of this issue has been delayed.

According to the Philatelic Services e-mail newsletter *WHAT'S NEWS*, 1/2016, an additional stamp issue has been added to the 2016 Stamp Programme, published in the February 2016

edition of *The SA Philatelist*, page 5:

**2016 May 18 – TELLING STORIES WITH LIGHT**

In addition, the date of issue of WINE-MAKING IN SOUTH AFRICA has been changed to 2016 October 9.



# Thematically Yours

Get Collecting - it's fun!

by Rev Cassie Carstens,  
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

This is the 83rd of the Series!



\* **The Philippine Eagle** - was named the national bird of the Philippines in 1995. It is one of the largest and most endangered eagles in the world and it is estimated that only a few hundred pairs remain. The first specimen of this majestic bird of prey was collected in 1895 on the island of Sama by British naturalist and explorer John Whitehead. It was given the name *Pithecophaga jefferyi* for 'monkey-eating' and to honour Whitehead's father Jeffery. This impressive raptor with a wingspan of almost two metres cuts a magnificent figure as it soars through the air. A breeding pair of eagles requires somewhere between 25 to 50 miles of rainforest to survive, but continued deforestation due to logging and development has pushed this eagle to the brink of extinction.



\* **Guernsey Post and Go** - Guernsey recently became the second postal administration to join the Royal Mail Post & Go and in September obtained their own Post & Go Kiosk. Philatelic customers now have the opportunity to purchase Guernsey Post & Go stamps and other products. The Post & Go Stamps carry unique identification numbers depending on the machine and session number from which they were sent. The iconic Guernsey cow is depicted on the stamp for a UK letter.



\* **Chinese Lunar Year** - depicts the Monkey as the ninth creature in the Chinese Lunar Year series, which began on 8 February 2016 and ends 27 January 2017. The monkey is an all-powerful symbol of honour, luck, riches and longevity, according to Chinese custom. Monkey symbols traditionally include an element of 'godliness' - one of the reasons they are ubiquitous in classic Chinese art and architecture. Those lucky enough to be born in the Year of the Monkey count brilliance, flexibility, skilfulness



and inventiveness among their traits, along with an excellent memory, an iron-will and a strong drive to succeed. Monkeys are said to be easily frustrated by delays, tend to look down on others and have a quick temper that (fortunately) cools quickly.

\* **Icelandic Literary Society** Iceland's oldest publishing company was founded in 1816 and has been active ever since. The Society's founding constituted a turning point as regards Icelanders' attitude towards their own language and literature. The Society's main objective was restoring the independence of Icelandic culture and education. Icelandic national culture was to be an active force in the nation's quest for spiritual and economic progress.

\* **Wildflowers in Australia** - Western Australia is the country's home to around 10,000 species of the approximately 20,000 wildflowers that occur across the country. This flourishing botanical scene is the result of a temperate climate and isolation from eastern Australia. Some 60% of the species are endemic to the area. The Spiny Mirbelia (*Mirbelia spinosa*) is a spiny shrub that grows from 20 cm to 1,5m. It has short oblong-shaped leaves and its pea-like flowers cluster along its branches.



\* **'Think Green' (POST EUROP 2016)** - On the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Europa Stamps in 2016, Post Europ decided that its member countries should issue a joint stamp motif dedicated to the concept 'Think Green.' A design competition for the stamp was held with Doxia Sergidou from Cyprus being the winner (as depicted). A relatively untouched nature and unpolluted environment is key to human health, welfare and quality of life. The objective of green thinking is the protection of ecosystems, including reducing unsustainable exploitation of natural sources.



\* **King Lear and Macbeth** - This elicits fond memories! 1964 was the 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. All the secondary schools in Pretoria took part in a Shakespeare Festival at the University of

Pretoria - each school doing a scene from one of his plays. Pretoria Boys High ended the evening with Julius Caesar (*"If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now"*), H/S Langenhoven did *The Merchant of Venice*, with the now well-known Katinka Heyns as Portia. I was a Grade 12 scholar at Afrikaans Hoër Seuns and led the opening scene as King Lear, together with three girls from Afrikaans Hoër Meisies, where he distributes his realm to his three daughters. Afrikaans Hoër Seuns did the witches-scene from Macbeth with the support of the girls in blue just across the street. It was all there - Hamlet, Romeo & Juliet, and Twelfth Night. We played to a full house every evening and it was something to remember!



\* **Pope Francis in Korea** - Born in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1936, Pope Francis was elected the first Non-European Pope in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in 2013. Designated the 266<sup>th</sup> Roman Catholic pontiff, Pope Francis has been noted for his meagre, honest living and humility in caring for the poor and weak. For these reasons, he is held in high regard and respected around the world. The signature style and humanity that he has shown is his practice of love and compassion. His words and actions have influenced believers and non-believers alike and he was named the most influential person in the world; hence the creation of the term, the 'Francis effect'.

**References**

- Guernsey Stamos, February 2016, Vol. 10 No 5
- Guernsey Stamps, February 2016 Vol. 10 No 5
- Canada Post: Details, January-February 2016
- Iceland: Pósturinn, February-April 2016
- Australia: Stamp Bulletin, Jan-Feb 2016
- Iceland: Pósturinn, February - April 2016
- Personal memories
- Korean Stamp Review, 2014 Autumn/Winter

## Smalls

Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can be inserted for two consecutive issues. Maximum 30 words. Material must be typed or printed for clarity, and the home society of the advertiser indicated. (Not necessarily for publication). Dealers and non-affiliated advertisers will be charged for classified advertisements at the rate of R50 per column cm per issue. Copy should be sent timeously - see page 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

**WANTED:** Philatelist looking to buy Homelands commercial covers. Contact: Andrew Fischer, [kiongacollector@gmail.com](mailto:kiongacollector@gmail.com)

**EXCHANGE:** An Argentine collector looking for information and local stamps and covers to exchange. Contact: Alois Filipan, Mendoza N<sup>o</sup>.560, Lanus. C.P. 1824, Prov. Bs Aires. Argentina.

**EXCHANGE:** A young Brazilian collector looking for information and local stamps and covers. Contact: Anselmo Oliveira, Rua Hum, n<sup>o</sup> 24, Jacobina I. Cep: 44700-000 – Jacobina-Bahia-Brasil.

### Comic Corner

## Stamps that make us SMILE

Episode 35 of : *Errors on Stamps...*

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

### 'IVORIAN SOCCER ERRORS'



The IVORY COAST is one of the most successful soccer nations in Africa as a frequent participant in the FIFA World Cup and African Cup of Nations. The graphic designer who created the above stamps for the World Cup in Mexico 1986 might not have been a real soccer specialist.

Errors were found on all three stamps of the above set: The 125 F stamp shows players of the teams of France and Paraguay who have never played against each other at this tournament. Also the white shoulder stripes of the French jerseys are missing. On the stamp of 155 F the Brazilian players are wearing shorts in the wrong colour. They should have been blue instead of white. And last, but not least, the highest 500 F value of the set shows a scene with players from Argentina and the Soviet Union, who also have never played against each other at the Mexico World Cup.

## International Philatelic Event

21 - 25 October '16  
PHILATAIPEI 2016

FIP Patronage  
CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES 15 MARCH '16

Commissioner:  
Emil Minnaar RDPSA

29 May - 04 June '16

NEW YORK 2016  
FIP Patronage  
USA [www.ny2016.org](http://www.ny2016.org)  
Commissioner:  
Peter van der Molen RDPSA



### STAMP FAIRS:

All featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, are run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area.

Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently.

SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth. Dates, locations and contact persons/detail are:

#### • PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:

1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.

• TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS: 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of every month; Afrikaanse Filatelie-vereniging Pretoria. At the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Rev Cassie Carstens: 012 653 2279.

#### • SANDTON STAMP FAIR:

2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday of every month; 433 Maple Road, Kyalami. Contact Clinton Goslin: 083 272 9367. also known as the Kyalami stamp fair.

#### • KYALAMI STAMP FAIR:

Directions: From the N1: Take the R51 Allandale Rd turn off, drive 4.5km along Allandale Rd towards the Kyalami Race Track (west). At the Race Track turn right on the R55 Kyalami Main Rd - drive 1.6km north to the M71 road to Bryanston. Turn left on to the M71 and drive 2km to Maple Rd. Turn right into Maple Road and drive 1km to the Kyalami Country Club entrance on the right.

#### • EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:

**NOTE THE VENUE.** Last Saturday of all months, except December; at **Edenvale Bowling Club.**

#### • KZN STAMP FAIR:

Last Sunday of all months, except December. Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof.

Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, email: [mcnd@telkomsa.net](mailto:mcnd@telkomsa.net)

#### • BLUFF STAMP FAIR:

1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of the month at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban, from 08h00 to 13h00. Contact: John Bracey Tel.: 031 266 1020 Cell: 079 465 7468 email: [bracon@eastcoast.co.za](mailto:bracon@eastcoast.co.za)

#### • DURBANVILLE STAMP FAIR:

Venue: D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, corner of Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions & map available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph or Robert Harm. cell: 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

## Society News

**TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES:**  
Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Board of your **FUTURE MEETING** programme so that the information can be published **timeously**.



WITWATERSRAND  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
P.O. BOX 41346 JHBURG 2007

Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier St, Auckland Park. For further info-contact the President: Herbie Schaffler RDPSA 082 722 7604. **Dates for Society Meetings 2016 always on a Wednesday at 20h00**

10 August One Frame Evening  
14 September Annual Auction  
12 October Favourite Cover/s  
9 November Second Competitive Evening  
December Presidents Evening

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 789 6357.  
Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.

Exhibit programme for meetings 2016:-

2016: Feb 17 : General.  
Mar 16 : AGM and invited exhibits.  
20/4, 18/5, 15/6, 20/7, 17/8, 21/9, 19/10 & 16/11. **No meeting in December.**  
No exhibit programme as yet.

*Please note : The postal address for the PS of J is P O Box 131037, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.*

PRETORIA, MPUMALANGA, LIMPOPO

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.

• Mike Dove (President) 012 348 9393  
• Alex Visser (Deputy President & Secretary) 082 922 2927

Monthly newsletter. Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history.

### AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematieese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrief 'Die Posduif' verskyn elke maand.

### POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month, Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124. email: [pmgutsche@mweb.co.za](mailto:pmgutsche@mweb.co.za).

### CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2<sup>nd</sup> Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for the fun (one-page).

Exhibition news invited for all future local events

**WEST RAND  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716.  
Contact: Alistair Mackenzie (Chairman)  
Tel: 011 768 7565  
or Ian Walker (Secretary) Tel: 011 4721161

**EAST RAND  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

VENUE: The Victorian Secret, corner Russel/  
Woburn St, Benoni; last Saturday of each month,  
at 2:00pm. Contact: Jimmy Mitchell on  
jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com

**THEMATICS SA  
PRETORIA CHAPTER**

Meeting 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday of each month at the Adami  
Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of  
attendees – lots of expertise amongst them.  
Contact: Cassie Carstens 012 653 2279.

**BELLVILLE  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Monthly meeting, 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday. Auditorium of  
the Bellville Library, Charl van Aswegen Road,  
Bellville. Meetings start at 19h00 to 21h00.  
Meetings consists of club cup competitions,  
workshops and fun evenings where specific  
themes selected for the evening. Members from  
other societies are regularly invited. Chairperson:  
Wobbe Vegter; 072 425 6301;  
wvegter@xsinet.co.za Secretary: Reanie de Villiers;  
082 567 0353; philately@netpoint.co.za  
website: <http://bellvillephilatelic.tripod.com>  
Contact the Secretary for Programme details

**THE ROYAL PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN**

Meetings are held every 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of  
the month at 8.00pm at the Athenaeum, Camp  
Ground Road, Newlands. Visitors are always  
welcome. Contacts: Mary Rogers 0729461767  
or 021 5582662. Andrew McLaren 0737542856.  
021 6844361 (work)

**STELLENBOSCH  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Meeting - 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of the month at 19h00.  
Venue- Le Donjon, La Societé, La Clemence,  
Webersvallei Road, Stellenbosch. Activities include  
internal & external exhibitions, visiting speakers,  
informative, instructive talks and demonstrations.  
Monthly Newsletter with information on local  
philatelic activities: exhibitions, stamp fairs,  
society meetings; includes semi technical articles  
on matters of philatelic  
interest authored locally  
or abstracted from  
international journals.  
Visitors are welcome  
at all meetings



**PAARLSE FILATELISTE**  
Sedert 1951



Die Paarlse Filateliste vergader elke  
maand op die tweede Donderdag  
van die maand om 19h30.

Filateliste, seëlversamelaars en  
besoekers is baie welkom. Vergaderings is baie  
informeel en daar word lekker gekuier en daar  
is altyd iets te leer (en te ete). Vir meer inligting  
oor die program en vergaderplek kontak gerus  
vir: Gawie Hugo: 083 956 2410 [gawiehugo@gmail.com](mailto:gawiehugo@gmail.com)  
of Riaan Crafford: 022 4824005 n/u  
[craffies@telkomsa.net](mailto:craffies@telkomsa.net)

**FISH HOEK  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately  
in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula.  
Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests  
gather once a month. FHPS is now reaching a  
wider audience on the internet since launching  
their own website. Please have  
a look and maybe get ideas or  
inspiration for your own society.  
President: Brian Franklin  
email: [info.fhps@info](mailto:info.fhps@info).  
Website: [www.fhps.info](http://www.fhps.info)  
FHPS Secretary : Volker Janssen



**PORT ELIZABETH  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

President: J.F.C. (Francois) Friend  
Cell: 082-554 8900 [francois@softchem.co.za](mailto:francois@softchem.co.za)  
• Dave Brown (Vice President). 041 360 4025.  
• Rodney Maclachlan (Secretary Treasurer)  
072 619 5409. This society meets at Bible  
Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave,  
Cotswold. MEETINGS  
always on Monday evenings:  
19H30 – WINTER & SUMMER. 4 April,  
9 May (Public holiday on 2 May), 6 June,  
4 July, 1 Aug, 5 Sept, 3 Oct, 31 Oct  
(Venue not available on 7 November). 28 Nov or 5 Dec.



**MASHONALAND  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY HARARE  
ZIMBABWE**

Meetings - 9am, 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday monthly at the  
Orchid Society Hall, Mukuvisi Woodlands,  
Hillside Road (off Glenara Avenue South),  
Harare. Stamp displays, talks, advice, auctions,  
swopping and socialising. Contact: Ian  
Johnstone, landline 308950; cellphone 0772  
859 759 email: [kupas@mweb.co.zw](mailto:kupas@mweb.co.zw)

**THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF  
KWA-ZULU NATAL**

Meets at 19h30 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of the month  
at the Berea Bowling Club, Corner Brand &  
Ferguson Rds, Glenwood Durban (January  
meeting held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday)  
Contacts: 'All are welcome'

- Trevor Harris (President)
- Ted Brown (Vice-President) 083 284 6554
- Harald Deg (Secretary) 084 222 1123
- Bev M'Naught-Davis (Zone Representative) 031 904 1522

'Stamp Exhibitions' with a  
theme of what to do and what  
not to do to achieve success...



**HIGHWAY  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

The German Club - Barham Road, Westville.  
Open invitation to members of all the Philatelic  
Societies and members of the public to join  
us for our meetings held on the SECOND  
Saturday of every month.  
President: Ian McMurray.  
email: [ianjarvismcm@gmail.com](mailto:ianjarvismcm@gmail.com)

**HIBISCUS COAST  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Louise Oswin Residence, 1 Beach road  
Southport 4230. PO Box 228. Anerley 4230.  
Meetings: 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday of the month at 14h00.  
Contact: Noel Lavery: 039 695 1642, Cell  
082 440 5501. e-mail [noel@accessweb.co.za](mailto:noel@accessweb.co.za)  
Secretary: Louise Oswin. Tel 039 681 3265  
cell 079 505 6044 email: [oswin@telehost.co.za](mailto:oswin@telehost.co.za)

Established in 1924  
**MARITZBURG  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

FIRST SATURDAY OF EVERY MONTH  
26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville, Pietermaritzburg  
• Thematics Group Meeting 09h00  
• Executive Committee Meeting 11h00  
3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of every month: St Mathews  
Parish Hall, Hesketh Drive, Hayfields,  
Pietermaritzburg. Monthly Club Meeting. 16h00  
President: Dave Wyllie. 082 926 8888.  
Email: [davewyllie@telkomsa.net](mailto:davewyllie@telkomsa.net)  
President's Deputy: Marianne de Jager.  
082 853 3361 Email: [mdj@iuncapped.co.za](mailto:mdj@iuncapped.co.za)  
Treasurer: Ruth Sykes. 082 402 2103.  
Email: [rsykes@absamail.co.za](mailto:rsykes@absamail.co.za)

Secretary: Aubrey Bowles. 082 558 0283.  
Email: [burncree45@telkomsa.net](mailto:burncree45@telkomsa.net)  
Publicity & Monthly Newsletter,  
information on Society activities can  
be obtained from Aubrey Bowles,  
[burncree45@telkomsa.net](mailto:burncree45@telkomsa.net)

- Tony Evans: Competitions & Events Manager.
  - Mike O'Connor: New Issues
  - Val de Jager: Catering Officer
  - Joyce Hulse: Library Assistant
  - Julia Evans: Liaison Officer
  - Gordon Bennett. Stamp Circuit Book Manager.
- EX-OFFICIO COMMITTEE MEMBERS:  
• Graham Bruce: Librarian.  
• Heather Wyllie: Stamp Sales Table.

**DE POSBOOM  
FILATELIE VERENIGING**

Tweede Maandag van elke maand om 7m  
Posbus 10647. Danabaai. 6510  
Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering: November  
President: Jack Visser (082 332 5353)  
Tel / Faks: 044 6903030  
E-pos: [jackvisser@yahoo.com](mailto:jackvisser@yahoo.com)  
Sekretarise: Gerrie Conradie (082 952 6700)  
Tel / Faks 044 6981074  
E-pos: [gajcon@gmail.com](mailto:gajcon@gmail.com)

*Study Groups*

**EUROCIRCLE  
STAMP STUDY**

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

**TBVC STUDY GROUP**

Contact: Chairperson: Jan de Jong. 011 839  
2031 [djhome@iburst.co.za](mailto:djhome@iburst.co.za). Secretary Eugene  
du Plooy; Connie Liebenberg, editor of the  
Newsletters. Meeting 1st Saturday of the month  
at 09:15am at the Adami Stamp Fair in Pretoria.  
email: [eugene@umalusi.org.za](mailto:eugene@umalusi.org.za) PO Box 8727,  
Centurion 0046. or Connie Liebenberg.  
P O Box 33378, Glenstantia 0010. Tel: 012 345  
3616. email: [jacoli@mweb.co.za](mailto:jacoli@mweb.co.za)

**RSA SEËLSTUDIEGROEP**

Vergader elke 2de Woensdag van elke onewe  
maand (Januarie, Maart, Mei, Julie ens) by  
Filateliedienste in Silverton. Doen uitstekende  
studie en navorsing en publiseer 'n gereelde  
maandelike nuusbrieff, 10vm.  
Connie Liebenberg. epos: [jacoli@mweb.co.za](mailto:jacoli@mweb.co.za)

# SPINK

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Estimated: £300 - 400



Siege of Kimberley  
Ration ticket entitling bearer to four pints.  
Estimated: £180 - 240



Koffyfontein siege note, Orange Free State, £5, 1 January 1901, manuscript serial number 3  
Estimated: £5,000 - 7,000

For more information contact Barnaby Faull:  
Tel: +44 020 7563 4031 | Email: [bfaull@spink.com](mailto:bfaull@spink.com)  
69 Southampton Row | Bloomsbury | London | WC1B 4ET



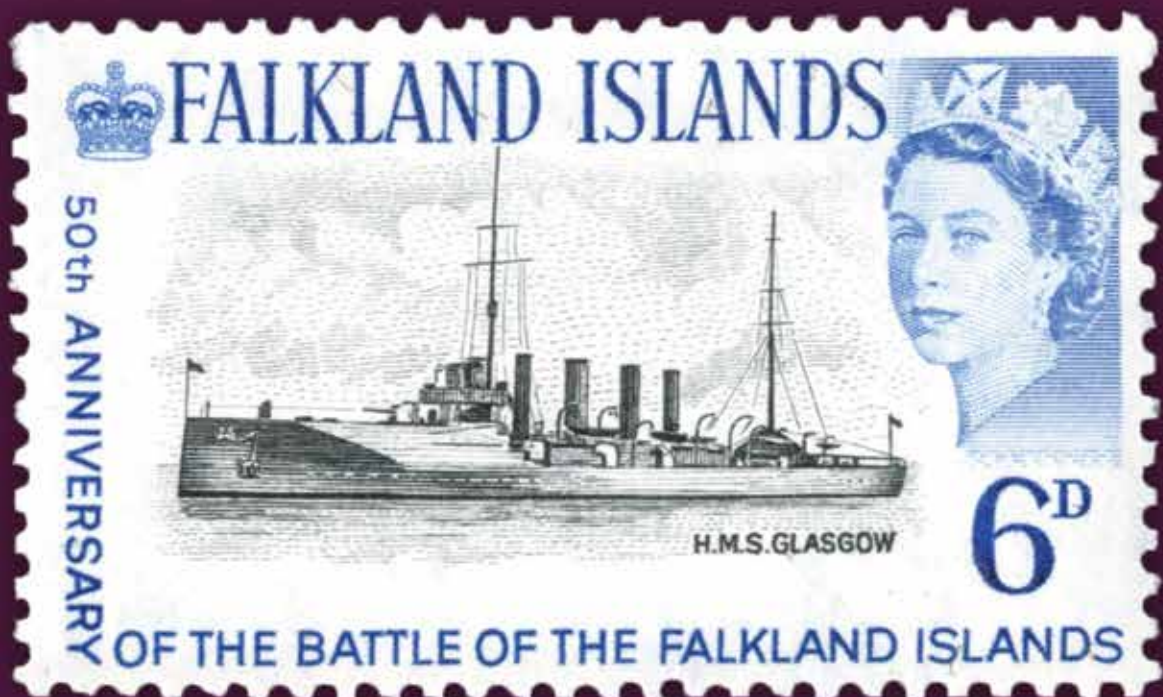
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Tel: +44 020 7563 4000 | Fax: + 44 020 7563 4085 | Email: [ishapiro@spink.com](mailto:ishapiro@spink.com)  
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