

Plate Proofs

4d. and 1/- values in black, imperforate each 400,00

		<i>Single</i>	
		Mint	Used
20	4d. Green (Shades)	5,00	4,00

Varieties

Plate	M/U
V1. White blob between 'A' and 'F' of AFRICA. Row 3/8	10,00
V2. Short 'T' in AIR. Rows 3 and 9/9	10,00
V3. Slight thickening of bottom frame line under 'U' of LUGPOS. Row 12/5	10,00
V4. Slightly thicker upper edge of cloud. Row 12/9	10,00

Note: Copies in blue are changelings.



20 V4 with normal stamp

General

V5. Offset at back – partial 200,00



		<i>Single</i>	
		Mint	Used
21	1/- Orange (Shades)	30,00	25,00

Variety

Plate	M/U
V1. Break in bottom frame under 'U' of LUGPOS. Row 12/5	60,00

5

London Pictorials

Typographed and Recess Printings

The introduction of a series of pictorial stamps to replace the King's Head issue was contemplated as early as September 1922. In 1923 essays of four different designs and in various colour combinations were submitted to the Union Government by Harrison and Sons Ltd. of London. The first of these, for the 1d. value in horizontal format, embodied a standing Springbok based on a design by B. G. Harrison.

Artist's Drawings

In black pencil and ink on thick white paper.

- Vignette – Springbok without background. –
- Frame – 68 x 56 mm. –

Essays

1d. Springbok, in photogravure by Harrison & Sons Ltd. on unwatermarked gummed paper.



Harrison Essay

I. Unscreened:

Size 20,75 x 17 mm – perf. 14

- Black. b. Blue. c. Purple.
- Carmine.

Size 23 x 18,75 mm – imperf.

- Black. f. Blue. g. Purple.

Each 75,00

II. Screened:

Size 23 x 18,75 mm – imperf.

- Carmine and green. b. Black and blue.
- Purple and blue. d. Carmine and blue.
- Black and green. f. Purple and green.
- Blue and green.

Each 50,00

Size 23 x 18,75 mm — perf. 13½ x 13.

- h. Carmine and green. i. Black and blue.
- j. Purple and blue. k. Carmine and blue.
- l. Black and green. m. Orange and black.

Each 50,00

Size 21,5 x 17 mm — perf. 13½ x 13.

- n. Blue. o. Carmine.

Each 15,00



Ship

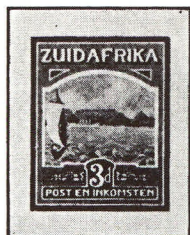


Table Bay



Gnus

1d. Ship, 3d. Table Bay and 4d. Gnus, on unwatermarked wove paper in each of the three colour combinations.

III. Screened:

1d. Ship, 3d. Table Bay and 4d. Gnus on unwatermarked wove paper in each of three colour combinations and one monochrome.

Size 18,5 x 23 mm — imperf.

- a. Green and carmine. b. Blue and green.
- c. Blue grey and brown. d. Brown-red.

Each 250,00

The subjects of these Harrison essays as well as two others, submitted by De La Rue, were adopted, with considerable modification, for six values of the new series and two contracts placed for production of the stamps in London: with Waterlow and Sons Ltd., for the ½d., 1d., and 6d. denominations, and with Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. Ltd., for the remainder.

Besides marking the change to pictorial designs, this second series of definitive stamps saw the introduction of other features in that the name in the inscription was shortened to SOUTH AFRICA and its then Afrikaans equivalent, SUID-AFRIKA, (one word) was adopted in place of the previous Netherlands spelling of ZUID AFRIKA, in two words. In addition, the stamps became unilingual inasmuch that each was inscribed in either English or Afrikaans and — except in the case of the 4d. triangulars — they alternated with one another throughout the sheet. Thus was inaugurated a feature of the Union's stamps which continued in the production of the pictorial series for nearly 29 years, and incidentally started the general practice of collecting this country's unilingual issues in attached pairs, or blocks of four, to show the alternating layout of the two different inscriptions.

Waterlow Typographed Printings

Of the three values printed by Waterlow and Sons Ltd., the ½d. and 1d. stamps appeared on 1 January 1926, and the 6d. four months later, on 1 May 1926. They were all of the same vertical format and size, 18,5 x 22,5 mm and were produced by the typographic process from flat plates, one interior and one exterior for each denomination. There were 240 stamps per sheet in 20 rows of 12, without any central gutters, but having large arrows indicating the centre of the side margins and two short thin horizontal lines with a dot between them and, in the colour of the frame, marking the centre of the top and bottom margins. As these dots served as guides for positioning the sheets ready for perforating, they often have a pinhole through or near them.

The perforation was 14½ x 14, produced by a single comb, and the sheets were fed in at their left-hand margin which was thus imperforate and the right-hand one was perforated through. Sometimes the left margin showed traces of an extra strike of the comb verging from one-half to several complete perforation holes, but the top margins were always perforated through and the bottom ones imperforate.

The Waterlow plates were subsequently passed to the Government Printing Works in Pretoria, where production was continued from them, as well as from additional ones prepared from the same master sets. In the Pretoria printings the direction of the perforation was reversed: here it is the right margin which is imperforate and the left-hand one perforated through, but there is no difference at the top or bottom margins. Thus where the side margin is still attached, the London and Pretoria printed stamps can be distinguished from one another with certainty.

Where this margin is not attached separating the stamps of the the two printings is difficult, as they were produced in similar basic colours and with the same watermark and perforations. However, the paper used in London was slightly thicker, with a chalky touch and appearance, and the quality of the printing was generally much better than in the Pretoria counterparts. The London stamps are, particularly in the ½d. and 6d. values, brighter in colour and sharper in definition. The frames of the London ½d. and 1d. stamps generally have a yellowish tinge and in the 6d. value the detail of the tree shows clearly, whereas in the Pretoria ones it has a flat and solid appearance. In addition the London stamps show far fewer varieties, and these are mostly of a minor nature caused by solidifying of the ink in the recesses of the plates. These varieties were constant for a time and their development can be traced, but where they are not found in the given position an early printing is indicated, or one made after the plate had been cleaned.



Curled right leg of "R"

When the method of producing the ½d. 1d. and 6d. stamps was changed to the rotogravure process in 1930, the typographical designs were copied, and one of the distinguishing features in all three denominations is in the right leg of the "R" in both the English and Afrikaans place names, where in typo copies it is curled, whereas it is straight and ends squarely on the base line in the roto ones.

Bradbury, Wilkinson Recess Printings

The remainder of the stamps in the series were all recess printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., and comprised seven values — 2d., 3d., 4d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-. Of these the first to appear was the 4d., in triangular format and imperforate, issued on 1 January 1926, along with the typo ½d. and 1d. denominations. Although this was a holiday, the post offices opened for a short time for the convenience of stamp collectors and those desiring "first day" postmarks. There is reason to believe that the intention was to issue the 2d. stamps on that day as well, but this did not happen — they appeared only in March 1927, at the same time as the remaining denominations. Also included then was a new 4d. value in rectangular format to supersede the triangular ones, which had been found unsuitable for modern requirements.

Apart from the 1910 Commemorative, these were the only Union stamps to be produced by the recess process and as it helps in understanding what follows, a brief account of it is given here.

The flat plate of unhardened metal was marked out in a grid of parallel horizontal and vertical straight lines, at spacings which had been very carefully calculated, and a tiny punch mark made at every point where the lines intersected. After the plate had been cleaned these punch marks served as guides for the positioning of the curved hardened steel die held in a roller which transferred the images to the surface of the plate.

These punch marks naturally varied slightly in size, and when they had served this purpose, there was no means of removing them, so in the printing, unless they had been covered in the transfer of a subsequent row of images, they appear as dots on the stamps and are known as guide dots.

It follows that as the operator could not see the die itself he could only know that it was correctly positioned when the indicator on the near side of the roller pointed directly to the punchmark. As this had to be judged by eye, the guide dots do not always occupy exactly the same position on the stamp, and there are none of them in the top row, as its guides appear in the row below and those for the bottom row are on the margin below it. Before they were used, the plates had to be curved to suit the printing press.

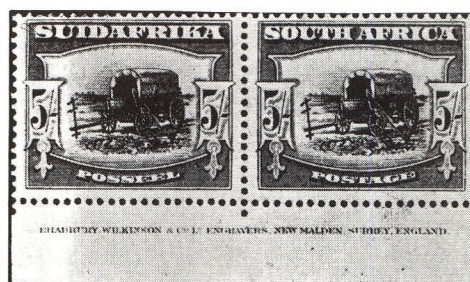
The first of the 2d. stamps to be produced were printed in sheets of 240, as were all the 3d. and 4d. ones, whereas later 2d. and 1/- to 10/- values were in sheets of 120. In the former there were four panes of 60 separated by horizontal and vertical gutters and in the others there were two panes and only the vertical gutter. In the pane there were 10 rows x 6, and

the printer's inscription appeared on the margin below it under the two centre stamps.

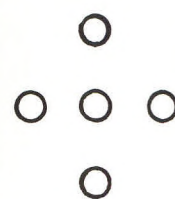
There was a large dot in the centre of the vertical gutter in line with the upper frame of the top row of stamps which served as a guide in the positioning of the sheets for perforating, and these are also referred to as guide dots. In the later 240 stamp 2d. sheets there was a corresponding dot in line with the lower frames of the bottom row, but all the other sheets had a short vertical line below the centre of the gutter and in varying positions in the bottom margin. These lines were a guide in the guillotining of the sheets into panes, and are referred to as guide lines.

As there were no dots or lines in the centre of the 240 stamp sheets, it is possible to position corner pieces which have a wide enough margin by the presence or absence of guide dots and lines. The inscriptions were also transferred by means of a die, the guide for which appears a few millimetres below its centre, and the guide dots for the stamps above it usually appear above "KI" of Wilkinson and "U" of Surrey. Slight variations in the size and spacing of these dots, as well as the alignment of the stamps above, enable these inscript pairs and blocks to be differentiated.

In the 2d. to 1/- values the complete sheets of 120 stamps, consisting of two panes of 60 with the vertical gutter, were on sale, whereas the higher values — 2/6 to 10/- — were available only in panes and there are thus no interpane pieces. Because the guide dots and lines in the vertical gutter differed in some way from plate to plate, they provide the means of distinguishing one from the other. They are listed under "Controls", with the complete gutter in the low values. A single line comb was used for perforating the sheets, but the gauge and manner of operating were not the same throughout, so that some values fall into two and others into three different groups of perforation, as detailed below.



Group I



Setting of perf. holes at corners

Group I — Perf. 14. Here the sheets were fed in at their right margin and this is thus imperforate and the left one perforated through in all except the 4d. value, where the direction was reversed. The top and bottom margins were imperforate except for a single hole at each end of the comb. As the centre gutter — approximately 16 mm wide — was always perforated through, it followed that the columns of stamps immediately on either the left or right of the gutter were perforated twice along part of their length. The "oval perforation" varieties, often found on these stamps, occurred when the pins on

their second descent failed to coincide exactly with the holes made on the first strike.

Because the sheets were perforated from side to side, the holes on the sides of the stamps are always equidistant from one another – a feature which enables the stamps of this group to be identified without using a perforation gauge.



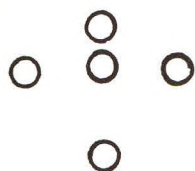
Group II

Group II – Perf. 14 x 13½. The sheets were fed in at their upper margin, leaving it imperforate, and the bottom one perforated through. The centre gutter and side margins were also imperforate except for the isolated hole located at each end of the rows of perforation between the stamps of each pane. The “teeth” of this comb were too long for the stamps, and it had to be set in such a way that the two bottom holes on each side of the stamp fell much closer together – sometimes touching – than in the case of the others at the sides. Thus when there are two perforation holes closer together or even touching at the bottom corners of the stamp it can be recognised as being from Group II.

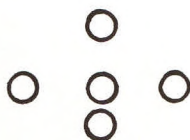


Group III

Group III – Perf. 14 x 13½. In this case, although the perforator was the same, the sheets were fed in at their bottom margin, thus leaving the lower margin imperforate and the upper perforated through. As before, the centre gutter was imperforate except for the isolated hole at the end of each end of the rows of perforation between the stamps – now of course the two holes which were closer or touching were at the top of the stamp. Only four denominations have this perforation, which was applied mostly to the later printed stamps, but it was almost certainly not a case of reversed perforation, having been done intentionally – it made the division of the sheets easier when they were perforated through at the top, as were all the subsequent pictorial issues.



Setting of perf. holes at corners



Setting of perf. holes at corners

With slight modifications, the designs of the recess printed 2d. to 2/6 stamps were copied for the rotogravure production from 1930 onward, and the features which identify those in this section are described under each denomination.

Die Proofs

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 4d. | Triangular. Indigo on thick white paper | 1 000,00 |
|-----|---|----------|

Plate Proofs

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 3d. | Black and green | 500,00 |
| 4d. | Blue-green triangular. Two stamps mounted on thick card inscribed “Engraved and printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited, London.” | 1 000,00 |

Colour Trials

Perforated “SPECIMEN” (17 x 3 mm) in small holes, ten of which form the letter “S”.

Afrikaans Inscription

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2d. | a. Purple and black |
| 3d. | a. Green and orange |
| 4d. | a. Grey-green triangular
c. Purple rectangular |
| 1/- | a. Slate-blue and brown |
| 2/6 | a. Black and red |
| 5/- | a. Orange-brown and deep violet
c. Black and slate-violet |
| 10/- | a. Grey-black and reddish purple |

English Inscription

- | |
|---------------------------|
| b. Black and green |
| b. Black and red-brown |
| b. Brown triangular |
| d. Vermilion rectangular |
| b. Black and purple-brown |
| b. Brown and blue-grey |
| b. Grey-black and red |
| b. Grey-black and blue |
| Each 500,00 |

SPECIMENS Rectangular stamps in their issued colours, handstamped “SPECIMEN” (14,5 x 2 mm) horizontally in violet. (Pair) 300,00



Handstamped “SPECIMEN”

London Pictorial Issues

As there were no numbers on any of the plates used for printing this series, each has been given a distinguishing number in parentheses to which the suffix “X” has been added to denote the frame plate of a bicoloured issue, thus – Int. (1) & Ext. (1x).



Springbok's Head

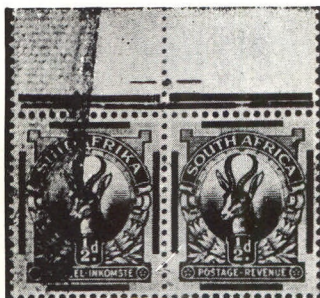
1/2d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issue 1

Only one pair of plates – Nos. (1) and (1x) – was used for this value. The following characteristics on the sheets of these stamps distinguish them from a second set of plates used for the Pretoria production and they are listed as Controls.

Interior Plate (1) – no break in the jubilee line below the stamp of row 20/12. The gap between the two jubilee lines at the centres of the top and bottom margins, i.e. above and below stamps Nos. 6 and 7 in the row, is 1,5 mm wide.

Exterior Plate (1x) – The jubilee line adjacent to the stamp of row 19/12 is dented near its lower end, and the jubilee lines at the centres of the top and bottom margins have no gap between them.

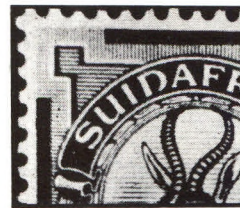
		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
22	1/2d. Black and green. Shades of grey-black and yellowish to dark green.	2,00	1,50
a.	Grey and green	50,00	50,00
Note: Most of the few of 22a that have survived are believed to have been bought at the Standerton Post Office and usually include V1., listed below.			



22 Cc.

Controls

	M/U
Ca. Marginal pair from left or right side of sheet	3,00
Cb. Bottom right hand corner block of four with margins	15,00
Cc. Marginal top or bottom centre pair	20,00
Cd. Arrow block of four from left or right margin	15,00



22 V1.



22 V3.



22 V4.

Varieties

		Plate
V1.	Open "D" in Suidafrika. Row 2/7	5,00
V2.	Solid green square in bottom left corner. Row 7/4	5,00
V3.	Part of three lines to right of buck's left ear thickened. Row 8/6	10,00
V4.	As above but with more lines thickened and extending into frame, "Retouched ear". Row 8/6	15,00
V5.	Extended left leg of last "A" in Suidafrika. Row 20/9	5,00
V6.	Missing "I" from value tablet	500,00
V7.	Missing stop from value tablet	75,00
V8.	Broken or missing letters in Postage – Revenue or Posseel – Inkomste	5,00

General

V9.	Frame part doubly printed	2000,00
V10.	Double perforation on left margin	50,00
V11.	Inverted watermark from sheet	5,00

1d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issue 1

As with the 1/2d. value only one pair of plates was used for printing the 1d. stamps – Nos. (1) and (1x) and the sheet characteristics, by which they can be distinguished from those later produced in Pretoria, are set out below and listed under Controls.

Interior Plate (1) – No break in the jubilee line below the stamp of row 20/12. The gap between the two jubilee lines at the centre of the top margin (above stamps 6 and 7) is 2 mm, while in the corresponding position on the bottom margin it is 1,75 mm wide.

Exterior Plate (1x) – The gap between the jubilee line at the centre of the top and bottom margins is 1,5 mm wide.

			Pair	
			Mint	Used
23	Id.	Black and Carmine. Shades to grey-black and rose-carmine	2,50	1,50



23 Cb.

Controls

	M/U
Ca. Marginal pair from left or right side of sheet	3,50
Cb. Bottom right hand corner block of four with margins	15,00
Cc. Marginal top or bottom centre pair	20,00
Cd. Arrow block of four from left or right margin	15,00

Varieties

	Plate	
V1.	"C" for "O" in Postage. Row 1/1	6,00
V2.	Extended lower limb of "E" in Postage. Row 17/1	6,00
V3.	Broken left limb of "M" in Inkomste. Row 17/12	6,00
V4.	Break in frame line above "H" and between "A" and "F" of South Africa. Row 19/7	6,00

General

V5.	Inverted watermark from sheet	6,00
V6.	Perforated through foldover	250,00

2d. Issues 1 to 4

The design of the 2d. recess printed stamps did not incorporate the Delville Wood war memorial in front of the Union Buildings, erected only in 1929, which makes it easy to distin-



Union Buildings

guish them from all the later 2d. pictorials in which the memorial appears above the top left portion of the value circle. In addition all the Afrikaans inscribed stamps have a die characteristic — there are nine long horizontal lines in the bottom corners of the frame instead of eight as in the English ones. Only four issues have so far been identified and they are shown in the table below.

Although the same interior and exterior dies were used for the plates of all four issues, the 240 image plates were curved differently from the 120 image ones, with the result that stamps from the former measure 27,75 x 22 mm and from the latter 27,5 x 22,25 mm. As it was known that this stretching would occur, allowance was made for it in the spacing of the images when the plates were made and the corresponding gutter widths are — horizontal 2,25 and vertical 2,75 mm in the former and 2,5 and 2,5 mm respectively in the latter. Very slight variations in all these measurements are found and there is a slight shrinkage too in used stamps that have been in water.



Without Delville Wood War Memorial

No.	Issue	Plates		Panes	Perforation group	Perforation holes in vertical gutter
		Interior	Exterior			
24	1	(1)	(1X)	4	I	Nine
24A	2	(1)	(2X)	4	I	Eight
24B	3	(2)	(3X)	2	I	Eight
24C	4	(2)	(4X)	2	I	Eight
24D	4	(2)	(4X)	2	III	Two
24E	4	(2)	(4X)	2	II	Two

Issue I. These stamps were printed from 240 image plates (4 panes x 60), and differ in one feature from any of the other sheets: the width of the vertical gutter is 16,5 mm across, while there are nine perforation holes. This over-wide gutter was the result of an error in the marking out of the frame plate only. As the spacing was correct on the interior plate, it was not possible to have the vignettes of all the stamps in the sheet in correct register with their frames. The issue was made in March 1927.

To begin with, there was a perforation guide dot only at the top of the gutter, but later there was one at the bottom as well. There was a tiny black dot which fell in the vertical gutter above Row 11, but because of the greater width, it did not appear in the centre, although it marked the dead centre of the interior plate. Because it was constant in the next issue, it was not identified as being common to both issues.

Issue 2. This was produced from a new exterior plate, with the vertical gutter in the correct width, needing only eight perforation holes. The interior plate was the same as for the first issue, so that registration of the vignettes in the frames is usually correct and the tiny black dot appears in the centre of the gutter. Once again the perforation guide dot at the foot of the vertical gutter was added later. The stamps first appeared in January 1928.

Issue 3. This was printed in two panes only, and with only eight perforation holes in the vertical gutter between. There are two guide dots at the top of this gutter: one level with the top of the frames of the stamps of the first row, and another 8,5 mm above it. The top of the guide line in the bottom margin is approximately 11 mm from the nearest corners of the two stamps adjoining it. Like those of the two preceding issues, the stamps have only Group I perforation. This issue appeared in April 1928.

Issue 4. This is the only issue of these 2d. stamps to have different guages of perforation, as they are found with Group I, II and III perforations. In this respect the 2d. stamp differed from the 4d., 1/- and 5/- values — which also figure in all three groups — in that the stamps with Group III perforation appeared before those from Group II. Stamps from Group I have eight perforation holes across the gutter, and in the parts of the sheet where these can be identified, are rare. Those with Group III perforations are almost as rare.

There is only one guide dot at the top of the gutter, and the guide line at the bottom is higher, only 8,5 mm from the stamp corners. The interior plate was undoubtedly the same as that which produced the previous issue. It had one major variety, probably a developed one: a flaw on the top left corner of the right hand chimney, which from its shape has come to be known as the "Windmill Variety".

When the last printing of the 2d. stamps was ordered, it was well known that the Union's stamps were soon to be printed in Pretoria by rotogravure. The expense of making new plates was therefore not justified. Instead the vignette plate, which by now had seen much service, was subjected to a process well known in the trade as "cleaning". This had the

effect of making the recesses slightly shallower, and consequently the vignettes of the resulting stamps were a little paler in colour than in previous emissions.

It is ironic that this change was ignored by cataloguers of Union stamps, but when, a little later, ½d. stamps appeared with pale vignettes, they were described as "The Cleaned Plate Printing". In fact they had not been produced from a plate at all — let alone one which had been cleaned — but from a cylinder.

Although the frame plate had shown signs of wear, particularly in the guide line at the foot of the stamp sheets, it was not "cleaned". Curiously enough though, the cause of the "Split d" variety was eradicated and it is not found in row 8/2 of the right hand panes of stamps with the pale vignette. Similarly, the "Windmill" was eliminated at this stage, no longer being present in row 10/6 of the right pane.

The approximate dates of appearance of the stamps of Issue 4 were: with Group I perforation, September 1929; with Group III February 1930; Group II September 1930; and the last, the "Cleaned Plate" printing, appeared in January 1931.

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
24	2d. Grey and reddish purple.		
24A	Shades. Group I. Perf 14, size of stamp 27,75 x 22 mm, Issues 1 and 2	20,00	10,00

		<i>Controls</i>	<i>M/U</i>
24	Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter between measuring 16,5 mm and with 9 perforation holes, Issue 1	50,00
	Cb.	As above, but with guide dot at top	200,00
	Cc.	As above, but with guide dot at foot	200,00
24A	Cd.	Horizontal pair with gutter between measuring 16 mm and with 8 perforation holes, Issue 2	75,00
	Ce.	As above, but with guide dot at top	300,00
	Cf.	As above, but with guide dot at foot	300,00
24	Cg.	Inscriptional pair, Issues 1 and 2	50,00

		<i>Varieties</i>	
		Perforation	
	V1.	Oval perms., vertical pair with gutter on right with 9 perforation holes, Issue 1	50,00
24A	V2.	As above, but with 8 holes in gutter, Issue 2	50,00

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
24B	2d. Grey and purple. Shades.		
24C	Group 1. Perf. 14 and size 27,5 x 22,25 mm. Issues 3 and 4	20,00	10,00

<i>Controls</i>		<i>M/U</i>
24B Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter between, top margin and two guide dots, Issue 3	250,00
Cb.	As above but with bottom margin and guide line 11 mm from stamp corners	300,00
24C Cc.	Horizontal pair with gutter between, top margin and one guide dot, Issue 4	400,00
Cd.	As above but with bottom margin and guide line 8,5 mm from stamp corners	500,00
24B Ce.	Inscriptional pair	50,00



Oval perfs



Split "d"

<i>Varieties</i>		
24B V1.	Oval perfs	50,00
V2.	Inverted watermark	400,00
24C V3.	Split 'd' of 2d. Row 8/8 (right pane 8/2)	500,00

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
24D 2d.	Grey and purple. Shades. Group III. Perf 14 x 13½ up, Issue 4	35,00	35,00

<i>Controls</i>		<i>M/U</i>
Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter not perforated through and bottom margin with printer's guide line	500,00
Cb.	Inscriptional pair	450,00

Variety

Plate	
V1.	Split 'd' of 2d. Row 8/8 (right pane 8/2)
	400,00

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
24E 2d.	Grey and purple. Shades. Group II. Perf 14 x 13½ down, Issue 4	20,00	10,00

<i>Controls</i>		<i>M/U</i>
Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter not perforated through and bottom margin with printer's guide line	100,00
Cb.	As above but with pale vignettes and guide line	100,00
Cc.	Inscriptional pair	50,00

Varieties

	Plate	
V1.	Split 'd' of 2d. (right pane 8/2)	60,00
V2.	Block of 6 with gutter on left and bottom margin, but without split 'd' on top right corner stamp (right pane 8/2)	750,00
V3.	Mark on side of right hand chimney "Windmill" (right pane 10/6)	100,00
V4.	Missing perf. hole between stamp and right margin	200,00

3d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issue 1

The design of these stamps embodied two fine lines between the two heavy ones at the top of the frame, which makes them easy to distinguish from the roto stamps in which the space between the two lines is blank. There was only one issue of this value produced from the interior Plate (1) and exterior Plate (1x), but the stamps are perforated to the gauges of both Groups I and II.

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
25 3d.	Black and red Group I. Perf 14.	20,00	15,00



Groote Schuur



Recess printing

<i>Controls</i>	<i>M/U</i>
Ca. Horizontal pair with gutter between perforated through	50,00
Cb. As above but with guide dot and top margin	100,00
Cc. As above but with guide line and bottom margin	125,00
Cd. Inscriptional pair	50,00

Variety

V1. Oval perfs, vertical pair	60,00
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		<i>Pair</i>	
		<i>Mint</i>	<i>Used</i>
25A 3d.	Black and red. Group II. Perf 14 x 13½ (down)	25,00	20,00

<i>Controls</i>	<i>M/U</i>
Ca. Horizontal pair with gutter between not perforated through	65,00
Cb. As above but with guide dot and top margin	125,00
Cc. As above but with guide line and bottom margin	150,00
Cd. Inscriptional pair	75,00

4d. Triangular Stamps – Plate (1)

Only one plate was used to produce sheets of these stamps which were in two panes, one of 120 stamps inscribed in English and the other with 120 in Afrikaans. There was no necessity to alternate the languages on the sheet since it was intended to distribute the stamps in singles, and in fact most of them were supplied by the printers in this form. They were made up in unilingual packets of sixty, each bearing the manufacturer's seal and inscribed on the reverse side "60 4d. POSTAGE" or "60 4d. POSSEEL". Each packet contained five envelopes holding twelve English or Afrikaans stamps. Uncut panes were obtainable in most post offices from April 1926 and some of these were subsequently perforated or rouletted privately.

The English and Afrikaans transfer dies each consisted of two images placed base to base and so formed a square which was applied six times per row in ten rows to give 120 stamps per pane. The watermark was upright or inverted, but on the English stamps this feature can only be determined on the stamps which have the tiny guide dot in their margins above 'OS' of POSTAGE. The watermark is upright when the horns point towards POSTAGE, inverted when they point away from it. Because there was a defect on one of the images of the Afrikaans transfer die, half of these stamps have a white blob just below the first 'N' of PENNIES and a small white spot touching Hope's left arm just above the elbow. On these

the watermark is upright when the horns point towards POSSEEL and inverted when away from it; on the others it is upright when the horns point away and inverted when they point towards POSSEEL. The copies in which the colour is blue are changelings.



Figure of Hope

4d. Triangular Basic Stamps and Varieties, Plate 1

		<i>Singles</i>	
		<i>Mint</i>	<i>Used</i>
26 4d.	Grey-blue. Shades to greenish slate. Imperforate inscribed in English or Afrikaans. (Price proportionately for pairs or larger pieces of either language.)	1,00	0,75

Varieties

	<i>M/U</i>
V1. Inverted watermark	3,00
V2. Perforated privately	4,00
V3. Rouletted privately	6,00

4d. Rectangular Stamps – Plates 1 and 2

Although this design was used again for two rotogravure productions of the 4d. stamp, the recess printed ones are easily identified by the features shown on the accompanying diagram.

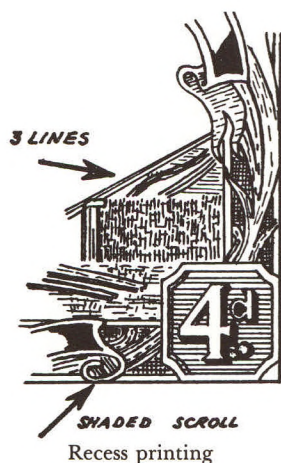
They were printed from two plates – No. (1) with Group I perforation and No. (2) with that of Groups II and III, making three printings in all.

Number	Plate	Perforation group
27	(1)	I
27A	(2)	II
27B	(2)	III

On Plate (1) the gutter between the panes measured 15,75 mm and the printer's guide line was entirely in the bottom margin, whereas on Plate (2) the gutter measured 16,25 mm and the guide line continued a short way into the gutter. The same transfer dies were used to produce both plates, but after the Afrikaans die had transferred its image to the two top rows of Plate (2) – there may also have been an extra one or two in the third row – a defect developed in the line below the stop in the right hand value tablet, with the result that on the stamps this line is much thinner than the others and shows up as a light patch. Thus on every sheet of 120 stamps there were at least a dozen which did not have this light patch and they differ from the stamps of Plate (1) only in the perforation. They have been listed as Varieties.



Rural huts



4d. Rectangular Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Plates (1) and (2)

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
27	4d. Brown. Shades. Group I Perf 14.	25,00	20,00

<i>Controls</i>		<i>M/U</i>	
Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter between perforated through	50,00	
Cb.	As above but with guide dot and top margin	75,00	
Cc.	As above but with guide line in bottom margin	100,00	

Variety

V1.	Oval perfs., vertical pair with gutter at left	75,00
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		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
27A	4d. Brown. Shades. Group II Perf 14 x 13½ (Down) and with light patch in right value tablet of Afrikaans stamp	50,00	40,00

Controls *M/U*

Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter between not perforated through	100,00
Cb.	As above with guide dot and top margin	150,00
Cc.	As above but with guide line and bottom margin	200,00
Cd.	Inscriptional pair	150,00

Variety

V1.	Without light patch in right value tablet of Afrikaans stamp	100,00
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		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
27B	4d. Brown. Shades. Group III. Perf. 14 x 13½ (Up) and with light patch in right value tablet of Afrikaans stamp	50,00	40,00

Controls *M/U*

Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter between not perforated through	100,00
Cb.	As above but with guide dot and top margin	150,00
Cc.	As above but with guide line and bottom margin	200,00
Cd.	Inscriptional pair	150,00

Varieties

V1.	Without the light patch in right value tablet of Afrikaans stamp	150,00
V2.	Inverted watermark	500,00

6d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issue 1

There was only one issue of the 6d. value produced from interior Plate (1) and exterior Plate (1x). This interior plate and the one subsequently used in Pretoria were prepared from the

same master plate, thus both had the "Cloud" variety to the left of the tree (row 20/11) and the jubilee line unbroken below row 20/12. They did, however, differ in one respect: on the London plate the gap between the two jubilee lines at the centres of the top and bottom margins was 1,5 mm wide, whereas on the Pretoria Plate (2) it measured 3 mm. The London and Pretoria exterior plates were similar in every respect.



Orange tree

		Pair	
		Mint	Used
28	6d. Green and orange. Shades to deep green and yellow-orange. Perf. 14½ x 14	20,00	10,00

Controls		M/U
Ca.	Marginal pair from left or right	30,00
Cb.	Bottom right corner block of four with margins	100,00
Cc.	Marginal top or bottom centre pair	200,00
Cd.	Arrow block of four from left or right margin.	75,00

Variety		
Plate		
V1.	Cloud left of tree. Row 20/11	50,00

General		
V2.	Inverted watermark	50,00

1/- Issues 1 and 2

The design of the two Gnus from the Natal Coat of Arms in a frame composed largely of flowers, was copied for the rotogravure productions, but in the recess printed stamps there are short lines projecting to the right from the top of the curved scroll under "S" on the left, and on the right the shading below the last "A" covers less of the flower below it.

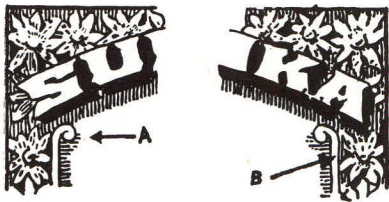
There are two issues of this value: the first, from interior Plate (1) and exterior (1x), appeared with the perforations of Groups I and II, whereas the second from Plates (2) and (2x) had the perforations of Group II and III, and there were thus four different printings in all.

No.	Issue	Plates	Perforation Group
29	1	(1) & (1x)	I
29A	1	(1) & (1x)	II
29B	2	(2) & (2x)	II
29C	2	(2) & (2x)	III

All the Afrikaans inscribed stamps of Issue 1, except those in the first horizontal row, have a distinct guide dot in the right limb of the first "A" of SUIDAFRIKA, but it is absent in all stamps of Issue 2. As there is no difference between pairs taken from the top row of Issue 1 and all the stamps of Issue 2 they are all listed under 29B.



Gnus



Recess printing

1/- Basic Stamps, Controls and Variety, Issues 1 and 2

		Pair	
		Mint	Used
29	1/- Brown and blue. Shades. Group I Perf 14.	40,00	40,00

Controls		M/U
Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter between perforated through	100,00
Cb.	As above but with guide dot and top margin	200,00
Cc.	As above but with guide line and bottom margin	250,00
Cd.	Inscriptional pair	100,00

Variety		
V1.	Oval perms., vertical pair	100,00

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
29A	1/- Brown and blue. Shades. Group II. Perf 14 x 13½ (Down) and with guide dot in first "A" of SUIDAFRIKA	60,00	60,00

Controls *M/U*

Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter between not perforated through	120,00
Cb.	As above but with guide line and bottom margin	275,00
Cc.	Inscriptional pair	120,00

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
29B	1/- Brown and blue. Shades. Group II. Perf. 14 x 13½ (Down) and without guide dot in first "A" of SUIDAFRIKA	60,00	60,00

Controls *M/U*

Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter between not perforated through	120,00
Cb.	As above but with guide dot and top margin	250,00
Cc.	As above but with guide line and bottom margin	275,00
Cd.	Inscriptional pair	120,00

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
29C	1/- Brown and blue. Shades. Group III. Perf. 14 x 13½ (up)	75,00	75,00

Controls *M/U*

Ca.	Horizontal pair with gutter between not perforated through	200,00
Cb.	As above but with guide dot and top margin	350,00
Cc.	As above but with guide line and bottom margin	400,00
Cd.	Inscriptional pair	75,00

2/6 Basic Stamps, Controls and Variety, Issue 1

This design of an ox-wagon crossing a drift also appeared on the subsequent rotogravure productions, but the recess printed stamp can always be distinguished by the two white lines – instead of one – below the country name. There was only

one issue of this value, printed from interior Plate (1) and exterior (1x), but the stamps were perforated to the gauge of both Groups I and II.



Ox-wagon crossing drift



Recess printing

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
30	2/6 Green and brown. Group I. Perf. 14	150,00	250,00

Controls *M/U*

Ca.	Corner pair with guide dot on top margin	200,00
Cb.	Corner pair with guide line on bot- tom margin	250,00
Cc.	Inscriptional pair	350,00

Variety

V1.	Oval perfs, vertical pair	300,00
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		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
30A	2/6 Green and brown. Group II. Perf. 14 x 13½ (Down)	500,00	500,00

Controls *M/U*

Ca.	Corner pair with guide dot on top margin	650,00
Cb.	Corner pair with guide line on bot- tom margin	750,00
Cc.	Inscriptional pair	1 250,00

5/- Basic Stamps, Controls and Variety, Issue 1

An outspanned ox-wagon was also used in the design of the rotogravure 5/- stamp which had the hyphenated spelling of the place name – SUID-AFRIKA – so the absence of the hyphen makes the single Afrikaans stamp or a joined pair of the recess-printed stamps easy to identify. A single English stamp can be distinguished by the presence of a pattern of tiny squares between the country name and the top of the frame. There was only one issue of this value produced from Plates (1) and (1x), but the stamps have the perforation of all three groups.



Ox-wagon outspanned

			<i>Pair</i>	
			Mint	Used
31	5/-	Black and green. Group I. Perf 14.	300,00	600,00

<i>Controls</i>		<i>M/U</i>
Ca.	Corner pair with guide dot on top margin	400,00
Cb.	Corner pair with guide line on bottom margin	500,00
Cc.	Inscriptional pair	700,00

Variety

Vl.	Oval perfs., vertical pair	1 000,00
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			<i>Pair</i>	
			Mint	Used
31A	5/-	Black and green. Group II. Perf 14 x 13½ (Down)	750,00	1250,00

<i>Controls</i>		<i>M/U</i>
Ca.	Corner pair with guide dot on top margin	800,00
Cb.	Corner pair with guide line on bottom margin	900,00
Cc.	Inscriptional pair	2 000,00

			<i>Pair</i>	
			Mint	Used
31B	5/-	Black and green. Group III. Perf. 14 x 13½ (Up)	500,00	900,00

<i>Controls</i>		<i>M/U</i>
Ca.	Corner pair with guide dot on top margin	600,00
Cb.	Corner pair with guide line on bottom margin	700,00
Cc.	Inscriptional pair	1 250,00

10/- Basic Stamps, Controls and Variety, Issue 1

There was only one issue of the 10/- value printed from interior Plate (1) and exterior Plate (1x), and the design was changed for the rotogravure stamps of this value. Like the 3d. and 2/6 values of this series, the 10/- stamps only appeared with Groups I and II perforations. The frame portion of the design emanated from the same master dies as the 2d. denomination, and the only differences are in the value circle.



Table Mountain and Bay

			<i>Pair</i>	
			Mint	Used
32	10/-	Blue and brown. Shades of grey-blue. Group I. Perf. 14	250,00	100,00

<i>Controls</i>		<i>M/U</i>
Ca.	Corner pair with guide dot on top margin	300,00
Cb.	Corner pair with guide line on bottom margin	350,00
Cc.	Inscriptional pair	500,00

Variety

Vl.	Oval perfs, vertical pair	1 000,00
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		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
32A	10/- Blue and brown. Shades of grey-blue. Perf. 14 x 13½ (Down)	350,00	300,00

<i>Controls</i>	<i>M/U</i>
Ca. Corner pair with guide dot on top margin	400,00
Cb. Corner pair with guide line on bottom margin	450,00
Cc. Inscriptional pair	700,00

6

Pretoria Typographed Pictorials

In 1927 the plates which had been used by Waterlows passed to the Government Printer at Pretoria where the stamps were produced in the same colours and on paper with the same multiple Springbok's Head watermark. The first productions were from the same ½d. and 1d. denomination plates as used before, but the Pretoria 6d stamps were printed from a new set of plates, and in due course further plates were ordered for the two lower values as well. Where the London plates were used again in Pretoria, the numbers already allocated to these issues have been retained, and the sequence continued for the new plates in the order in which the stamps appeared.

The perforator used at Pretoria was again a single comb appliance, with the same gauge of 14½ x 14. Here however, the sheets were fed in at the right hand margin, so that this was now imperforate and the left-hand margin perforated through. To begin with the 1d. sheets had both top and bottom margin perforated through, but apart from these, all the Pretoria typo sheets had the top margin only perforated through — except for the rare cases where ½d. and 1d. stamps have reversed perforations. These can only be identified at the corners of the sheet, where the top and left margins are imperforate and the bottom and right-hand ones are perforated through. The ½d. and 1d. stamps perforated 14 are from booklets, and are listed in Section II.

At times some difficulty seems to have been experienced in getting the first descents of the comb into exact register, particularly in the ½d. and 1d. values, so that the right-hand margins of these sheets often had extra perforations, varying from a half to several complete holes and, in extreme cases, even one, two or three extra strikes by the complete comb. They were sometimes out of register with, and not quite parallel to the normal comb or to each other, and here part of the top and bottom of the stamps next to the right margin received an extra one, two or three perforations. They are described as having "double", "treble" or "quadruple" perforations respectively.

Pretoria printed stamps can be distinguished from the London printings with certainty when the side margin is still attached, otherwise the Pretoria printings are also in some quite different shades, and the production is mainly poorer.