

The Rotogravure Process

After April 1930 and right up to 1961 all the Union's stamps, with the exception of the re-issue of the ½d., were printed by the rotary process. For a better understanding of these printings, here is a brief resume of the procedures and explanation of the various terms used in describing them.

The first stage was the preparation of the *Master Design* for the vignette and frame, usually an artist's drawing, and separate panels for the wording in Afrikaans and English, where the stamps were to be unilingual, as in fact most of them were. By photographing these, three negatives were produced in the actual size in which the stamp would appear: one for the vignette and another one each for the Afrikaans and English frames. As the procedure was more complex when it concerned the frames, only that part of it will be described.

For the smaller upright format stamps, two pairs of these negatives were assembled to form a block with the languages alternating throughout and with an Afrikaans or English one at the top left, according to which was to be row 1/1 on the sheet. This block – and in the case of the usually larger, horizontal format stamps, one of each in the form of a horizontal pair – was photographed again to produce a *Master Negative*. During this process tiny flaws were introduced which repeated on every fourth Afrikaans (or English) stamp, and they are known as *Master Negative Characteristics*.

By means of a step-and-repeat camera a *Multipositive* was prepared which gave twenty rows of twelve images from the four-image master negative. To have the languages alternating, the larger two-image master negative was exposed three times in the odd rows and four in the even ones and the redundant images at the ends of the rows were masked to give, for the larger stamps, twenty rows by six. The tiny parts of an extra frame which appeared on the side margin of some sheets were the result of incomplete masking of an unwanted image.

The impression of the multipositive was next transferred to a sheet of a substance called *Carbon Tissue* by exposing the multipositive to a very strong light. This hardened the gelatine of the carbon tissue where it received the most light so that, after it had been wrapped around the copper cylinder, the unhardened portions could be washed off, and it was here that the etching took place when the cylinder was rotated slowly and an acid solution poured over it. Because the light was not spread evenly over the whole surface of the carbon tissue, it was usually most exposed at the centre, which explains why on a sheet the stamps in the middle were paler than those at the top or bottom. Often too, a small part of the cylinder surface might have slightly greater or less exposure to the acid, resulting in one darker or paler stamp.

After the first few years the use of glass screens entered into the production of the stamps. The effect of this can usually

be clearly seen when, under a magnifier the solid portions of the design show as being composed of dots. These screens are of two types: irregular grained or mosaic and cross lined or mesh, the latter varying in the fineness or coarseness of the mesh, i.e. in the size of the dots.

Unfortunately, the clarity with which the mesh type screen shows on the stamps is affected by several factors, among them wear on the printing surface, the amount of ink applied and the degree of pressure exerted on the surface of the paper. Thus, although the first issues of the ½d. and 1d. monochrome roll stamps are the product of mesh type screens, on most copies the screening appears as mosaic.

As a multipositive could be, and frequently was, used to etch more than one cylinder, it follows that any flaw which had appeared on it during the course of its preparation would be repeated, unless it were removed at some stage. Often with each use new ones would appear or be removed, and when the light was passed through it at a slightly different angle, they could change their shape slightly. It was only at a later stage that negatives of the marginal arrows were added to the multipositive and on the early cylinders, where they had them, they were tooled by hand.

In the machine the cylinder was inked by a roller running in a trough and the printing was done on a long roll of paper which was drawn between the cylinder and the pressure roller. During the etching process tiny defects usually developed and these, along with those of multipositive origin, duly made their appearance on the stamps. Once printing commenced a host of other and most interesting flaws and varieties originated from other sources.

The surplus ink was scraped from the surface of the revolving cylinder by a *Doctor Blade*, so that only the etched portions could print, but the slight roughness of the surface of a new cylinder prevented complete removal of the ink. Thus the first sheets to be printed had the paper on the unprinted parts and the sheet margins coloured until such time as the action of the doctor blade had honed the cylinder surface completely. Solid particles in the ink caused the doctor blade to lift and deposit extra ink which caused blotches of various shapes and sizes. Less solid particles were carried along in front of the blade and, depending on their nature, caused white and coloured parallel lines to appear on the stamps, while nicks in the blades, by letting through extra ink, printed the series of parallel lines often found on the stamps. The lines caused by dragging of the doctor blade are not quite vertical because of the slight oscillating action. It was more economical to remove the solid particle by wiping it off while the machine was in motion, but this led to curved smudge marks across the stamps. These are so numerous and varied that no attempt has been made to list them.

Too much tension on the doctor blade made it "dig in" to part of the etched surface, causing among others the "white corners" of the ½d. stamps which had vertical lines in their design, and the top of the "2" of 2d. to touch the circle, as well as the broken frames, both in the photo vignette 2d. stamps. At one stage a curved doctor blade was experimented with,

but the backlash on this when the machine was stopped caused it to mark the cylinder surface, leading to the *Curved Line* flaws on so many of the stamps produced in 1935 and 1936.

When tiny metal particles, introduced to the ink by the thinners, were pressed into the surface of the cylinder by the ink roller, they led to a whole series of what are called *Eleventh-row Repetition Flaws*. Because the circumference of this roller measured only five-sixths that of the cylinder, the marks were repeated six times in all, and separated from each other by a distance equal to one sixth of the circumference of the cylinder. They thus occurred in diametrically opposite pairs and derived their name from the fact that, unless one of them fell on a sheet margin, both appear in exactly the same position on stamps eleven rows apart and inscribed in different languages.

The paper on which the stamps were printed was in rolls, which necessitated some joining by the manufacturer, and by the printer when the beginning of one roll had to be joined to the end of another. The overlap, when the joining was done during manufacture, was generally more than 300 mm, with irregular edges, and the joining was done with the same adhesive as that applied to the rest of the paper. During printing on the other hand the joining was by means of a fairly narrow self-adhesive strip, so a printer's join is distinguished by its straight edges and narrow overlap.

Stamps printed over this join are described as having *Joined Paper* and they derive their importance from the fact, particularly where the join falls near the middle of the design, that if the two thicknesses of paper are separated, there is left a stamp which is partly unprinted. Prices here are for pairs of these, and not for joins which fall on the sheet margin or mostly in the gutter between the stamps. Initially no attempt seems to have been made to withhold from sale the sheets with joins, but later the paper manufacturer was required to mark the joins, either by a broad red brush line or a strip of red paper so the joins could be detected and the stamps removed. It is for this reason that joined papers are much rarer among hyphenated stamps, although these are sometimes found with an offset of the red of the brushmark or strip.

It was difficult in the hand tooling of the arrows on the cylinders not to engrave them too deeply, which caused smudging, and the undried ink when it had been transferred to the surface of the draw roller caused partly printed or *Ghost Arrows* to appear on the sheet margins, usually well away from the normal arrow.

The surface of the pressure roller was coated with a rubberised substance in which in time small indentations appeared. Lack of pressure at these points caused small white flaws to appear on the surface of some of the stamps. They derive their interest from the fact that because the pressure roller had a different circumference from that of the printing cylinder they appeared in different positions on succeeding sheets, but always in the same vertical plane. Because their position moved like this they were given the name of *Travelling Flaws*.

During the whole of the Union period the rotogravure stamps were perforated and cut into sheets before they left the printing machine. There were two of these machines, one with an *Eleven Row Comb* and the other with a single comb. As needless to say the single comb appliance was slower in operation, it was usually used when printing the stamps of which generally smaller quantities were required. It was, of course, not possible to set these perforators so that one revolution of the printing cylinder would coincide exactly with twenty-two beats of the single comb or two of eleven rows, so that in practice frequent adjustments were necessary to bring the perforation back to the centre of the gutter between the stamps. Such adjustments led to a row of stamps being perforated to a narrower or wider size than normal and on very wide stamps it looks as though one perforation hole is missing. Because of these differences when the size of a stamp is referred to in this work it is always that of the design and never the measurement between perforations.

Quite early on, one of the eleven row perforators used for the large, 120 to a sheet, stamps got damaged and had to be repaired. This was done in such a way that on the three top rows the holes between numbers two and three of the row were not in exact alignment, that at the top of row two being even further out than some of the others. This perforator was kept as a spare and only used while the regular ones were being reconditioned. Where it is found to have been at work, it need not necessarily have been for all the sheets of an issue and some do not show it at all. It is possible to find this perforation on definitive stamps from at least Issue 2 of the 2d. value to the end of the Animal Series, and also on some of the Commemoratives. The three rows with what has become known as the *Drunken Perfs* are duplicated on each sheet and its margins, and latterly at any rate, the holes were slightly larger than usual which helps in their detection.

The circumference of the printing cylinders was such that it could accommodate 22 rows of images, and they were etched in this way for the printing of the roll stamps. Otherwise only twenty rows were etched, and after printing the web had twenty rows of stamps followed by two blank rows and so on. In the final stage a guillotine which cut the web into sheets was set to cut through the centre of the blank spaces, and so leave a stamp-sized margin at the top and bottom of each sheet. Like the perforators, this guillotine had to be watched and its timing adjusted where necessary. Failure to do this resulted in some sheets having one very wide and one very narrow margin.

The machines were also equipped with cyclometers which printed each sheet number twice, spaced and placed in such a way that the number appeared twice on one margin of a sheet. To begin with they were in four figures and printed in black, then for a short time in blue and finally in red. In about 1940 the slower machine was fitted with a five-figure cyclometer, and it only printed the numbers in black.

Each cylinder had its permanent identity number stamped on it and it was these numbers which were quoted when from 1937 onward the postal authorities furnished The Philatelic

Federation of Southern Africa with periodic lists of stamps printed. This information was passed on to collectors in its publication, the *South African Philatelist*. From 1948 onward these cylinder numbers were printed on the sheet margins, but the issues prior to that can only be differentiated, when there was more than one in a particular group, by differences in the marginal arrows, their position in relation to the nearest stamps, or cylinder flaws on the stamps and margins.

In the values which had a large number of issues they have been sub-divided into groups, those in each group having been produced from the same multipositives.

The Rotogravure Pictorials continued on sale from April 1930 till October 1954, when they were superseded by the Animal Series. They have been divided into two sections, which follow one another: the Unhyphenated Series and the Hyphenated Series, according to whether they have the Afrikaans printed as one word – SUIDAFRIKA – or two words joined by a hyphen – SUID-AFRIKA.

Where the actual number of the cylinder is unknown it has been allocated a number in brackets, which if followed by “x” denotes an exterior cylinder, thus – Int. (1) and Ext. (1x). In each value these numbers as well as those of the group and issue follow each other right through the series.

This sequence in the numbering will help the reader to follow the interchanging of cylinders which frequently took place in the printing of the bi-coloured stamps of the lower values. Some cylinders had a long life, others wore or got damaged fairly soon, and it would have been uneconomical to embark on a long print run without spare interior and exterior cylinders. On occasions it is probable that a newly etched cylinder would have been given a trial run, which would explain the complexity of the issues of the photo-vignette 2d. Union Buildings stamp.

Any alteration to either cylinder of an issue is denoted by the addition of the suffix “a” to its number.

7

Rotogravure Pictorials Unhyphenated

The history of the Rotogravure Pictorials dates back to 1929 when, subject to a series of tests and a satisfactory report from their agents in Britain, Hunter, Penrose Ltd., the Union Government agreed to purchase a Goebel A. G. machine for the printing of stamps by the rotogravure process.

This involved the use of copper cylinders bearing un-screened images of the vignette and frame designs copied from the 1d. Van Riebeeck Ship stamp, then being produced by typography in Pretoria. Three cylinders were etched at Leiden, Holland, but the tests themselves were carried out at Darmstadt, Germany, in the presence of representatives of the Union Government and the London Agent. Throughout the operation trial sheets of the results, obtained with English and German black and red inks on various types of paper were forwarded to London for the agent's inspection and it is these that have become known philatelically as the “Darmstadt Trials”.

There were separate ones of the interior and exterior of the design and numerous examples of the complete stamp. Many different papers also were used, some being without or with gum and without or with watermark. The watermark, when present, was either a clover leaf or trefoil design, or the multiple Springbok's Head of the official postage stamp paper. As the trefoil design did not always cover the entire surface of the paper it is possible to have pairs with and without this watermark.

The trials were printed in sheets of 240 (20 rows x 12), some with four figure serial numbers on the right margin, but there were no marginal arrows. Many of the sheets were imperforate, but others were perforated by the eleven-row appliance which formed part of the equipment of the machine.

Following the satisfactory completion of the tests in October 1929, the cylinders were sent to the Union, but because of their worn condition they were not used there. However, using exactly the same design, and with the Goebel machine which had by then been installed in Pretoria, the first of the rotogravure stamps, the 1d. value in roll form, was printed and placed on sale in April 1930.

A sub-committee appointed by The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa to decide on the status of the Darmstadt Trials reported on 25 May 1954 that it was perfectly clear that

the stamps made in Darmstadt could in no way be considered as an official stamp issue, but in the opinion of the sub-committee the items known as the "Darmstadt Trials", either in the form of complete stamps or only the interior or exterior productions must be regarded as proofs of the Union 1d. rotogravure stamps.

As this decision obviously does not cover the Hunter-Penrose or Cigarette Tax labels in various colours and papers, nor the so-called "Booyesen Essay", all produced at this time, they have not been listed. According to J. L. Booyesen, black-and-white proofs of all values were provided by Waterlow. These were photographed and enlarged for redrawing by the postage stamp department of the Government Printer, including the 1d. used in Leiden.

One Penny Trials

On unwatermarked, gummed paper and perforated 14½ x 14 unless otherwise described.



DT 1



DT 7

1. Vignettes only, in black

	<i>Pairs</i>
DT1 As described	50,00
DT2 Trefoil watermark	75,00
DT3 Trefoil and no watermark	100,00
DT4 Ungummed	50,00
DT5 Imperforate	75,00



Trefoil watermark

2. Frames only, in red

DT6 Trefoil watermark	75,00
DT7 Ungummed	75,00
DT8 Ungummed and imperforate	75,00

3. Complete in black and red

DT9 As described	30,00
DT10 Springbok's Head watermark	125,00

DT11 Trefoil watermark	75,00
DT12 Trefoil and no watermark	100,00
DT13 Ungummed	50,00

There were one interior and two exterior cylinders, the latter having different language orders, all produced from different master negatives from those employed in Pretoria. Thus the trials on Springbok's Head watermarked paper can be distinguished from the stamps of the first two groups by the absence of their master negative characteristics.

Rotogravure Pictorials – Unhyphenated

The Unhyphenated Series consisted of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/- and 2/6 denominations, all with designs similar to those of the London Pictorials.

The ½d. and 6d. were redrawn by J. L. Booyesen, and the 2d., 3d., 4d., 1/- and 2/6 by J. Prentice, who reproduced the original steel engravings of the 2d., 3d., and 4d. line by line from photographic bromide prints. The ½d., 1d. and 6d. had the vertical setting of 18,5 x 22,5 mm, perforated 15 x 14 and printed in sheets of 240 stamps in 20 rows of 12, while the other values were in the horizontal setting of 27,5 x 21,75 mm., perforated 14 and printed in sheets of 120 stamps in 20 rows of 6. In this series as many stamps have the multiple Springboks' Head watermark inverted as have it upright. Those from two issues of the 1d. denomination never have it upright and the 6d. ones with upright watermark are scarce.

Except where otherwise stated the sheets of stamps had arrow heads – abbreviated here to arrows – at the centre of each of the four margins and, except in one instance, they are in the same colour as the frame design. All sheets had serial numbers ranging from 0001 to 9999 (10 000) printed twice on the righthand margins; first and generally in black, later in blue, then red.

Because of the similarity in the designs of these stamps to those of the earlier typo and recess printed ones, the features which distinguish one from the other are given under each denomination except those of the ½d., 1d. and 6d., which have the right leg of "R" in AFRICA and SUIDAFRIKA ending squarely on the base line instead of being curled.

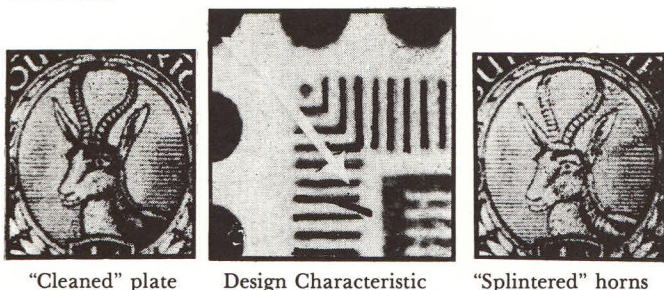
½d. Group I – Issues 1, 2 and 3

There were three issues of this denomination produced from two interior and three exterior cylinders and each can be identified by the marginal arrows and, in certain instances, varieties on the stamps. The first stamp on the sheets was inscribed in Afrikaans. The Master Negative Characteristic consisting of a short green mark sloping slightly downward in between the inner ends of the third and fourth lines of shading outside the top lefthand ornamental square on every even numbered Afrikaans stamp, as shown on the accompanying sketch.

No.	Issue	Cylinders	Watermark	Issue date
36	1	(1) & (1x)	Upright & inverted	May 1931
	2	(1) & (2x)	Upright & inverted	1932
	3	(2) & (3x)	Upright	June 1934

Issue 1 was probably quite a small one as the stamps are fairly scarce. Quite early on three stamps on the sheet developed a distinct weakness in parts of the shading around the buck's head, which took the form of a whitish patch in the positions shown in the accompanying illustrations.

Issue 2, the first stamps of which became available early in 1932, were printed from the same interior cylinder as Issue 1, but in combination with a new exterior cylinder. This issue was a very large one and the printings were in four distinct phases. After the first printing, which must have been a very small one, the three images of the interior cylinder which had displayed the light patches were retouched and a large printing made with vignettes in the same black ink as had been used for all the Issues 1 and 2 stamps produced thus far. They became known as the "Normal" and "Retouched" printings of Issue 2, but it must be emphasized that there is no difference whatsoever between them except on the three stamps of the sheet.



"Cleaned" plate

Design Characteristic

"Splintered" horns

The third printing, again a large one, had the vignettes in a soft grey colour which led to the erroneous conclusion that the cylinder had been treated in some way, and this became known as the "Cleaned Plate" printing. The stamps always have the watermark upright. When it came to the fourth printing, again a moderately large one, a different but still greyish ink was used, which combined with the now slightly worn condition of the cylinder gave a different appearance to the buck's horns, from which it derived the name of the "Splintered Horns" printing. These stamps always have the watermark inverted.

Subsequent issues of this and other denominations have gone through almost similar and identified phases without any attempt having been made to list them individually. However, as they had been given names, their separate listing was attempted in the Golden Jubilee edition, with disastrous results – that part of this section has been described as being incomprehensible. A simplified form of listing has been adopted. If collectors will remember that all the controls and most of the varieties may be found in three forms – in black and green with upright or inverted watermarks; in the

"Cleaned Plate" with upright watermark and in the "Splintered Horns" with inverted watermark – they should have no difficulty. Controls and varieties of the two latter printings are worth approximately 1,5 times as much as the first. When the "Splintered Horns" printing was made the condition of the pressure roller had deteriorated, and there are several travelling flaws in different positions on these stamps. Issue 3 was produced from a new pair of cylinders, (2) and (3x), and with the watermark always upright.



Issues 1, 2 and 3



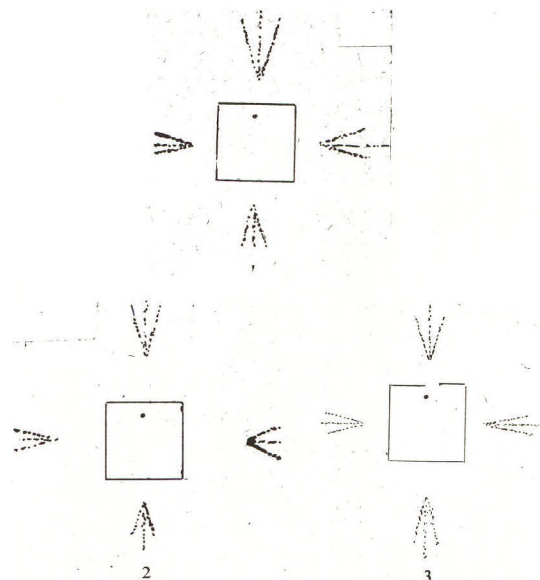
Straight right leg of "R"

1/2d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issues 1 to 3

36 1/2d. Black and green. Shades of grey to deep black and various greens. Watermark upright or inverted.

Pair
Mint Used

1,00 0,50



Note: Some of the illustrations were taken from blocks with narrow margins and not all of the arrow is shown. There is, however, sufficient for identification if this fact is borne in mind.

Controls – per arrow block of four **M/U**

Ca. Issue 1.	250,00
Cb. Issue 2.	50,00
Cc. Issue 3.	200,00

Varieties – Multipositive

V1. Green “arrow” in the top left corner. Row 5/8	3,00
V2. Green blob in middle of bottom bar. Row 15/8	3,00
V3. Short black mark under tip of buck’s left horn, “Hooked Horn”. Row 16/8.	3,00

Note: The “Snail” on the buck’s breast, row 1/12, is also a multipositive variety, but because it can be identified there it is listed under the various issues.



36 V5.



36 V8 Before retouching



36 V12.



36 V7.



36 V9 After retouching



36 V13.

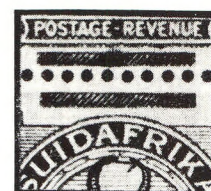
Cylinder (1) – Issues 1 and/or 2

V4. Short black horizontal line in margin above “DA” of SUIDAFRIKA. Row 1/1.	3,00
V5. Weak lines of shading above buck’s muzzle and also “Snail” variety on row 1/12 in pair with stamp row 1/11 showing a green dot about middle of left perf. gutter. Issue 1.	10,00
V6. As above but showing a green dot about middle of right perf. gutter. Issue 2.	3,00
V7. Retouch lines above buck’s muzzle and also “Snail” variety. Row 1/12.	3,00
V8. White patch in front of buck’s breast. Row 4/11.	3,00

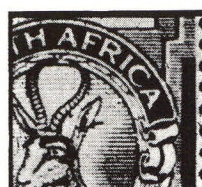
V9. Retouch lines in front of buck’s breast. Row 4/11	3,00
V10. Vertical black line between tip of buck’s right ear and lower part of medallion, on later printings only. Row 5/10.	10,00
V11. Black dot below tip of buck’s left horn. Row 6/12.	3,00
V12. Weak lines of shading and also a tiny black dot between horns. Row 9/5.	5,00
V13. “Cobweb” variety, retouch lines between horns. Row 9/5.	3,00
V14. Black “Barb” in buck’s left ear. Row 10/7.	3,00
V15. “Bulging Eye”, black mark in front of buck’s right eye. Row 13/12.	3,00
V16. Black line across nose. Row 18/12.	3,00



36 V1.



36 V2 and V3



36 V14.



36 V15.



36 V16.

Issue 1 Cylinder (1x)

V17. Two sloping green marks in margin above top left corner. Row 1/4.	10,00
V18. Large green mark below righthand end of top bar. Row 17/8.	10,00
V19. Green spot in top right corner. Row 19/12.	10,00
V20. Green smudge in margin below stamp. Row 20/11.	5,00

Issue 2 Cylinder (2x)

V21. Green dot in bottom right corner. Row 1/8	3,00
V22. Green line through “R” of AFRICA, on all but the first printings. Row 3/2	3,00
V23. Horizontal green line near bottom right corner. Row 3/12	3,00
V24. “Dollar” symbol, green stroke through “S” of SOUTH. Row 10/9	3,00

- V25. Smudge at right end of bottom bar.
Row 14/12 3,00
- V26. Green line in bottom left corner. Row
18/8 3,00



36 V22.

36 V24.

36 V25.

Issue 3

- V27. "Snail" on buck's breast and a green dotted line, 3 mm high, on the attached margin near bottom right corner of stamp row 1/12, but without green dots in the perf. gutters of V5 and V6 10,00
- V28. White "break" in top bar near the right-hand end. Row 6/9 10,00
- V29. Missing tip of buck's left horn. Row 8/9 10,00
- V30. Green "L" mark on top bar. Row 11/3 5,00



36 V38.

General

- V31. Joined paper 100,00
- V32. Partly printed frames 200,00
- V33. Blurred vignettes 50,00



36 V10.



36 V30.

- V34. Blurred frames 50,00
- V35. Missing perf. hole 100,00
- V36. Travelling flaw 20,00
- V37. Sheet serial number. Block of four 5,00
- V38. One much paler vignette 150,00

Note: This has since been found to be a constant cylinder variety (2x) from the very last printing.

1d. Groups I and II – Issues 1 to 7a

After appearing initially in roll form, the sheets of the stamps became available on 1 May 1930. There were twelve issues from eight interior and eight exterior cylinders, the official numbers of which are not on record; and because of a change in the frame Master Negative, and later in the frame Master Design, this series has been divided into three groups.



Van Riebeeck's Ship

Throughout the entire sequence the first stamp on every sheet was inscribed in Afrikaans.

There were eight issues in Group I produced from five interior and five exterior cylinders and two issues in Group II made from only one interior and one exterior cylinder. All six interior cylinders were etched from the same multipositive and there is thus no difference in the vignettes of the stamps of all ten issues. Although two different frame multipositives were used and the issues consequently have to be divided into two groups, all of their stamps can be distinguished from those of Group III by their common design features.

1d. Design Features – Issues 1 to 7a

1. The horizontal lines in the side panels between the laurel wreaths around the oval and the frame boundary are close together on all stamps.
2. The distance between the words POSSEËL and INKOMSTE on the Afrikaans inscribed stamps is 1 mm.

The difference between stamps of Group I (Issues 1 to 6) and of Group II (Issues 7 and 7a) is in design characteristics



1

2

3

4

5

6

Design features and characteristics

derived from the master negatives used in preparing the two-frame stamps of a pair, enabling it to be allocated to Group I and II.

Id. Master Negative Characteristics – Issues 1 to 6

3. There is a tiny white nick at 8 o'clock near the edge of the oval on all odd-numbered English stamps.

4. The first line of shading is missing, giving the impression of a white spot, just under the top righthand scroll on all odd-numbered Afrikaans stamps.

5. There is a thinning in the bottom frame line below "IN" of INKOMSTE on all even-numbered Afrikaans stamps.

Id. Master Negative Characteristics – Issues 7 and 7a

6. There is a small white dot just above the tip of the leaf immediately under the top righthand scroll on all odd-numbered Afrikaans stamps.

7. There is a whitish spot on the horizontal lines of shading near the two bottom leaves in the righthand panel of all even-numbered Afrikaans stamps.

Among the stamps of Group I only those of Issues 4a, 4b and 5 are known with inverted watermark. In the first they are scarce and extremely rare in the two latter, but all the stamps of Issues 7 and 7a (Group II) have the watermark inverted. Thus it will be seen that the design characteristics need only be checked when separating the watermark inverted stamps of the two groups.

Id. Group I – Issues 1 to 6

The first four of this group – Issues 1, 2, 3 and 4 – were produced without marginal arrows, but with control letters A, B, D, E and F on the righthand margin of the sheets at the ends of rows 5 and 16, following the sheet numbers. These signified the chronological order of the printings, which were all in colours of jet black and rose-carmine and with the watermark upright.

There were no control letters on the second four – Issues 4a, 4b, 5 and 6 – but differently shaped arrow heads were imprinted on the centres of the sheet margins. The only reliable means of identifying the stamps of the various issues is through the cylinder varieties and/or the margin with the control attached.

There are several features which make this a most difficult series to list, one being that the control letters B and E both appear with the stamps of two issues. Another is that many months after the appearance of the F control issue, printings appeared which had been produced from the same cylinders, but having marginal arrows in black. As stamps of another issue had appeared in between, those with the black arrows were given a quite separate number. Finally, it has been shown, through changes to a multipositive flaw on the stamp

in row 17/9, that the interior cylinder of the issue which was numbered 4, was actually the last to be produced, and this issue should thus have had the number 6. In order to remove these anomalies an entirely new system of numbering has been adopted.

No.	Issue	Controls	Cylinders	Water-mark	Issue date
37	1	A and B	(1) & (1x)	Upright	May 1930
	2	B, D and E	(2) & (2x)	Upright	June 1930
	3	E	(1) & (2x)	Upright	June 1930
	4	F	(3) & (3x)	Upright	Sept 1930
	4a	Black arrow	(3a) & (3x)	Upright & invert	Early 1931
	4b	Black and red arrows	(3a) & (3ax)	Upright & invert	Early 1931
	5	Rough red arrows	(4) & (4x)	Upright & invert	Late 1930
	6	Fine red arrows	(5) & (5x)	Upright	Sept 1930

Issue 1 had only two of the control letters A and B, and as with all of the first four issues, they are at the ends of the 5th and 16th rows, opposite an English and an Afrikaans inscribed stamp respectively.

It is thus easy to determine which is from the upper or lower part of the sheet.

Issue 2. Here the control B appeared again, apparently mistakenly for C – which was not used at all – along with D and E. The English stamp, row 5/12, has a variety known as the "Broken Mast" which makes it easy to distinguish the top B control block from its counterpart of Issue 1. The corresponding block from the lower half of the sheet is identified by the absence of the following two varieties which are present only in the lower B control block of Issue 1.

a. A small black dot just above the end of the middle yard-arm on row 16/12.

b. A distinctive carmine smudge across the wreath above REVENUE on row 17/12.

The B control blocks of this issue are rare.

Issue 3. The E control is repeated and the cylinders (1) and (2x) were also ones which had been used previously. The top control block of this issue is identified by the absence of the "Broken Mast" and the lower one by the presence of the a. variety. All that appears to have survived of this issue are the control blocks, and even they are rare.

Issue 4 had the control F and, as this letter is now slightly further away from the sheet number, the controls are best collected in blocks of six. At one stage of the printing the cyclo-meter was not inked, with the result that some of the control blocks show only an uncoloured impression of the letter and number. This issue has more interior multipositive varieties than the earlier ones and one of them, the "Dragon" on row 17/9, as it is known in the booklet stamps, has been reduced and is now known as the "Buckle".

Issue 4a differed from Issue 4 only in that arrows in the

form of fine dotted lines had been tooled on the interior cylinder. As there was now no control letter, the only difference is in the presence of the black arrows at the centre of the sheet margins. A few of the stamps have the watermark inverted, but the same varieties are present in this issue as in 4.

Issue 4b saw the same cylinders being used again, but with the difference that large arrows had now been etched on the exterior cylinder. This must have been a very small printing indeed as only three pieces, each showing only half of an arrow, appear to have survived. On them the large red arrow is printed over, but does not obliterate the black one, and they are remarkable as being from the only issue which had arrows on both the interior and exterior cylinders. Even more remarkable is the fact that two of the three pieces are exactly the same and with inverted watermark, while the third has it upright.

Issue 5 was another small printing, with irregularly shaped arrows, and almost all that are found are arrow and corner blocks, but even these are known with inverted watermark. The stamps are well printed, similar to those of the first four issues and some have a slight maroon tinge in them. The "Buckle" flaw has again been treated on the multipositive and now appears as a small irregular white triangle surrounded by a border a little blacker than the rest of the vignette. It has only been seen on a few used single stamps.

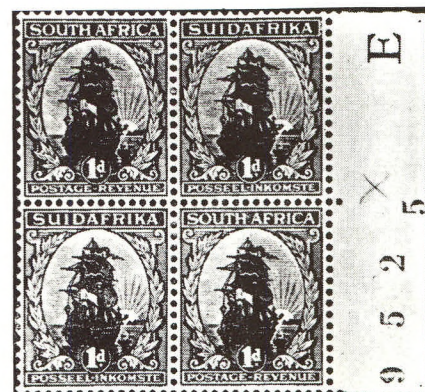
Issue 6 which was previously numbered 4 was fairly similar as regards the printing and colours, except that some of the stamps have frames in a maroon shade varying in some to a distinctive deep maroon, which are scarce. The marginal arrows are regular in shape and quite distinct from the rougher ones of the previous issue. The watermarks are always upright. The row 17/9 flaw has now been painted out completely on the multipositive and has the appearance of a large black dot. Although it often does not show up well against the dark background one can be sure of it when the stamp also has the other multipositive flaw, a tiny red dot in the gutter almost touching the middle of the lefthand frame line.

Id. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issues 1 to 6

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
37	Id. Jet black and rose-carmine. Shades to normal black and carmine. Watermark upright or inverted.	2,00	0,50
37A	Id. Jet black and deep maroon. Watermark upright	10,00	2,00
<i>Controls – per block of four</i>		<i>M/U</i>	
37	Ca. Issue 1. A opposite English stamp	50,00	
	Cb. Issue 1. A opposite Afrikaans stamp	50,00	
	Cc. Issue 1. B opposite English stamp	45,00	
	Cd. Issue 1. B opposite Afrikaans stamp	40,00	
	Ce. Issue 2. B opposite English stamp with "Broken Mast"	200,00	

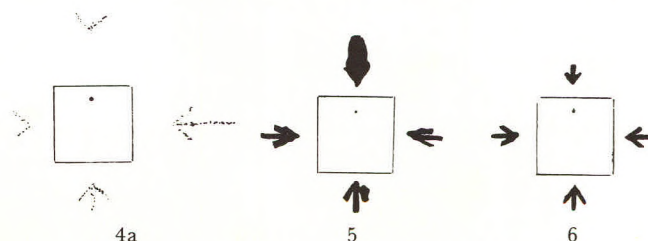


37 Ci.



37 Cj.

Cf.	Issue 2. B opposite Afrikaans stamp	200,00
Cg.	Issue 2. D opposite English stamp with "Broken Mast"	25,00
Ch.	Issue 2. D opposite Afrikaans stamp	25,00
Ci.	Issue 2. E opposite English stamp with "Broken Mast"	50,00
Cj.	Issue 2. E opposite Afrikaans stamp	50,00
Ck.	Issue 3. E opposite English stamp	100,00
Cl.	Issue 3. E opposite Afrikaans stamp	100,00
Cm.	Issue 4. F opposite English stamp block of six	60,00
Cn.	Issue 4. F opposite Afrikaans stamp block of six	60,00
Co.	Issue 4. Albino F and numbers block of six	150,00
Cp.	Issue 4a. Arrow in black	50,00
Cq.	Issue 4b. Half of carmine arrow covering black (pair)	250,00
Cr.	Issue 5. Arrow	150,00
Cs.	Issue 6. Arrow in basic colours	100,00
37A Ct.	Issue 6. Arrow in deep maroon	200,00



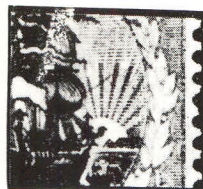
Marginal arrows – Id. Issues 4 to 6



37 V2.



37 V4.



37 V7.



37 V12.

37 V5.

Varieties

	Multipositive	M/U
V1.	Extended vertical stroke of 'R' in SUIDAFRIKA. Row 4/10	5,00
V2.	Black sloping lines in sea below mountain. Row 9/5	5,00
V3.	Red dot in serif of value. Row 11/2	5,00
V4.	Black smudge. "Rugger Ball" left of lower yardarm and broken frame line under 'PO' of POSTAGE. Row 15/8	5,00
V5.	Extra mountain peak on Afrikaans stamp. Row 17/3	5,00
V6.	Broken frame line under 'PO' of POSSEËL. Row 17/7	5,00
V7.	Black line through sunrays. Row 20/4	5,00
V8.	Top yardarm extended to left side of oval. Row 20/7	5,00
	V1 to V8 Deep Maroon	20,00
	The "Rugger Ball" variety, V4 and V7 and V8 were only present from Issue 4 onwards.	

Cylinder - Issues 1 and 3

V9.	White patch next to mast and below bottom pennant, and speckled shading. Row 9/9 and 10	5,00
V10.	White "Dolphin" in bottom of main-sail. Row 11/1	5,00
V11.	Short black line to right of top of mast. Row 14/1	5,00
V12.	Extra mountain peak on English stamp. Row 14/9	5,00
V13.	Large black dot on edge of oval at 7 o'clock. Row 18/3	5,00

Cylinder - Issue 1

V14.	White projection on 'O' of SOUTH at 7 o'clock. Row 3/12	5,00
V15.	White dot in front of 'U' of SUIDAFRIKA. Row 15/1	5,00
V16.	Prominent red dash top of sunrays. Row 17/6	5,00
V17.	Red smudge across wreath above REVENUE. Row 17/12	5,00
V18.	Red dot in 'F' of AFRICA. Row 20/11.	5,00

Cylinder - Issue 2

V19.	"Broken Mast" without margin. Row 5/12	7,00
V20.	Black mark left of hull below skyline. Row 11/5	7,00
V21.	Sloping black stroke below 'OU' of SOUTH. Row 16/1	7,00
V22.	Sloping black mark on edge of oval at 11 o'clock. Row 17/8	7,00
V23.	Curved black line at top left portion of oval. Row 17/8	7,00
V24.	White patch on edge of oval above mountain. Row 19/4	7,00

Cylinder - Issues 2 and 3

V25.	Red dot between middle and bottom yards. Row 6/12	5,00
V26.	Red line running through sunrays and frame into margin. Row 7/12	5,00

Cylinder - Issues 4, 4a and 4b

V27.	Red dot in sea at bow of ship. Row 2/11	4,00
V28.	Black smudge on 'CA' of AFRICA. Row 4/3	4,00
V29.	Large black dot inside edge of oval at 9 o'clock. Row 5/5	4,00
V30.	Light patch at top of shrouds under sail. Row 10/1	4,00
V31.	As above but with retouching at left of oval. Row 10/1	4,00
V32.	Line from above bottom yard extending to margin, last stage. Row 16/1	4,00
V33.	Large red mark on left frame line near bottom. Row 16/3	4,00
V34.	White blob in sail under top yard "Buckle" variety (multi). Row 17/9	4,00
V35.	Thickened lines of shading from below the bottom yard upward to edge of oval. Row 18/3	4,00

- V36. Black mark above 'U' of SUID and small dent in oval at 10 o'clock. Row 20/6

4,00



37 V48.



37 V34.



37 V49.

Cylinder - Issue 5

- V37. Two tiny black dots in middle and between first and second sunrays. Row 1/1 20,00
- V38. Black dot midway between stern lantern and bottom yardarm. Row 2/1 20,00
- V39. Large white spot under top pennant. Row 2/11 20,00
- V40. Small white triangle in sail under top yard (multi). Row 17/9 20,00
- V41. Black mark between sunrays above mountain. Row 19/1 20,00
- V42. Black dot above top pennant. Row 20/1 20,00
- V43. Black dot below end of bottom yardarm. Row 20/7 20,00
- V44. Black dot left of stern lantern. Row 20/11 20,00

Cylinder - Issue 6

- V45. Red curved mark in sun. Row 1/2. 10,00
- V46. Black mark in sunrays touching oval. Row 1/6 10,00
- V47. Red blob on edge of oval at 2.30 o'clock. Row 4/11 10,00
- V48. Broken "Dwarfed" lantern at bow of ship. Row 9/6 10,00
- V49. Broken stern lantern. Row 16/3 10,00
- V50. Large black dot in sail under top yard, (multi). Row 17/9 10,00
- V51. Red spot on last "E" of REVENUE. Row 20/1 10,00
- V52. Break in frame under 'U' of REVENUE. Row 20/5 10,00
- 37A Deep maroon V45 to V52, 20,00

General

- V53. Joined paper 100,000
- 37A V54. Joined paper. Jet black and deep maroon 200,00
- 37 V55. Missing frames 250,00

- V56. Partly missing frames 150,00
- V57. Blurred vignettes 50,00
- V58. Blurred frames 50,00
- V59. Missing perf. hole 25,00
- V60. Misplaced perforation 25,00
- V61. Creased paper 25,00

- 37A V62. Creased paper. Jet black and deep maroon 50,00
- 37 V63. Sheet serial number not already listed under controls. Block of four 15,00
- 37A V64. Sheet serial number. Jet black and deep maroon. Block of four 50,00

1d. Group II - Issues 7 and 7a

Only two issues made up this group, produced from one interior cylinder, etched from the same multipositive as in Group I, and a new exterior multipositive. Although the stamps of both groups have identical design features they can be distinguished from one another by the differences in their master negative characteristics which have already been described. Their watermark is always inverted.

No.	Issue	Arrows	Cylinders	Water-mark	Issue dates
37B	7	Small	(6) & (6x)	Inverted	June 1931
	7a	Large	(6) & (6ax)	Inverted	July 1932

Issue 7 was another of these early productions which appeared first with small arrows at the centres of the margins. When these were found to be inadequate larger ones were etched over them. In its now final stage the multipositive flaw on row 17/9 appears as a large blur known as the "Searchlight" flaw.

Issue 7a. As the larger arrows had been too deeply etched they nearly always have a smudgy or blotched appearance, as indeed do most of the stamps because of their deeper colours.

1d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issues 7 and 7a



1d. Issue 7

1d. Issue 7a

		Pair	
		Mint	Used
37B	1d. Black and carmine. Shades of jet black and deep carmine	2,00	0,50

Controls – per arrow block of four M/U

37B Ca.	Issue 7	75,00
Cb.	Issue 7a	150,00

Varieties

Multipositive		
V1.	Black sloping lines in sea below mountain. Row 9/5	5,00
V2.	Black smudge "Rugger Ball", left of lower yardarm. Row 15/8	5,00
V3.	Extra mountain peak on Afrikaans stamp. Row 17/3	5,00
V4.	Black line through sunrays. Row 20/4	5,00
V5.	Top yardarm extended to left side of oval. Row 20/7	5,00



37B V7.



37B V11.



37B V12.



37B V13.



37B V15.



37B V16.

Cylinder

V6.	Curved irregular black line to left of ship. Row 4/1	5,00
V7.	Broken middle yardarm. Row 7/1	5,00
V8.	Red dot in "I" of value. Row 12/12	5,00
V9.	Sloping black line from tip of peak to edge of sun. Row 14/5	5,00
V10.	Black dot between 3rd and 4th sun-rays. Row 14/11	5,00
V11.	Black spot at top of first sunray. Row 15/2	5,00
V12.	"Loose rope" between top and middle yardarms. Row 15/9	5,00

V13.	Blurred area under top yardarm, "Searchlight" (multi). Row 17/9	5,00
V14.	Missing line of shading. Row 18/1	5,00
V15.	Defective lines of shading just below bottom yardarm. Row 19/10	5,00
V16.	Semi-circular light patch right upper quarter of oval. Row 20/3	5,00
V17.	Large black spot above skyline. Row 20/9	5,00

General

V18.	Joined paper	100,00
V19.	Missing vignettes	250,00
V20.	Partly printed frames	100,00
V21.	Blurred vignettes	25,00
V22.	Blurred frames	25,00
V23.	Sheet serial number. Block of four	15,00

1d. Group III – Issues 8 and 9

Again only two issues make up this group, produced from a different pair of cylinders, the official numbers of which are not known. Both had marginal arrows of medium size and more regular shape. The stamps of this group are easily distinguished from those of the previous two because they have different design features:

1. The horizontal lines in the side panels are now wider apart.
2. The distance between the words POSSEEL and INKOMSTE on the Afrikaans stamps is 2 mm.
- There are also two tiny master negative characteristics of which, because they are on stamps in the even numbered rows of the sheets, one or another can be found on any vertical pair unless it is inked over or covered by misplacement of the vignette.
3. The righthand bottom corner of the 'I' in AFRICA is extended downward on all odd numbered English inscribed stamps.
4. There is a tiny nick in the top of the oval under 'R' of AFRIKA on all even numbered Afrikaans inscribed stamps.

No.	Issue	Cylinders	Vignette	Water-mark	Issue dates
37C	8	(7) & (7x)	Grey to blk.	Upright & Inverted	Aug 1932
	9	(8) & (8x)	Grey	Inverted	March 1934
37D	9	(8) & (8x)	Steel blue	Upright	May 1934

Issue 8 was a large one and the colours vary from grey to black in the vignettes and from pale and rosy mauve to red in the frames. Fairly early in its life the interior cylinder developed a quite prominent eleventh row flaw, which appears as a large red dot on the vignette of the third stamp in four of the rows. It is in the sea in rows 2 and 13 and at the end of

the bottom pennant in rows 6 and 17; in the even rows the stamp is inscribed in English, in the odd ones Afrikaans. Of the remaining pair one falls between 'F' and 'R' of AFRICA on row 10/3 where it is not easily detected, and the other on the bottom margin.

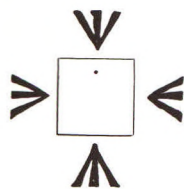
Issue 9 had arrows which were shorter and wider than those of the previous issue and the stamps appeared first in colours of grey-black, and rose, with the watermark always inverted. This was a small printing and the stamps are scarce, a little more so than the printing with steel blue vignettes and up-right watermark which followed.

1d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issues 8 and 9



Issues 8 and 9

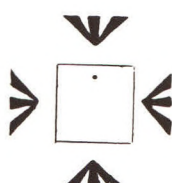
		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
37C	1d. Black and rose. Shades of grey-black and grey; pale rose, rosy mauve and red. Watermark upright or inverted.	2,00	1,00
37D	1d. Light steel blue and rose. Shades of deeper blue. Watermark upright.	5,00	2,00



1d. Issue 8



Design Feature 3



1d. Issue 9

Controls – per arrow block of four M/U

37C	Ca.	Issue 8.	100,00
	Cb.	Issue 9. Grey-black vignette.	200,00
37D	Cc.	Issue 9. Steel blue vignette.	200,00

Varieties

		M/U
37C	V1. Red dot inside top edge of oval. Row 4/12	5,00
	V2. Two red dots above middle of top frame line. Row 7/4	5,00
	V3. Red nick in right side of 'T' of SUID. Row 11/11	5,00
Note: The sloping red mark above		

'K' and below 'A' in AFRIKA is of multipositive origin, but as the stamps are easily identified they are listed under their respective issues. Although some of the vignette varieties of Issue 9 are not found on the stamps of Issue 8 they occur also in the roll stamps (R12) so they are known to be multipositive flaws and are described accordingly.



37C V12.



37C V6.



37C V19.

Cylinder – Issue 8

V4.	Red spot in sea on English stamp (11th row). Row 2/3	5,00
V5.	Black line under 'SO' of SOUTH. Row 4/1	5,00
V6.	Black stroke between middle and bottom yardarms, "High Diver". Row 5/7	5,00
V7.	Red spot at end of bottom pennant on English stamp, "St. Elmo's Light", (11th row). Row 6/3	5,00
V8.	Red smudge on lower part of right frame. Row 10/2	5,00
V9.	Sloping red mark above 'K' and below 'A' in AFRIKA. (Multi) without tiny red dot in gutter below 'T' of INKOMSTE. Row 12/8	5,00
V10.	Red spot in sea of Afrikaans stamp (11th row) Row 13/3	5,00
V11.	Red spot at end of bottom pennant on Afrikaans stamp, "St. Elmo's Light", (11th row). Row 17/3	5,00
V12.	"Arrow head" on edge of oval at 9.30 o'clock. Row 19/10	5,00
V13.	Red smudge on first 'A' of AFRICA. Row 20/7	5,00

Cylinder – Issue 9

V14.	Large black dot on right side of oval just above middle of stamp. Row 1/11	10,00
V15.	Black spot left end top yardarm (Multi). Row 9/1	10,00
V16.	Black mark above end of top yardarm. Row 10/4	10,00

V17. Black spot near tip of first sunray (Multi). Row 12/7	10,00
V18. Sloping red mark above 'K' and below 'A' in AFRIKA (Multi) with tiny red dot in gutter below 'T' of INKOMSTE. Row 12/8	10,00
V19. Black dot near left edge of oval and opposite top yardarm, "Albatross". Row 13/3	10,00
V20. Black spot between fourth and fifth sunrays (Multi). Row 16/12	10,00
V21. Large white circular patch near bottom of right panel. Row 15/10	10,00
V22. As above, but later stage with 'H' of SOUTH almost obliterated	10,00
Note: 37D Steel blue V1 to V22	20,00

General

37C V23. Joined paper — grey vignette	100,00
37D V24. Joined paper — steel blue vignette	200,00
37C V25. Missing vignette	300,00
37D V26. Missing perf. hole — steel blue vignette	100,00
37C V27. Sheet serial number. Block of four	25,00
37D V28. Sheet serial number — blue vignette. Block of four	50,00



Issues 1 to 3

2d. Group I — Issues 1 to 3

The design of the Rotogravure Pictorial stamp differs from that of the earlier recess printed one in that it now incorporates the Delville Wood War Memorial built in 1929. It is immediately adjacent to the top left hand part of the value tablet, and, as shown in the sketch, makes it easy to identify the rotogravure stamp.



With Delville Wood War Memorial

The entire production was from three interior cylinders etched from the same multipositive and three exterior cylinders again from a single multipositive so that all sheets in this group had the first stamp inscribed in English. When

this multipositive produced the first two frame cylinders it still had small arrows forming part of it. These were found to be too small and larger ones were etched over them on both cylinders, giving four issues. The third frame cylinder had large arrows from the start to give an Issue 3, but as the colours of the stamps of this issue were changed there were six printings in all. The watermark is both upright and inverted in all three issues.

No.	Issue	Cylinders	Arrows	Colours	Issue date
38	1	(1) & (1x)	Small	Grey & mauve	April 1931
	1a	(1) & (1ax)	Large	Grey & mauve	March 1932
	2	(2) & (2x)	Small	Grey & purple	Feb 1932
	2a	(2) & (2ax)	Large	Grey & purple	Oct 1933
	3	Int. 34, Ext. 42	Large	Grey & purple	1934
38A	3	Int. 34, Ext. 42	Large	Blue & violet	March 1938

Issue 1 first appeared in April 1931 in sheets which had small arrows at the centres of the sheet margins and with both upright and inverted watermarks. The colours did not vary greatly, usually being greenish grey and dull mauve, but copies are known with sepia vignettes. These latter, which were never on sale to the public, are probably part of a trial printing from an interior cylinder which had to be discarded because the vignettes were too narrow for the frames, which are from cylinder (1x) and in the normal colour.

Issue 1a appeared in March 1932 printed from the same cylinders, but with larger arrows etched over the small ones on the exterior cylinder. This was the only change and the only difference between the two issues is in the size of their arrows. This must have been a small printing, as the arrow pieces are rare.

Because the small arrows of Issues 1 and 2 are exactly the same and the larger ones etched over them are very similar, they are best differentiated by the presence of varieties on the stamps adjacent to the arrows in Issues 1 and 1a, which are absent in Issues 2 and 2a.

Top: Mauve dot in upper right corner of vignette, row 1/3, and break near top left inner vertical frame line, row 1/4.

Left: Mauve dot between 'P' and 'O' of POSTAGE. Row 11/1.

Right: Mauve dot over 'H' of SOUTH. Row 10/6.

Bottom: Mauve dot below 'O' of SOUTH. Row 20/4.

Issue 2 had small arrows similar to Issue 1, but pieces having this arrow on their margin can be distinguished by the fact that the break in the left inner vertical frame has been retouched and the other varieties are all absent. Differing from Issue 1, however, the etching of the larger arrows was done much earlier in the life of the cylinder (2x) so that here it is the arrow pieces of Issue 2 which are much scarcer than those of Issue 2a. Some of the vignettes have a distinctive brownish colour, but they are rare.

Issue 2a was printed from the same cylinders, but again

with larger arrows etched over the small ones on the exterior cylinder. These large arrows are fairly similar to those of Issue 1a, but the arrow pieces can be distinguished by the presence of the retouch to the left inner vertical frame line, row 1/4, and the absence of the varieties on the adjoining stamps. This was a large issue, watermarks are upright and inverted, and the colours vary a good deal. Some of the vignettes have a bluish tinge and others have frames of a distinctive reddish purple.

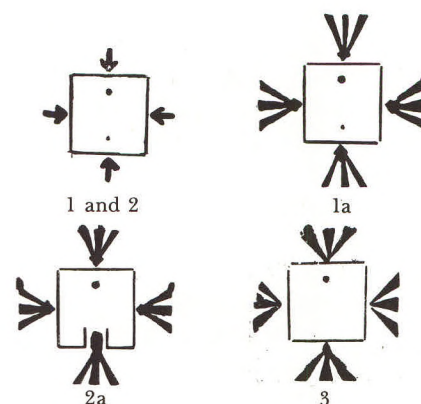
Issue 3, the last of the series, was printed from two new cylinders, the numbers of which are known to be 34 interior and 42 exterior and with large arrows. These are of a different shape from those of Issues 1a and 2a and broader, so they can be identified quite easily. The original colours were variations of grey and purple, but during March 1938 the stamps appeared in quite different colours of slate-blue to indigo and violet. The new colours are so different and the stamps printed in them so easily identified that they have been listed separately as No. 38A.

A further distinguishing feature of these issues can be found in the bottom right corner stamp of each sheet, row 20/6. It is easily located at the position of one o'clock on the line encircling the value, and appears in the form of a white break in the circle in Issues 1 and 1a, the absence of the break in Issues 2 and 2a and as a small mauve or violet projection from the same place in Issue 3. When these varieties only are present, the earliest printings are indicated, as in each case an additional variety appeared on this stamp of the later printings. Only the first printing had the watermark inverted and the stamps are scarce.

2d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issues 1 to 3

		Pair	
		Mint	Used
38	2d. Grey and mauve. Shades of greenish, brownish, bluish and slate-grey, purple and red-dish purple, watermark upright or inverted.	5,00	2,00
38A	2d. Slate-blue and violet. Shades to indigo. Upright watermark.	125,00	30,00
38B	2d. Sepia and mauve trial. Upright watermark.	150,00	100,00

Controls — per arrow block of four			M/U
38	Ca.	Issue 1	75,00
38B	Cb.	Sepia & mauve trial	500,00
38	Cc.	Issue 1a	300,00
	Cd.	Issue 2	200,00
	Ce.	Issue 2a	75,00
	Cf.	Issue 3 Grey and purple	50,00
38A	Cg.	Issue 3 — Blue and violet	400,000



Marginal arrows — 2d. Issues 1 to 3

Varieties

		Multipositive	
38	V1.	Spot above 'O' of SOUTH. Row 1/1 of Issue 2 & 3	15,00
	V2.	Dot after 'L' in POSSEEL. Row 3/2	15,00
	V3.	Dot before 'P' in POSSEEL. Row 6/5	15,00
	V4.	Dot in top of 'C' of AFRICA. Row 10/2	15,00
	V5.	Dot over 'T' of SOUTH. Row 10/6	15,00
	V6.	Dot in 'T' and another in sky under 'R' of AFRICA. Row 11/2	15,00
	V7.	Dots between 'P' and 'O' of POSTAGE. Row 15/1	15,00
	V8.	Dot over 'F' of AFRICA and another in top right frame. Row 19/1	15,00
	V9.	Dot in near middle of left inner frame lines and another in the ball of '2'. Row 20/1	15,00
	V10.	Dot over 'OU' of SOUTH. Row 20/4	15,00
	V11.	Dot over 'S' of SUIDAFRIKA. Row 20/5	15,00
		38A V1 to V11. Blue and violet	200,00



38 V13.



38 V18.



38 V26.

Cylinder — Issues 1 and/or 1a

V12.	Dot right of spire of right tower. Row 1/3	15,00
V13.	Break in left inner vertical frame line. Row 1/4	15,00
V14.	Smudge in frame above 'S' of SOUTH. Row 5/1	15,00

- V15. Small dot above 'H' of SOUTH. Row 10/6 15,00
- V16. Dot between 'P' and 'O' of POSTAGE. Row 11/1 15,00
- V17. Straight serif to 'R' of SUIDAFRIKA. Row 14/1 15,00
- V18. Break in and mark above bottom inner frame line on the left (gelatine flaw). Row 17/3 15,00
- V19. Large dot in inner white frame above right tower (multi). Row 20/3 15,00
- V20. Mauve dot in sky under 'O' of SOUTH. Row 20/4 on later printings 15,00
- V21. Break at 1 o'clock in circle around value. Row 20/6 15,00
- V22. As above, but with extension of spire on left tower on later printings. Row 20/6 15,00



38 V21.



38 V22.



38 V31.

Cylinder – Issues 2 and/or 2a

- V23. Left inner frame line retouched. Row 1/4 15,00
- V24. Two grey spots one on each side of tower. Row 10/5 15,00
- V25. Two grey spots right of left tower. Row 19/1 15,00
- V26. "Ball" in left vertical frame. Row 19/5 15,00
- V27. Dot on white line below 'U' of SUID. Row 20/1 15,00
- V28. Tiny dot on inner white frame line above right tower (multi). Row 20/3 15,00
- V29. Two dots in top right corner. Row 20/5 15,00
- V30. Purple mark right of left tower. Row 20/6 15,00
- V31. Bottom right corner pair with value circle complete, but without V30. Early printings. Row 20/6 15,00



38 V30.



38 V41.



38 V42.

Cylinder – Issue 3.

- V32. Dots in sky under 'T' of SOUTH. Row 1/1 15,00
- V33. Dot in inner frame line, bottom left corner. Row 2/5 15,00
- V34. Grey spot left of left tower "Balloon". Row 9/4 15,00
- V35. Smudge in sky under 'R' and line through 'IC' of AFRICA. Row 10/2 15,00
- V36. Dot in margin above 'T' of SOUTH. Row 10/6 15,00
- V37. Spot and line left of left tower. Row 11/2 15,00
- V38. Line over right chimney. Row 11/3 15,00
- V39. White 'Leaf' in bottom right corner. Row 18/6 15,00
- V40. Two dots, one on each side of right tower. Row 20/1 15,00
- V41. Horizontal projection right of left tower, "Flagstaff" and purple projection at top right of value circle. Row 20/6 15,00
- V42. Purple projection at top right of value circle, but without "Flagstaff", early printing. Row 20/6 100,00
38A V32 to V41. Blue and violet 200,00

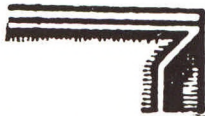
General

- 38 V43. Joined paper, grey vignettes 100,00
- 38A V44. Joined paper, blue vignettes 500,00
- 38 V45. Partly printed vignette 500,00
- V46. Missing frame 400,00
- V47. Partly missing frame 250,00
- V48. Blurred vignettes 50,00
- V49. Blurred frames 50,00
- V50. White streak due to creased paper 50,00
- V51. Perforation through stamps 75,00

- V52. Sheet serial number, grey and mauve
 – block of four 20,00
- 38A V53. Sheet serial number, blue and violet
 – block of four 375,00



Issues 1 and 2



Rotogravure printing frame feature

3d. Group I – Issues 1 and 2

The design of the 3d. Rotogravure Pictorial stamp differed from that of the recess printing by the omission of the two fine lines immediately below the top frame line and the reduction from two lines to one between the words POSTAGE and POSSEEL and the bottom frame line.

There were two issues of this denomination produced from two interior cylinders and one exterior, and because of various changes they divide into four printings. The first three belonged to Issue 1, from interior cylinder (1) and exterior 15, while Issue 2 was made from a new interior cylinder No. 6914 and the same exterior one, but here there was only one printing.

As the same exterior cylinder was used throughout, all the sheets had similar small arrows at the centres of the margins, and the first stamp inscribed in English.

No.	Issue	Cylinders	Colours	Watermark	Issue date
39	1	Int. (1) & Ext. 15	Black & red	Upright. & Inv.	Nov 1931
39A	1	Int. (1) & Ext. 15	Blue & blue	Upright. & Inv.	Oct 1933
39B	2	Int. 6914 & Ext. 15	Blue & blue	Upright. & Inv.	Sept 1937

Issue 1. The first printing, as with those of the 1d. denomination, and incidentally the only other value in which this occurred, had the letter 'A' at the ends of the 5th and 16th rows, following the sheet numbers, but with the dissimilarity that, due to the different language order, the letter was adjacent to an Afrikaans stamp at the top and an English one in the lower part of the sheets. The colours were black and usually brown-red, although a few of the stamps have frames in red similar to those of the next printing which no longer

had the control letter on the sheet margins. The watermark was always inverted.

The second printing, with the sheet numbers again in black but without the control letter, was produced from the same cylinders and again in black and red. The frame colour, usually rose-red, gave the stamps a lighter and brighter appearance than those from the first printing. The watermark was upright only.

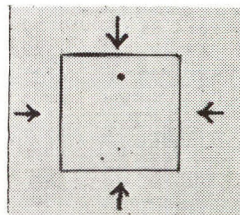
The third printing was again from the same pair of cylinders, but with the colours changed to blue and blue. The watermark appeared upright and inverted at different times, but as the cylinders were the same, the varieties of the two previous printings are, of course, present on the sheets of this one.

Issue 2 was produced from a new interior cylinder and the same exterior one which had been used previously. The colours were again blue and blue, but the clouds were much less prominent, almost absent in fact, which makes it easy to distinguish these stamps from the blues of Issue 1. Sheet numbers were in black, then blue.

With the change of the interior cylinder the well known "Two Dots in Gable" and "Shuttered Window" varieties disappeared from the sheets, but the frame cylinder flaws remained.

3d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issues 1 and 2

		Pair	
		Mint	Used
39	3d. Black and red. Shades of brown-red and rose-red watermark upright or inverted	30,00	20,00
39A	3d. Blue and blue. Shades of bright blue and deep blue, watermark upright or inverted	10,00	4,00
39B	3d. Blue and blue. Shades of bright blue and deep blue, design similar to 39A except the clouds are much fainter, watermark upright or inverted.	10,00	4,00



Marginal arrows – 3d. Issues 1 and 2

Controls – per block of four M/U

39	Ca. Issue 1 – Control 'A' opposite Afrikaans stamp (block of six)	150,00
	Cb. Issue 1 – Control 'A' opposite English stamp (block of six)	150,00

Cc.	Issue 1 – arrow in red with upright or inverted watermark	125,00
39A Cd.	Issue 1 – Arrow in blue with upright or inverted watermark	50,00
39B Ce.	Issue 2 – Arrow in blue from top, left or right margin, with clouds fainter than in Cd. above	50,00
Cf.	Issue 2 – Arrow in blue from bottom margin without the varieties on rows 19/3 and 20/4 in Issue 1, with upright or inverted watermark	75,00

Varieties

Cylinder – Issue 1

- 39 V1. Additional small window in third gable from left. Row 10/6
V2. Two dots in second gable from left. Row 19/3
V3. "Shuttered Window" in second gable from left. Row 20/4



39 V3. "Shuttered window"

Cylinder – Issues 1 and 2

- V4. Smudge in top frame near left corner. Row 2/5
V5. Break in frame under POSTAGE. Row 5/1
V6. Blob near top right corner and no shading over the trees. Row 6/4
V7. Flaw in top left corner of frame and spot under 'AF' of AFRIKA. Row 7/4
V8. Broken 'R' in AFRIKA. Row 20/2
39 V1 to V8. Black and red, watermark upright or inverted 50,00
39A V1 to V8. Blue and blue, watermark upright or inverted 20,00
39B V4 to V8. Blue and blue, watermark upright or inverted 20,00

General

- 39 V9. Joined paper, black and red 300,00
39B V10. Joined paper, blue and blue 600,00

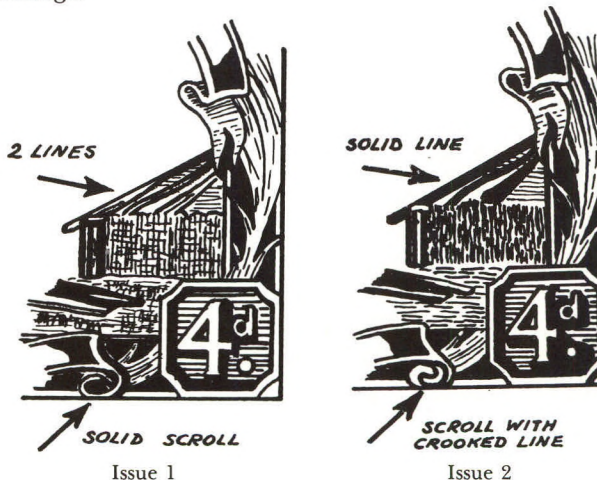
- 39 V11. Blurred frames, black and red 50,00
39B V12. Vignette completely missing, blue and blue 500,00
V13. Vignettes partly printed, blue and blue 200,00
V14. Frames partly printed, blue and blue 200,00
V15. Bad registration of vignettes, almost covering SOUTH AFRICA and SUIDAFRIKA, blue and blue 75,00
39 V16. Black sheet number, black and red, without 'A' 90,00
39A V16. Black sheet number, blue and blue 30,00
39B V16. Blue sheet number, blue and blue 30,00



Rural huts

4d. Group I – Issues 1 and 2

As with the other values in this series, the 4d. Rotogravure stamp had its design and colours copied from its predecessor of the recess printing. There were only two issues, each produced from a single cylinder prepared from different multipositives, and there are small differences, as shown on the accompanying drawings which enable the stamps of each issue to be distinguished from one another and the London printings.



No.	Issue	Cylinders	Watermark	Arrows	Issue dates
40	1	Single No. (1)	Uprt. & inv.	Large	Nov 1932
40A	2	Single No. 19	Uprt. & inv.	Medium	1936

Issue 1 made its appearance on 19 November 1932, produced from a cylinder of which the official number is not on record. The marginal arrows were of the large type and the first stamp on each sheet was inscribed in English. Sheet numbers were always in black and the watermark was mostly inverted; stamps with upright watermarks are scarce. Individual stamps can easily be identified by the poles forming the roof of the hut being drawn with only two lines each and the shape of the rolled ends of the scroll at the base.

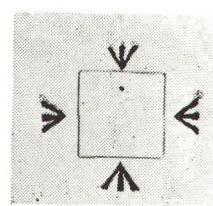
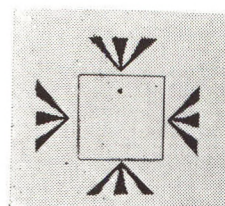
Issue 2 was produced from a new cylinder, No. 19, and first became available some time in 1936. Although slight changes had been made to the design it is curious that the unhyphenated SUIDAFRIKA should still have been used, seeing that the hyphenated form had been adopted for 1d. and 5/- stamps which had appeared earlier. The poles on the hut are solid and the ends of the scrolls are not, both features which enable the stamps to be readily recognised. In addition, the first stamp on these sheets was inscribed in AFRIKAANS, thus corner pairs are now listed under controls, as they differ in the two issues. Only the earliest printing had the watermark inverted and these stamps are much scarcer.

The sale of stamps printed from Cylinder 19 continued for a considerable period. They were only superseded by a hyphenated production towards the end of 1952. As might be expected there were many different shades of brown and the sheet numbers were first black, then blue and finally red. A noteworthy feature is the appearance on the left margin of the sheets of a tiny brown mark adjoining the top left corner of the first stamp of the tenth row, showing that the extra frame had not been completely masked on the multipositive.

Although arrows are of medium size they were fairly deeply etched with the result that Ghost Arrows frequently appear in two different positions on the side margins of the sheets.

4d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issues 1 and 2

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
40	4d. Reddish brown. Pair from Issue 1 with inverted watermark	30,00	15,00
	a. With upright watermark	50,00	25,00
40A	4d. Brown. Shades of chocolate, cinnamon, purple-brown and deep chestnut. Pair from Issue 2 with upright watermark	7,00	4,00
	a. With inverted watermark	15,00	8,00
<i>Controls</i>		<i>M/U</i>	
40	Ca. Issue 1 — Arrow block of four with inverted watermark	100,00	
	Cb. Issue 1 — Arrow block of four with upright watermark	150,00	



4d. Issues 1 and 2

Cc.	Issue 1 — Corner pair proving language setting, with inverted watermark	75,00
Cd.	Issue 1 — Corner pair proving language setting, with upright watermark	100,00
40A Ce.	Issue 2 — Arrow block of four with upright watermark	20,00
Cf.	Issue 2 — Arrow block of four with inverted watermark	45,00
Cg.	Issue 2 — Corner pair proving language setting, with upright watermark	10,00
Ch.	Issue 2 — Corner pair proving language setting, with inverted watermark	20,00



40 V2.



40A V3.

Varieties

Cylinder – Issue 1			
40	V1.	Line through '4d.' in left tablet. Row 2/5	
	V2.	"Bamboo" in man's hand. Row 9/2	
		V1 or V2. With inverted watermark	40,00
		V1 or V2. With upright watermark	75,00
Cylinder – Issue 2			
	V3.	"Monkey" in tree. Row 2/2	
	V4.	Mark on margin adjoining top left corner of stamp. Row 10/1	
	V5.	Spot on rafter of hut on right. Row 19/4	

V6. With "Ghost" arrow on margin

V3 to V6. With upright watermark	10,00
V3 to V6. With inverted watermark	25,00

General

40	V7. Joined paper — Issue 1	350,00
40A	V8. Joined paper — Issue 2	350,00
40	V9. Sheet number — Issue 1, block of four	75,00
40A	V10. Sheet number in black — Issue 2, block of four	20,00
	V11. Sheet number in blue — Issue 2, block of four	20,00
	V12. Sheet number in red — Issue 2, block of four	20,00



Issues 1 and 1a

6d. Group I — Issues 1 and 1a

The design of the 6d. Rotogravure stamp is similar to that of the typographed production, except that the right leg of the 'R' ends squarely on the base, as illustrated earlier. Only one interior and one exterior cylinder were used for the entire production, but because the large arrows were only etched on the exterior cylinder after the first printing had been made, they provide two issues. The first stamp on all sheets was inscribed in Afrikaans, and black four-figure serial numbers appeared twice on the righthand margin.

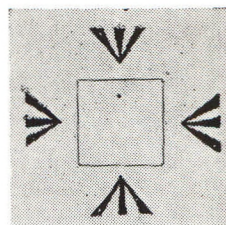
A master negative characteristic appears on every even numbered Afrikaans stamp, in the form of a small gap in a line of shading extending from the right of the tree trunk to the oval. It will be found on any block of four stamps, and on any pair with an Afrikaans copy from an even-numbered row of the sheet.

No.	Issue	Cylinders	Watermark	Arrows	Issue dates
41	1	Int. (1) Ext. (1x)	Inverted	None	May 1931
	1a	Int. (1) Ext. (1ax)	Uprt. & inv.	Large	Aug 1932

Issue 1, without marginal arrows and with the watermark inverted, appeared on 13 May 1931. The varieties on the



Normal design



6d. Issue 1a



Design characteristic



"Aeroplane" variety without and with marginal arrow

stamps and sheet margins are common to both issues, so it is only the absence of the arrows which distinguish this issue from that which followed. This absence of arrows would, of course, be easy to detect if one had a row of seven, or a strip of eleven with the accompanying margin, but it is extremely unlikely that such exist. There are thus only three places where the distinction can be made, which are listed under controls.

Issue 2 had a life of approximately five years and, as might be expected, stamps of many different shades of the frame may be found; those with the watermark upright are scarce.

6d. Basic Stamps, Controls and Varieties, Issues 1 and 1a

		Pair	
		Mint	Used
41	6d. Green and orange. Shades to deep green and buff, reddish orange and yellow-orange, with inverted watermark	15,00	3,00
	a. With upright watermark	40,00	10,00

Controls

M/U

Ca.	Issue 1 — pair with variety V1 and top margin without arrow	50,00
Cb.	Issue 1 — pair with "Aeroplane" variety in bottom margin and no arrow	50,00
Cc.	Issue 1 — Block of four from bottom right corner of sheet with serial number or part of it on margin	50,00
Cd.	Issue 1a — arrow block of four with inverted watermark	100,00
Ce.	Issue 1a — arrow block of four with upright watermark	250,00

Varieties

Cylinder – Issues 1 and 1a

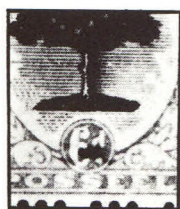
- V1. Dot under first 'A' of AFRICA. Row 1/6
 - V2. Dot in first 'A' of AFRIKA and green dot on 4th line of shading. Row 2/2
 - V3. "Orange" in frame. Row 3/2
 - V4. Horizontal green line extending between trees on pair. Row 4/9 and 10
 - V5. "White Orange". Row 7/9
 - V6. White spot near bottom right corner of tree. Row 8/9
 - V7. Green mark on '6d.', later printings. Row 15/9
 - V8. Two scratches in tree. Row 16/10
 - V9. Spot on left outside frame line near middle. Row 19/12
 - V10. Spot on base of left bottom scroll. Row 20/2
 - V11. Tree split at apex. Row 20/11
-
- V1 to V11. With inverted watermark 30,00
 - V1 to V11. With upright watermark 75,00



41 V3.



41 V5.



41 V7.



41 V8.

General

- V12. Joined paper 200,00
- V13. Vignettes partly printed 200,00
- V14. Blurred frames 50,00
- V15. "White Oranges", vignettes out of register 50,00
- V16. White blob found in various positions on tree. Any row /3 50,00
- V17. Sheet serial number with inverted watermark 50,00
- V18. Missing perforation hole 150,00



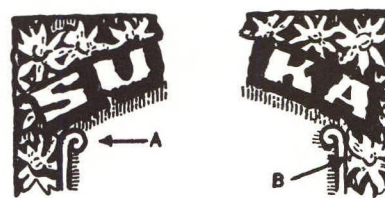
41 V16. Various positions



Issues 1 and 2

1/- Group I – Issues 1 and 2

The design of the two gnus on the Natal coat of arms, as well as the colours of this 1/- denomination were similar to those of the recess printed stamp. The differences are that there are now no horizontal short lines projecting right from the top of the scroll underneath the letter 'S' at point A, and the last 'A' in the place names partly covers the flower at point B, shown on the accompanying illustration. In addition the shading in the sky under the names is generally fainter, even absent altogether in some cases.



Rotogravure printing

There were two issues of this value made from two different pairs of cylinders.

No.	Issue	Cylinders	Watermark	Issue dates
42	1	Int. 7020 & Ext. 6927	Upright & Inv.	Sept. 1932
42A	2	Int. 6926 & Ext. 22	Upright	Jan. 1938

Issue 1 appeared on 14 September 1932 in colours of yellow-brown and deep blue with watermark inverted. The first stamp on the sheets was inscribed in English, the arrows were of the large type and the sheet numbers black. Later printings appeared in various shades of brown and blue, some with the watermark upright, others with it inverted, but always with sheet numbers in black.

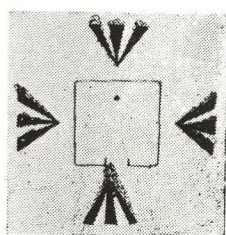
In one printing there was a usually quite prominent travelling flaw in the righthand parts of the frame of the last stamps

of the row, and another much scarcer one, where it is a little more to the left in the frame, but on which stamp of the row is unknown.

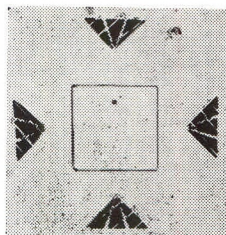
Issue 2 which became available on 27 January 1938 had a life of a little over a year before being superseded by the hyphenated version, hence there were few printings and the stamps are all in brown and bright blue shades with the watermark upright. The first stamp of the sheet was inscribed in Afrikaans and the arrows were of a new type with little space between barbs and shaft, and segmented with white lines which were actually doctor blade rests. These prevented the doctor blade from dragging the ink out of the etched portions of the arrows and causing the smudging so prevalent in the earlier type. The sheet serial numbers were blue.

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

		<i>Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
42	1/- Brown and deep blue. Shades to yellowish brown and chocolate, and dull to bright blue. Watermark upright or inverted	30,00	20,00



1



2

Marginal arrows - 1/- Issues 1 and 2

Controls - per block of four

		<i>M/U</i>
42	Ca. Issue 1 - arrow with inverted watermark	100,00
	Cb. Issue 1 - arrow with upright watermark	150,00
	Cc. Issue 1 - corner pair proving language setting	50,00
42A	Cd. Issue 1 - arrow	200,00
	Ce. Issue 2 - corner pair proving language setting	50,00

Varieties

Multipositive	
Vl.	Brown spot at the base of the tail of the lower gnu, Issue 1, row 2/4 and Issue 2, row 1/4
	75,00

Cylinder - Issue 1

V2.	"Twisted horn". Row 1/5	50,00
V3.	"Bird" in sky. Row 2/1	50,00
V4.	Dot in first 'A' of AFRICA. Row 2/2	50,00
V5.	Blue line under 'F' of SUIDAFRIKA. Row 4/1	50,00
V6.	Cut under 'R' of SUIDAFRIKA. Row 10/3	50,00
V7.	Dot in last 'A' of SUIDAFRIKA and spot left of front gnu's muzzle. Row 11/2	50,00
V8.	Dot above rear gnu's neck.	50,00



42 V2.



42 V3.



42 V5.



42 V17.



42 V10 and 12.



42 V11.

Cylinder - Issue 2

V9.	Dot below 'FR' of AFRICA. Row 1/2	75,00
V10.	Marks below 'T' and above 'TA' of POSTAGE. Row 19/6	75,00
V11.	"Dart" on Gnu's back. Row 20/1	75,00
V12.	Dot above first 'S' of POSSEEL and collar on Gnu's neck. Row 20/6	75,00

General

V13. Joined paper – Issue 1	250,00
V14. Missing perforation holes	100,00
V15. Vertical perforation misplaced	100,00
V16. Horizontal perforation through stamps	100,00
V17. White blob in various positions in the righthand part of the frame design. Any row /6	100,00
V18. Black sheet number – block of four	100,00
V19. Blue sheet number – block of four	100,00
V20. Major upward or downward misplacement of vignettes	100,00



Issue 1

2/6 Group I – Issue 1

The design depicting an oxwagon crossing a drift is similar to that of the recess printed stamp, as were the colours of green and brown in which it first appeared. The rotogravure stamps can easily be identified by the following differences:

a. There is solid shading under the country names instead of fine lines.

b. Below this solid shading there is a fine white line and below this again a thick brown line.

c. The lines of the scroll between the two value tablets are considerably thicker.



Rotogravure printing features a and b

No.	Issue	Cylinders	Colours	Watermark	Issue dates
43	1	Int. 27 & Ext. 7017	Green & brown	Uprt. & inv.	Dec. 1932
43A	1	Int. 27 & Ext. 7017	Grey & brown	Upright	1940
43B	1	Int. 27 & Ext. 7017	Blue & brown	Upright	1945

There was only one issue of these stamps, as only one pair of cylinders was used until the hyphenated version appeared

in 1949. During this long period there were numerous printings with changes in the vignette colour to bronze-green – in which most of the inverted watermarks are found – then grey to grey-black and finally in various shades of blue.

The frames of the last of this issue to be printed exhibit a distinctly worn appearance. There were no arrows on the margins of the sheets, on which the first stamp was inscribed in Afrikaans and the serial numbers were first black, then blue and lastly red. The sheets of 120 stamps in 20 rows of 6 were guillotined before they were distributed to post offices in half-sheets of 10 x 6.

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

		Pair	
		Mint	Used
43	2/6	Green and brown. Shades of deep to bronze-green and chocolate. Upright watermark	
	a.	With inverted watermark	125,00 75,00
43A	2/6	Slate-grey and brown. Shades to grey-black	
			125,00 75,00
43B	2/6	Blue and brown. Shades almost innumerable	
			25,00 10,00

Controls

M/U

Row of four stamps with margin at top or bottom showing that there was no arrow.

43	Ca.	Green and brown with upright watermark	300,00
43a	Cb.	As above, but with inverted watermark	500,00
43A	Cc.	Grey and brown	300,00
43B	Cd.	Blue and brown shades	75,00

Varieties – Cylinder

- V1. Dash in 'R' of SUIDAFRIKA, near foot. Row 1/3
- V2. Line across wagon. Row 3/1
- V3. Two dots under 'IK' of AFRIKA. Row 5/1 and white patch in top right corner of vignette of row 5/2
- V4. Thin brown line from foot of 'O' of POSSEEL through gutter, then into gutter above SUID and from top of first 'A' to bottom of the last 'A' of AFRIKA on the stamp in the row below
- V5. Numerous dots in lower portion of stamp. Row 19/2
- V6. Spots in and around value circles and lower portion of stamps. Row 20/1 and 2

	V7. Brown dash in righthand '6'. Row 20/3	
43	V1 to V7. Green and brown, upright watermark	150,00
43a	V1 to V7. Green and brown, inverted watermark	175,00
43A	V1 to V7. Grey and brown	150,00
43B	V1 to V7. Blue and brown (shades)	35,00

General

43	V8. Joined paper, green and brown	400,00
43B	V9. Missing perforation hole, blue and brown.	130,00

Block of four with sheet serial number in black, blue or red

43	V10. Green and brown, upright watermark	300,00
43a	V11. Green and brown, inverted watermark	400,00
43A	V12. Grey and brown	300,00
43B	V13. Blue and brown shades	75,00
43a	V14. Major downward misplacement of vignette	150,00

8

Rotogravure Pictorials Hyphenated

This section deals with the last of the Union's first series of pictorial stamps, which, though still produced by the roto-gravure process at Pretoria, have the hyphenated form of SUID-AFRIKA inscribed on the Afrikaans versions.

Starting with the 5/- denomination of 1933, additional values appeared at intervals until the series was rounded off with the three bi-lingual stamps which appeared in 1953. There were in all fourteen different values consisting of the ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 6d., 1/-, 1/3, 1/6, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-, all with the multiple Springbok Head watermark, which from about 1938 onward, was invariably upright. Perforating was done by the same built-in single and eleven row comb appliances as had been used for the unhyphenated stamps of the previous section.

As the stamps of this series were only replaced by those of the Animal Series towards the end of 1954, some values had a life of almost 20 years and there were numerous issues, particularly in the lower values. During this period there was a change in production methods. To begin with, only un-screened cylinders were used, then some of the bi-coloured values were produced with one of the cylinders screened, and finally all cylinders were screened. In addition changes were made in the designs of some of the values and sizes reduced to provide wider perforation gutters.

This is thus a large and complex series. As any attempt to sub-divide it according to the size or screening of the stamps would only add to the complexity, each value has been dealt with as a whole. Where there is no mention that a cylinder was of the screened type, it can be understood that it was unscreened.

From March 1937 onward the South African Philatelist published details supplied by the Government Printer of the quantities of stamps printed and the numbers of the cylinders used to produce them. It is these numbers which are quoted in the text, but the information furnished was, at times, either not complete or not accurate. Thus in some cases there was no number to allocate and the space for it has been left blank. It should be understood that while these cylinder numbers have been allocated as accurately as possible, it could be that some are incorrect. Similarly, as there was seldom a fixed day of issue for the definitive issues, the dates