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Roll Stamps

This section deals with the stamps which were produced in rolls of 500 or more for vending through automatic or penny-in-the-slot machines. In addition, to meet the needs of bulk users, they could also be purchased in complete rolls over the counters of the main post offices of the larger centres. Since the machines were not suited for vending the 1½d. and 2d. values, these were only available in complete rolls.

As the roll stamps are so closely related to their counterparts which were sold in the sheet form, this listing has been divided into different parts which correspond to the previous sections dealing with the sheet productions.



Perf. 14 x Imperf.

King's Head series

There were four values of the King George V roll stamps — ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2d. The dates on which they became available were 1 September 1913, 13 February 1914, 15 November 1920 and 7 October 1921 respectively.

The rolls were made up from sheets of stamps which had been printed, as usual, by De La Rue, and were similar in every respect of those distributed in this form, except that they were imperforate at their sides — Perf. 14 x Imperf. The rolls consisted of 500 or 1 200 stamps.

As these sheets had a horizontal gutter, most of which had to be removed, along with all or parts of the top and bottom margins as well as those at the sides, it will be appreciated that a great deal of guillotining was involved. Due to the nature of the gum, which caused the sheets to curl excessively in all but ideal climates, some method had to be found whereby the sheets could be trimmed in multiples instead of individually.

This was achieved by removing from the perforating comb all except two of the pins forming the teeth, one on either side of the vertical gutter and third from the base. By threading the sheets on to pins spaced accordingly, they could be made

into pads and so remain in register with each other during the cutting.

The resulting half sheets were formed into a web by joining the lower part of each to the top of the next, using the narrow strip of the margin or gutter, left for this purpose. For the beginning and end tabs, a row of blanks taken from a sheet of gummed, perforated, white, or occasionally blued, paper was fastened to the top of the first and bottom of the last half sheets respectively — in the latter case, to a part of the bottom margin left specially for this purpose.

Separation of the rolls into 12 parts was done by a rotary cutter, and the parts wound into rolls on a cardboard bobbin, the whole enclosed in a wrapper on which was printed the number and value of the stamps. Any of the rare breakages which occurred during this winding process were repaired by coupling the ends with a narrow strip of plain gummed paper, perforated along its centre line. They are known as "repair joins".

When the isolated perforation holes in the vertical gutter were correctly positioned they were intersected during the cutting up of the web, but otherwise the holes were left intact. They are known as the complete isolated perf. holes. On a few of the original sheets of the ½d. value the perforation was reversed, so that a very small number of used copies have been found with part of the isolated perf. hole near the top instead of the bottom of the stamps.



Beginning of roll showing part of isolated perf. hole at left

Due to the manner in which the rolls were processed it is possible, in some cases, to determine the strip number — the position which it occupied on the original sheet. For instance any stamp which has part of an isolated perforation hole on the right side is from strip 6, while if it is on the lefthand side, that stamp is from strip 7.

In forming the web it was not possible to join the half sheets in such a way that their edges were in perfect alignment. Thus any joined pair with the edges of the stamps misaligned along their lefthand edge must be from strip 1, and when it is on the righthand side from strip 12. In some cases the "shoulder" caused by the uneven width of the stamps was trimmed off with scissors.

Joins in the strips taken from the second and eleventh columns of the original sheets show part of the circle enclosing the plate number (which was on top or bottom margin) and, in some cases, also sufficient of the actual number for it to be identified by comparing the different numerals as they appear on the control pieces. It is probable that stamps from all seven of the ½d. plates and Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the 1d. value were made into rolls at different times, but in the former most joins show part of the 5 where it can be made out, and 6 in

the case of the latter. In the remaining two values stamps from both plates were used, but joins showing part of Plate 1 of the 1½d. are extremely rare, and in the 2d. value those with part of Plate 2 are scarcer than those which have part of the figure 1.

Inverted watermarks are rare, being found in unused condition only in the 1d. value, but used copies are known in all but the 2d.

		<i>Single</i>	
		Mint	Used
R1	½d. Green. Shades	4,00	1,00

Varieties

M/U

V1.	Inverted watermark — used only	200,00
V2.	Broken or missing horn in watermark	50,00
V3.	Part of isolated perf. hole at left or right	6,00
V4.	Complete isolated perf. hole	50,00
V5.	Part of isolated perf. hole near top — used only	100,00
		<i>Vert. pair</i>
V6.	Beginning or end of roll, stamp with blank attached	25,00
V7.	Join formed by part of margin or gutter having stamps of equal width	10,00
V8.	Stamps of unequal width	25,00
V9.	Join showing part of Plate No. 5	15,00
V10.	Plate number other than 5	50,00

		<i>Single</i>	
		Mint	Used
R2	1d. Red. Shades	4,00	1,00

Varieties

M/U

V1.	Inverted watermark	150,00
V2.	Broken or missing horn in watermark	50,00
V3.	Part of isolated perf. hole at left or right	6,00
V4.	Complete isolated perf. hole	50,00
V5.	Beginning or end of roll, stamp with blank attached	25,00
		<i>Vert. pair</i>
V6.	Join having stamps of equal width	10,00
V7.	Stamps of unequal width	25,00
V8.	Join showing part of plate number 6	20,00
V9.	Join showing part of plate number other than 6	50,00

		<i>Single</i>	
		Mint	Used
R3	1½d. Chestnut. Shades	6,00	1,50

Varieties

M/U

V1.	Inverted watermark — used only	300,00
V2.	Broken or missing horn in watermark	50,00
V3.	Part of isolated perf. hole at left or right	10,00
V4.	Complete isolated perf. hole	100,00
V5.	Beginning or end of roll, stamp with blank attached	30,00
		<i>Vert. pair</i>
V6.	Join having stamps of equal width	20,00
V7.	Stamps of unequal width	30,00
V8.	Join showing part of plate number 1	100,00
V9.	Join showing part of plate number 2	50,00

R4	2d. Purple. Shades	6,00	1,50
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		<i>Single</i>	
		Mint	Used
		6,00	1,50

Varieties

M/U

V1.	Broken or missing horn in watermark	50,00
V2.	Part of isolated perf. hole at left or right	10,00
V3.	Complete isolated perf. hole	70,00
V4.	Beginning or end of roll, stamp with blank attached	30,00
		<i>Vert. pair</i>
V5.	Join having stamps of equal width	15,00
V6.	Stamps of unequal width	30,00
V7.	Join showing part of plate number 1	25,00
V8.	Join showing part of plate number 2	50,00

London Pictorials

Waterlow and Sons also made rolls from the sheets of the ½d. and 1d. values in this series, which was originally issued in 1926. The process by which this was done is so similar to that employed for the production of the King's Head rolls that attention need only be drawn to the manner in which they differed.

Being easy to "block up" the sheets could be perforated normally. The margin piece left on for joining — usually a bit narrower than in the preceding series — was always from the bottom of the sheet, except where the wrapper was to be added. Joins occur only once in every 20 stamps and there are no uneven ones, indicating that the side margins were only guillotined off at the same time as the separating into strips was done. The corners of the top and bottom margins were bevelled, presumably to facilitate the blocking up of the sheets, so joins from strip 1 have this bevel on the left and those from strip 12 have it on the right.

Where they were wound onto the spools, the rolls ended in long strips of yellow paper, but the enclosing wrapper — also joined to the roll — was always white, with the printing in

green in the case of the ½d. stamps and red for the pennies. There appears to have been no set method of attaching either the tail or wrapper to the strips of margin. Some were perforated, others not, and joined to back or front indiscriminately. The rolls were in 500 or 1 200 stamps.

The better printing and the greater lustre of the colours are the only features which enable these London roll stamps to be distinguished from their counterparts which were later produced in Pretoria. Apart from an inverted watermark in the ½d. value, the only varieties are the broken letters caused by ink clogging. Apart from the joins, the only feature which identifies the individual roll stamps is the guillotining at their sides, through or near to the perforation.

	<i>Vert. pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R5 ½d. Black and green	10,00	5,00

<i>Varieties</i>	<i>M/U</i>
V1. Inverted watermark	50,00
V2. With printed wrapper attached	100,00
V3. With strip of yellow paper attached	50,00
V4. Joined pair	30,00
V5. Missing or broken letters in POSSEEL or INKOMSTE	25,00

	<i>Vert. pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R6 1d. Black and red. Shades	10,00	5,00

<i>Varieties</i>	<i>M/U</i>
V1. With printed wrapper attached	100,00
V2. With strip of yellow paper attached	50,00
V3. Joined pair	30,00

Pretoria Typographs

The method by which the ½d. and 1d. Pretoria typographed stamps were made into rolls in 1927 was almost exactly the same as that employed for the London printings. The only difference was that the sheet margins were not bevelled at the top corners. Printing on the wrappers was in black, and the paper of both wrapper and coil was pink while the ends, where they were to be joined to the strip of margin, were rouletted to facilitate tearing off. It is likely that at different times sheets of stamps from most of the ½d. and 1d. plate combinations went into the make-up of the rolls, again consisting of 500 or 1 200 stamps.

	<i>Vert. pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R7 ½d. Black and green	10,00	5,00

<i>Varieties</i>	<i>M/U</i>
V1. With printed wrapper attached	150,00
V2. With strip of pink paper attached to margin at foot	50,00
V3. Joined pair	25,00

		<i>Vert. pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
R8 1d. Black and red		10,00	5,00

<i>Varieties</i>	<i>M/U</i>
V1. Inverted watermark	75,00
V2. With printed wrapper attached	100,00
V3. With strip of pink paper attached to margin at foot	50,00
V4. Joined pair	25,00
V5. Missing perf. hole on righthand side of one stamp where the cutting missed the perforation holes	50,00

Rotogravure – Unhyphenated

The pictorial roll stamps of this group consisted of one issue of the ½d., three of the 1d. and one of the 2d. value. They were printed by the then newly introduced rotogravure process, which was ideal for the production of roll stamps in that the whole circumference of the cylinders could be etched and the stamps so printed in a continuous web, thus doing away with the joins which are such a feature of their predecessors.

At that time no mechanical means had been found for slitting the web into strips and the separation had to be done by hand, tearing along the perforations. This led to occasional breakages in the strips which were repaired by clipping the perforation from the edges which had to be joined and fastening the trimmed ends to a narrow strip of gummed paper perforated through its centre.

There is no doubt that the broken strips were put aside and the joining treated as a separate task, because examples have been found where two Afrikaans or two English inscribed stamps have been coupled. The strips were wound into rolls of 500 or 1 200, and the whole enclosed in a wrapper. Later the number of stamps was standardised at 506 or 1 012.

The cylinders which printed these roll stamps were etched from the same multipositives as those which produced the corresponding ones in sheet form. All but one of these had only twenty rows of images, and it was thus necessary to re-use two of these rows, separately, for the etching of the 21st and 22nd rows on the cylinder. It was difficult to give the single rows of images the same exposure as the other 20, or even each other, with the result that the vignettes and/or frames of one of these rows are often paler or darker than the others.

Then again, the vertical alignment of vignettes or frames was seldom perfect. Either as a result of incorrect positioning of a whole row, or due to stretching of the narrow strip of car-

bon tissue, alignment was out in varying degrees on one side, although correct on the other. Lastly, due to slight differences in the circumference of the cylinders, it was not always possible to allow exactly the same width of gutter between the filled-in rows themselves or between them and the remainder.

When there was a multipositive flaw anywhere in the re-used rows, it was repeated in the corresponding fitted-in row, thus enabling the numbers of these rows to be established. Since they were printed from the same multipositives using the same colours, paper and perforation, it follows that it is not possible to distinguish the roll stamp from its counterpart of the sheet form, unless it has a cylinder variety. In short strips it is only possible when there is some feature connected with the fitting in of the extra rows.

Stamps which passed through a vending machine can sometimes be identified by their cut or mutilated top and/or bottom edges, others by the presence of a pair of "pinholes" pierced when the two pins, which moved and held the roll, did not coincide with the normal perforation holes as was intended. This difficulty with identification has led to the roll stamps being collected in unbroken "proving" strips of twenty-two.

½d. Unhyphenated Roto Issue

The cylinders for the ½d. value, which appeared in May 1930, were etched from the same multipositives as those which later produced Issues 1 to 3 in sheet form. At this stage the only major flaw was the so-called "green arrow" of row 5 number 8.

It was obviously intended that rows 15 and 16 or 17 and 18 would be re-used, but in error rows 16 and 17 were taken and etched in that order. This gave rise to the remarkable error that in the strips embodying rows 21, 22, 1 and 2 there are two Afrikaans and two English inscribed stamps se-tenant, the only occasion where this has happened in the whole of Union philately.

In some of the repair joins yet a third stamp was added to the pair, to give strips of even three Afrikaans and English stamps joined together. Unfortunately only a few of these latter "repairs" were made in the printing works, so they are listed at a nominal figure only. Stamps in rows 21 and 22 have paler vignettes and frames than the others.

		<i>Pairs</i>	
		Mint	Used
R9	½d. Grey-black and green. Strip of four showing two Afrikaans inscribed stamps followed by two in English, or vice versa	25,00	25,00



R9

Suid - Suid - South - South

Varieties

	<i>Vert. pair</i>
Cylinder	M/U
V1. Black line near buck's mouth, "Cigar". Row 1/10	20,00
V2. "Tick" in ear. Row 19/12	20,00
V3. White smudge in top bar. Row 21/6	20,00
V4. Broken, bent and missing lines of shading to right of head. Row 21/10	20,00
V5. "Hay" in buck's mouth. Row 22/12	20,00
V6. Black mark at right of perforation gutter between row 22 and 1/3	20,00

General

V7. Vignette out of register with frame, "New Moon"	20,00
V8. With white streaks caused by printing on creased paper	20,00
V9. Strip with join bringing three Afrikaans or three English inscribed stamps together	50,00
V10. Repair join other than V9.	50,00

1d. First Unhyphenated Roll Issue

This, the first of three 1d. unhyphenated rolls, became available in April 1930. The stamps were produced from the same interior and exterior multipositives as the basic issues 1 to 6, and the re-used rows were 3 and 4 in both cases, so that the tiny break in the righthand frame line about one third of the way down from the top, row 3/2, and the extended downstroke of the "R" in SUIDAFRIKA, row 4/10, are both repeated in the fitted-in rows.

Although the stamps in these fitted-in rows match the colours in the remainder very closely, in a strip they can be detected — the vignettes in row 1 are always higher in the frame than those in row 22. In addition the frames in row 21 are to the left of those above, and the gutter between rows 20 and 21 is wider while that between rows 22 and 1 is narrower than normal.

Watermarks are upright or inverted. Repair joins are rare and probably only a very few of those that brought together two Afrikaans or two English stamps are genuine.

R10 1d. Black and rosine. Unbroken "proving" strip of 22 stamps Mint
300,00

Varieties

	<i>Vert. pair</i>
Cylinder	M/U
V1. Pair with vignette of lower stamp higher in the frame than in that above	50,00
V2. Many broken lines of shading to the left of the ship. Row 22/1	25,00
V3. Strip of five with the broken frame on both the first and last stamps (multi.)	250,00
V4. Strip of five with the extended down-stroke of "R" on both the first and last stamps (multi.)	250,00

General

	<i>M/U</i>
V5. Vignettes much out of register with frames, "New Moon"	30,00
V6. With white streak caused by printing on creased paper. Strip 1 only	30,00
V7. Repair join	30,00

1d. Second Unhyphenated Roll Issue

The second production of these 1d. rolls appeared in January 1932. It was derived from the same multipositives which later produced the sheet-form stamps of Issue 7, the interior one also having been previously used for those of Issues 1 to 6. At this stage the remains of the "Dragon" flaw on row 17/9 had been completely painted out and the resulting black dot, being darker than the rest of the design, shows quite clearly.

Re-used rows were Nos. 9 and 10 of both multipositives and, in the strips, stamps in row 21 have slightly paler frames while those in row 22 have both vignettes and frames a little darker than the remainder. In addition the gutter between stamps of rows 21 and 22 is fractionally wider than any of the remaining gutters.

As the colours are very similar to the 1d. stamps of Issue 7 and, like them, are only found with the watermark inverted, it is impossible to distinguish these roll copies with certainty. It is fairly certain however that strips containing stamps which have irregular white patches in their frame, caused by the doctor blade, are from these rolls. More repair joins are found in these rolls than in any of the others, and examples have been found where there have been more than one in a comparatively short strip, but never an example of stamps of the same language having been joined.



R11 V1.

R11 1d. Black and Carmine. Unbroken "proving" strip of 22 stamps Mint
200,00

Varieties

	<i>Vert. pair</i>
	M/U
V1. With large blacker dot in rigging caused by the painting out on the multipositive of the remains of the "Dragon" flaw. Row 17/9	50,00
V2. With irregular white patches in frames	50,00
V3. With one stamp much darker than the other	50,00
V4. Repair join	50,00

1d. Third Unhyphenated Roll Issue

The third and last stamp of this roll group appeared in 1934 and was produced from cylinders etched from the same multipositives as Issues 8 and 9. This interior multipositive consisted of 22 rows, but the exterior had only 20, and its third and fourth rows were those re-used to provide the 21st and 22nd rows.

Stamps of issues 8 and 9 were produced from rows 2 to 21 inclusive of the interior multipositive, but in order to avoid confusion, the positions of the interior multipositive varieties are given here according to the position they occupied on the sheets of those issues.

In their roll form the stamps are extremely rare, in fact the rarest of all the Union's roll stamps, and only two strips of more than 20 stamps have been found. This is strange, as the stamps must have been on sale for over a year, and it can be shown that there must have been several printing runs. For the first time the parts of the web which were not required for making into rolls were guillotined into sheets of 240 stamps (20 rows x 12) and sold over the counter at post offices.

These sheets had no top or bottom margins, nor arrows at their sides, but on the left margin there was a thin irregular red "cross", marking the ends of rows 18 and 19. Since the cylinders printed 22 rows of stamps, a sheet could have 20 of

these rows in eleven different arrangements, as for example No. 3 to 22; 1 to 20, 21, 22 and 1 to 18 inclusive, and so on. Similarly, as the sheet numbers (in black) were eleven rows apart, they appeared on the sheets in three different forms, some with only one number, or where there were two, the numbers were the same, or the upper one just one digit higher than the lower.

Fortunately these stamps from the sheets are not so scarce, and a study of them has led to the discovery that a particular row of the interior cylinder images appeared in different rows of the frame cylinder in some of the printing runs. This transposition of the cylinders almost certainly took place because the interior cylinder had no marginal mark which could always be matched with the frame cylinder mark.

There was in fact only one printing in which the rows of the cylinders corresponded, 1 with 1 and so on; the others all show transpositions over a varying number of rows. This "normal" printing always has the watermark upright, the vignettes are grey-black in frames of carmine-pink and they only appeared in the roll form. Thus it is not possible to distinguish these stamps from those of Issues 8 and 9, unless there is some indication that they came from a vending machine, or have some cylinder flaw found only in the roll stamps.

On the other hand stamps from sheets and those from rolls have pale grey vignettes which are only found in this issue. By far the majority have the watermark upright, and those with inverted watermark are rare, but even so a printer's paper join in part of a sheet has been found.

			Mint	
R12	1d.	Grey or Grey-black and carmine-pink with watermark upright or inverted. Unbroken "proving" strip of 22 stamps		1 000,00
			Hor. Pair	
			Mint	Used
R12S	1d.	Grey and carmine-rose. From sheets with upright watermark	10,00	10,00
	a.	With inverted watermark	50,00	50,00
		<i>Control</i>		<i>M/U</i>
	Ca.	Block of four with thin red cross on left margin		300,00
		<i>Varieties</i>		
			Hor./Vert	
		Multipositive	pair	
	V1.	Red dot inside top edge of oval. Row 22 or 4/12		50,00
	V2.	Strip of five horizontal pairs with V1 on top and bottom stamps. Rows 22 and 4/12		150,00
	V3.	Two red dots above middle of top frame line. Row 7/4		50,00
	V4.	Grey spot left of end of top yardarm. Row 9/1		50,00

V5.	Red nick in right side of "I" of SUID. Row 11/11	50,00
V6.	Grey spot near tip of first sunray. Row 12/7	50,00
V7.	Sloping red mark above "K" and below "A" of AFRIKA. Row 12/8	50,00
V8.	Grey spot between fourth and fifth sunrays. Row 16/12	50,00
	Cylinder – Interior	
V9.	Large smudge left of top mast No. 6 in various rows	50,00
V10.	Stroke running downward from tip of pennant, No. 10 in various rows	50,00
	Cylinder – Exterior	
V11.	White blob in "N" of REVENUE. Row 3/8	50,00
V12.	Breaks in frame over "S" and "K" of SUIDAFRIKA. Row 12/6	50,00
V13.	Break in oval frame at top right. Row 19/11	50,00

General

V14.	Joined paper – block of four	300,00
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2d. Unhyphenated Roto Issue

This, the only 2d. pictorial stamp to be made into rolls, appeared in November 1931. The cylinders were etched from the same multipositives as were used for the sheet stamps of Issues 1 to 3. Rows 2 and 3 of the interior and rows 3 and 4 of the exterior were re-used, so some of the minor interior multipositive flaws can be found in a stamp with the inscriptions in English instead of Afrikaans or vice versa. Vignettes and frames in the fitted-in rows are slightly paler than the remainder.

Strip number 6 is of particular interest, as the row 20 stamp has the projection near the top of the value circle, as in Issue 3, showing that the rolls were the penultimate production. The presence of part of an arrow at the junction of rows 10 and 11 shows that these tiny arrows were still present on the multipositive even at this late stage. However, there is no trace of the top and bottom arrows, and because stamps from strip number 1 are so rare, it has not been possible to check for the lefthand one.

		Mint
R13	2d.	Grey and lilac. Unbroken "proving" strip of 22 stamps with upright or inverted watermark
		300,00
		<i>Varieties</i>
		Vert. pair
		M/U
	V1.	Large vertical grey mark in sky between the towers. Row 1/3
		75,00
	V2.	Lilac line running through the "d" of 2d. to "E" of POSSEEL. Row 5/4
		75,00

- | | |
|--|-------|
| V3. White "rift" in cloud on the right of the centre chimney. Row 20/5 | 75,00 |
| V4. With one stamp darker than the other | 75,00 |

Hyphenated Pictorials

Although only the ½d. and 1d. values of the hyphenated group were made into rolls, there were quite a number of different issues which, for convenience, have been listed under three different headings.

Because they were perforated to a different gauge from those that followed, the first of the ½d. and 1d. issues have been dealt with separately from the remainder, which had the normal perforation. These in turn have been separated into two sections; first the bicoloured and then the monochrome, but in each case all the ½d. issues have been listed first, then those of the 1d.

First Hyphenated Bi-coloured Issues Perf. 13½ x 14

The first ½d. and 1d. roll stamps with the hyphenated spelling of SUID-AFRIKA, which appeared in 1935, differed from all those which followed in that they were perforated by a single comb Grover appliance instead of the 11 row comb machine. This single comb machine had previously been used to perforate the third and fourth groups of the postage due labels and the typographed booklet stamps of 1927, so they all have 13 complete holes between two columns of perforations instead of the usual 14. This gave a gauge of 13½ instead of 14½, and the cylinders had to be etched in such a way that there was a narrow gutter between stamps 6 and 7 of each row.

This appliance had two perforating heads, so that the sheets which it perforated normally showed one or two extra perforation holes on the left margin at the end of each row; when the direction was reversed the two holes were on the right margin. Missing perforation holes abound, there sometimes being as many as seven of them around a single stamp!

That the multipositives were prepared from at least new exterior master negatives is proved by the presence of characteristics in the odd-numbered stamps in the odd-numbered rows in both values. In the ½d. value these take the form of a darker green mark near the lefthand end of the bottom bar, and in the 1d. there is a small white dot above the tip of the top leaf in the left side of the wreath. Naturally they show up better on lightly inked copies.

Strangely enough — as they were to be used for the printing of roll stamps only — the multipositives consisted of 20 rows, and in all four cylinders the same rows — the third and fourth — were those re-used. In the strips the fitted-in rows show very clearly because in row 21 of the ½d. the frames are much darker, and in the same row in the 1d. value it is the vignettes that are much darker than any of the others. On the ½d. stamp of row 3 number 8 there is a dark green mark a little to the right of the top bar, and in row 4 number 9 there are two darker green marks in the top bar near the lefthand end. They are of multipositive origin, but when they repeat in the corresponding stamps of rows 21 and 22 they are white! In the 1d. stamp of row 3 number 8 a black line running downwards near the top of the oval repeats in row 21.

When the first rolls of both values were produced, no mechanical means had yet been found of slitting the web into strips. Like the unhyphenated issues therefore, they had to be separated by hand, and there is thus no means of distinguishing them from strips torn from the sheets, in which form they appeared subsequently. Stamps from the later rolls of this and all the subsequent issues show cuts through the perforation at their sides, and are thus easily identified as being from rolls. Repair joins are rare.

On the sheets of both values there was a short horizontal line in the colour of the frame on both margins at the junction of the 21st and 22nd rows. A feature of the printing of the ½d. stamps was that the cylinders revolved in the opposite direction to the normal, with the consequence that the sheet numbers, four-figure black in each case, are found only on the left margin. The extra perforation hole, where it occurs, is on the right margin.

There were no transpositions of the cylinders in the 1d. denomination, while in the ½d. there were three. They show very clearly in control blocks of 6 stamps from either the left or the right of the sheet. The missing line of shading between the buck's left horn and ear, and a vertical line at the right-hand edge of the vignette, which were on numbers 2 and 11 in row 21, respectively, of the interior cylinder, are in frame row 20 in one version; in row 22 in another, while they are absent in the third because they fell in row 5. In this last version they fall in frames of the other language, and it is interesting to note that there was no printing in which the rows of the two cylinders were correctly matched.



Part of two rows showing gutter margin and sheet number at left



R14



R15 V6.

		<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
R14	½d. Grey and green. Upright or inverted watermark	15,00	10,00
a.	Pale silver-grey and green. Inverted watermark	20,00	15,00

Varieties

	Multipositive	M/U	
V1.	Green dot to right of top bar. Row 3/8	25,00	
V2.	White dot to right of top bar. Row 21/8	25,00	
V3.	Two darker green marks in lefthand end of top bar. Row 4/9	25,00	
V4.	Two white marks in lefthand end of top bar. Row 22/9	25,00	
V5.	Strip of 5 with V1 and V2	50,00	
V6.	Strip of 5 with V3 and V4	50,00	
	Cylinder		
V7.	White mark between "d" and stop of value. Row 9/5	25,00	
V8.	Green bar over "RI" of AFRIKA. Row 10/1	25,00	
V9.	With frame of one stamp much darker with upright or inverted watermark	25,00	

		<i>Hor. Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
R14S	½d. Grey and Green. Upright or inverted watermark	7,00	7,00
a.	Pale silver-grey and green. Inverted watermark	10,00	10,00

Controls – per block of four

		M/U	
Ca.	With green line on left or right margin	50,00	
Cb.	With sheet number on left margin	25,00	
Cc.	With gutter margin between two vertical pairs	25,00	

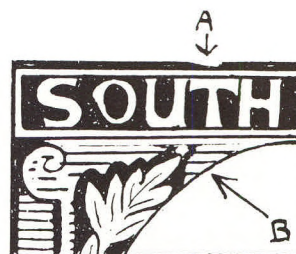
Varieties

- Multipositive
- V1. Green dot to right of top bar. Row 3/8
- V2. White dot to right of top bar. Row 21/8
- V3. Two darker green marks in lefthand end of top bar. Row 4/9
- V4. Two white marks in lefthand end of top bar. Row 22/9
- V5. Block of 12 stamps with V1 to V4 50,00

Cylinder

- V6. White mark between "d" and stop of value. Row 9/5
- V7. Green bar over "RI" of AFRIKA. Row 10/1
- V8. Block of four with frames of upper stamps lighter or darker 30,00
- V9. Block missing perforation holes 25,00
- Note:** With upright or inverted watermark V1 to V4, V6 and V7, prices as listed under R14.

		<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
R15	1d. Grey and carmine. Upright or inverted watermark	10,00	10,00



Design Characteristics

Varieties

- Multipositive M/U
- V1. Black vertical line near top of oval. Row 3 and 21/8 25,00
- V2. Strip of 5 stamps with V1 repeated 50,00
- Cylinder
- V3. Two parallel lines through mountain and boat. Row 9/7 25,00
- V4. Large black dot below pennant. Row 7/6 25,00
- V5. Red break in white line below "FR" of AFRICA. Row 4/3 25,00
- V6. With vignette of one stamp much darker 25,00

		<i>Hor. Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
R15S 1d.	Grey and carmine. Upright or inverted watermark	10,00	10,00

Controls – per block of four *M/U*

Ca.	With red line in left or right margin	100,00
Cb.	With sheet number on right margin	30,00
Cc.	With gutter between two vertical pairs	30,00

Varieties

	Multipositive	
V1.	As listed under R15	20,00
V2.	Block of five pairs with V1 repeated	100,00
	Cylinder	
V3.	to V5. As listed under R15	20,00
V6.	Block with vignettes much darker in upper or lower pair	30,00
V7.	Block with missing perforation hole(s)	30,00

Later Hyphenated Bi-coloured Issues – 14½ x 14

In this section the four issues of the ½d. stamps have been listed chronologically, followed by the two issues of the 1d. denomination, also in the order in which they appeared. All had the watermark upright only, and were slit into rolls by mechanical means.

½d. Size 18,5 x 22,5 mm Issue

The first of these ½d. rolls with the redrawn frame design were delivered on 19 October 1937. They were printed from cylinders Nos. 21 interior and 30 exterior, which were probably produced from the same 20 row multipositives as the sheet issues 5 to 13. Although the numbers of the rows of the multipositive which were re-used to etch the 21st and 22nd rows are not known, the stamps of Row 22 can be distinguished in a strip by their slightly darker vignettes and frames. The stamps in this row are also slightly to the left of those in the rows above and below.

These roll stamps are extremely scarce although there were two printing runs. In the first the stamps had the usual myrtle green frames, but in the second they were a bright greyish green. These latter often have small black marks in various positions. Due to a defect in the etching of the vignettes at least three of them have a very pale appearance which has earned them the name of the "White-faced buck". All are on English inscribed stamps, in the 16th or the 18th rows of different strips.

		<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
R16 ½d.	Grey-black and myrtle or bright greyish green	50,00	15,00



R16 V2.

Varieties

		<i>M/U</i>
V1.	With one stamp darker than the other	100,00
V2.	Buck's head and neck very much paler on one stamp. Rows 16 or 18 of different strips	100,00
V3.	With one or more black marks on frames	60,00
V4.	White blob above "FR" of AFRICA. Row 2	75,00

½d. First Size 18,25 x 22,25 mm Issue

The previous edition of this work listed only one roll stamp in this format, but it was discovered only recently that there were two, as detailed at the time in the *South African Philatelist*. According to this, the stamps were produced from cylinders Nos. 23 interior and 24 exterior, and deliveries were made between 2 November 1939 and 11 March 1940.

This and the next roll issue in this format were produced from the same 20 row multipositives as the sheet stamps of Issue 14, but in this case two sections of 11 rows each, comprising rows 3 to 13 and 2 to 12 of both the multipositives, were used to make up the 22 rows with the narrower gutter falling between the rows 13 and 2. The issue has been given the number 16A.

These stamps, which are rare, can be distinguished from those of the very common following Issue 17 by their frame colour, which is distinctive grey-blue, and the absence of the widening of the lefthand ends of the white lines above the words POSTAGE and REVENUE or POSSEEL and INKOMSTE, which are such a feature of the later issue.

		<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
R16A ½d.	Grey-black and grey-blue	50,00	50,00

Varieties

	Multipositive	<i>M/U</i>
V1.	White projection from white frame near bottom left corner. Row 4/1	100,00

- V2. White semi-circle near the lefthand bar, level with the top of value shield. Row 6/12 100,00
- V3. Two black dots, almost joined near edge of circle at 8.30 o'clock. Row 13/7 100,00
- Note:** These are the actual multipositive positions of the varieties. V1 and V2 would be found repeated in a strip of 22.

1/2d. Second Size 18,25 x 22,25 mm Issue

Delivery of the next 1/2d. roll stamps commenced in July 1940 and continued until March 1943. The cylinders, numbered 7020 interior and 5 exterior, were again produced from the same multipositives as the sheets of Issue 14. As far as the frame cylinder was concerned, the normal procedure of using all 20 rows was followed in this case, and rows 11 and 12 were re-used to etch rows 21 and 22. The vignette cylinder was almost certainly the same as that of the previous issue, although it had been given a different number.

There were several printings and they were issued in sheet form from time to time in large quantities, so that the stamps are not scarce in either form, and the frame colours range from green to blue-green and grey-green. All these stamps show a distinct widening of the lefthand ends of the white lines above the words POSTAGE and REVENUE, or POSSEEL and INKOMSTE, caused by the doctor blade.

The sheets had five-figure black sheet numbers on the right margin and, in addition, there were two horizontal black lines, 10 and 12 rows apart, on both margins. A very short one on the left and a longer one on the right were generally at the ends of the fifth or ninth rows, while on those in the 15th or 19th rows, the very short line was on the right. There were yet other very rare versions in which the lines would have been at the ends of the 11th and 21st rows of the sheet and, in the rolls, in the language of the frames in which vignette flaws usually appear.

	<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R17 1/2d. Grey-black and green. Shades	2,00	1,00

Varieties

	Multipositive	M/U
V1.	White projection from white frame near bottom left corner. Row 4/1	5,00
V2.	White semi-circle near lefthand bar, level with top of value shield. Row 6/12	5,00
V3.	Two black dots, almost joined, near edge of circle at 8.30 o'clock. Row 13/7	5,00

- V4. Large green dot near bottom left corner. Row 16/1 5,00
- V5. Green smudge in centre of gutter between rows 19 and 20/12 5,00
- Cylinder – Interior
- V6. White line below and parallel with buck's right ear. Various rows /11 5,00
- Cylinder – Exterior
- V7. Large green dot below righthand end of top bar. Row 2/1 5,00

Hor. Pair
Mint Used

- R17S 1/2d. Grey-black and green. Shades. From sheets with widening of the lefthand ends of the white lines above POSTAGE and REVENUE or POSSEEL and INKOMSTE 2,00 1,00



R17S

Controls – per block of four M/U

- Ca. With black line on left or right margin 100,00
- Cb. With five-figure black sheet number on right margin 25,00

Varieties

As listed under R17 V1 to V7 4,00

1/2d. Size 18 x 22 mm Issue

Deliveries of these, the last of the 1/2d. bi-coloured roll stamps, were made between 24 July and 5 November 1947, and they are fairly scarce. They were printed from cylinders 39 interior and 54 exterior: The former almost certainly the same as that which produced the vignettes of the sheet stamps of Issue 15 and the latter definitely from the one which produced the frames of Issues 15 to 22 inclusive. This would have represented the first use of this frame multipositive when its well known varieties were not present, making reconstruction difficult.

However, there is no doubt that although this frame multipositive consisted of 22 rows, the cylinder was etched from

rows 1 to 20 and rows 11 and 12 re-used for the 21st and 22nd rows. This is why the frames of the stamps in row 22 are darker and to the left of those above and below. Also the gutter between rows 21 and 22 is narrower, and that between rows 22 and 1 wider at the lefthand end than the right. That some other stamps have slightly darker frames than the others is due to unevenness in the etching, and not to any fitting in of 21st and 22nd rows.

Both cylinders were unscreened, and the stamps are very similar in appearance to the sheet stamps of Issue 15, in that the buck's horns have the same outlines, but the cross-hatching which is the feature of Issues 15, 15A and 16 is indistinct, or in most cases completely absent. The roll stamps can thus, in the absence of other features, only be identified by the cut through the perforation at their sides. Only very minor varieties have been found.

	<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R18 ½d. Grey-black and blue-green	10,00	10,00

Variety *M/U*

V1. With gutter measuring 2 mm instead of 2,5 mm and slight misalignment of frames	25,00
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1d. Size 18,5 x 22,5 mm Issue

Delivery of these stamps commenced in January 1937, and they were printed from cylinders 23 interior and 24 exterior. As, however, these cylinders were ground off and re-etched for printing the next issue of 1d. roll stamps, they have been numbered here as 23(1) and 24(1) when describing this issue, and as 23(2) and 24(2) for the second.

Cylinders 23(1) and 24(1) were etched from new multipositives although the master negatives were probably the same as those which produced the multipositives for the cylinders which printed the sheet stamps of Issues 12 to 14. These multipositives consisted of 20 rows, of which in both cases rows 5 and 6 were re-used for the fitted-in rows 21 and 22. The colours of these fitted-in rows match those of the other 20 rows very well, but the frames of the stamps in row 22 are slightly to the left of the correct alignment with those above and below.

A very small quantity, just over 500 sheets, was sold in post offices, and thus in this form the stamps are rare, especially since they can only be identified when in pairs or blocks by the presence of cylinder varieties. For this reason it has not been possible to put a price on a basic pair of the stamps from these sheets, which had short horizontal black and red lines spaced respectively 1,5 and 3 mm apart on the left and right margins in the centre of row 22. The four-figure black sheet numbers were on the right margin.

	<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R19 1d. Grey to grey-black and carmine rose. Shades	15,00	10,00

Varieties *M/U*

V1. With frames out of vertical alignment	50,00
V2. Two sloping red lines, one through SOUTH AFRICA and the other 4,5 mm lower. Row 4/3	50,00
V3. Broken frame above "U" of SUID. Row 9/11	50,00
V4. Red smudge through right side of oval. Row 11/2	50,00
V5. With black scratch lines through lower parts of rigging. Row 13/10 to 12	50,00
V6. Curved red line with large dot in centre of it in upper right of oval. Row 15/4	50,00
V7. Red smudge covering part of "E" and all of "V" of REVENUE. Row 17/8	50,00

	<i>Hor. pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R19S 1d. Grey and carmine-rose. From sheets	-	-

Controls – per block of four *M/U*

Ca. With black and red lines from left or right margin	500,00
Cb. With stamps of one horizontal pair out of alignment with those above or below	100,00

<i>Varieties</i>	<i>Hor. Pair</i>
As listed under R19 V2 to V7	50,00

1d. Size 18 x 22 mm Issue

These stamps were printed from cylinders 23(2) interior and 24(2) exterior, first deliveries having been made in June 1940. Although the frame master negative was probably the same as that which was used for the sheet stamps of Issue 15 and the corresponding booklet stamps, the multipositive was new, consisting of 20 rows, 17 and 18 of which were re-used to etch rows 21 and 22. Most of the stamps have frames of a bright rose-carmine colour and the horizontal lines in the final "E" of REVENUE and INKOMSTE are smudged over, which makes recognition easy.

They were also issued in sheets of 240 stamps, and as there were almost 5 000 of these sheets, they are not scarce in this form. Strangely enough, in the roll form they are. The sheets had short horizontal black and red lines printed one over the

other on both margins just below the junction of rows 21 and 22, and there were five-figure black sheet numbers on the right margin.

Two transpositions have been found, one in the roll form and the other from the sheet; the colours of both slightly paler than in the normal printings. In the roll the transposition is over one row only, so that the vignette varieties appear in frames one row higher than normally, and of course in those having the inscriptions in the other language. The transposition in sheet form, a great rarity, has the vignette varieties three rows lower, which again causes them to appear in a different language frame. There are parallel black oblique lines running through two or more rows and in the right or left of the ovals.

		<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
R20	1d. Grey-black and rose carmine to deep red	15,00	10,00

Varieties

M/U

V1.	Short black line to the right of the top mast. Rows 1 or 2/4	40,00
V2.	Hook shaped black line near top right of oval. Rows 13 or 14/12	40,00
V3.	Curved black line joining middle and lower yardarms. Rows 14 or 15/10	40,00
V4.	Black line on upper right edge of oval. Rows 16 or 17/10	40,00
V5.	Curved black line at top of oval. Rows 19 or 20/3	40,00
V6.	Thickened lines of shading left of top yardarm, "Cloud". Row 21 or 22/10	40,00



R20S V6.



R20 V6.

		<i>Hor. Pair</i>	
		Mint	Used
R20S	1d. Grey-black and deep red. From sheets	10,00	10,00

Controls – per block of four

M/U

Ca.	With black and red lines in left or right margin	250,00
Cb.	With five-figure black sheet numbers on right margin	25,00

Varieties

As in R20 – in the lower row –

V1 to V6	20,00
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The Monochrome Pictorials

The printing of the ½d. and 1d. roll stamps from single cylinders in the colours of green and red respectively was begun in February and September 1943 respectively as a war measure, but except for a short period in 1947, when there was a return to a ½d. value bicoloured issue (No. R18), they were produced in single colours for the remainder of the Union period. The drawings for these stamps were done by J. L. Booyesen. There were six issues in all, three for each value, produced at different times and the ½d. ones have been listed first, followed by the pennies.

They differed from their predecessors in that they were printed from screened cylinders and in the same designs as had previously been used on postcards. Thus all the English inscribed ½d. stamps have the interesting characteristic that the place name South Africa is positioned slightly too high in its curved panel, a feature which shows up quite clearly when a comparison is made with the Afrikaans stamps.

As none of the monochrome roll stamps was sold in sheet form, reconstruction (except in two cases as will be explained) only became possible when it was discovered that one of the numbers pencilled on the wrapper enclosing each roll was actually the strip number, but counting from right to left.

½d. First Size 18,5 x 22 mm Issue

First delivery of these stamps was made in February 1943, printed from cylinder No. 6911. This cylinder was etched from a new multipositive, which was used again in the production of the next issue. As it was possible to reconstruct this second issue, a comparison of the multipositive varieties has enabled this issue to be reconstructed too, and the position of the cylinder varieties in a reconstructed sheet can thus be quoted.

Although the screening of Cylinder 6911 was fine and regular, this only shows on some parts of very lightly inked copies. In most cases it appears as mosaic, and is easily recognised. The multipositive consisted of 20 rows, and of these numbers 17 and 18 were re-used to etch those of 21 and 22 on the

cylinder. Stamps in row 21 are slightly darker than the rest, and the gutter between the fitted-in rows is 2 mm instead of the 2,25 mm elsewhere.



R21 and R22



R23

	<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R21 ½d. Green. Shades to blue-green	0,20	0,20

Varieties

	Multipositive	M/U
V1.	Line from buck's left ear to edge of circle. Row 3/12	1,00
V2.	Line from left end of top bar past buck's nose. Rows 17 and 21/11	1,00
V3.	Strip of five with V2 on first and last stamps	10,00
	Cylinder	
V4.	Large white blob right of buck's neck. Row 2/3	1,00
V5.	Light patch at base of buck's horn. Row 14/7	1,00
V6.	Large dot between buck's face and edge of circle. Row 22/12	1,00

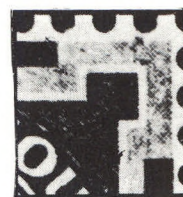
½d. Second Size 18,5 x 22 mm Issue

Cylinder No. 39, which produced the second issue of the ½d. monochrome roll stamps in this format, was quite the worst from a production point of view of all those used to print the Union's stamps by rotogravure. The screening, though regular, was coarse. This makes it easy to distinguish the stamps of this from those of the R21 issue, particularly when the corners are compared under a magnifier.

The etching was very uneven, so that there are lighter and darker patches, even on the same stamp, and, in addition, the stamps show a multiplicity of flaws and scratches. It is the latter, which sometimes run across the vertical gutters into the adjoining stamp or stamps, which have made the reconstruction possible.

Not surprisingly, therefore, this issue had a very short life. Only 1 123 rolls of 1 012 stamps and 1 784 rolls of 506 were

delivered, subsequent to 25 May 1948. Thus the stamps are scarce, and it has not been possible to determine which were the re-used rows of the multipositive. In contrast the fitting-in was well done, both as regards the depth of etching and the alignment. Needless to say, only the major varieties have been listed and, where an adjoining stamp is mentioned, its position in the reconstruction is referred to.



R22

	<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R22 ½d. Green or bluish green	3,00	3,00

Varieties

	Multipositive	M/U
V1.	The same line as in the corresponding stamp of R21 V1 but now much thicker and longer, hence the name "Rope", running right across stamp. Row 3/12	20,00
V2.	Line from left end of top bar past tip of buck's nose. Row 17/11	20,00
	Cylinder	
V3.	Line from buck's left ear and horn across its nose on the adjoining stamp. Row 2/4 and 5	20,00
V4.	Two lines, the main one running from the top of the value shield of one stamp through REVENUE on the adjoining stamp. Row 3/10 and 11	20,00
V5.	Diamond shaped scratch through right horn and ear, also a white line between ear and shoulder. Row 4/6	20,00
V6.	Line running through the bottom right corner of one up through the buck's right ear and horn on adjoining stamp. Row 4/7+8	20,00



R22 V2.



R24 V6.



R25 V5.

½d. Third Size 18,5 x 22,25 mm Issue

Deliveries of this, the last of the ½d. pictorial roll stamps, commenced in October 1948. They were printed from

cylinder No. 6045 which originated from a new 22 row multipositive. Contrary to the practice with the sheet stamps, where the tendency was gradually to reduce the size, these stamps were made longer than those of R21 and R22, with a consequent reduction in the spacing to 2 mm – except between rows 22 and 1, where it is 2,5 mm.

Because they are slightly longer and show a fine regular screening, particularly at their corners, the stamps are easily identified. Reconstruction was done by means of the numbers pencilled on the wrappers, but stamps from strip 6 were never sold.

	<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R23 ½d. Green	0,20	0,10

Varieties

	<i>M/U</i>
V1. White blob between buck's right ear and circle. Row 1/12	1,00
V2. Oblique line above top bar. Row 8/12	1,00
V3. White curved line below buck's muzzle. Row 9/7	1,00
V4. White blob right of and near bottom of lefthand bar. Row 10/2	1,00
V5. Vertical line below "I" of AFRIKA. Row 18/1	1,00
V6. Line from first "A" of AFRICA to base of horns. Row 19/1	1,00
V7. Vertical smudge through perforation gutter into adjoining stamps. Row 22 and 1/4	1,00

1d. Size 18,25 x 22 mm Issue

Deliveries of the first monochrome 1d. roll stamp commenced in September 1943 and continued at intervals until early in 1948. Printed from a coarse regular screened cylinder no. 16, the stamps are plentiful, as might be expected from their long period of currency. The regular screening shows clearly in very lightly inked copies, but hardly at all on the remainder.

The multipositive consisted of 20 rows of which Nos. 3 and 4 were re-used to etch the 21st and 22nd rows on the cylinder. Stamps from these two rows are noticeably darker than the others, and the gutter between them is much narrower, being only 1,5 mm instead of 2 mm. So far it has only been possible to position strips 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12, so the strip number in which some varieties occur cannot be quoted. Some stamps exhibit what have become known as the "Blazing Sun" variety because the parts of the design which delineate the rays have not printed. Being difficult to define exactly, they have not been listed.

	<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R24 1d. Red	0,30	0,20

Varieties

	<i>M/U</i>
Multipositive	
V1. Vertical line joining forelamp to small boat. Rows 22 and 4	1,50
V2. Dot in the angle formed by the lower yardarm and its ropes. Rows 22 and 4	1,50
V3. Strip of 5 with V1 on first and last stamps	5,00
V4. Strip of 5 with V2 on first and last stamps	5,00

Cylinder

V5. White patch containing a cluster of dots, in the near bottom left corner. Row 19/9	1,50
V6. Large white patch in right frame of later printings. Row 19/3	1,50
V7. Smaller white patch near bottom left corner. Row 21 of the same strip as V6	1,50
V8. White patch below small boat and from hull to edge of oval	1,50

General

V9. Very blurred	20,00
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1d. Size 18,25 x 22,25 mm Issue

Derived from the same 22 row multipositive, the last two issues of the 1d. pictorial roll stamps are similar to one another in every way. They can only be differentiated when some variety or other identifying feature is present, so they have been listed under a single number – R25.

The first, printed from cylinder No. 24, appeared in 1949 and the second, from cylinder No. 97, in 1953. Thus stamps of the former are comparatively plentiful whereas those of the latter, soon superseded by stamps from the Animal series, had a short life and their varieties are scarce. Besides being slightly longer than the stamps of R24, their screening is much finer, which makes them comparatively easy to distinguish from one another.

Except for the fact that stamps from strip number 2 of cylinder No. 24 were not sold, it is possible to reconstruct the stamps of both cylinders. Some small distinguishing features between the two printings are present in the perforation gutter between rows 22 and 1. All eleven of these pairs from cylinder No. 24 have parts of broken lines in the gutter. In the case of No. 97, the few pairs that show them have much fainter lines in a different pattern, and the lower stamp is always slightly to the right of the one above instead of directly in alignment with it. These lines in the gutter are caused by incomplete sealing before etching of the ends of the carbon tissue where they met on the cylinder circumference.

	<i>Vert. Pair</i>	
	Mint	Used
R25 1d. Red. Shades	0,30	0,20

Varieties

Multipositive

V1. "Cloud" in sunrays. Row 10/4

M/U
1,50



R25



R25 V3.

Cylinder No. 24

- V2. With line in perforation gutter indicating any of the eleven pairs from rows 22 and 1 1,50
- V3. Blazing sun. Row 2/7 and 9 1,50
- V4. Curved hyphen. Row 3/4 1,50
- V5. Large white patch on sterncastle. Row 6/12 1,50
- V6. "Cloud" to left of ship (Multi.) and no line through "K" of AFRIKA. Row 16/9 1,50
- V7. "Birds" around pennant. Row 21/8 1,50



R25 V1.



R25 V12.

Cylinder No. 97

- V8. With lower stamp slightly to the right of the one above. Rows 22 and 1 5,00
- V9. White curved line through top and middle yardarm and a light patch above "GE" of POSTAGE. Row 7/7 5,00
- V10. Large dot in fifth sunray. Row 8/3 5,00
- V11. Line across sunrays to right frame. Row 14/11 5,00
- V12. "Cloud" to left of ship (Multi.) and line through "K" of AFRIKA. Row 16/9 5,00

1d. Animal Series Roll Stamps with Springbok Watermark

The 1d. roll stamps with the Black Wildebees design and Springbok head watermark first appeared in December 1954. They were printed from cylinder No. 27, which had been processed from a 22 row multi-positive, of which rows 2 to 21 were used for etching the sheet stamps of Issues 1 and 4. Therefore, apart from unbroken proving strips of 21 or more stamps, the only distinguishing feature between those taken from sheets and rolls are the cuts through the side perforation of the latter, unless they have a variety only found in the stamps from cylinder No. 27. Multipositive varieties are listed in their actual positions, one row lower than the row in which they appeared on sheets of Issues 1 and 4.

Twelve different strips, comprising the whole width of the web, were on sale. Stamps in row 1 are very slightly to the right of correct alignment with those of row 22 above. In the early printings pairs from strip No. 12 consisting of stamps from these two rows did not have the line in the righthand end of the gutter between them, which is present in the later printings.

Towards the end of 1960 these roll stamps were made available in sheet form of 240 (20 rows x 12) each with side margins only. There were five-figure black sheet numbers on the right margin; some sheets had only one number, and where there were two, these numbers could be the same, or consecutive. The right margins also showed the remainder of the line in the gutter between the stamps of rows 22 and 1 mentioned above. The full length was almost 10 mm.



1d. Brick Red

		Single	
		Mint	Used
R26	1d. Brick red. Shades	0,20	0,20

Varieties

		M/U	
V1.	Faint "Extended hair" on muzzle. Row 2/3		1,00
V2.	Tiny dot between "I" and "C" of AFRICA. Row 2/10		1,00
V3.	Faint line from "S" of SUID to tip of right horn. Row 4/4		1,00
V4.	Dot midway between REVENUE and 1d. Row 19/2		1,00

	Cylinder	
V5.	Large blob over hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA. Row 1/8	1,00
V6.	Dot on frame to left of "S" of SOUTH. Row 7/1	1,00
V7.	Dot in "D" of SUID. Row 9/2	1,00
V8.	Dot over "D" and hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA. Row 11/9	1,00
V9.	Line joining stop of 1d. to muzzle. Row 22/5	1,00
	<i>Vert. pair</i>	
V10.	With lower stamp slightly to the right of the one above. Rows 22 and 1	2,00
V11.	As above but with line at righthand end of gutter. Rows 22 and 1/12	5,00



R25 V11.

R26S 1d. Brick red. From sheets

<i>Controls</i>	<i>M/U</i>
Ca. Block of four with guide mark on right margin	10,00
Cb. Block of four with sheet number on margin	10,00
Cc. Strip of 20 stamps with single sheet number	25,00
Cd. Strip of 20 stamps with the same numbers	25,00
Ce. Strip of 20 stamps with consecutive numbers	25,00

Varieties

As for R26 V1 to V9 1,00

1d. Animal Series Roll Stamp with Arms Watermark

The 1d. roll stamps in the Black Wildebees design, but printed on Arms watermark paper, appeared in December 1960. They were printed from a screened cylinder No. 95, etched from the same multipositive as the previous roll issue. The rolls consisted of 506 stamps, which were of a darker shade of brick red than their predecessors. As before these roll stamps can only be identified by their cut edges, or the presence of a variety found in stamps from cylinder No. 95. The gutter between rows 22 and 1 is slightly wider, 3,5 mm as against the normal 3 mm.

The watermark is generally faint and the stamps are scarce, due to their short period of currency (only two months) as they were withdrawn when decimal currency was introduced on 14 February 1961.

		<i>Single</i>	
		Mint	Used
R26A1d.	Dark brick red. Arms watermark	1,00	1,00

Varieties

	Multipositive	M/U
V1.	to V4. As under R26	5,00
	Cylinder	
V5.	Dot under "U" of SUID. Row 8/11	5,00
V6.	Line from left edge of stamp to tip of horn. Row 11/1	5,00
V7.	Curved line from top of last "E" of REVENUE to the hair on face. Row 15/9	5,00
V8.	Scratch through tip of left horn. Row 19/7	5,00
V9.	Pair with wider gutter (3,5 mm) between the stamps	20,00

11

Booklets

At different times between 1913 and 1951 the King George V and pictorial stamps were issued in booklet form. Their values were ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d. of both series in various combinations, in panes which varied from two to six stamps, and in booklets priced between 3d. and 3/6d. The booklets were all sold at the face value of the stamps they contained, and their production was stopped after 1951 because the expense incurred in making them up was no longer justified. They are listed here in the chronological order of their appearance, and grouped together where there was some common feature in their make-up or contents.

2/6d. King George V Stamp Booklets

There were three of these booklets, each made up of panes of six stamps (2 rows x 3), two of the ½d. denomination and four of the 1d. These panes differed from all those which followed in that they were cut from sheets of stamps prepared in the normal manner, using part of the sheet margins and half of the gutter for binding them into the booklets. This means that half the booklets were bound (with two wire staples), through the lefthand side, the other half on the right, and all the stamps had the watermark upright.

The first two booklets had red covers with the wording printed in black, and as in both cases the red colour varies from bright to dark, the only difference between them is that the first, B1, quoted the inland and Rhodesia telegraph rates on the back cover, while the second, B2, had only the inland rate, plus some Post Office Savings Bank details. The third



B1 and B2

booklet, B3, had pink covers and there is thus no difficulty in distinguishing it from the first two.

It was believed that no unexploded example of any of these three booklets existed, but it is now known that there are at least two of each – thus very rare.

No.	Covers – Black on:	Interleaves	Year
B1	Bright to dark red	Unwaxed	1913
B2	Bright to dark red	Waxed	1917
B3	Pink	Waxed	1920

B1	2/6	Complete booklet	2000,00
	Ca.	Back cover only – stapled at left or right	100,00
B2	2/6	Complete Booklet	2000,00
	Ca.	Back cover only – stapled at left or right	100,00
B1 and B2	Ca.	Front cover stapled at left or right	50,00



B3

B3	2/6	Complete booklet	2000
	Ca.	Covers only, stapled at left or right	100,00
		Complete panes with binding margin attached	
B1 to B3	P1.	½d. Pane stapled at right	200,00
	P2.	1d. Pane stapled at right	200,00

3/- and 3/6d. King George V Stamp Booklets

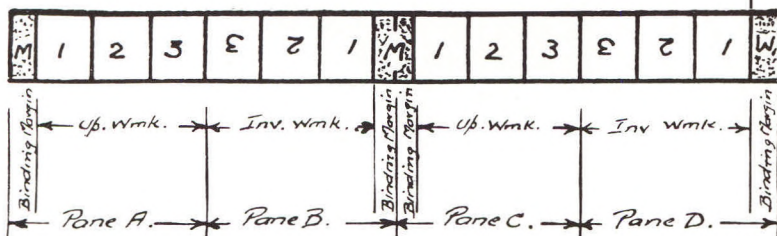
The 3/- booklet which appeared in 1921 contained two panes of each of the ½d., 1d. and 1½d. values, while the 3/6d. booklet, which came out in the following year, had two panes of the 2d. value in place of the previous 1½d. ones. The covers of both were salmon-pink, and panes of all four values were prepared from sheets of stamps which had been printed specially for this purpose to ensure that each pane would have its binding margin on the left. Thus the arrangement of the stamps in each row was as shown in the diagram, and half of

the booklets usually had them all with upright watermark, while in the other half it was inverted.

Although printed from sheets having a different layout there is no difference between the ½d. and 1d. stamp panes with upright watermark and bound at the left, whether they came from any of the five booklets. Being such a novelty, far more of the panes with inverted watermark were saved, so panes with upright watermark are scarce, particularly in the 2d. value.

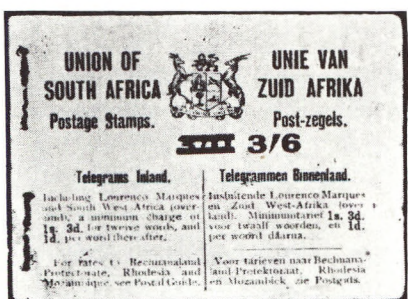
The increase in the letter rate from 1½d. to 2d. had not been anticipated by the postal administration, which was thus left with a quantity of 1½d. stamp sheets and 3/- covers. The sheets which had no top or bottom margins were placed on sale over the counter in the normal manner, and the front covers were surcharged "3/6" for the next series of booklets which had 2d. in place of the 1½d. stamps.

Both booklets had the 1½d. rate quoted on the inside of the front and the outside of the back cover overprinted with a "2" or "2d". The B4 booklets have either version, but B5 only the latter. Only the 1½d. tête-bêche sheets were sold, but some of the panes, through incorrect cutting, show tiny portions of upside-down stamps on their right. The figures making up the surcharge of "3/6" are not all of the same style. There was a further innovation in that both booklets had interleaves with advertisements printed on them.



Tête-bêche layout for B4 to B7

B4 3/0 Complete booklet 100,00
Ca. Covers only 20,00



B5

B5 3/6 Complete booklet 200,00
Ca. Covers only 40,00
Complete with binding margin attached
B1 to B5 Pl. ½d. Pane stapled at left. 50,00
Watermark upright

B4 and B5 P2. ½d. Pane with inverted watermark 25,00
P3. ½d. Pane showing portion of adjoining stamps tête-bêche 150,00
B1 to B5 P4. 1d. Pane stapled at left. Watermark upright 50,00
B4 and B5 P5. 1d. Pane with inverted watermark 25,00
P6. 1d. Pane showing portion of adjoining stamps tête-bêche 200,00
B4 P7. 1½d. Pane with upright watermark 50,00
P8. 1½d. Pane with inverted watermark 25,00
P9. 1½d. Pane showing portion of adjoining stamps tête-bêche 100,00
B5 P10. 2d. Pane with upright watermark 75,00
P11. 2d. Pane with inverted watermark 35,00
P12. 2d. Pane showing portion of adjoining stamps tête-bêche 200,00



Partial tête-bêche B4 and B5, P3

Varieties

B4 V1. 1½d. Tête-bêche pair 5,00
V2. 1½d. Tête-bêche pair with gutter between 10,00
V3. 1½d. Tête-bêche pair printed on repaired paper 150,00
V4. 1½d. Single used stamp with watermark sideways 500,00
B5 V5. 2d. Single stamp with blob obliterating all but the top of "E" and the whole of "VA" of "UNIE VAN" 150,00

London Typographed Pictorial Stamp Booklet

This booklet was issued in 1926 and it contained two panes of the ½d. and four of the 1d. pictorial stamps, making up the 2/6 for which they were sold. The covers were salmon-pink and the wording, now in English and Afrikaans, was printed in black. The value was expressed in figures only, i.e. without the shillings and pence symbols. All were stitched with black thread, and there were two versions, one with blank waxed interleaves, the other with advertisements on both or only one side of the interleaf.

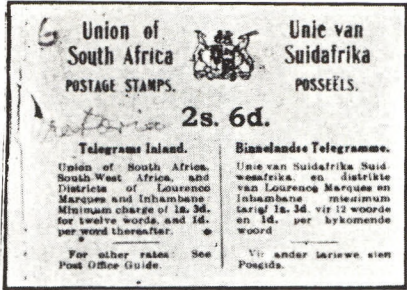
The stamps were similar in size, colour, perforation and watermark to the corresponding definitives, also typographed by Waterlow and Sons Ltd., but printed from 264 image plates (22 rows x 12) which cut up into 44 panes (2 rows x 3). The side margins of the sheets were bordered with interior and exterior plate jubilee lines, but only those of the exterior appear down both sides of the centre vertical gutter with the space between them filled with short horizontal bars, 5 mm apart.

There was an arrow in the colour of the frames in both of the side margins and it appears in the centre of the pane margin because an extra row was added at both the top and bottom when making up the master plate. These extra rows on the exterior plate had an extra jubilee line, and these appear at the top or bottom of some of the panes. Because of the tête-bêche layout of the sheets, half of the panes had the watermark upright, the other half inverted, but far more of the latter have been saved.

Complete booklets with the covers, interleaves and each pane handstamped "SPECIMEN" in violet were given to the advertisers.

Specimen Copies

Complete booklet	750,00
Covers – Pair	50,00
Panes of six stamps all handstamped	
½d. Black and green	100,00
1d. Black and carmine	100,00



B7

B7	2/6 Complete booklet. Two ½d. and four 1d. panes with interleaves either blank or with advertisements on one or both sides	500,00
	Ca. Covers only – per pair	25,00
	Complete panes with binding margin attached and with inverted watermark. Double these prices when the watermark is upright.	
P1.	½d. With jubilee lines on margin	75,00
P2.	½d. As above but with an extra green jubilee line opposite the upper or lower row	200,00
P3.	½d. With jubilee lines and arrow on margin	200,00
P4.	½d. With green jubilee line and horizontal bars on margin	75,00
P5.	½d. With portion of adjoining stamps tête-bêche	750,00
P6.	1d. With jubilee lines on margin	60,00
P7.	1d. As above but with an extra red jubilee line opposite the upper or lower row	150,00
P8.	1d. With jubilee lines and arrow on margin	150,00
P9.	1d. With red jubilee lines and horizontal bars on margin	60,00
P10.	1d. With portion of adjoining stamps tête-bêche	350,00



Horizontal bars



Extra jubilee line

Varieties

V1.	1d.	Watermark sideways, facing left or right	500,00
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Hor. pair

Pretoria Typographed Stamp Booklet

These booklets appeared in 1927, and as with all those which followed, were produced entirely at the Government Printing Works, Pretoria. The binding thread was now white, and the first to appear had pink covers, but later ones had them in a much deeper pink with different advertisements. Printing on them was in black but the value was expressed as "2s.6d.". Advertisers were each given a copy handstamped "SPECIMEN" in violet across the covers and stamps of each pane.

Each booklet contained two panes of ½d. and four panes of the 1d. stamps. The plates were new ones and originally were similar to those used in London in every respect, but before they were used, the 21st and 22nd rows were cut off. As a result, the extra jubilee lines were only at the ends of the top row, which explains why the Pretoria-printed panes with the extra jubilee line are so scarce.

Although they were produced in the same colours, the Pretoria-printed stamps are easily identified by the different gauge of their perforation. This was done by means of a single comb Grover appliance to which the sheets were fed at their upper edge. This gave a gauge of 13½ x 14, and there are only 13 complete holes between any two vertical lines of perforation. The perforator had two heads, so some of the panes with jubilee lines and the watermark upright have one and others two perforation holes in their margin.

*Handstamped "SPECIMEN"
in violet before being issued to
the advertisers*

Complete booklet	1 250,00
Covers only – per pair	50,00

Complete panes with upright or
inverted watermark

½d.	Black and green	150,00
1d.	Black and carmine	150,00

B7

2/6	Complete booklet. Two ½d. and four 1d. panes. Covers pink or deep pink and adver- tisements on interleaves	1 000,00
Ca.	Covers only – per pair	100,00

Complete panes with
binding margin attached
and with inverted water-
mark. Double these prices
when the watermark is
upright.

P1.	½d.	With jubilee lines on margin	150,00
P2.	½d.	As above but with an extra jubilee line opposite upper row	250,00
P3.	½d.	With jubilee lines and arrow on margin	200,00
P4.	½d.	With green jubilee lines and horizontal bars on margin	150,00
P5.	½d.	With portion of adjoining stamps tête-bêche	250,00
P6.	1d.	With jubilee lines on margin	100,00
P7.	1d.	As above but with an extra jubilee line opposite upper row	200,00
P8.	1d.	With jubilee lines and arrow on margin	150,00
P9.	1d.	With red jubilee lines and horizontal bars on margin	100,00
P10.	1d.	With portion of adjoining stamps tête-bêche	200,00

Basic Stamps – perf. 13½ x 14 Horizontal pair

33a.	½d.	Black and green	35,00
34a.	1d.	Black and red	25,00

Variety

33a.	V1.	Tête-bêche	600,00
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34a V2.



34a V1.

Typograph tête-bêche pairs

Variety

34a	V1.	Tête-bêche	600,00
Note: The sheets of booklet stamps from which these tête-bêche pairs were taken were never sold in that form in the post office.			

Unhyphenated Rotogravure Stamp Booklets

There were only two booklets which embodied stamps of the unhyphenated rotogravure series, and both also had advertisements on their interleaves. The first, which appeared in 1930 with bluish pink covers, had a "Firestone Tyres" advertisement printed in black on the front. It contained two panes of the ½d. and four of the 1d. value (each 2 rows x 3) and was priced at 2/6. The second booklet was issued in 1931 with pink covers and a "Smith's Cooperage" advertisement on the front. Its contents comprised two panes of 1d. similar to those of the previous booklet, and three panes of the 2nd value, each consisting of a block of four stamps, and cost 3/-.

The stamps of all three values were produced from the same multipositives as the ½d. Issues 1-3; 1d. Issues 1-6 and 2d. Issues 1-3 with the same colours, watermark and perforation, so it is only the cut edge of one or two sides which distinguishes them when they are not in complete panes. The way in which the ½d. and 1d. value multipositives were used in etching the booklet stamp cylinders is shown in the diagram. In the initial etching of the three columns of inverted Springbok Heads they were 3 mm too high for correct registration in the corresponding frames and had to be erased and re-etched in the correct positions. However, faint traces of the original etching remained, and the left- and righthand stamps from the panes with inverted watermark show traces 3 mm higher of an extra horn, ear or shoulder. In the case of the 1d. interior cylinder, these inverted images were also incorrectly positioned, but not to an extent which necessitated re-etching. Thus in the panes of this value with inverted watermark the vignettes are usually very badly out of register with the frames.

The diagram for the booklet panes of the 2d. value shows how columns 1 and 2 of both multipositives were used in both an upright and inverted position. This setting did not allow for a binding margin for the centre column comprising the third and fourth stamps of each row, and these portions of the

booklet sheet were subsequently sold in post offices. As the small marginal arrows were part of the multipositives, traces of them appear in the corners of the corresponding panes and at the top or bottom of what became known as the "Economy Strips". The top and bottom margins had been removed and the long strip halved to give two blocks each consisting of ten horizontal pairs.

Surplus ½d. and 1d. stamps, printed for making into booklets, were also sold in the form of Economy Strips, each 20 rows x 3 with a narrow margin on the left of the strips cut from the left and centre of the original sheet, the first with upright, the second with inverted watermark. The third strip, with upright watermark, had this margin on the right. In the ½d. value any parts of the economy strips which have upright watermark, and any pieces from those of the other two values, are very scarce indeed.

There are three types of each of the ½d. and 1d. stamp panes, those cut from the lefthand portion of the sheet have an English inscribed stamp first and upright or inverted watermark. This is upright on those from the right and the first stamp is Afrikaans. The 2d. panes differ only in the direction of their watermark. The 1d. stamps from the first are very much better printed and in deeper colours than those from the second booklet. The tête-bêche pairs, with and without the gutter in the ½d. and 1d., and in the 2d. value were not sold in post offices.

Where they were not masked, all the well known multipositive varieties of the three values are present on stamps from the panes and economy strips. In the 1d. stamps many of them make their first appearance, including a white irregular shaped white patch near the top of the rigging, multipositive row 17 number 9. Due to its shape it became known as the "Dragon" variety at this stage, and as it was gradually painted out on the multipositive, several changes show in this stamp of subsequent sheet issues. In addition there are numerous cylinder varieties which, in combination with the one or more cut edge, assist in the identification of stamps from the panes or economy strips.

Each advertiser was given a copy of the 2/6 booklet in which every pane had been defaced in violet by a circular handstamp reading "Controller of Stores/17 MAR 1931/General Post Office Pretoria".

Complete booklet hand-stamped "Controller . . ."		600,00
Complete panes with upright or inverted watermark		
½d.	Black and green	60,00
1d.	Black and carmine	60,00



B8



B9

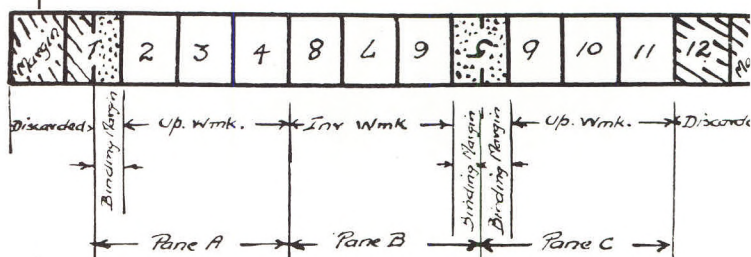
B8	2/6	Complete booklet. Two ½d. and four 1d. panes	300,00
	Ca.	Covers only, per pair	20,00
B9	3/-	Complete booklet. Two 1d. and three 2d. panes	500,00
	Ca.	Covers only, per pair	40,00

Complete panes of six stamps with binding margin attached

B8	P1.	½d. With watermark upright and starting with an English or Afrikaans inscribed stamp	40,00
	P2.	½d. With watermark inverted	30,00

Sheet and Strips

S1.	½d.	Reconstructed sheet of thirty different panes	1 500,00
S2.	½d.	Complete "Economy strip" (20 rows x 3) with upright watermark	300,00
S3.	½d.	As above but with inverted watermark	150,00



Tête-bêche layout for B8 and B9 ½d. and 1d. values

Varieties

V1.	Tête-bêche pair	500,00
V2.	Tête-bêche pair with gutter between	500,00

Complete panes of six stamps with binding margin attached

B8 and B9	P1.	1d. With watermark upright and starting with an English or Afrikaans inscribed stamp	35,00
	P2.	1d. With watermark inverted	25,00
		Sheet and strips	
	S1.	1d. Reconstructed sheet of thirty different panes	1 200,00
	S2.	1d. Complete Economy Strip (20 rows x 3) with watermark upright or inverted, horizontal pair	500,00



Rotogravure tête-bêche pairs

Varieties

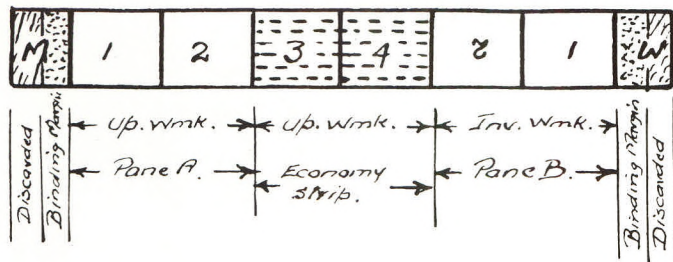
V1.	Tête-bêche pair	750,00
V2.	Tête-bêche pair with gutter between	750,00
V3.	Joined paper – horizontal pair	300,00

V4. "Dragon" in rigging. Row 17/9 15,00



V4 "Dragon"

- B9. P1. 2d. Complete pane (block of four) with binding margin
With watermark upright or inverted 50,00
- S1. 2d. Sheet and strips
Reconstructed sheet of twenty panes and two "Economy strips" 1 500,00
- S2. 2d. Complete "Economy strip" (10 rows x 2) 250,00



Tête-bêche layout for B9 2d. value

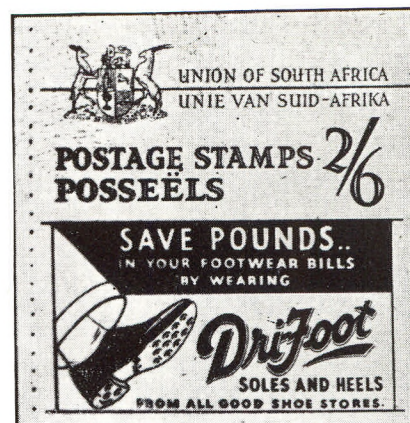
Varieties

- V1. Tête-bêche pair 1 000,00
- V2. Joined paper from pane or strip 300,00

Advertisement Booklets

These booklets, which were sold for 2/6, made their appearance in 1935. In addition to being the first to embody stamps with the hyphenated spelling of Suid-Afrika, the panes had upper and lower margins bearing post office slogans and commercial advertisements, each half the size of a stamp. The lemon-coloured cover of thin paper had a "Drifoot" advertisement printed in black on the front, and each booklet contained two panes of 1/2d. and four panes of 1d. stamps (each 2 rows x 3) with advertisements on the interleaves.

The stamps were prepared from the same multipositives as the 1/2d. sheets of Issue 4 and the 1d. of Issues 10 and 11, with some of the columns and rows masked, as shown in the dia-

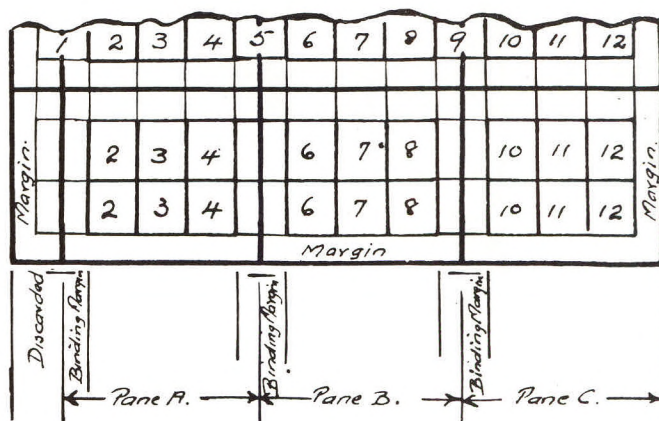


Advertisement Booklets - 1935

gram, to provide the binding margin and space for the advertising matter. As the stamps were produced with the same colours, inverted watermark and perforation as their sheet counterparts, it follows that for identification a single stamp must still have the "tab" attached.

The sheets were cut into 21 panes, and since, in the case of the 1d. value, each had its own distinctive arrangement of the six advertisements, it is not difficult to allocate it to its original position. However this is not so simple with the 1/2d. denomination, as there are only ten variations instead of 21. In some cases as many as three panes have the same arrangement of the advertisements, so that their position can only be determined by reference to varieties on the actual stamps. In both values twelve of the panes have an English stamp first, and in the other nine it is, of course, an Afrikaans one.

Surplus sheets of these booklet stamps were subsequently overprinted "JIPEX/1936" and sold at the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition held in that year.



Pane layout for B10 and B11

Voucher copies Issued to Advertisers

Pane of six ½d. or 1d. hand-stamped in violet. "Controller of Stores 12.1.35 G.P.O. Pretoria" in oval, each 50,00
 As above but stamped twice per pane and dated 26.11.35 each 50,00
 Complete booklet 400,00

B10 **2/6 Complete Advertisement booklet containing two ½d. and four 1d. panes** **50,00**
 Ca. Covers only, pair 5,00

Panes of six stamps and advertisements complete with binding margin
 P1. ½d. Black and green 6,00
 P2. 1d. Black and red 4,00

Sheets
 S1. ½d. Reconstructed sheet of 21 different panes 200,00
 S2. 1d. Reconstructed sheet of 21 different panes 150,00

Blank Border Booklets

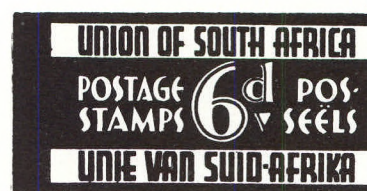
This 1937 production resembled its predecessor in most respects, the only difference being that the margin on the right of the panes was not removed, nor did they have advertisements, so that they were surrounded completely by a blank border, thus making them slightly wider. The same rows of the multipositives were masked, so that again twelve of the panes had an English inscribed stamp first and the other nine Afrikaans. The panes, which were cut from the righthand side of the sheet, do not have the perforation through their righthand margin so that there are thus four types of the panes. It is only possible to re-position the very few panes which have the multipositive varieties.

The ½d. stamp cylinders were interior no. 45 and exterior no. 6922, produced from the same multipositives as Issues 5 to 13, while the 1d. stamp cylinders were interior No. 7015 and exterior No. 35 from the same multipositives as Issues 12 to 14. As the colours, watermark and perforation were the same, it follows that unless they are in complete panes, these booklet stamps can only be identified in a row of three or a vertical pair, in both cases with the two margins still attached.

B11 **2/6 Complete booklet** **100,00**
 Ca. Covers only 15,00

Panes of six stamps complete with four blank borders

P1. ½d. Starting with an English or Afrikaans-inscribed stamp and right border perforated through 10,00
 P2. ½d. As above but with right border not perforated through 10,00
 P3. 1d. Starting with an English or Afrikaans inscribed stamp and right border perforated through 5,00
 P4. 1d. As above but with right border not perforated through 5,00



B12



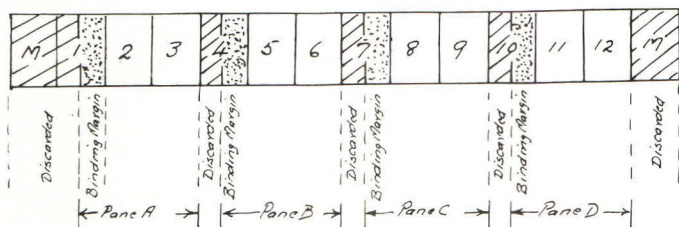
B13

The "Razor Blade" Booklets

The first of these small booklets became available in 1937 at the price of 6d. and the second in 1938, at 3d. They were intended mainly for sale to ships passengers and other travellers through the medium of slot machines and, because of their small size and shape, they became generally known among stamp collectors by the name of "Razor Blades". They comprised horizontal pairs of ½d. and 1d. stamps with a binding margin on their left side — two pairs of each stitched between red covers for the 6d. value, and one pair of each between blue covers for the 3d., in both cases without interleaves. Completely blank booklets were prepared for the testing of the vending machines.

The numbers of the cylinders were: ½d. interior 16 and exterior 10; 1d interior 9 and exterior 38, again produced from the same multipositives as the ½d. stamps of Issues 5 to 13, and the 1d. 12 to 14, but with columns 1, 4, 7 and 10 masked to provide the binding margins, as shown in the accompanying diagram. Thus each sheet was cut into eighty panes, which can only be distinguished by their cut edges, as the colours, watermark and perforation were the same. Half of the

panes have an English stamp on the left, the other half Afrikaans. There is one rather interesting variety in an Afrikaans-inscribed 1d. stamp, where a large light patch in the hull of the ship immediately above the value circle was retouched on the cylinder.



Pane layout for B12 and B13

B12 6d. Complete booklet 5,00
 Ca. Covers only 1,00

B13. 3d. Complete booklet 10,00
 Ca. Covers only 2,00

Pane of two stamps complete with binding margin

B12 and B13 P1. ½d. 1,00
 P2. 1d. 1,00

Variety

V1. 1d. With retouch on hull of ship 5,00



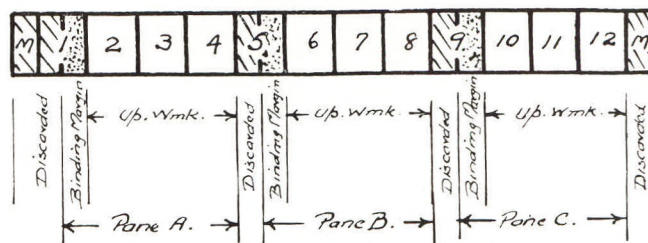
B14 - Arms in corner

The "Borderless" Booklets - Group I

There were four productions in this group, each priced at 2/6 and containing two ½d. and four 1d. panes. These panes of six stamps in two rows x three derived the name "Borderless" from the fact that they had only one margin, that required for binding, on their left. The numbers of the cylinders employed for printing all the stamps in the booklets of this group were: ½d. interior 8 and exterior 10: 1d. interior 6 and exterior 6930. They were prepared from the same multipositives as the basic stamps of the ½d. Issues 5 to 13 and the 1d. Issues

12 to 14, and as the colours, watermark and perforation are the same, the stamps can only be distinguished when they are cut along one or two of their edges. Stamps of the ½d. panes have much paler vignettes than those from booklets in the next group, which were printed by the same cylinders.

In the multipositives the 1st, 5th and 9th columns were masked to provide the binding margins, giving thirty panes per sheet, all starting with an English-inscribed stamp. Although their contents were so similar, the four booklets can be distinguished from one another by their front covers.



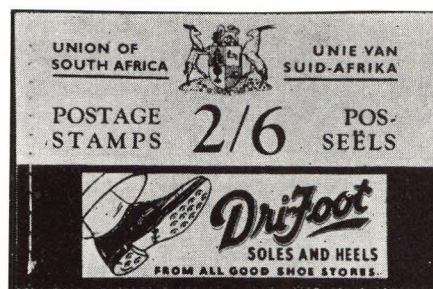
Pane layout for "Borderless" booklets

The first (B14) was buff-coloured and had the Union Coat of Arms printed in the corner in black, as well as a small "Drifoot" advertisement, and the width of the binding margin was 3 mm narrower, giving an overall width of 72 mm, as against the 75mm of the next three booklets. Two of the advertisements also differed, and there were two issues, both in 1938, the second of which had CANCELLED stamped in purple across the interleaf giving the overseas postal rates.

B15, the second booklet of the group, still had buff covers with the printing in black, but the coat of arms is in the centre. It appeared in 1939.

In its unexploded form, the third booklet, B16, also issued in 1939, is extremely rare, and even the covers by themselves are scarce. The cover, still buff, with the printing in green, had the whole lay-out changed to accommodate a larger "Drifoot" advertisement.

The fourth booklet, which appeared in 1940 differed from its predecessor in that the printing was now in blue.



B15 to B19

B14 Complete booklet. 200,00
 Width 72 mm 10,00
 Ca. Covers only 10,00

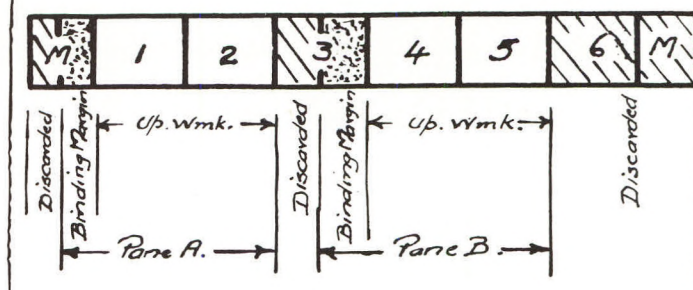
		Panes of six stamps complete with binding margin	
	P1.	1/2d.	40,00
	P2.	1d.	30,00
B15		Complete booklet. Covers black on buff, width 75 mm	200,00
	Ca.	Covers only	10,00
B16		Complete booklet. Covers green on buff, width 75 mm	1 000,00
	Ca.	Covers only	100,00
B17		Complete booklet. Covers blue on buff, width 75mm	200,00
	Ca.	Covers only	10,00
		Panes of six stamps complete with wider binding margin	
B15 to B17	P1.	1/2d.	15,00
	P2.	1d.	10,00

The "Borderless" Booklets – Group II

There were two different productions in this second group, each priced at 2/6 and placed on sale at the end of 1940 and the beginning of 1941. The covers were similar to those of B17, and there were advertisements on the interleaves.

The first – B18 – contained two panes of 1/2d. stamps and four of 1d. stamps, the former from the same cylinders as those of the earlier group although the vignettes are much darker and the lines around the buck's head much thicker. The 1d. stamps, printed from new cylinders – interior 58, exterior 6920 – were from the same multipositives as the basic Issue 15, which gave them a smaller size of 18 x 22 mm. The 2nd, 5th and 9th columns were masked as before to produce a sheet of 180 stamps which was cut into thirty panes. Some 25 000 uncut sheets were subsequently sold at post offices.

The second booklet, B19, contained two panes of each of stamps of the 1/2d., 1d. and 1 1/2d. denominations. The panes of 1/2d. and 1d. stamps were the same, except for the vignettes being slightly darker still than those of the B18. The 1 1/2d. panes consisted of blocks of four of the "Large Mine" stamps, similar to the later printings of Basic Issue 2 and those of Issue 3. The same multipositives, with columns 3 and 6 masked as shown in the accompanying diagram, were used to etch the



Pane layout for B19 1 1/2d. value

cylinders, interior 16 and exterior 7. Half of the panes thus started with an English-inscribed stamp and in the other half Afrikaans.

B18	2/6	Complete booklet. 1/2d. and 1d. stamp panes	25,00
B19	2/6	Complete booklet. 1/2d., 1d. and 1 1/2d. panes	50,00
B18 & B19	Ca.	Covers only	5,00
		Panes complete with binding margin	
	P1.	1/2d.	3,00
	P2.	1d.	3,00
	P3.	1 1/2d.	15,00

		Sheets, rows and blocks	
S1.	1d.	Complete sheet of 180 stamps with all margins and gutters	50,00
S2.	1d.	One row of nine stamps with three stampsized blanks and both margins	5,00
S3.	1d.	Block of six stamps with stampsized perforated blanks at left margin	5,00

Postal Slogan Booklets

This booklet, B20, appeared only towards the end of 1948, some three years after the end of World War II. It comprised two panes of six stamps each of the 1/2d., 1d. and 1 1/2d. (medium Mine) values, making up the cost of 3/-. In their size, shape and number of borders these panes resembled those of the "Blank Border" issue of 1937, except that they had various postal slogans in English and Afrikaans, such as "Pack Parcels Properly" – "Verpak pakkies behoorlik"; "Register valuable



B18 and B19 S2

letters" – "Registreer waardevolle briewe", etc., printed in the colour of the accompanying stamp frames along the top and bottom margins. Panes cut from the right hand side of the sheet were not perforated through the right hand margin and, although some of the slogans are repeated, this perforation difference and the varieties of the slogans and stamps make it possible to reconstruct the 21 panes of each value in their original sheet form.

The interleaves and thin white card covers all had postal information or advertisements printed in black on both sides, and each booklet included a pane of four rouletted air mail labels. Most of the booklets have the same slogans on the panes of all three denominations, but the few in which the slogans differ are known as the "Mixed Slogan" booklets.

Numbers of the cylinders in the order of interior/exterior were: ½d. 88/81; 1d. 69/89 and 1½d. 64/6920. The ½d. stamp cylinders came from the same interior multipositive that produced Issues 15A onward, and the exterior 15 onward. As only the frames were screened, they closely resemble those of Issues 16A to 18, and individually can only be distinguished from them when they still have part of the slogan attached. The 1d. was prepared from the same multipositives as Issues 16 to 24 and, being unscreened, the stamps are similar to those of Issues 16 to 21. The 1½d. stamps were etched from the same multipositives as the medium mine Issues 7, 9 and 10, which they closely resemble, and they appear sideways on the panes in three horizontal pairs instead of the two rows x three as in the ½d. and 1d. denominations.

From Booklets Issued to Advertisers

Panes handstamped in green with the following inscriptions around a double circle

Outer lettering 2¾ mm high "Office of the Controller and Auditor General/For Audit purposes only"

Inner lettering 2 mm high "Kantoor van die Kontroleur en Auditeur-Generaal/Alleen vir Audit Doeleindes"

100,00



B20

B20 3/-	Complete booklet	15,00
a.	Complete booklet with "Mixed Slogans"	20,00

Ca.	Both covers, seven interleaves and airmail labels	2,00
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Panes complete with all margins, with and without the righthand one perforated through and commencing with an English or Afrikaans inscribed stamp

P1.	½d.	2,00
P2.	1d.	2,00
P3.	1½d.	2,00

Sheets of 21 panes reconstructed

S1.	½d.	50,00
S2.	1d.	50,00
S3.	1½d.	50,00

The Final Booklets

This final production of Union stamps in booklet form was placed on sale in 1951. Priced at 3/6 it contained two panes of six of each of ½d., 1d. and 2d. stamps bound between thin white card covers, with the printing of postal information in brownish black. The interleaves were blank. The ½d. and 1d. panes had two rows x 3 and the 2d. stamp panes three horizontal pairs. Marks and small blemishes on the front covers of these booklets, together with varieties and distinguishing features of the stamps themselves make it possible to reconstruct a set of 30 different panes of each value in their original sheet form.

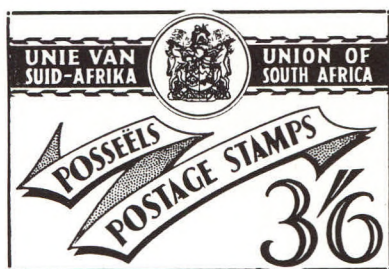
Numbers of the cylinders used for the printing were, in order of interior/exterior: ½d. 6912/58; 1d. 55/38 and 2d. 6934/64. Although produced from the same multipositives as the corresponding values in the previous booklets, the cylinders used to print the ½d. and 1d. stamps were all screened. Thus the ½d. stamps are similar in every way to those of Issues 19 to 22 and except for having bluish black vignettes in deep carmine frames, the 1d. stamps resemble those of Issues 22 to 24. The 2d. value, in the smaller Union Building design and format, came from the same multipositives and the stamps are generally similar to those of Issues 15 to 17.

On these multipositives the 1st, 5th and 9th columns and the 11th and 22nd rows were masked, the former to provide the binding margins and the latter to ensure that there were an equal number of panes commencing with English- and Afrikaans-inscribed stamps. Otherwise the layout of the 30 panes was similar to that of the "Borderless" type, but in the cutting of the sheets a narrow margin was left on the right of each pane. The panes from the right of the sheet do not have this gutter perforated through and, presumably connected with the blocking up, the pane cut from the top of this column has this margin bevelled at the top.

In cutting the web into sheets, those of the ½d. and 2d. values were separated in the gutter between rows 22 and 1, but in the 1d. in that between rows 10 and 12. Thus the multipositive varieties found in the sheets of the 1d. stamps of

Issues 22 to 24 appear on stamps differing by just ten rows from the sheets reconstructed from panes.

B21	Complete booklet	5,00
Ca.	Covers – per pair	1,00
	Panes of six stamps complete with left and right borders, starting with an English or Afrikaans stamp	
P1.	½d.	1,00
P2.	1d.	1,00
P3.	2d.	1,00
	Sheets reconstructed from thirty different panes	
S1.	½d.	50,00
S2.	1d.	50,00
S3.	2d.	50,00



Rotogravure Commemorative Stamps

The 2½d. stamp of 1910 listed at the beginning of this handbook was the first of the Union Commemoratives and remained the only one until 1933 – a period of 23 years – when the first three values of the Voortrekker Memorial Fund set made their appearance. Since then others followed at much shorter intervals right up to the end of the Union period.

They are listed here in chronological order, all have the SUID-AFRIKA with the hyphen, and were produced by the rotogravure process at the Government Printing Works, Pretoria. The first of these commemorative stamps to have the Arms watermark was the National Antarctic Expedition stamp of November, 1959; all emissions prior to that have the multiple Springbok Head watermark upright in nearly every case. The only variation was where it faced left or right, and these sideways watermarks are illustrated under Explanatory Notes in the introductory pages.

Except when otherwise stated, screened cylinders were used for the various productions, and all sheets had the marginal arrows in the same colour as the frame design of their respective stamps. Unless recorded differently, the sheet serial numbers consisted of four red numerals which were on the righthand margin of vertical format stamps and on the bottom margin of those in horizontal format.