

*The*  
**SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST**

*Proprietors and Publishers :*

**The Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa**

Hon. Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Hon. Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

Subscription: Five Shillings per annum, post free to any part of the World.

Vol. 14.

NOVEMBER, 1938.

No. 11.

**CAPE TOWN CONGRESS  
1938**

At last it is a delight to record that Congress has been held at Cape Town. For years associated societies have hoped to meet there, but hitherto the invitation was lacking. Our thanks are due to the present energetic officials of the Cape Town Society, who not only made a Cape Town meeting possible, but carried it through with commendable success. Everybody enjoyed themselves, particularly the visitors from distant parts, and look forward to the next reunion; for it cannot be denied that there is more comradeship among philatelists than any other groups anywhere!

Congress opened with a display, which was set out in the banquet chamber of the City Hall, and was opened by His Worship the Mayor, who subsequently entertained visiting delegates in his parlour, and gave us all tea at the Muizenberg Pavilion on the following afternoon.

Of that display space will not permit us to dwell at length, however much we should like to do so. The star turn (and no disparagement to the other exhibits) was Mr. A. A. Jurgens' marvellous display of hundreds of covers, photographs, illustrations, and extracts (to which was added some sheets of Miss P. Goldschmidt's delectable triangulars) demonstrating the postal history of the Cape from earliest times down to Union. There is nothing like it, of course, it is so vast and so complete; and we look forward to the early publication of the book which will give, for the benefit of all, a detailed account of this fascinating collection.

The combined display of interesting Union items by Messrs. Simenhoff & Sydow made a splendid exhibit, and testified to their extraordinary capacity for patient research. And last, but by no means least, we had a fine dis-

play by Mr. L. A. Wyndham, illustrating the air-mail history of the Union.

Altogether a feast to satisfy the most fastidious gourmand.

On that memorable Saturday evening, in the beauty of the full moon, we all supped together at the commodious resort on Constantia Nek. It was a delightful occasion, remarkable for the drinks and eats and humorous speeches, and all enjoyed it to the full. What a glorious drive home via Hout Bay Nek, Camps Bay and Sea Point!

On Sunday morning congress met for discussion under the chairmanship of Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt, president of the Cape Town Philatelic Society, and a right good chairman he made. There was nothing loose about that meeting, except some of the talk, which was hastily suppressed.

After lunch, to which we were entertained by Dr. Goldschmidt, we were taken for a drive round the Marine Drive, justly renowned and probably the finest of its kind. And what a glorious spring afternoon it was! We stopped off at Muizenberg for tea, and then home to prepare for the evening session.

The main feature of the evening was the paper by Mr. Jurgens, illustrated by lantern slides, on postmarks of the Cape; a brilliant paper, which was awarded the Congress plaque, and which will presumably form the basis of Mr. Jurgens' book.

Mr. Jurgens was awarded the Skinner Cup for his services to philately during the past year; and the award was richly deserved for the work he had done in arranging and carrying through Congress.

It was close on midnight before Congress concluded; and is not the business transacted recorded in the minutes? What a day! May we all meet again at Pretoria next year and enjoy ourselves as thoroughly as we did at Cape Town. And why not a bumper Congress at Pretoria in jacaranda time (last week in October?)  
A.E.B.

# FORTHCOMING VOORTREKKER STAMPS

The Post Office Publicity Department has furnished the following description and illustrations of the two sets of stamps to be issued in connection with the forthcoming Voortrekker Centenary celebrations.

There are to be two sets, both to be on sale at all post offices from 14th December, 1938, to 28th February, 1939.

The **Government Commemoration Stamps** will be fully postal and will replace the ordinary pictorial 1d. and 1½d. denominations during the period mentioned. Cost, 5d. per full set of two stamps in English and two stamps in Afrikaans.

The **Voortrekker Centenary Stamps** will be semi-postal, like those which have previously been on issue. Cost, 2s. per full set of four stamps in Afrikaans and four stamps in English.

## GOVERNMENT COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

1d. Stamp—Red and Black.



The old Voortrekker wheel, with all its cracks, with bolts through its fellow, and with its splintered and bandaged spoke, symbolizes the hardships the Voortrekkers encountered on their trek.

The "Remskoek and Chain" are in action and the wheel is descending the mountain. In the foreground are two old tree trunks, one completely rotted to the ground, but with its roots still deeply imbedded in the soil. These tree trunks symbolize the Voortrekkers. On the right is another battle-scarred trunk with a broken branch, symbolizing the tragedies encountered by the Voortrekkers. Out of the rotted tree trunk shoot forth new saplings with leaves, suggesting the new nation as we are to-day. All this is silhouetted against a mysterious background enveloped in mist with the Drakensberg towering above, and symbolizes South Africa in its embryonic stage.

The wheel, which is traversing unknown regions, is a true copy of a Voortrekker wheel, correct in every detail.

The border of this stamp symbolizes power (by the three electrical coolers) and industry (by the chimney stacks); all this is silhouetted against a rising sun. The border, therefore, contrasts the past and present.

The Drakensberg is here seen from the point where Retief crossed the berg at Blyde Vooruitsig.

1½d. Stamp.



In the foreground is seen a Voortrekker family gazing at the distant horizon. The horizon consists of mountains of historical importance. On the extreme left is seen Vegkop (the defeat of the Matabele); in the centre is seen the Bloukrans River with the Drakensberg Mountains in the distance. A deep death-shadow crosses this river, which symbolizes the massacre and tragedy of the 17th February, 1938. On the extreme right is seen Gelato Kop, also known as Vegkop, and the Blood River flowing in front of it. The dry donga leads into the river (extreme right) at the exact spot where the battle took place. A recent very heavy storm is just passing away, and from the battle-field of Blood River springs forth a double rainbow, symbolizing victory and peace and deliverance from the barbarous hordes of Dingaan. The child in the foreground gives full vent to her feelings and rejoices with outstretched arms.

The frame-work for this design suggests a yoke in each corner which symbolizes the yoke of hardship which the Voortrekkers had to bear. From this yoke there are drops falling down the side panels suggesting drops of perspiration, blood and tears.

Vegkop the Bloukrans River and environment, and the Blood River scenes, are all geographically correct.

## VOORTREKKER CENTENARY STAMPS.

1d. Stamp.

The picture on the 1d. stamp is that of a Voortrekker busy ploughing. The plough has



been sketched from a genuine Voortrekker plough in the Pietermaritzburg museum. In the background, on the extreme left, is shown Table Mountain (Cape Town), in the middle

Spandoukop (Graaff-Reinet), and on the left Soutpansberg (Transvaal).

The symbolic meaning of the three mountains is that the Voortrekkers ploughed South Africa from Table Mountain to the Soutpansberg. In the background can be seen the simple "Hartebeest-hut."

The frame work depicts the light of civilization which the Voortrekkers brought to dark South Africa—this is represented by a torch. The torch is a genuine Voortrekker chandelier turned upside down so that the flame comes out of the bottom. In the two top corners appears the plough used by the Voortrekkers and between the two corners four corn sheaves appear. That represents fertility.

2d. Stamp.

The picture on the 2d. stamp shows the manner in which Louis Trichardt crossed the Drakensberg in the Northern Transvaal. The mountain in the background is in the vicinity of the place where Trichardt outspanned on Xmas-day, 1837. The two back wheels were taken



off and a thick tree trunk lashed underneath the wagon. Two oxen pull the wagon and in this manner slide down the mountain with two Voortrekkers straining at reims to prevent the wagon from capsizing.

On the extreme left in the background is shown a "camelthorn-tree" with one broken branch trailing on the ground. This represents the tragedy of the Trichardt-trek, nearly all the members of which died of the fever.

The frame work is as follows:—

At the two sides and right at the bottom is the Voortrekker-wagonwheel. In addition there is the brake chain and between the chain and the wheel is shown the jack-screw which they used. All four corners are formed by "remskoene" (brakes) attached to the brake chain.

3d. Stamp.



The scene inside the framework depicts the signing of the Dingaan-Retief Treaty. Dingaan is seated on his stool with a feather in his hand, and Retief is bending down and showing him where to make his cross on the treaty. On Retief's left side is hanging the water bottle which was found ten months later on his skeleton.

Between Dingaan and Retief stands Thomas Halstead, the English interpreter. Immediately behind Dingaan is standing his chief induna Tambusu. In the middle foreground is seated Retief's son, curious to see what Dingaan is signing. On the extreme right are seated Retief's burghers, all disarmed, and in the background may be seen Dingaan's huts. Between them and the burghers can be seen an open space, the parade ground. Immediately behind the huts is a hill named Hlomo-Amabutu or "Murder-hill." The hill on the place where Retief and his men were murdered is overshadowed with a dark death shadow, vultures are flying above the place of execution, and in the background is the well-known mountain Thlalo, the direction in which Dingaan fled after his city was fired after the battle of Blood River.

The frame work represents the assegai, shield and knob-kерrie opposite the wagon-wheel and the powder horn. No guns are shown here since Retief and his men were disarmed when they were murdered. The assegais and kerries show the manner in which they met their death.

6d. Stamp.



The two side panels depict the adversity which the Trekkers suffered on their journey. Left: The oxen are shown pulling the wagon through the Orange River near Aliwal North. Right: Here the trek is descending the Drakensberg into Natal. In the foreground are shown Piet Retief with his son and the fallen tree trunk which depicts the murder of the 71 horsemen. In the middle is shown the monument to be (or not?) erected to their memory. A powder horn and shield support the frame work of the monument.

The landscape shown on all the stamps have been painted directly from Nature where the events occurred.

COLOMBIA

25 different . . . . .	1/-
50 different . . . . .	2/6
100 different . . . . .	7/-
Current Airs, 5c-1P (10) . . . . .	2/-
Current Airs, 5c-5P (13) . . . . .	14/-
* 50 diff. used airs (world) . . . . .	
* 100 diff. used airs (world) . . . . .	17/-
* from letters arriving in Colombia.	

Postage 3d. extra. Remit by S.A. notes, British P.O., or draft on London. Stamps accepted for small amounts.

H. G. BLENCOWE, Apartado 2155,  
Bogota, Colombia, South America.

# Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa

7th MEETING—CAPE TOWN, 8—9 OCT.

The minutes of the Congress Meeting are too long for reproduction here in full, but the following notes, based on the official minutes, give an accurate account of the main features of the meeting.

At the official opening ceremony by the Mayor of Cape Town, which took place in the banqueting hall of the City Hall at 11.30 a.m. of the 8th, the President of Congress, Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt, F.R.C.S., welcomed the Mayor, and, in his introductory remarks, stated that he thought the Exhibition was of outstanding merit from a historical point of view and he expressed the hope that the Municipality would deem it a good idea to have a similar display during the holding of the City's Centenary celebrations in 1940.

The Mayor, after formally inaugurating Congress and welcoming the delegates to the Mother City of South Africa, stated that the exhibition was a great eye-opener to him and that, having seen it, he would do all in his power to promote the holding of a similar show in 1940.

The exhibition remained open to delegates and their friends (it was not open on this occasion to the general public) till 4.30 p.m. It was in three sections: (1) A display of the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. A. A. Jurgens, (2) A display of Union stamps by Messrs. Simenhoff and Sydow, and (3) A South African air post collection, by Mr. L. A. Wyndham.

In the case of the two latter sections, collectors knew more or less their scope and were not surprised at their excellence, but the first was an eye-opener not only to the Mayor but to all visiting philatelists who had not seen any of it before, even if they might have heard tell of its munificence. The wealth of material got together of both the pre-stamp period and the stamp period was simply amazing, but as Mr. Jurgens' paper dealing with it will be published shortly in the "South African Philatelist," no description will be given now. It should be mentioned, however, that included in the display there were a number of sheets from Miss Pat Goldschmidt's collection, also various photographs of postal history interest from the Africana collection of Mr. Arthur Elliott, who kindly co-operated with Mr. Jurgens in supplying copies of these photographs.

In the evening the delegates were the guests of the Cape Town Society at a very pleasant supper party held at the Constantia Nek Restaurant.

Next day Congress got down to its serious business, although its sessions were interrupted in the afternoon for a drive round

Table Mountain and tea at Muizenberg. There were present four members of the Permanent Executive Committee, four delegates representing Cape Town, two representing East London, four representing Johannesburg, three Pretoria and, in addition, eight others, not actual delegates. Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt, President of the Cape Town Society, was in the chair throughout the sessions.

## Executive's Report.

The most stimulating news gleaned from Mr. Redford's report by the Executive Committee was the rapid increase in membership which was taking place in most, if not in all, of the Societies. Nothing could be more symptomatic of the popularity of philately.

## Research.

Reporting on philatelic research work (the stimulation of which was one of the main objects in view in the founding of Congress), Mr. Basden stated that the scheme planned out by Congress for allocating the various countries in Southern Africa to the various societies had not worked out quite as laid down. Research in any line of work was liable to be like that—it was not always best done to order. Nevertheless the mere formulation of a plan had been a fine stimulus and he was able to report that much excellent research work by individuals had been done and was in progress. He reminded Congress, however, that no country could ever be considered as finished and complete—there was always room for something more to be discovered. Here follows his stock-taking:—

**Cape of Good Hope.**—Fine work being done by Mr. Jurgens. It is to be hoped that his work will be available in extenso at no far distant date. (1940 would seem to be an appropriate date for publication. The City of Cape Town should be proud to foot the bill for publishing his work as part of their Centenary celebrations. It would be a magnificent permanent record of them and eminently fitting as it would coincide with the great Stamp Centenary.—Ed.).

**Transvaal.**—Nothing done by the Johannesburg Society collectively, but two of its members, Messrs. J. Herbert Curle and A. E. Basden, are publishing a book shortly under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society.

**Natal.**—The Natal Society seems to have missed its opportunity of producing its long-talked of work on Natal stamps as it is reported that Mr. Eric Mann, of London, will soon be in the field with a book. One is cer-

tainly badly needed, as Walker's work (in French) is long out of date.

**Orange Free State.**—Nothing done locally. In the meantime a good handbook, well got up and amazingly cheap, has been published in America by Mr. A. E. Geldhof. Actually there is very little that is new in this, as compared with De Raay, and there are some things which are wrong. There is still room for quite a lot of work in the O.F.S.

**Rhodesia.**—Has been fairly well covered by Major Harrington and the Rhodesian Society. The latter is keeping up-to-date check lists of both the Rhodesias. Always room for detail work.

**Bechuanaland.**—Was well worked up by a committee of the East London Society when a translation of the Bechuanaland section of Kohl's Handbook appeared. Permission was given to Congress to make free use of the latter, and Major Harrington undertook the welding of the two works into a composite whole. This was published in the "S.A. Philatelist."

**Griqualand.**—Mr. Basden proposes taking this up himself when Transvaal is off the stocks.

**War Issues.**—Partly covered by Dr. Pirie and Mr. Watson in the "S.A. Philatelist." A fuller account compiled by them in conjunction with five British collectors will be appearing shortly in a British journal.

**Portuguese East Africa.**—This territory should be included in our research programme, but so far it has been neglected.

**South-West Africa.**—Something more modern than Mallet-Veale's work is needed. Mr. Simenhoff is at present dealing with a phase (war post-marks) which so far has been neglected in English. Perhaps he can take up the country as a whole?

**Union of South Africa.**—Allotted to Pretoria but nothing serious done by the Society since it undertook the publication of Mr. Simenhoff's catalogue. Amendments and additions to these are now badly wanted and he had the privilege of announcing that Mr. Simenhoff was undertaking, in collaboration with Mr. Sydow, the preparation of an entirely new edition.

The Air Post history of S. Africa for the period up to 1936 had been so well covered by Mr. Wyndham in his book that little can ever be added for that period.

**General.**—There are a few other small stamp issuing territories that might have better accounts of their stamps and postal history written up than are at present readily available. Also there are many "sidelines" either untouched or only very partially worked up, e.g., postmarks of many kinds, postal stationery, railway stamps, meter marks, etc., etc.

After some discussion of this research report, two resolutions were submitted to Congress and unanimously agreed to. As it is desired to give these special prominence they

are printed separately elsewhere in this issue. (See page 172).

#### Motions from Societies.

(1) **Speculative and Unnecessary Issues of Commemoratives.**—Rhodesia proposed "That Congress is in sympathy with the resolution passed by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and agrees that it be adopted as a resolution of this Congress." (Their covering letter made it clear that the resolution referred to was that dealing with the issue by so many governments of floods of unnecessary and speculative "commemorative" stamps. War on such issues was first proposed by the Swedish Philatelic Society; the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and numerous other societies have joined up and among the latest allies is the Convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans and that of the American Philatelic Society).

After some discussion on the pros and cons of commemoratives it was agreed: "That the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia be informed that Congress is in sympathy with the principle expressed in their letter and will do its best to promote such principle."

(2) **Constitution and Policy of Congress.**—A series of resolutions were on hand from Natal dealing with the Constitution of Congress and its policy (including that of the "South African Philatelist"). It was not clear either from the resolutions or from the letter accompanying them whether the resolutions were from the Philatelic Society of Natal as a whole or from Mr. Percy Bishop personally. This matter springs from a resolution put forward by Natal at the 1936 Congress. Further proposals emanated from Johannesburg about the middle of 1937 and were circulated to all societies. After the replies had been collated, Natal submitted further suggestions to the Executive in December, 1937. These were replied to at great length and Natal was requested to put their resolutions up to the next meeting of Congress. Unfortunately they did not do so in time for the resolutions to be circulated to other societies for further consideration before Congress met.

In view of the fact that serious changes in constitution and policy were proposed and that no previous consideration of the proposals had been possible, Congress decided to refer the Natal resolutions to the Executive for comment and circulation to the constituent societies. The Executive was further requested, after replies from the societies had been received, to draw up a further report and submit to the next meeting of Congress.

This postponement is regrettable, but seems to be the only thing which could be done in the circumstances.

A fairly lengthy informal discussion on the Natal resolutions was permitted, with the object of giving the Executive some pointers on opinions held. The diversity of opinions expressed, clearly showed the wisdom of postponing formal consideration of the resolutions.

This matter will be tackled by the Executive as soon as possible and the machinery set in motion.

Although the discussion was an informal one, Congress thought fit to pass one resolution bearing on the subject. This is also printed separately on page 172.

**Congress Papers.**

Only one competitive paper was entered, "The Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope, dealing chiefly with the letter stamps in use from 1792 to 1853, with a brief summary of the postmarks of the adhesive stamp period 1853-1910," by A. A. Jurgens. The reading of this paper was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides. Mr. Jurgens was awarded a Congress Plaque by acclamation, for "the most interesting and valuable paper ever given before this Congress."

A paper entered hors concours was not read, through lack of time.

**Roll of Honour.**

Several names had been submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration. Their recommendations to Congress (limited to two by the conditions of award) were Messrs. L. A. Wyndham and G. N. Gilbert, the former for his work on the Air Posts of South Africa and the latter for his various papers on the stamps of the Union. Both were elected. Mr. Wyndham signed the Roll, as did also Mr. Simenhoff, he not having had an opportunity to do so previously. Mr. Wyndham thanked Congress

in a graceful little speech for the honour done him.

**Skinner Cup.**

This cup is awarded by Congress to the individual who is considered to have done the best work for philately during the period since its previous allocation. Its donor, the late Mr. C. F. Skinner, suggested that either work for organised philately or research work might be considered in awarding it. On this occasion the Executive recommended Mr. A. A. Jurgens to be the holder, on the grounds both of research and of his work for the Cape Town Society. The proposal was unanimously agreed to.

**Executive Committee.**

This Committee (composed of members of the three Societies in the Transvaal) was re-elected en bloc. A resolution to widen the composition of the Committee, which had been put forward by Johannesburg, was referred to the Executive to consider, along with the Natal resolutions.

**Next Congress Meeting.**

In view of the undesirability of hanging up unduly the proposals re changes in constitution and policy, Mr. Basden proposed that the next meeting should be held in 1939, and on behalf of the Pretoria Society invited Congress to meet in Pretoria. This invitation was accepted.

After various suitable expressions of thanks, the meeting of Congress closed at 11.30 p.m.

**NOVA SCOTIA**

		£ s. d.
Sept. 1851.	3d. Superb Used PAIR. S.G. No. 2 . . . . .	4 10 0
	Bisected 3d. used with 6d. on piece of original.	
	With Expert Committee's certificate, S.G. Nos.	
	3a and 5 . . . . .	14 0 0
	1/- Cold violet. A nice used copy. S.G. No. 7	20 0 0
	1/- Purple. Fine used. S.G. No. 8 . . . . .	27 10 0
1860-63.	1c. Mint Pair. S.G. No. 18a . . . . .	5 0 0

**My Speciality:—**  
**RARE BRITISH COLONIALS OF ALL PERIODS.**  
 Want Lists will receive my prompt personal attention.

**SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.**

The Cheapest Dealer in the World for Rare British Colonials is:—

**T. ALLEN**  
**FRINTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX, ENGLAND**

## Correspondence

### UNION 1d. WITHOUT WATERMARK.

Sir,—Just before the notes appeared in the last issue of the S.A.P. regarding the find of a pair of Union Pictorial 1d. with no watermark, I received a pair of Rotogravure Union 1d. from Mr. J. B. Levy, of Bloemfontein, who asked me what I thought about them, and if I had heard of any others.

Mr. Levy appears to have been under the impression that his pair were also pictorial, according to a letter he wrote to the S.A.P. noting his find, but there is absolutely no doubt about his pair being rotogravure. I examined the stamps very closely, and the first thing that struck me was the gum.

This is slightly yellowish in tinge, and much thicker and shinier than the gum which the ordinary rotogravure stamps have on the paper used for their printing.

A study of the stamps showed that, as far as one can judge, they can only be from the plate 7 cylinders, and for this reason.

As those who have read my article on the Union rotogravure stamps will remember, in the issue which came out in August, 1934, I illustrated the design characteristics, by which it is possible to tell whether a particular stamp came from the plates up to plate 6 as on every odd English stamp, and on every odd Afrikaans stamp there appeared their different design characteristics, viz., a tiny nick in the middle of the outside lefthand frameline in the case of the English stamp, and a missing line of shading, appearing like a tiny white spot immediately under the righthand top scroll, on the Afrikaans stamp.

Mr. Levy's pair show neither of these, and as the Afrikaans characteristic did not appear in plate 7, while plate 8 was from a different design altogether, it seems almost certain that his pair came from the plate 7 cylinders.

It struck me that there are three possibilities regarding these stamps:—

- (1) That they have been faked. This would require great skill, and it is, I think, very doubtful.
- (2) That they were similar to various other "wonderful" items which emanated from a certain person who was at one time in the printing works.
- (3) That they were accidentally printed in the works on unwatermarked paper, which is usually used for Christmas stamps, etc., and that a few got out before the mistake was noticed.

Regarding the second possibility, as it seems pretty certain that these were from the plate 7, and as plate 7 stamps these came out round about the end of 1931, by which time the per-

son who was responsible for the other items had long since left the works, I cannot see how he could have been responsible for these.

Without a microscope it is difficult to be sure that the paper is similar to that used for the roto sheets, but from an examination with a fairly powerful glass it appears to be the same.

The paper used for Christmas stamps, at any rate the 1930-1933 printings, was thicker, and can, I think be ruled out. The gum, however, seems to be similar, and also similar to that used on the pre-roto 6d. dues. It is a real puzzle, and unless the printing works can assist us with any information, or anyone else can come forward with any suggestions, or report others similar, I am afraid we cannot get any further. Will anyone who can throw any light on this please come forward?

Yours, etc.,

G. N. GILBERT.

### KOHL HANDBUCH.

Publication of this handbook, which has been suspended since Part 40 was issued, on account of Dr. Herbert Munk, the former editor, being a non-Aryan, is to be resumed. The next part (Kamerun, Karolinen, etc.) is to appear shortly under the editorship of Major von Rudolphi.

## Approval Selections

I specialize in sending selections of stamps, by countries or issues, to interested collectors, at very reasonable prices, and shall be obliged to hear from collectors not yet on my regular mailing list.

Entirely new selections are available of Great Britain, Rhodesia, St. Helena, Portugal, Portuguese African Colonies, etc. References please!

New Stamp Exchange List No. 10, just out, and sent free, on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

**A. LICHTENSTEIN,**

**B.P.A.**



**P.O. Box 576.**

**BLOEMFONTEIN.**

# Transvaal and Orange Free State Stamps Used in Natal and Cape Colony : 1899-1900

(Continued from p. 157 of October issue).

## NORTHERN NATAL.

### (a) *Republican Postmarks.*

Rubber or type set stamps, in violet, unless otherwise specified).

#### 1. CHARLESTOWN.

*Type.* Similar to No. 3 but with CHARLESTOWN at the top.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. Set of eight, ½d. to 1/- (216-223), all postmarked 12-12-99 in violet except the ½d. which is postmarked in pale red of date 28-12-99 and has also a Pretoria mark of 30-12-99.

##### 1a. CHARLESTOWN.

*Type.* Similar to No. 1, but without the letters Z.A.R. below.

*Stamp.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216).

*Date.* 1-1-00.

#### 2. DANNHAUSER.

*Type.* Similar to No. 3 but with DANNHAUSER at top.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. Set of eight, ½d. to 1/- (216-223), all postmarked 15-12-99 in violet.

#### 3. ELANDSLAAGTE.

*Type.* As illustrated.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. Set of eight, ½d. to 1/- (216-223), ½d. (213), 1d. (225), ½d. and 1d. postcards. O.V.S. ½d. (85),

1d. (68), ½d. and 1d. postcards. Stampless cover.

*Dates.* 15-12-99 to 5-2-00. On all dates up to 4-1-00 the postmark is entire; on dates from 12-1-00 onwards the letters Z.A.R. and the lower part of the frame are missing.

#### 4. INGAGANE.

*Type.* Similar to No. 3 but with INGAGANE at top.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. Set of eight, ½d. to 1/- (216-223), 1d. (217) 1d. (225).

*Dates.* 1-12-99 to 2-4-00.

#### 5. INGOGO.

*Type.* Similar to No. 3 but with INGOGO at top.

*Stamps.* Set of eight, ½d. to 1/- (216-223) all dated 16-12-99.

##### 5a. INGOGO.

*Type.* Similar to No. 5 but without the letters Z.A.R. below.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (213), ½d. (216), 1d. (225), 2d. (218).

*Dates.* 19-1-00 to 26-1-00.

#### 6. MOUNT PROSPECT.

*Type.* Similar to No. 3 but with MOUNT PROSPECT at top.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. Set of eight, ½d. to 1/- (216-223), all of 12-12-99 and 1d. (217) of 2-4-00.

#### 7. WASCHBANK.

*Type.* Similar to No. 3 but with WASCHBANK at top.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. Set of eight, ½d. to 1/- (216-223) all dated 15-12-99.

#### 7a. WASCHBANK.

*Type.* Similar to No. 7 but without the letters Z.A.R. below.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216) and 2d. (218), both dated 31-1-00.

#### 8. CHARLESTOWN.

*Type.* Similar to No. 11, but with CHARLESTOWN below.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216) and 1d. (217). O.V.S. ½d. (85), 1d. (68), 2d. (49), 2½d. (83), 3d. (51), 6d. (7).

*Dates.* 14-3-00 to 9-5-00.

#### 9. DANNHAUSER.

*Type.* Similar to No. 11, but with DANNHAUSER below.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. 1d. (217) and 2½d. (219), dated 22-2-00 and 29-3-00.

#### 10. KEERSTATION.

*Type.* Similar to No. 11, but with KEERSTATION below.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216), 1d. (217) and 2½d. (219) dated 8-3-00 to 1-5-00.

#### 11. MOUNT PROSPECT.

*Type.* As illustrated.

*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216), 1d. (217), dated 2-4-00 and 12-4-00

12. CHARLESTOWN ("Field Post Office").

*Type.* As illustrated.

*Stamp.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216), 1d. (228). No date.

In the specimen on 1d. the letters V and K are missing.



CHARLESTOWN  
V P K Z A R

## 13. COLENSO.

*Type.* As illustrated.**COLENSO. 19 JAN. 00***Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216), 1d. (217), ½d. postcard.*Dates.* 15-1-00 to 4-2-00.

## 14. GLENCOE.

**Veldpost Z. A. R.****Glencoe,****20 Nov. 1899.***Type.* As illustrated.*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d. (216-219), and 1d. postcards. Stampless cover.*Dates.* 11-11-99 to 18-12-99.

## 15. GLENCOE.

**Veldpost****Glencoe,****11 Jan. 1900.***Dates.* 5-1-00 to 25-1-00.*Type.* As illustrated.*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216), 1d. (217), 1d. (225), 2½d. (219), ½d. postcard.

## 16. GLENCOE.

**P K Z A R****Glencoe.****3 Dec 1899***Type.* As illustrated.*Stamps.* Z.A.R. 1d. (225), 2d. (218).*Date.* 3-12-99.

## 17. MODDERSPRUIT.

*Type.* Similar to ELANDSLAAGTE (No. 3); occurs in two varieties (a) with MODDERSPRUIT at top and Natal lager, Z.A.R. below, (b) Natallager, Z.A.R. at top and MODDERSPRUIT below.*Stamps.* Z.A.R. ½d. (216), Var. (a) 2½d. (219), 3d. (220) Var. (b).*Dates.* 23-12-99 and 20-2-00.

(To be continued).

## THE VOORTREKKER OX-WAGON POST.

The following letter was received by the Editor on 29th September, from a prominent S. African collector:—

"I shall be very pleased indeed if the Postmaster-General and the organisers of the Voortrekker Ox-Wagon Post will answer the following questions through the medium of the "South African Philatelist."

(1) How many of the wooden packing cases containing the Ox-wagon souvenir envelopes posted in Cape Town on or before the 6th August, 1938, were despatched by the two ox-wagons which left Cape Town on the 8th August, 1938?

(2) How many of the wooden packing cases containing the Ox-wagon souvenir envelopes posted in Cape Town on or before the 6th August, 1938, were despatched from Cape Town by mail-train to Pretoria?

(3) How will collectors be able to distinguish between souvenir envelopes carried by Ox-wagon and souvenir envelopes carried by the South African Railways in connection with the special postal service mentioned?"

Copies of this letter were forwarded by the Editor to the Postmaster-General and to the Organisers of the Ox-wagon post, with a covering note in which it was pointed out that in view of the fact that collectors had been invited to purchase envelopes and stamps not merely as souvenirs but as investments, they would seem to be entitled to an answer to these queries, as there were evidently doubts about the conveyance of the mail.

No reply has been received from the Organisers of the Ox-wagon post, but the following answer has come from the Postmaster-General:

"I am pleased to furnish the following replies to the queries raised by your correspondent:—

(1) 25,604 Souvenir envelopes were packed in three packing-cases and one very large box built into one of the wagons, and despatched from Cape Town on the ox-wagons. They are still on the wagons.

(2) No souvenir envelopes intended for conveyance by the ox-wagons were despatched from Cape Town by train.

(3) Falls away.

I trust that this information will settle any doubt regarding the means of conveyance. It is not the intention to forward the Souvenir envelopes by any other means than by ox-wagon."

We have to thank the Postmaster-General for his courteous reply. Souvenir collectors will be glad to learn that the possible investment value of their Ox-wagon envelopes has not been endangered. Philatelists are not so much concerned, as from their particular point of view this post has little interest.

**B. & K.**

The firm that supplies the stamps others cannot. Our prices are reasonable, though in some cases not so low as quotations elsewhere, but we can fill most requirements. We aim to be able to supply

**ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY**  
(except recent issues)

and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Prices average half catalogue. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.

**1936 Price List of British Colonial Stamps.**  
(Refunded against purchases.)

100 Pages . . . Price One Shilling.

**B & K Special Offers—free on request.**

**• BRIDGER & KAY, LTD.**

86 STRAND

LONDON, W.C.2.

# THE EMPIRE AIRMAIL SCHEME

## in relation to Southern Africa

By I. H. C. GODFREY.

(Continued from Page 117—August issue).

### THE THIRD STAGE.

JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1938.

In preparation of the extension of the Empire Air Mail Scheme to Australasia, Qantas Empire Airways commenced their twice weekly flying-boat service between Sydney and Singapore at the beginning of July. The British Post Office thereupon announced that the "All Up" Scheme, whereunder all first class mail matter is carried by Air at 1½d. per half ounce, would be extended to Australia and the British Possessions in the Pacific, commencing with the service due to leave Southampton on the 28th July.

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**—The Union, South-West Africa, and the three Protectorates inaugurated the scheme on the 22nd July and the first uncharged mails for Australasia were carried from Durban and Lourenco Marques by the flying-boat "Corsair" (Capt. G. S. Long) on the 24th, with the intention of connecting with the Southampton-Sydney inaugural service — Southampton-Karachi, flying-boat "Calypso" (Capt. E. H. Attwood) and the "Capella" from Karachi to Sydney. The mails, however, failed to connect, and reached Sydney by the second service carrying uncharged mails.

Incidentally, it may be remarked that on the 22nd July an extra flying-boat, the "Ceres," left Durban for England, carrying in the case of letters to Australia mail posted up to the evening of the 21st, franked at the airmail rate of 1s. 8d. per half ounce. No mail bags were made up in the Transvaal, O.F.S., or Cape Province for this extra service, so that the last despatch of surcharged mails from South Africa to Australia consisted of Natal letters only. The total weight of mail for all destinations was only 167 lbs. 12 oz. The "Ceres" was involved in an accident at Wadi Halfa on the 25th July and the Australian mail she was carrying reached Australia on the same date as the following despatch from the Union, carrying uncharged mails.

**AUSTRALIA** and its Dependencies only partially accepted the Scheme on the 1st August, and, although Internal mails of the Commonwealth were carried by Air without surcharge, the air postage rate was fixed at 5d. per half ounce for intra-Empire destinations. The previous charge to England was 1s. 6d.; and to South Africa 2s. 9d. Mails may still be sent from Australia by surface at the old rate of 2d. an ounce.

The first Airmail despatch from the Commonwealth under the new arrangement, comprising 880 lbs., left Sydney in the flying-boat "Carpentaria" on the 2nd August, and reached England on the 11th. Mails addressed to South Africa arrived on the 15th August.

A week later, 9th August, Qantas Empire Airways inaugurated a thrice-weekly service to Singapore to connect with the Imperial Airways' service to Northern Africa and Europe and, to mark the occasion, issued official souvenir envelopes. Mail carried on the first of the augmented services reached the Union on the 22nd August; it included the New Zealand mails mentioned later, and comprised bags from Sydney weighing 3,360 lbs. for all destinations.

**NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA.**—These two countries closely followed Australia and despatched their first 5d. Airmails on the 5th August. The mails were flown to Townsville, where they received backstamps dated the 6th, by New Guinea Airways, and the few letters addressed to South Africa arrived on the 22nd idem.

**NEW ZEALAND**, its Dependencies and the Islands under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, applied the Scheme with effect from the 26th July, and adopted the standard rate of postage—1½d. per half ounce. The day of issue of a new three-halfpenny stamp for New Zealand was fittingly made to coincide with the date of coming into operation of the Empire Air Mail Scheme.

The first of the Dominion's "All Up" mail arrived in Sydney on the 7th August, from where it was despatched by flying-boat on the 9th. Letters addressed to South Africa reached their destination on the 22nd August, a number of privately printed souvenir covers being used. These letters are postmarked between the 26th July and the first week in August.

**BRITISH ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.**—Except for New Guinea and Papua, none of the British South Sea Islands are served by air services. Even Fiji and Samoa, the islands with the largest European populations, despatch and receive their surface mails very irregularly, and in the case of the lesser Islands only three or four mail despatches take place a year. The saving of transit time under the Empire Air Mail Scheme is consequently negligible in the majority of cases.

The last surcharged Airmail to South Africa from FIJI was posted on 21st July and reached the Union on August 15th. The first "All Up" mails from WESTERN SAMOA were despatched on 2nd July and reached South Africa, via Sydney, on the 4th September.

The schedules below give the dates of the inauguration of the Third Stage of the Empire Air Mail Scheme by British African territories, and the dates on which the first "All Up" mails reached the Union from the Territories mentioned:—

British African Territories.		Arrival of first mails in Sydney.      New Zealand.	
Scheme Enforced.			
22nd July.	Union, S.W. Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland . . . . .	9.8.38	18.8.38
26th July.	Sudan . . . . .	—	—
28th July.	Southern Rhodesia . . . . .	9.8.38	18.8.38
	Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	9.8.38	18.8.38
	Nyasaland . . . . .	9.8.38	18.8.38
	British East Africa . . . . .	6.8.38	15.8.38
29th July.	Egypt . . . . .	6.8.38	15.8.38
28th July.	Great Britain . . . . .	6.8.38	15.8.38

Inward Mails.			
Arrival in Union.		Inauguration.	First Despatch.
15th August.	Australia (Sydney) . . . . (5d.)	1st Aug.	2nd Aug.
22nd August.	New Zealand . . . . . (1½d.)	26th July	9th Aug. (ex Sydney)
	New Guinea . . . . . (5d.)	1st Aug.	5th Aug.
	Papua . . . . . (5d.)	1st Aug.	5th Aug.
4th Sept.	Western Samoa . . . . . (3d.)	29th July	22nd Aug. (ex Sydney)

STAGE THREE "A."

HONG KONG.—The first "All Up" mails from this Colony left there on the 1st September—postage 15 cents—and letters addressed to South Africa arrived on the 11th idem. Great Britain extended the Empire Air Mail Scheme to embrace Hong Kong on the 2nd September; Southern Rhodesia came into line on the 4th.

Up to the time of going to Press, the Union of South Africa had not extended the Airmail Scheme to include Hong Kong, and although letters reach the Union franked at the equivalent of 1½d. per ½ oz. it still costs 1s. 8d. to send a reply.

The use of the Air as the normal means of mail transportation by these territories almost brings to completion the original Scheme, and only Malta, out of the provisional Schedule embodied in the White Paper (Cmd. 5414), issued in London in May, 1937, has not yet come into line. All the remaining Colonies not specifically mentioned in that Schedule will, doubtless, enter one by one as British Air-lines are extended and augmented throughout the world.

British Possessions which do not benefit as yet, and to which the prevailing rates for airmail postage from Southern Africa range from 6d. to 8s. 9½d. (Northern Rhodesia to the Falklands) per half ounce, are:—

**Africa.**—Ascension, Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, St. Helena, Sierra Leone and Somaliland Protectorate.

**Europe.**—Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta.

**America.**—British West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras and Falkland Islands.

The British Postmaster-General, at the official ceremony at Southampton on the 28th July to mark the opening of the Third Stage of the Empire Air Mail Scheme, stated that the weight of airmail carried from Great Britain to overseas destinations then averaged 13 tons but, with the inclusion of Australasia, the total was expected to reach 20 tons a WEEK—considerably more than was carried ANNUALLY less than ten years ago.

These figures speak for themselves:—

1920 (200,000 letters, say)	1 Ton.
1928 . . . . .	16 Tons.
1939 . . . . .	1,040 Tons.

In 1919 the brothers Ross & Keith Smith flew from London to Darwin in **twenty-seven days**, after suffering great discomfort and hardships. Both were knighted and awarded £10,000 for their remarkable performance. To-day, large mail planes carrying passengers in comfort ply between the two Continents in less than a week and 520 of these flights are scheduled annually by Imperial Airways and K.L.M.

In the same year it cost 2s. 6d. for a letter to be carried 250 miles by Air (London to Paris). To-day, a letter can be sent more than 30,000 miles (redirected) for 1½d., all the way by Air.

At the end of 1919 the total mileage of the world's air-lines was less than 3,000. To-day, that figure exceeds 300,000.

The Union of South Africa, likewise, has made gigantic strides in civil aviation. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, the weight of internal mails carried by South African Airways was 119,995 lbs. The corresponding figure for 1938 had risen to 1,279,292 lbs.

It is nothing short of a miracle that in less than twenty years such great progress has been made in airmail carrying. To quote from the Union Postmaster-General's Report, 1936/7:—

"All letters by air without surcharge throughout the whole of the British Empire. Who can foresee what it all may lead to? Who can visualize the developments that may come in the next fifty years?"

Truly the British Government was inspired when it conceived its intra-Empire Airmail Scheme."

#### Addenda and Corrigenda:

##### PACIFIC ISLANDS.

The first mails despatched from South Africa under the new arrangement on the 22nd July reached their destinations on the following dates:—

NEW GUINEA.—11th August.

PAPUA.—11th August.

FIJI.—22nd August.

NAURU.—25th August.

SAMOA.—28th August.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—7th September.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.—9th September.

XMAS NO-TAX LABELS, 1937/8.—Great Britain: 200,000 printed, not 600,000 as stated. Mauritius: 1,000 printed.

(Vide. Page 107).

##### SPAIN.

There are currently 518 varieties of Loyalist Spanish "stamps" and 863 varieties of Franco "stamps" on the Paris market. Ho hum. One can get them at about \$12.50 and \$60, respectively, but few will, of course, ever make Scott. The rest will clutter up packets of dubious origin for the next generation.

## CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

### Research.

(1) "This Congress, having learnt with pleasure of the intention of Mr. Simenhoff, in collaboration with Mr. Sydow, to prepare for publication a revised handbook on the stamps and postal history of the Union of South Africa, desires to place on record its conviction that such a publication is very desirable and resolves that constituent Societies be requested to circularize their members, appealing to them to collaborate with Mr. Simenhoff in his compilation by communicating any information that they may be possessed of to the proposed authors," (Mr. Simenhoff's address is P.O. Box 2195, Cape Town.—Ed.).

(2) "When Congress is informed that any member is about to publish a work of philatelic interest, constituent societies should be asked to acquaint their members, with a view to co-operating with the author."

### The South African Philatelist.

"That the attention of the constituent Societies be called to the efforts made by Congress to continue the publication of the "South African Philatelist," which has hitherto been run at a financial loss, and that steps should be taken by each Society to increase the circulation by subsidizing the paper on a membership basis."

### Unnecessary and Speculative Commemorative Issues.

We have joined up in the war which has been declared on these by Societies in various parts of the world. We are pledged to do our best to rid philately of this menace. As individual collectors we can do a great deal and very effectively, by just not buying them. These issues are made purely to sell to us, to wheedle money out of our pockets. Much more fun can be had out of collecting stamps which are not just made deliberately for us to collect. (This is not exactly the wording of the resolution passed by Congress, but it is the sense of it.—Ed.).

## I am dispersing a super 19th Century COLLECTION of BRITISH COLONIALS

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at over 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W. 18, England

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

### *The T. W. HALL Collection*

¶ We are offering for Sale, by countries, the whole of the Foreign Sections of the celebrated Collection formed by the former President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London—Mr. T. W. Hall, who died last year.

**THIS IS THE LARGEST AND FINEST GENERAL COLLECTION TO BE BROKEN UP SINCE THE DISPERSAL BY AUCTION OF THE HIND COLLECTION IN 1934.**

¶ The late Mr. Hall was famed as a specialist in South American stamps, and formed superb collections of Columbia, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Chili, etc. Though this is the strongest part of the collection, every country is represented, and we shall be pleased to hear from collectors interested in any particular section. Full details of contents and price will be sent to all enquirers by return of post.

★ *If there is nothing suitable in the Hall collection we must surely have something to suit every type of collector in our own huge stock, which covers the whole world, colonial and foreign*

**SEND US YOUR WANT LISTS.**

#### **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**

1d. red. De la Rue, no outer frame, and 4d. blue, with outer frame, printed on chalk-surfaced paper, without watermark, imperforate, overprinted CAN-CELLED. A block of 24 of each, showing the division between the panes. A most unusual item. **PRICE £45 the two blocks.**

#### **SOUTH WEST AFRICA**

We are breaking up a very fine specialised collection almost complete, and will be pleased to attend to "want" lists or to send selections on approval.

## **SEFI-PEMBERTON & Co. Ltd.**

12 SOUTH MOLTON STREET, LONDON, W1., Cables: "SEFIPEM," London.

# The "Occupational" Postmarks of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa

By L. Simenhoff, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 149 of October issue.)

## B. Occupation Period, 1914—31st Jan., 1923.

The Postal Department, under the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, who was responsible to the Administrator, commenced operations as from 1st August, 1915, the personnel being recruited from the Army Post and Field Telegraph Companies which saw active service during the campaign.

As the Union troops advanced and occupied places restricted postal facilities were made available by the Military authorities.

On August 1st, 1915, the number of Post Offices was 17, and from then onwards the extension was as follows:—

31st Dec., 1915.—46 Post and Telegraph Offices, 2 private bags.

31st Dec., 1916.—68 Post and Telegraph Offices, 7 private bags.

31st Dec., 1917.—88 Post and Telegraph Offices, 9 private bags.

31st Dec., 1918.—86 Post and Telegraph Offices, 16 private bags.

Private bag services were instituted where circumstances did not warrant the establishment of a post office.

By 1918, 20 head offices were in existence at:—Aus, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Kalkfontein South, Karibib, Keetmanshoop, Luderitzbucht, Okahandja, Cmaruru, Otjiwarongo, Otavi, Outjo, Rehoboth, Swakopmund, Tsumeb, Usakos, Walvis Bay, Warmbad, Windhoek.

In addition, there were 66 Post and Telegraph Offices subordinate to these and coinciding with magisterial districts.

Postal rates were identical with those of the Union, except that for overseas parcels the charge was 3d. per lb. in excess of Union rates and there was no Agricultural Post.

On 19th September, 1914, Luderitzbucht was occupied, and from then on all postmarks of the territory may well be called: "S.W.A. Occupationals."

(1) First we have letters and cards posted by our troops (1914-15). These were endorsed "On Active Service" or "On H.M.S." and were then cancelled with "Army Base P.O.," Field P.O., or Emergency postmarks, the latter usually in the shape of a rectangular figure subdivided into three horizontal compartments.

It would appear that military correspondence passed through eight Base P.O.'s, viz., I. Capetown. II. O'Kiep. III., Upington. IV.

Luderitzbucht. V. Walvis Bay. VI. Swakopmund. VII. Kuruman. VIII. Keetmanshoop.

Emergency bases were established during the Rebellion. It is difficult to obtain information, however, and I add the following surmises:—Base 2a. Bloemfontein. 4a. En route Garub. 6a. En route Namib or Kilo 14.

There must have been at least 61 Field P.O.'s. The following have been verified by me:—

18. Circular, probably Garub.
13. Swakopmund, three spaces between four horizontal lines, date in centre space and 13 in lower. Black. Unique.
15. Wynberg Hospital. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
23. Ukamas. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
25. Namib. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
26. Seeiheim or Gibeon. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
31. Mariental. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
41. Karibib. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
44. Okahandja. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
47. Usakos. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
50. Omaruru. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
57. Otjiwarongo. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
59. Otavifontein. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
60. Grootfontein. Rectangular, three-compartment type.
61. Otavi. Rectangular, three-compartment type.

## (2). Used by civilian population.

After the surrender of the territory on 9th July, 1915, the Union Government sent postage and postage due stamps to be used in the protectorate. Various new cancelling dies were also despatched to Windhoek for redistribution to other post offices. At the same time a number of old German cancelling dies were used both in the original and altered forms. All these dies were used contemporaneously.

The alterations effected to the German dies were mainly:—

I. Deletion of the words "Deutsch Südwest-Afrika."

II. Deletion of all the letters of "Deutsch Südwest-Afrika," except the s and w of Südwest, and the substitution of c for k in Afrika.

III. Deletion of all the letters of "Deutsch Südwest-Afrika," save the s and w of Südwest, and the a of Afrika.

IV. Alteration of the Swakopmund-Windhoek Rail Post die, by deleting one of the town names, Bahn of Bahnpost, Zug No., and altering the date and arrangement and inserting the time.

The following *Union King's Head* stamps were used in the territory 2½d. Commemorative, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d. (black and orange), 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. from 1915 onwards. ½d., 1d., 1½d. perf. 14 x imperf., 1½d., 1s. 3d., £1 from 1920 onwards. 2d. perf. 14 x imperf., 1½d. tête-beche from 1922 onwards.

*Postage Dues.*

Transvaal 1907: ½d., 5d., 6d., 1s. 1915 onwards. Union De la Rue: ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d. 1915 onwards. Pretoria Rouletted: ½d., 1d., 1½d. 1922 onwards. Pretoria Perf. 14. ½d. 1922 onwards.

The 2½d. Commemorative was cancelled with the unaltered German Dies at Luderitzbucht, Swakopmund or Windhoek.

The 1s. 3d. is rare used. The 1922 dues are only found with the Windhoek postmark.

As Walvis Bay had always been Union territory, the issues of the *four* S.A. provinces were obtainable there, in consequence, a number of these stamps were available and used in S.W.A., mainly during the year 1916.

All unoverprinted Union stamps became obsolete after 31st Jan., 1923, and it became illegal to use them after that date, as the new overprinted issues had appeared on 1st Feb., 1923. Therefore, "S.W.A. Occupationals" were only used up to 31st Jan., 1923.

In 1923 there were 64 post offices or agencies in the territory.

*Postal Agencies* (9). Blumefelde, Duurdrift, Ekuja, Joint Nossob, Kanus, Okasewa, Ondonga, Orumbonga, Rheinpfalz.

*Post and Telegraph Agencies* (4). Gibeon Rail, Kub, Kuibis Rail, Rehoboth Rail.

*Postal Order Agencies* (3). Gaidib, Kieries West, Okambahe.

*Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agencies* (13): Aris, Aus Rail, Hatsamas, Hohe-warte, Kapp's Farm, Klipdam S.W.A., Mier, Narubis, Neuheuis, Okasise Rail, Seeis, Stamprietfontein, Witvley.

*Postal Order, Telegraph, and Telephone Agencies* (9): Klein Karas Rail, Kolmanskop Rail, Nakop Rail, Omitara, Otjivero, Seeheim, Ukamas, Waterberg, Wilhelmstal, S.W.A.

*Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office* (26): Aarob, Aus, Bethanie, S.W.A., Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein S.W.A., Kalkfeld, Kalk-

fontein North, Kalkfontein South, Karibib, Keetmanshoop, Luderitz, Maltahohe, Mariental, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otavi, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Swakopmund, Tsumeb, Usakos, Walvis Bay, Warmbad S.W.A., Windhoek.

In addition to the above, there were the following offices which did not cater for the general public:

*Telegraph Offices only* (6): Guchab, Keetmanshoop Rail, Ramansdrift North, Swakopmund Rail, Tsumeb Rail, Windhoek Rail.

*Telephone Call Office*, Govt. work only: Fransfontein.

*Railway Work only*: Grootfontein Rail, Kalkfontein Rail, Luderitz Rail, Okahandja Rail, Omaruru Rail, Otjiwarongo Rail, Usakos Rail, Walvis Rail.

Total Non-postal: 15.

(To be continued).

## PHILATELY'S POPULARITY.

The Sheffield City Librarian has recently issued a report entitled "The Use of Books in Sheffield." In this is to be found the interesting statement that among non-fiction books issued there was a tie for the first place—A Stamp Catalogue and Gen. Crozier's "The Men I Killed." The first reflects the strong hold of philately as a hobby, the second is typical of all the other successes among non-fiction—all dealt with one or other aspect of the contemporary scene, history in the making.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

(Twopence per word per insertion with minimum of 2/- per insertion).

"Specimen Stamps."—Great Britain, British Colonial and Foreign wanted. Saul A. Klagsbrun, P.O. Box 846, Pretoria.

Orange Free State.—Approval selections wanted. Must be fine, well-centred copies. William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by: A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

Australian Collector wants exchange quantities, Australian Stamps including Commemoratives for similar African Colonies. Archer, 14 Newbay Crescent, Brighton S5, Victoria, Australia.

## NEW ISSUES

U.S.A.—Presidential series. The following were scheduled for issue in October:—14c Pierce on 6th Oct., 15c Buchanan on 13th Oct., 16c Lincoln on 20th Oct., and 17c Johnson on 27th Oct. On the day of issue of the 1 dol. Wilson stamp (29th Aug., at Washington), there were 24,618 first day covers cancelled at the Washington post office.

HOLLAND & COLONIES.—Celebrating the 40th anniversary of Queen Wilhelmina's reign, an attractive set of stamps was issued for Holland and the colonies. The design was uniform in all, viz., a portrait of Her Majesty from a contemporary painting, with 1898-1938 at the top, WILHELMINA up the left side, and at the right side, reading downwards, NEDERLAND, CURACAO, NEDERL. INDIE or SURINAME, as the case might be. The value is below the portrait, there being four values in the case of the Indies, but only three for each of the others. The Nederlands stamps were put on sale on August 27th, the Colonial stamps on August 30th.

BASUTOLAND.—The colour of the 1d. Postage Due has been changed from carmine to vermilion. Robertson Stamp Co. (Pty.), Ltd.

### UNION 2½d. COMMEMORATIVE VARIETY.

Arising from Mr. Sydow's article on the dies of the 2½d. Union Commemorative, reprinted in "Stamp Collecting," Mr. E. W. Winsor records a variety in which in the inscription beneath the arms of the Cape of Good Hope the letter "O" in "OF" appears distinctly as a "B." This variety is present in only one stamp of a mint pair.

In a subsequent issue the position of the "BF" variety is identified by Mr. Hayward as being No. 77 in the sheet, i.e., the 5th stamp in the 7th horizontal row.

Some time ago in looking at a large block of these stamps it seemed to us that several minor varieties might be found. Has anyone ever studied this stamp carefully from this point of view?

### S.W.A. VOORTREKKER STAMPS.

In connection with the forthcoming Voortrekker Centenary Celebrations which are being held in Pretoria in December, two Voortrekker Commemorative postage stamps, of 1d. and 1½d. denominations, are being issued by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in the Union of South Africa.

These stamps are being sold in South-West Africa and will therefore be overprinted "S.W.A."

The stamps will be on sale in this Territory for the period 14th December, 1938, to 28th February, 1939, and will be used solely for postal purposes in place of the existing 1d. and 1½d. series.

Director of Posts & Telegraphs, Windhoek.

The 3d. semi-postal Voortrekker stamps have now appeared with the overprint considerably lower than in previous printings.

Robertson Stamp Co. (Pty.), Ltd.

### ANOTHER HOLLYWOOD BLUNDER.

That Hollywood realises the exploitation value of philately but refuses to avail itself of expert consultation is again evidenced by Columbia Pictures' latest special, "You Can't Take it With You."

Opening at Radio City recently, this story, which presents the vocational and avocational escapades of the crazy Vanderhof family, goes to great pains in portraying Lionel Barrymore as a keen philatelic enthusiast.

So advanced is Mr. Barrymore that he is shown busily mounting French and United States postage stamps in the spaces provided for German issues in his album. Nor is the faux pas left at that. Il Barrymore is pasting them into the album without so much as removing the paper to which they are stuck. He fondly examines the stamps with his bare hands (not a tweezer in sight) under the helpful magnification of a Sherlock Holmes spy glass.

With scenes such as this brought before the public eye as a "typical stamp collector," is it any wonder that non-collectors ridicule our hobby as being but child's play?—Ernest A. Kehr, in "Weekly Philatelic Gossip."

"Air Mail Notes" and "Society News" have had to be omitted this month for lack of space.—Ed.

### DEALERS . . . . .

If you stock modern sets you must send a Post Card for our Monthly Trade List. It quotes lowest trade prices for all modern pictorial sets, and is sent free to any bona fide dealer on request.

**DARRACOTT & ROBERTS**  
(Members P.T.S., B.P.A., etc.),  
546 & 547 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,  
LONDON, W.C.2, England.

