

# The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

www.philatellysa.co.za

*What Happened to Romance?*



## This Month

- Postcards - *What happened to romance?*
- Cinderellas - *'Of Secondary Status'*
- The Crown Jewels of Philately



**ROSE-A KISS-A RING (2).**  
 A rose—a kiss—a ring! as heart to heart we cling,  
 Love comes in June-time, sweet honeymoon-time,  
 Love that is king of ev'rything!  
 A rose—a kiss—a ring! love's old sweet song we sing,  
 Just three things that make life a garden of love:  
 A rose—a kiss—and a ring!



February 2009  
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Vol 84:6 891



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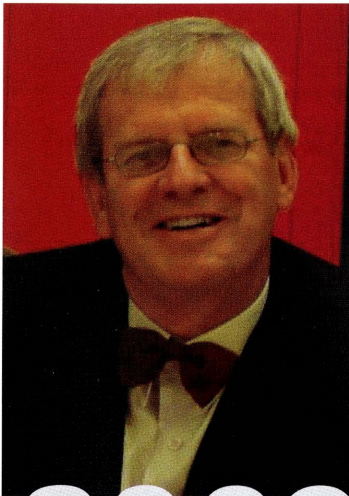
- Large Silver Hafnia 1994,
- Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- Vermeil APS Stampshow 1999,
- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- Federation Plaque 2004,
- Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
- Large Silver NZ Literature Exhib 2007,
- Large Silver JAKARTA 2008.



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## Leader Column

Invited comment by an eminent Philatelist



2009  
Neil Cronjé

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the honour of being elected as your president for the year 2009.

This will be a short year with an early Stampshow in Bloemfontein from 23 to 27 September 2009.

We hope that we can follow in the successful footsteps of Pretoria 2008, as this will be the last 3 x 5 (15 page) frame exhibition, after which the PFSA shows will use the international 4 x 4 frame format - it was decided not to expose the new frames to risk by transport from and back to Johannesburg, so that the **Joburg International** will now have all new and pristine 4 x 4 frames.

The exhibition will take place at Oliewenhuis Art Museum and all their facilities will be at our disposal, including CCTV monitoring 24 hours per day and individual lighting for every exhibit. Just imagine, no 'dark spots' in the hall!

We also expect 12 to 15 dealers at the show including a number of overseas dealers.

You are invited to study the Bloemfontein 2009 Stampshow Prospectus which is inserted in this issue and I would like to draw your attention to the following innovations:

- We plan to appoint Regional Commissioners to facilitate the transport of exhibits and trophies between major centres and the exhibition.

- The One Frame Class has now been accorded full FIP status with 'metal' awards, from Gold down to Bronze.

- Latest FIP regulation changes are incorporated into the Postal History and Traditional exhibition classes and explanatory notes will be published

in the next issue of the SA Philatelist.

- An experimental 'Gems' exhibition class has been created, allowing up to 2 frames to be entered by exhibitors who wish to exhibit without being judged to FIP regulations, to obtain experience in exhibiting. These exhibits will be judged to relaxed PFSA standards and awards will be designated as 'Gems', from Diamond down to Aquamarine.

- A 'Blacklist' is being introduced to designate material which may not be exhibited, as specified later in this issue.

Special rate accommodation will be available for all visitors, but please book early.

'Junass' will take place at the same venue and will be housed with the Court of Honour exhibits. It will be judged by a separate jury that will also be available after the show for discussion of the exhibits.

The exhibition will be the first 'underground show' with the exhibits housed in the Reservoir that dates from the early 20th Century. It was the first major water reservoir for the City of Bloemfontein. Note that there is a lift down to the exhibition area, which also includes a cafeteria.

Spouses are welcome and there are many places for them to visit, including the art museum just upstairs, which offers works by Otto Klar, Pierneef, Ampenberger, Coetzee and many others.

The museum is situated on a hill with scenic views over the city. Its grounds encompass 27 hectares of natural bush with many animals that can be seen from the walkways.

Tired & hungry? - Just across the lawns, between the art pieces in the garden, is a marvelous restaurant providing meals and drinks.

So let us all write a letter or postcard to our parents, children and grandchildren. Let us dump emails and instead revitalize the special love that can only be shared in a letter.

**If you do not yet have a qualified exhibit to enter for the Joburg 2010 International, then the Bloemfontein exhibition is your last opportunity to qualify.**

I am waiting for the entries by snail mail with a request for accommodation in Bloemfontein during September 2009 and in the meantime, show your stamps to people and you will be surprised to see how many are interested.

Greetings for the New Year!!

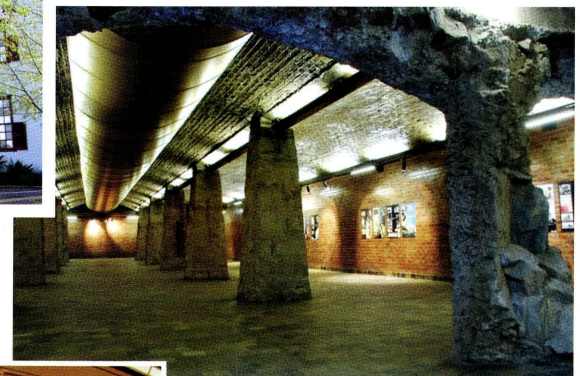
Dr Neil Cronjé  
President PFSA



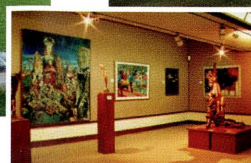
Oliewenhuis Art Museum Main Building, completed in 1941 as residence for the Governor General of the Union of South Africa



The Frog Slide, designed by Sikhumbuzo Wesley Tokwana as part of the Cement and Mosaic Project.



An underground reservoir built in 1904 was transformed into an Art Gallery in 2002. The reservoir is a truly unique exhibition space.



Address: Oliewenhuis Art Museum  
16 Harry Smith Street,  
Bloemfontein,  
Free State. Telephone: +27 (0)51 447 9609

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### Closing dates for future issues

April issue	Vol. 85: 2.	893 : 18 March 2009
June issue	Vol. 85: 3.	894 : 14 May 2009
August issue	Vol. 85: 4.	895 : 17 July 2009
October issue	Vol. 85: 5.	896 : 16 September 2009
December issue	Vol. 85: 6.	897 : 10 November 2009

**Design and layout:** GDB Promotions

**Subscription and circulation:** The annual subscription rate for 2009 in South Africa is R198,00. SADC countries, the subscription is R340,00 per year, including postage. International airmail overseas, the subscription is R380,00. Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/ Subscriptions Manager: PO Box 131600, Benoryn 1504.  
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**Advertising:** Rates are available from the Advertising Manager, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. email: [saphilatelist@iafrica.com](mailto:saphilatelist@iafrica.com)

**Publication:** This journal is published by **The Philatelic Federation of South Africa**. The Secretary is Jill Redmond RDPSA, P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463.  
email: [pfsasec@mweb.co.za](mailto:pfsasec@mweb.co.za). Tel: +21 (0) 11 917 5304

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**Publikasie:** Die tydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond RDPSA, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park, 1463. E-pos: [pfsasec@mweb.co.za](mailto:pfsasec@mweb.co.za).

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# New South African Stamp Issues 2008 Part V

- by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

14 November 2008 - Big Five Cartoons Booklet.

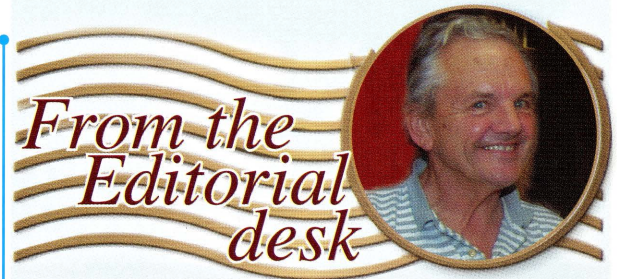
**Denomination:** 5 x Airmail Postcard (R4.20).  
**Designer:** Dr Jack.  
**Printer:** Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.  
**Process:** Offset Lithography.  
**Stamp size:** Horizontal format, 30-31 x 24-25 mm - Note: sizes vary due to inaccuracies in guillotining.  
**Perforation:** Die cut wavy line between stamps, edges of booklet guillotined, giving rise to the following varieties:  
**Lion** - stamp 2, imperf on right and top; stamp 5, imperf on left;  
**Elephant** - stamp 1, imperf on left and

top; stamp 7, imperf on left;  
**Buffalo** - stamps 4 and 10, both imperf on right;  
**Leopard** - stamp 3, imperf on left; stamp 8, imperf on right;  
**Rhinoceros** - stamp 6, imperf on right; stamp 9, imperf on left.  
**Gum:** Self adhesive.  
**Phosphor:** 4mm yellow band at top and left margins of stamps.  
**Booklet size:** 150 x 60mm, when open, with stamps sideways but note that the order of the designs in the vertical strips differs so that similar designs are never adjacent in horizontal pairs.  
**Cylinder numbers:** none.  
**Printing sheet size:** 802 x 500mm comprising 9 panes arranged in three rows of three. Each pane (240 x 150mm) comprises four booklets with designs upright. The panes are separated horizontally by 6mm wide gutters and vertically by 20mm gutters.  
**Quantity:** 100 000 booklets.  
**Commemorative cover:** No. 7.140 in standard size, with stamps affixed in the order: Lion, Elephant, Buffalo, Leopard and Rhinoceros, of which 5 000 were produced. Due to the guillotined edges of the booklet pane, two types of commemorative cover exist. One with stamps 2, 1, 4, 3 and 6, the other with stamps 5, 7, 10, 8 and 9.  
**Canceller:** No. 7.124, 14.11.2008 - Skukuza, depicting a leopard lying on a tree branch.



To remove stamps from backing, bend backing paper near corner of stamp, and peel from corner.  
 In pursuit of service and convenience the Post Office has packaged these postage stamps in a convenient booklet format.  
 2008.11.14

**Acknowledgement:**  
 The above stamp information was collated from newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria.



In the long list of Congress Awards that appeared in the December issue of the SA Philatelist, there was no room to make mention of the awards to two eminent philatelists.

The Jack Hagger Award takes the form of a floating trophy and a cash prize of R2000, and is made available annually for the best article on the philately of Southern Africa to have appeared in the Journal during the preceding twenty-four months, i.e. in this case, between June 2006 and April 2008. The idea was originally proposed by the Editorial Board and is intended to provide an additional incentive for aspiring authors and in this respect, it appears to have been successful. On this occasion, there were no fewer than seventeen articles that merited consideration by the Awards Committee. A popular decision was announced at Congress in favour of Achi Frank for his well-researched, well-written and well-illustrated contribution on 'The Maritime Markings of Durban', an article that appeared in the February 2007 edition of the SA Philatelist.

A second highlight of Congress was the election of Danny Swart as an Honorary Life Vice-President of Federation. Nobody even remotely connected with organised philately in this country could fail to be aware of the immense debt that is owed to Danny for his untiring contribution to the hobby over many years. He has excelled as an exhibitor, judge, commissioner and administrator and his appointment to the post was warmly received. It was also a timely reminder of just how much we, the rank and file of collectors, owe to those stamp dealers who have done so much to organise and encourage the hobby in South Africa. The number of signatories on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists from members of the profession bears testimony to this sentiment. As a matter of interest, it was only in recent years that the Royal Philatelic Society of London opened its membership to "the trade".

Let us hope that the international exhibition to be held in Johannesburg in 2010 with the dedicated support of SAPDA as well as, among others, the South African Philatelic Foundation, the South African Post Office, FIAP and many of the Societies affiliated to Federation, will go a long way towards cementing for the hobby in this country a prominent position in the world of international philately.

Chris Mobsby RDPSA FRPSL



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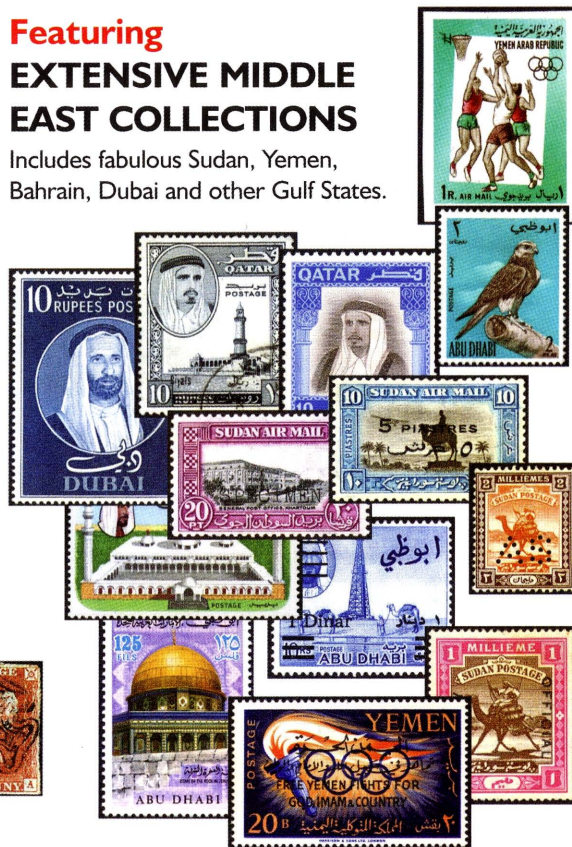
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## In response: SA World War II Stamps

Dear Editor,

In the December 2008 SAP I read the article on 'SA World War II Stamps: Why No 'Engineer Corps Stamps' with great interest.



Although I am a baby boomer, I have an interest in the SAEC as I served my conscription in this corps. In 'Nine Flames', which describes the exploits of the SAEC during WWII, it explains that during the war the artillery grenade was also the one used by the SAEC, which suggests that the SAEC may have resorted under the artillery, and there was a 4d stamp for the artillery corps.

After the War, King George accorded the SAEC an additional two flames, hence the name of the book 'Nine Flames' to distinguish it from the seven flames of the artillery grenade.

I do not have the answers, but perhaps these memories will trigger some facts, and provide answers to the question.

Alex Visser. email: alex.visser@up.ac.za

## Helpful information

Most interested in your article 'Not in the Book', by Chris Mobsby. The one on British Military Post in Egypt caught my eye particularly, with my personal interest and focus on any airmail item that relates to the Rhodesias. I have a similar cover (attached) which I acquired a while back and did not realise that the special Egypt stamps issued for use by the British Forces Post bearing the inscription 'Army Post' were in fact withdrawn in April 1941, although the concession, without the use of these special stamps, remained in force until October 1951.

I will now be able to be a bit more specific with my write-up thanks to your article.

Dave Morton.

email: dmorton@mweb.co.za



### Worth making a Note of:

**Boksburg Stamp fair** 28 February, 28 March, 25 April.

**Sandton Stamp fair:** 14 February, 14 March

Both stamp fairs start at 9.00 with the auctions at 11.00

**The contact details for JOBURG 2010**

email: info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za

editorial board's choice  
**Winning Contributor**

This issue's award of the SHEAFFER pen goes to Dr Alan Rose for his article 'What Happened to Romance?'

A thought for this issue "Where you are headed is more important than how fast you are going. Rather than always focusing on what's urgent, learn to focus on what is really important." - Stephen Covey -



Correspondence to the SA PHILATELIST should be addressed to the editor. Material received is most welcome and will be reviewed by the Editorial Board. Articles, letters and items of interest may be published and may be rewarded with a writing gift from SHEAFFER®



### Half a Card is better than no Card

A Christmas card, torn in half by the machinery of the British postal service, was delivered in a printed clear plastic wrapper-envelope, with a polite message. Thankfully no money was enclosed and there was enough of the card remaining for this reader to identify the sender.

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# What Happened to Romance?

by Dr Alan Rose,  
East Rand Philatelic Society

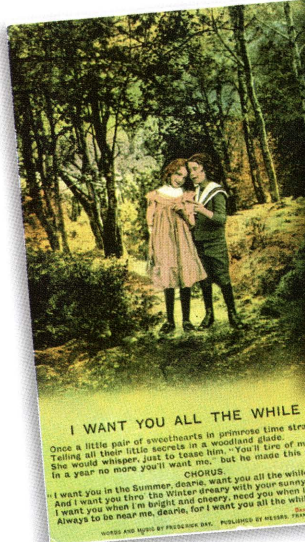


Fig. 4



Fig. 3

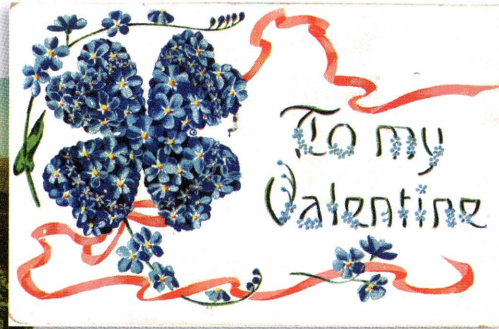


Fig. 2

and music hall songs of the day and illustrated them with photographs using his 'live models'. Though simply produced from natural sets or painted backdrops, the combination of words and pictures was a winner, and many thousands, even millions, of song cards found their way into circulation. The plethora of romantic literature available in different forms was an endless source of material for him.

Romance knows no barriers of age, and cards show that Edwardian children were not backward in the romantic stakes (3, 4). The saving grace for their elders was the innocence evident in the words.

As play turned into serious courtship, cards were available to meet the occasion.

Flirtations aside (5), serious protestations of love were very much the vogue. The words were over sentimental and many would today be regarded as 'tear jerkers' (6, 7). Proposals were charmingly verbose (8, 9)

Whilst love is much written and sung about these days, there seems little, apart from Mills and Boon, on the subject of romance. In contrast, our Edwardian ancestors were not afraid to sentimentalise their lives and to demonstrate their feelings. This is shown quite vividly in the abundance of romantic postcards available at the beginning of the 1900s. (1)

It must be remembered that at this time the postcard was at its zenith with some 600 million cards a year being processed by the Royal Mail. In addition to dedicated Valentine Cards (2), many other types of romantic cards were available, and used, for everyday communication. Regrettably, these have been superseded by more banal forms of communication which lack the same character. Romantic postcards appear in many forms: serious, humorous, classical and saucy, but the spirit of romance is nowhere better caught than in the Song Card. Pioneered by James Bamforth, a prolific publisher of postcards in the first two decades of the twentieth century, song cards comprise 2, 3 or 4 card sets with verses and refrains on successive cards. Bamforth drew his texts from poems, ballads

\* Study of Picture Postcards



Fig. 1



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

While many cards suggested the elegance of the Edwardian era with couples in evening dress (10), others were relevant to the man in the street, but equally sentimental (11). To add to the appeal of the cards, many used popular songs of the day to carry their message (12,13).

At the turn of the century, emigration to the 'New World' was common, if only for a short while, and many cards reflected the affection and devotion of separated couples, one gone to make his fortune whilst the other waited at home (14). Similarly, the Great War cast a cloud over all couples and Bamforth cashed in on the sentimentality and emotion caused by separated lovers (15), and the few that came back (16).

The essence of romantic cards is their innocence. They represent dreams or ideals to which we would all aspire. They are also

honest, in that they are not only deliciously sentimental, frequently with a happy ending, but they will also show the downside of romance; a lover is rejected, lovers are parted, love is unrequited or a loved one dies.

The absence of the modern romantic card is undoubtedly due to the changes that have occurred in the poetry, ballads and songs we have today, and also the social scene. WW I and later, WW II saw massive social upheavals and the growth of materialism. No longer are there ballads to enjoy for their words, or music hall songs to smile at or whistle to; in short there is no material from which to produce the romantic card. Popular songs have been replaced by pop tunes, few of which have a melody, and modern lyrics are largely unintelligible.

Our cards may be pure nostalgia, but the world is poorer for a lack of romance.



Fig. 13

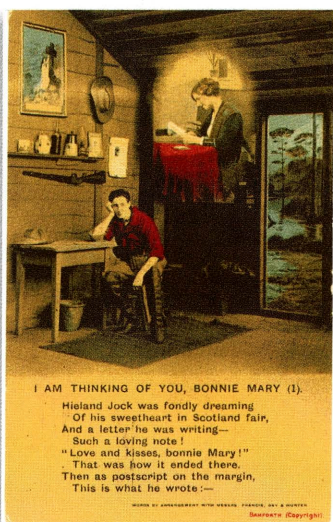


Fig. 14

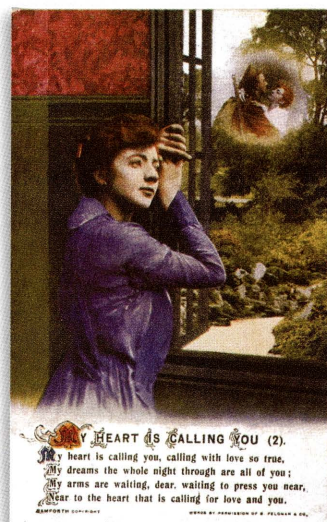


Fig. 15



Fig. 16

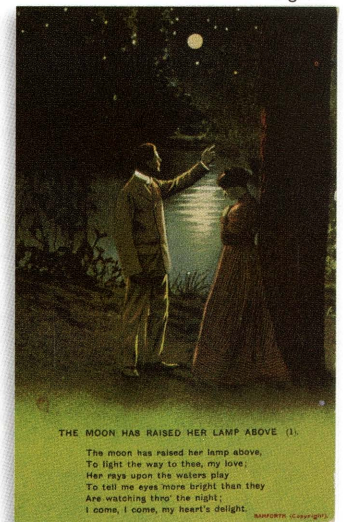


Fig. 17

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# Misappropriated Philatelic Material

At the PFSA's 2008 Congress in Pretoria, the SA Post Office's Philatelic Services submitted a report from which the following has been reproduced exactly as published.

“Without prejudice...

During 2004 and in an armed robbery, philatelic material was stolen from the South African Post Office Museum and in 2007, printers' proofs were stolen from Philatelic Services, Pretoria. These incidents were and continue to be investigated by the relevant authorities and where necessary, punitive measures taken.

The South African Post Office has been advised that some of the said stolen material, as listed below, is presently appearing on the commercial market for trading:

## Material stolen from the Post Office Museum:

- Any commemoratives between 1979 'Health Year' through to 1982 'Prehistoric Animals' which are in uncut panes of 4 or 8 sheetlets, i.e. with horizontal and vertical gutters between the sheets (between SACC 467/513 and 536/39).
- Any miniature sheets between 1979 'Roses' and 1982 'Prehistoric Animals' in uncut panes of 12 or 18 m/sheets (between SACC m/s 6/12).
- 1980 Aerogrammes three values 5c, 10c and 15c in uncut format (6 up)
- 1988 Coils and 1993 coils in uncut format and 1995/96 Readers Digest uncut strips imperf horizontally logo in five different colours as issued.
- 1993/96 Booklets in uncut format.
- 1993 6th Definitive Series in uncut double pane sheets of 100 stamps values 1c to R20 (the R1.50, R10 and R20 in uncut sheets of 10 stamps each) plus imperf uncut double pane sheets in each instance.
- 1995/97 Miniature Sheets imperf in uncut

format from 1995 Singapore through to 1997 World Post Day (15 separate issues).

- 1998/2000 Miniature Sheets imperf in uncut format from 1998 Year of the Tiger to 2000 Junass issue (14 separate issues)
- 1998/99 Commemoratives imperf sheetlets in uncut format from 1998 N.S.R.I. through to 1999 U.P.U. 125th Anniversary (6 separate issues).
- 1999/2000 Commemoratives imperf sheetlets in uncut format from 1999 'Sailing the Southern Oceans through to 2000 Medicinal Plants (11 separate issues).
- 1998/99 Standardised Mail in uncut booklet format imperf sheetlets from 1998 Buck series through to 1999 Aids Awareness (9 separate issues).
- 1996/98 Commemoratives imperf sheets uncut format from 1996 Soccer through to 1998 Eastgate issue including uncut miniature sheets over the same period (32 separate issues).
- 2000 7th Definitive Series 15 values between 5c to R10.00 imperfs in uncut 4 pane sheets of 50 each (200 total per sheet) plus uncut format booklets.

## Printers' proofs stolen from Philatelic Services, Pretoria:

Uncut printing proof sheets of stamps that were issued in 2005:

- The Dignified Blue (2004 issue)
- Chinese lunar year of the rooster
- The 100th anniversary of Rotary International
- South African landscapes
- Small animals
- The 50th anniversary of the Freedom Charter
- South African folklore
- The World Year of Physics
- Shaping the Energy Future
- Christmas 2005

- "Hello" in 11 SA languages
- Prevention of blindness
- Seventh definitive reprints:
  - R2 - 2004/11/24 - 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862
  - R20- 2004/11/26 - 7971, 7872, 7873, 7874
  - 30c- 2004/11/25 - 7839, 7840, 7841, 7842
  - 30c- 2004/05/10 - 7755, 7756, 7757, 7758
  - 5c - 2004/05/05 - 7743, 7744, 7745, 7746

This lists of material is deemed complete, at present, but could be increased /or decreased in the future.

It must be noted that the stolen printers' proofs, albeit of collectable value, are not included in the official inventory and/or products of the South African Post Office and therefore have no monetary value.

The South African Post Office advises that the material, aforementioned, was illegally removed and constitutes stolen property belonging to the Post Office.

All parties in the philatelic industry are hereby warned that all the listed material has been blacklisted and anybody found to be in possession of these items will be regarded as being in possession of stolen property. This constitutes a criminal offence and if one is charged with the possession of stolen property and found guilty thereof, the consequences are follows:

- a criminal record,
- a fine which could be accompanied by a suspended sentence, alternatively
- direct imprisonment.

Furthermore, dealing in stolen property is also serious a criminal offence.

The South African Post Office confirms that stringent measures are being taken to safeguard all of its products and kindly requests that anyone with any information, whatsoever, regarding the stolen material to contact Johan van Wyk on (012) 845-2901. ”

## COMMENT:

The misappropriation of philatelic materials from the Post Office - as reported - has been a subject of great concern to the PFSA. Following months of active discussions between PFSA, SAPDA and the SAPO's Philatelic Services we were gratified by Johan van Wyk's Philatelic Services' Report to Congress 2008 where the losses were at last definitively detailed.

This listing of stolen material - and indeed the critically important confirmation that the Post Office considers this to be stolen material - will enable the PFSA to extend its fullest support to the SAPO and SAPDA in bringing possession of this material to the attention of the SA Police with ensuing investigation as to source. Such investigations will hopefully lead to prosecution of the perpetrators and discourage future thefts.

At the PFSA Management Committee's meeting on 15 January it was resolved to establish a Blacklisting of this stolen material. PFSA's Judging & Ethics Committee chairman, Emil Bühmann, advises that inclusion of any blacklisted items at a PFSA exhibition will result in immediate disqualification of the exhibit and a report to the Post Office detailing items and the exhibitor possessing the material. These provisions are already being incorporated in the Prospectus for the forthcoming Bloemfontein National Exhibition to be held in September 2009.

The Blacklisting will be accessible on the PFSA's website in due course. It will also reflect items previously declared to be undesirable in exhibits - certain imperforate formats of the Buildings definitives spring to mind.

There is no reason that stamps should be treated in any lesser manner than other assets when it comes to protecting ownership: Stolen material is simply that - stolen material. Possessing it or facilitating trading in it is criminal.

With the aforementioned steps PFSA is taking an active role in removing / destroying the market for stolen philatelic materials as well as increasing the likelihood of serious consequences for those stealing, transacting or possessing such items.

The Management Committee invites comment as to whether a wider application of the Blacklist should be considered to also include philatelic items reported stolen from individuals or lost in transit in the mails?

Richard Johnson RDPSA  
Chairman of the PFSA Management Committee

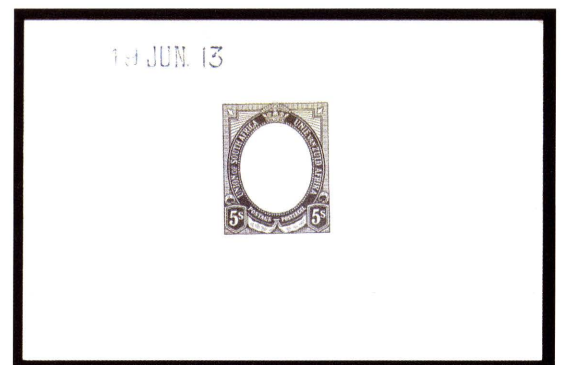
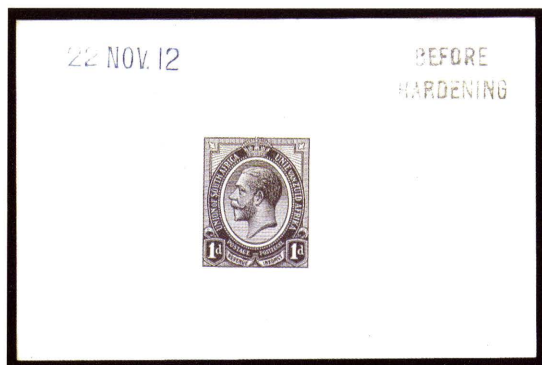


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# Of Secondary Status

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA FRPSL  
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

Beauty, they say, is in the eye of the beholder and certainly, to my way of thinking, the 'local' stamps about which I have been writing in the SA Philatelist for the last few years are, for the most part, every bit as attractive and collectable as their more highly pedigreed cousins. Granted, some of them are of a fairly primitive design, but then so was the British Guiana 1 cent black on magenta of 1856. Certainly, a number of local stamps enjoyed but a brief period of usage but the same may be said of, for instance, the King Edward VIII issues of Great Britain. Nor does familiarity appear to be a prerequisite for acceptability. Many collectors would probably fail to recognise the stamps of Jubaland or Inini and yet there they are in all of the regular world catalogues. I make these points in order to justify my own fascination with the world of Cinderella philately.

## Spanish Book Post

In January 1869, a Spanish philatelic author, one Señor Castell, was granted the use of a distinctive frank for the purpose of mailing his book – 'Cartilla Postal de España'. The Government repeated this concession in July 1881 to a second author, Señor A. F. Duro, whose frank, which appears as Fig. 1, was used in the place of regular postage stamps for the purpose of sending out copies of his work 'Reseña Histórico-Descriptiva de los Sellos de Correos de España'. Both works were considered to be of public utility. One wonders if the South African Government would look favourably on a similar request from any of the authors who have done so much to popularise philately in this country.

## Swiss Semi-Official Airmails

Given the rugged terrain of Switzerland it is perhaps not surprising that the Swiss public in the early years of the Twentieth Century embraced the concept of mail delivery by air. This observation is borne out by the steady growth in the numbers of semi-official airmail stamps produced. For the first such flight in April 1924 there was a printing of just 6 200 stamps. This figure rose in May to 7 200 and doubled to 15 000 in June. By August 1924 there was a print order of 20 000 stamps for a single flight with the print number peaking at 21 000 in May of the following year. The town of Romanshorn lies on the shores of the Boden See close to the border with Germany. This would account for the presence of a seaplane, a Haefeli D. H. 3, on the 30-cent stamp shown in Fig. 2. It was issued for a mail flight between Romanshorn and Zürich during the International Aviation Day that was held on Whit Monday (Pfungstmontag), 9 June 1924.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

## Local Posts in the U. S. A.

There arose, seemingly, hundreds of stamp-issuing local postal services in the USA in the second half of the Twentieth Century, many of which are, apparently, still in operation today. The forerunner of all of these posts was that at the town of Shrub Oak in the state of New York. It was there that a philatelist and stamp dealer named Herman Herst, Jr, unearthed a law of 1862 that allowed members of the public to establish their own postal services.

The only limitations were that such mail could not be carried over a route served by the US Postal Department and that neither stamps nor cancellations should in any way resemble those used by the official Post Office. Thus it was that the Shrub Oak Local Post came into being in 1943 with Pat Herst's two children as the enthusiastic mail carriers, enthusiastic because they earned the whole of the two cents charged per letter. Their father,



Fig. 3

incidentally, earned the name 'Pat' because he was born on 17 March, St. Patrick's Day. When the children grew weary of being postmen, Pat trained his German Shepherd dog, Alfie, to carry the mail. The 2-cent stamp on the 1969 cover shown in Fig. 3 carries a picture of Alfie, letter in mouth, and the legend "This stamp franks mail to or from the Shrub Oak Post office".

## Expedition Posts in Antarctica



Fig. 4

The first stamps for use in Antarctica were issued by New Zealand for the Shackleton Expedition of 1907-09. Ernest Shackleton himself was

sworn in as a New Zealand Postmaster prior to receiving the stamps. It had been anticipated that they would have been used at King Edward VII Land hence the overprint as shown in Fig. 4, but it proved unsuitable as a base and the headquarters were established in Victoria Land. Similar postal arrangements to those for the Shackleton Expedition were made for Captain Robert Scott's Second Expedition to Victoria Land between 1910 and 1913. The stamp issues for both expeditions are listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue of the stamps of the British Commonwealth but boycotted by Scott's in America because of their 'local' or restricted validity and also because of the fact that they were generally not available to collectors.

## The Russian Zemstvos

An edict of 1870 granted permission to the local assemblies in Russia – the Zemstvos – to set up postal services, thus making legal a state of affairs then already in existence. 175 towns in 33 different local assemblies



Fig. 5

issued stamps. As with the similar law that was promulgated in the USA in 1862 and mentioned earlier in this article, there was a stipulation that any stamps issued within the Zemstvos should be completely dissimilar from the issues of Russia itself. At the town of Zadonsk in the north of the Zemstvo of Voronezh, all stamps for the first ten years

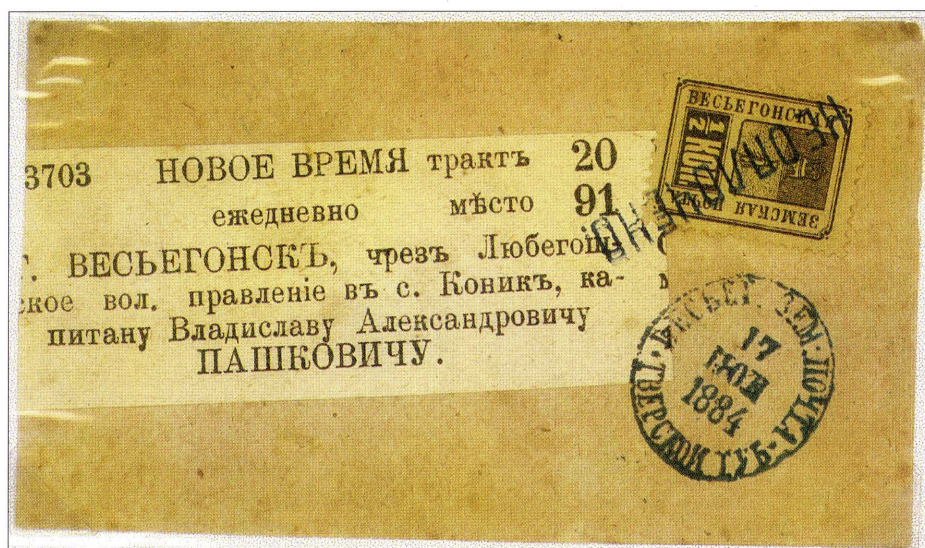


Fig. 6

from 1878, including the 5-kopeck issue of 1887 illustrated in Fig. 5, featured a space on the face of both the stamp and the counterfoil for the insertion in manuscript of check numbers. The counterfoil was retained by the sender as a receipt. Vessiegonsk in the Zemstvo of Tver and with a population of approximately 4000 in 1900 had an exceptionally drawn out philatelic life, no less than 42 years, with stamp issues between 1871 and 1913. The wrapper of 1884 reproduced in Fig. 6 carries a ½-kopeck stamp cancelled with the straight line NEOPLOCHEND and an oval date stamp reading ZEM. POSTA/TVERSK. The circular date stamp of the Imperial Post Office Vessiegonsk appears on the reverse. The printed label is for the newspaper NOVOYE UREMA (New Age) that was published in the town. At the time, an amount of half a kopeck was the equivalent of an English halfpenny. All of the Rural District post offices in Russia that had remained in operation were closed down after the October Revolution of 1917.

## A Rebel Government in Formosa

From 1886 until 1895 the island of Formosa ('Beautiful' in Portuguese) and now known as Taiwan, was a province of China. In February 1895, at the end of the Third Sino-Japanese War, the island was ceded to Japan. However, a Chinese underground movement that was in opposition to the cession established a rebel government with a former Governor, Tang Ching-sun as President. The Japanese invaded Formosa and the so-called Black Flag Republic, now with a new President, Liu Yung-fu, was isolated in the south of the island. Stamps were issued in September and October 1895 and were required on all

mail handled by the rebels, including a service to the mainland. An example bearing the tiger emblem of the Republic is shown in Fig. 7. It is reported that 90 000 items of mail were franked with such stamps. The town of Tainan where the rebels were based was captured by the Japanese in October 1895 and from then until 1945, Taiwan remained a part of the Empire of Japan using ordinary Japanese stamps. Taiwan was restored to China in October 1945 and styled itself as the Chinese Nationalist Republic from 1949.



Fig. 7

## British Offshore Islands

Local stamps have appeared in the name of countless Scottish offshore islands – the likes of Soay, Pabay, Bernera, St. Kilda, Carnlar and Eynhallow – for which there is no postal justification whatsoever. On the other hand there are a number of islands that have issued carriage labels that have some claim, albeit tenuous, to having been used for the pre-payment of postage. The islands of Davaar, Sanda, Stroma and also the Summer Isles fall into this latter category, as does the islet of Shuna. This small island lies off the coast of Argyllshire near the town of Oban and in the 1940s and 1950s, had a permanent population of less than a dozen residents. This number was augmented by holidaymakers and yachtsmen during the summer months to such an extent that, in 1949, it was considered worthwhile issuing

a stamp to help pay for the cost of conveying mail to the mainland. A mauve stamp depicting a map of the island with place names in Gælic and a denomination of '2' (but without any unit of currency) was put on sale at a price of two-pence on 11 October. At a later date, a precisely similar design was reprinted in blue but with an overprint in red reading, with some difficulty, 'Special Boat Run', the stamp depicted in Fig. 8. On this occasion, the stamp was priced at two pounds! This was intended, so it was said, to contribute to the cost of chartering a special boat to carry important post ashore after the departure of the regular 'mail boat'. In Rosen's *Catalogue of British Local Stamps*, it is suggested that, in all probability, no more than eight or so copies of this stamp were purchased for the designated purpose.

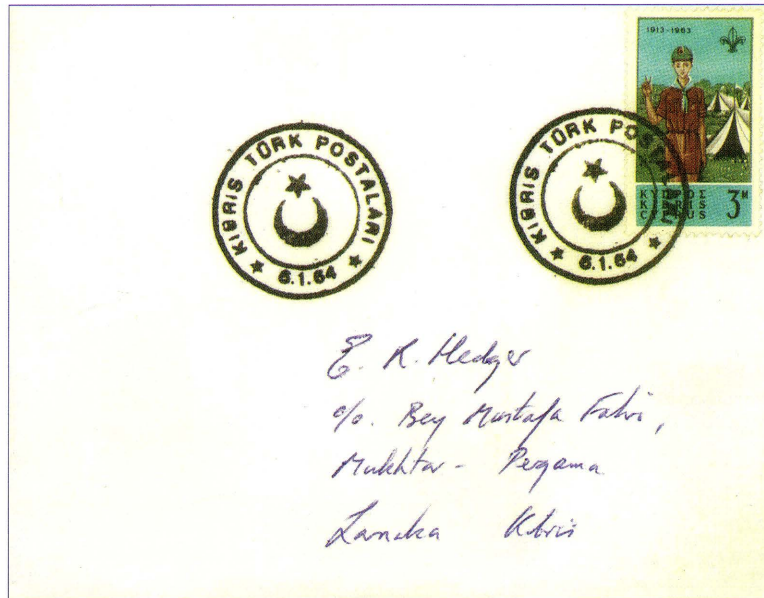


Fig. 9



Fig. 8



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

## Turkish Postal Service in Cyprus

From 1571 until 1878, the Mediterranean island of Cyprus was part of the Turkish Ottoman Empire. After nearly fifty years of British administration, the island became a Crown Colony in 1925. Approximately eighty per cent of the population is of Greek descent, a majority that for much of the twentieth century hankered after unification with the homeland of their ancestors. The 1950s saw the emergence of EOKA, an anti-British and anti-Turkish terrorist movement which was partially successful in that, in 1960, Cyprus was granted membership of the British Commonwealth as an independent republic. However, civil war between Greek and Turkish residents broke out in 1963 with the latter occupying the northern part of the island from which they expelled some 200 000 Greek Cypriots. On 6 January 1964, the Turks established a separate postal service in the areas that they controlled including the major towns of Kyrenia and Famagusta. The cover shown in Fig. 9 was evidently posted on the first day of this service as witness the handstamp 'Kibris Türk Postaları', in Turkish, although the stamp itself is an ordinary Cyprian commemorative of the previous year marking the 50th Anniversary of scouting on the island. Although the port of Larnaca

to which the cover is addressed is slightly to the south of the 'Attila Line', the demarcation between south and north, it did, just like such other major towns such as Nicosia and Limassol, harbour Turkish communities with postal agencies staffed by Turkish Cypriots. International recognition of stamps for this 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' was achieved only in 1974; the cover illustrated, therefore, although franked with a regular postage stamp, is, in itself, of a 'local' nature.

## Mafeking Besieged

Perhaps one of the most celebrated of all local postal services was that necessitated by the Siege of Mafeking during the South African Anglo Boer War, a siege that was to last from 13 October 1899 to 17 May 1900. The service was established for the purpose of carrying mail between the defences during the siege of the town by Boer forces. Two stamps were produced by Dr. D. Taylor using a photographic process on ferro-prussiate paper, hence the famous blue colour. Dr. W. A. Hayes designed the 1d value that depicted Sergeant-Major Goodyear of the Cyclist Cadet Corps, as illustrated in Fig. 10, while the 3d was the work of Capt. H. Greener and showed the garrison Commander, Colonel Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, later to be elevated to the peerage with the title Major-General Lord Baden-Powell. For mail from Mafeking

that was carried by native runner through the enemy lines, regular stamps of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Cape of Good Hope were surcharged and overprinted with the words 'Mafeking Besieged'. This overprinting was undertaken at the offices of the 'Mafeking Mail' under the direction of Lieut. Col. Edward Cecil, the Military Postmaster. With their extended validity, these overprinted stamps do not qualify as 'local' posts. It is said that Queen Victoria "was not amused" by the fact that Baden-Powell had used his own portrait, rather than her own on the three-penny issue. (Shades of the infamous although unissued 'Connell Stamp' of New Brunswick of 1860.) Nevertheless, the indiscretion did not appear

to affect the subsequent ennoblement of the founder of the Boy Scout movement.

## Local Posts in St. Lucia

Stamps were printed in the early 1870s in Paris for a shipping line that carried mail between Castries, the capital of St. Lucia, and the coastal villages of Vieux Fort, Cheisoul and Soufrière. This was at a time when there were very few roads on the mountainous island. An earlier service had been established in 1867 by an entrepreneurial British sea captain, Thomas Shugg, who had got as far as being awarded a grant of £150 per annum by the Legislative Council of the island in order to subsidise the cost of transporting the mail. However, his small steamship, the 'Penelope', was wrecked shortly thereafter and Shugg himself died in July 1868. Nevertheless, he had established the desirability of such a service and a new enterprise, the St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Company was formed in 1869, firstly with a small vessel, the 'Aide', with an iron screw-steamer, the 'Creole', especially commissioned in England. A news item in 'The St. Lucian' of February 1871 referred in part to "regular postage on all letters" but the actual date when stamps were put on sale has never been determined with any degree of certainty. A first undenominated and now extremely rare issue is thought to have

been made available in 1869 and a supposedly unique entire bearing the stamp is recorded with a date of October 1871. In a letter from the Government dated January 1874, it was stated that no authority had been given for the issue of such stamps but toned the statement down by adding "no authority.....is necessary". A stamp in a rather more familiar design is believed to have been printed in 1872 on unsurfaced paper with a later issue on chalky paper as shown in Fig. 11. It is perhaps surprising that the vessel reproduced on this stamp is a sailing-ship although both the 'Aide' and the 'Creole' were steamships. Much of the information on this issue was obtained from 'The Caribbean', the first part of 'The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World' by Ringström and Tester.

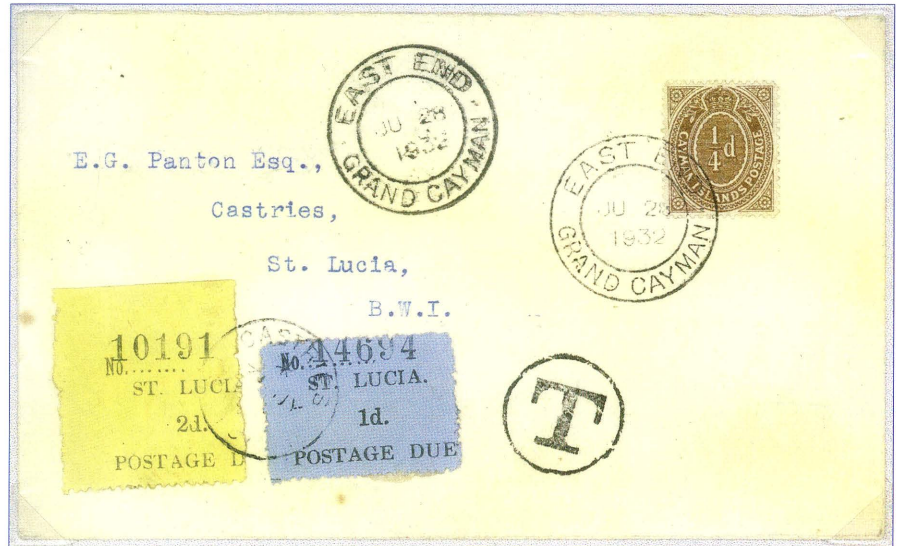


Fig. 12

I thought it might be appropriate, although possibly controversial, to finish this article with the item illustrated in Fig. 12, appropriate because it is also from St. Lucia but controversial because its sole claim to Cinderella status is the fact that it bears a pair of postage due labels. The cover from the Cayman Islands, although

somewhat contrived, was franked with the 1/4d postcard stamp which was not intended for anything other than local use, resulting thereby in a shortfall of 1/4d against the 1/2d rate.

There was never a 1/2d postage due stamp in St. Lucia and the two locally typeset postage due labels amounting to 3d were applied to

cover double the deficiency which amounted to 2 1/2d. Each of these is unique in having its own individual hand stamped control number. Personally, I feel justified in including an item such as this because, after all, the range of the validity of postage due labels was certainly limited, one of the definitions of a local postage stamp.



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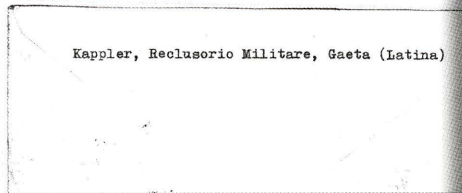
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# Massacre in Rome

24 March 1944

by Rabbi S.A. Zaiden, based in London



Photostat depicting the back of the envelope on the right, readdressed

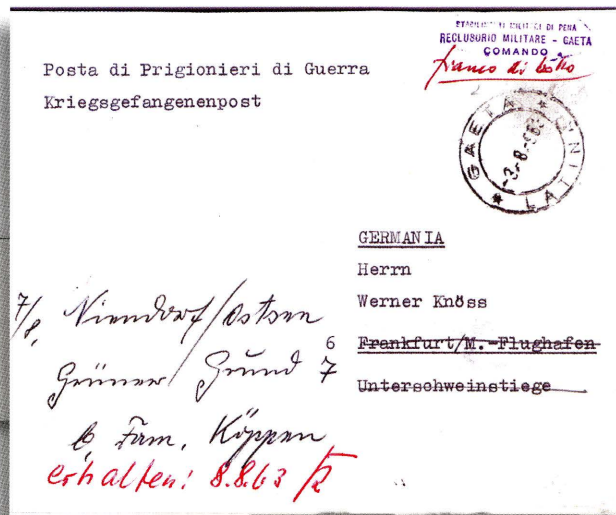
One of the areas which I collect, is stamps and postal history dealing with the Holocaust. I recently acquired a 1963 cover from the former SS Colonel and Gestapo Chief in Rome, sentenced to life imprisonment by a War Crimes Tribunal, and incarcerated at Gaeta, Italy. On the cover is typed Posta di Prigionieri di Guerra Kriegsgefangenenpost (Prisoner of War Post). There is a cachet RECLUSORIO MILITARE – GAETA COMMANDO, (which I believe is the military commander of the prison) and then his signature. There is also the postmark of GAETA LATINA dated 3.8.63. The story about the sender of this cover makes interesting reading.

The Allies had discussed the idea of punishing war criminals in 1943, when USA President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin signed the Moscow Declaration. In it, they promised to hold military leaders, political officials, industrialists and financiers responsible for any atrocities they had committed during World War II. There were subsequently a series of trials between 1945 and 1949; the most famous being the Nuremberg Trials.

Herbert Kappler was born on 23 September 1907 in Stuttgart, Germany and was an SS-Obersturmbannführer of Nazi Germany. Kappler was posted to Rome in 1939 as head of the Sicherheitsdienst and throughout the war years, he cooperated closely with the Italian Fascist police. Following the Armistice between Italy and the Allies on 8 September 1943, he acquired considerable power as German forces took control of the Italian capital. He helped organize the rescue of Benito Mussolini by SS Commandos. He also planned and executed the deportation of about ten thousand Jews from Rome, after the extortion of their gold. During the night of 15 October 1943, the Aktion started and 1259 Jews were arrested. On October 18, 1007 were sent to Auschwitz and only about ten survived.

In early 1944, Kappler was made head of the Gestapo in Rome. On the afternoon of 23 March 1944, Italian partisans killed thirty-three Germans with a bomb on Via Rasella in Rome. Hitler was furious, demanding that the entire neighbourhood be destroyed and the population sent to labour camps. After some negotiation, Field Marshall Kesselring ordered that ten Italians be executed for each German and Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Kappler drew up the list of 'death candidates'. During the night of 23-24 March 1944, Kappler, assisted by Rome Police Chief Pietro Caruso, placed the names of 335 men on the list (five more than what the order demanded). The victims were already incarcerated at the SS Headquarters on Via Tasso and at the notorious Regina Coeli Prison; none had participated in the Via Rasella attack.

On the afternoon of 24 March 1944, trucks drove the men to the Fosse Ardeatine, a network of tufa caves off the Appia Antica, where the victims were shot in the back of the head. The youngest, Duilio Cibi, a carpenter's apprentice was only fifteen years old. The oldest, Mos Di Consiglio, seventy-four, was one of six men of the Di Consiglio family who were massacred. The list of victims' names was held and checked by Erick Priebke, who executed two of the men himself. At the end of the task, the entrance to the caves was dynamited closed. When the city was liberated in June, the Allies were conducted to the site and the gruesome process of recovering and identifying the bodies was undertaken by Professor Attilio Ascarelli of the University of Rome.



One of the questions posed is why the fate of seventy-five Jews scheduled for deportation to Auschwitz, ended at Fosse Ardeatine alongside their Christian neighbours? From the list used at the trial, are recorded the names of the people who were taken away for execution and among them are the names of these Jews. Another horrifying aspect is the speed with which a 'death list' of innocent people was composed.

Arrested by British forces in 1944, Kappler was turned over to the Italian authorities in 1947 and the following year was tried by an Italian military tribunal and sentenced to life imprisonment in the military prison of Gaeta.

Terminally ill with cancer, he was moved to a prison hospital in Rome in 1976. Appeals to release him were denied by the Italian government.

His wife, Anneliese, a nurse who had carried on a lengthy correspondence with Kappler before marrying him in a prison wedding in 1972, had become a frequent and familiar visitor. Because of Kappler's deteriorating condition and her nursing skills, she had been allowed almost unlimited access to him. On one prison visit in August 1977, she smuggled him out of the hospital in a large suitcase - he weighed less than 48kgs (105 lbs) - to West Germany, assisted by apparently unwitting Carabinieri.

The Italians unsuccessfully demanded that he be returned. West Germany did not prosecute him for his crimes, reportedly due to his ill health and Kappler died in 1978 at home in Soltau, aged seventy.

The story has been captured on film, with actor Richard Burton portraying Kappler in the 1973 movie *Massacre in Rome* and in a TV production called *The Scarlet and the Black*, Kappler was played by Christopher Plummer. BBC 4 also produced a radio play *The Scarlet Pimpernel of the Vatican*, detailing the post-war friendship between Kappler and Monsignor Hugh O'Flaherty. Their association had begun when Flaherty was a Vatican priest and Kappler had sought asylum in the Vatican. Under O'Flaherty's influence, Kappler later became a Catholic.

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# 'THE CROWN JEWELS OF ALL PHILATELY'

by Pauw Steyl  
Orange Free State Philatelic Society

The 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps of 1847 are recognized as some of the world's most valuable and famous stamps. What motivated and inspired me to write an article on these scarce, but well-known stamps? I am one of a few possessors of a full set of *The South African Philatelist* magazine. I found that during the entire period that *The SA Philatelist* has been published, 1923-1928 and 1931-2008 (i.e. 84 years), no major article on these stamps has been printed. I set myself a challenge to collect all the information, together with other research material available, and to write the story that these 'Post Office' stamps deserve.

Mauritius is a small island (2867sq km) of volcanic origin and surrounding coral reefs, lying about 800 kilometres east of Madagascar. The northern part of the island is a flat plain rising to a fertile plateau. Bordering the central plateau are three mountain ranges, the highest of which is 826 metres. Numerous isolated hills, peaks and rivers are used to generate hydroelectric power.

The Dutch took possession of the island from 1598 to 1710, and called it Mauritius after 'Stadhouder' Governor Maurits of Nassau. They attempted to settle the island from 1638 to 1658 and again from 1664 to 1710. The French East India Company governed the island from 1721 until 1767, when the French Government took charge. In 1721, French planters and their African slaves arrived. Sugar planting became the main industry and Mauritius' economy prospered.

Mauritius' first post office was opened on 21 December 1772 under French rule. Mail was delivered internally and by ship to and from France and India. At the beginning of the 19th Century, England and France were at war. Great Britain took over the island on 3 December 1810 and continued the overseas mail service. The internal service was apparently then terminated but was revived in 1834.

The Treaty of Paris in 1814 ceded the island to Britain. On 12 March 1968, Mauritius achieved independence within the Commonwealth of Nations.

### The 'Post Office' Mauritius Stamps

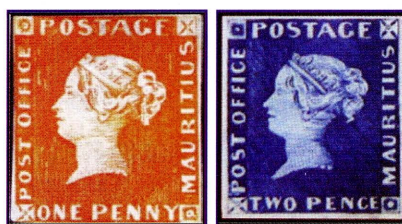
On Tuesday 21 September 1847, the world, without knowing it, received a few pieces of paper that would become the philatelic world's most sought after 'jewels'. Mauritius issued its two famous stamps, an orange-red one penny and a deep blue two pence. These were the first official issue of adhesive postage stamps by any British Colony. Somebody once said: "The 'Post Office' stamps are among the rarest stamps in the world, and of legendary status in the world of philately". The words 'Post Office' appear in the left panel. It was changed to 'Post Paid' in the following issue. There are only 26



Chart of Mauritius and surrounding islands in the Indian Ocean. (Acknowledgement to Encyclopaedia Britannica.)

examples of the 'Post Office' Mauritius issue recorded, 14 of the one-penny and 12 of the two pence.

LN Williams quoted from *Le Magasin Pittoresque* (Vol. 33), 1865, *Mauritius adopted the system of franking letters by stamps in 1846 by virtue of Ordinance 13 of that year; that date had been given to him by the Postmaster of Mauritius. He was reasonably close to the actual date.*



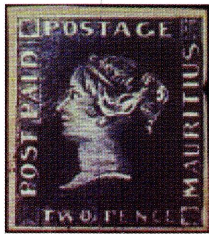
Post Office Mauritius one and two penny stamps issued on 21. 9. 1847

According to Williams the first mention of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps that he could find in the philatelic press, occurred in an article by Georges Herpin in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, (Vol. 2), March 1865 some 17½ years after the stamps were issued. Herpin wrote: "... It was towards 1851 that, for the first time postage stamps appeared in the English Colony of the Isle of

*Mauritius. For a long time only a one penny and a two pence were available, of which the use was limited to the interior of the island. If one wished to frank a letter for the exterior, one paid the carriage at the post office and the letter bearing notification of the performance of the formality was dispatched to its destination. That was the old system in all its simplicity...*"

He then continued to discuss the way the stamps were engraved by M Barnard. (With this discussion, he started the paper war between the stamp specialists) "The plate consisted of 12 types arranged in four rows of three each... The most interesting variety (of the two pence) is this: in place of the words 'Post Paid', examples exist where one reads: 'Post Office'".

At this point it is necessary to draw attention to the following in connection with the three stamps illustrated at the top of page 637. The first stamp (left) is the two pence blue of the first 'Post Paid' issue of 1848, which resembles the two pence blue 'Post Office' Mauritius



Original Post Paid  
issued 1848



Sherwin Post Paid  
issued 1859



Herpin's so-called  
Post Office stamp

stamp. The stamp in the middle is a re-engraving by Sherwin in 1859 of the 1848 two pence 'Post Paid'. The 'stamp' on the right is only an illustration with the words 'Post Paid' substituted by the words 'Post Office'. Outwardly, Queen Victoria's profiles on the two stamps appear to be alike, but the 'Post Office' stamp artist's only success was the large fillet that Sherwin used in his engraving. The face and neck of the profile of Queen Victoria is markedly different from Sherwin's engraving.

Many words were written about the Mauritius 'Post Paid' stamps and their reprints. In *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* (Vol. 3), April 1865, an unsigned article entitled 'The Native Mauritius Stamps' was published. To quote the protest of Edward Loines Pemberton: "Allow me to call your attention to three erroneous impressions which appeared in your April number and offer you my corrections of the same. The 'native' Mauritius were engraved by a man named Barnard, I believe in sheets of twelve stamps, each stamp differing in design from each. Eleven of them have POST PAID on the left side, the twelfth has POST OFFICE. You are therefore wrong in engraving this rare variety as the type. The same illustration appeared in Maury's paper a short time since, but Mr. Herpin there explained it to be the variety".

*Le Timbre Poste* (Vol. 3), May 1865, attempted to put the early Mauritius stamps in chronological order and questioned many of Herpin's conclusions. The article was unsigned so the author is unknown. The author stated: "Someone has spoken to Mr. Herpin about a stamp which should have for inscription at the left: post office in stead of post-paid, but has not been able to show it to him, he tells us. Without dismissing its existence in doubt, we will be permitted to believe in it only when Mr. Herpin or any other avowedly competent and authoritative person cites to us stamps, which have never existed except in the too fertile imagination of fanciful collectors. If it became necessary to publish all of them, our 15 columns would be insufficient; and because of such suppositions and presumptions, before long timbrophily, already a difficult subject, would become an inextricable maze". The above magazine speculates about the author of the article and asks was it Moens, Louis Hanciau or Dr Magnus?

The discussion, or maybe dispute, about whether or not the 'Post Office/ Post-Paid' Mauritius stamps really existed was nearing

its conclusion. In the *Le Timbre-Poste* (July 1865) Moens wrote: "let us say a word about the pretended stamp bearing in error the inscription 'Post Office' instead of 'Post Paid'... The implication of error arose clearly from George Herpin's first reference,

but the origin of the 'error' error is attributable to the specific words of J. B. Moens". He continued: "One of our correspondents asserts possession of it, together with a one penny with the same fault. He offered to show them to us, but unfortunately, when we begged him to produce these two freaks, he found all sorts of pretexts not to do so. He missed the best opportunity, and it is clear to us that he has never seen such stamps".

An interesting fact is that Mr. Moens acquired the first two real 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps in November 1865. He wrote about this find in 'Les Timbres 'Post Office' de Maurice' in November 1865: "Let us say straight away that these two stamps, a 1 penny and a 2 pence, are most authentic; only, proof that our reserve in accepting the newcomers was not out of season, they do not belong to the 2nd issue (with fillet) but to the first (diademed head)". Moens asked

Dr. J. A. Legrand (writing under the name Dr. Magnus) with the help of the publishers of the magazine *Le Timbre-Poste*, sought to examine multiples of the old Mauritius stamps to determine the place which the various types occupied on the sheets. With numerous problems on the one hand and dedication on the other, these two philatelists worked round the clock. Dr. Magnus set out his detailed close typesetting on nearly two and a half pages of the 1d 'Post Paid' Mauritius. Of this research, he stated: "The study that we have just made, permits us to settle another question which to this day remains undecided. The 'Post Office' Stamps reported in no. 29 of this journal (May 1865), do they belong to the sheets of the 1d and 2d of which we have been speaking, those of which the effigy is the same? We believe that we are able to certify that they do not form part of the sheets: for the 1d, we have obtained twelve types in a very satisfactory state of preservation and not one bears the word Office. Neither do those on blue paper exhibit this fault. Must one suppose that it was corrected, that the word OFFICE was able easily to be replaced by the word PAID? Without denying the possibility of its being done, we must assert that it appears improbable to us... It is the same with the two pence. Not one of the 12 types retrieved by us presents these faults".

During January 1870, Legrand was again



Use of one penny on 'Ball Invitation' cover 1847.

Source: "The British Library, Philatelic Collections: The Tapping Collection"

the question if the inscription 'Post Office', which constitutes the only originality of these stamps, was due to a blunder of the engraver, as Herpin had assured the philatelic world. Moens could not agree. He said: "As a general rule one would well remark that all errors, faults of printing, engraving etc. known to one, bear either spelling errors or errors in the numeral or other minute details. To our knowledge, there is no single instance of the substitution of a whole word for another word. That is perfectly explicable: the administrators would not allow so grave an error to pass".

involved in the 'Post Office' Mauritius research. He examined six examples of these scarce, 'undiscoverable' stamps, as he called them. He obtained the co-operation of two other philatelists (Frederick Adolphus Philbrick and E. Lalanne). Both these men donated their 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps for Legrand's research program. Together with Legrand's own stamps, six stamps, three of each value, were available for scrutiny. By a process of elimination and from details he got from biographies, he ascertained that the two stamps owned by him were VI and VII; F A Philbrick owned stamps I and II and

E Lalanne III and X – the unused example.

Legrand examined minutely the six stamps, "described their features, compared them with the twelve types each of the equivalent values of the 'Post Paid' issue and came to the conclusions that all the stamps of the same value bearing 'Post Office' belonged to the same type and that the two values were two distinct types". He added: "The suggestion that, on the printing plate of these recess-engraved stamps, wording could have been added after the previous wording had been scraped away was a suggestion of the impossible". He concluded his article "... the 'Post Office' stamps do not belong to the sheet of 1d and 2d first issue of Mauritius; that the variety in the legend did not give rise to corrections on the engraved plates. We add that very probably, they were proofs obtained from an essay of an unique type special to each value, and that their great resemblance to the official types led to confusion, so that they served for franking letters".

Two letters followed in the columns of *Le Timbre-Poste*. One correspondent disagreed and the other, F. A. Philbrick, agreed with Dr Legrand's viewpoint that the 'Post Office' issue stamps were essays that had passed through the post by accident. According to editor Moens, the correspondence was nothing more than a heated exchange of viewpoints. Therefore, as a good editor should, he concluded the legend as far as his magazine was concerned: "...the question of the 'Post Office' stamps will not be illuminated by further prolonging the discussions: therefore, we declare them closed".

Pierre Mahè, editor and publisher of *Gazette des Timbres*, made an inquiry of Mme Desbois asking whether she could procure more 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps for him. She replied: "I have entirely given up the hope of being able to meet with those rarities which I had the honour of discovering. I believe there are only eleven known specimens of the post office variety, namely six blues and five reds. ..." She went on to name the proud owners of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps – Mr. Moens six or seven and Mr Lalanne the remaining four. "The used two pence copy in Mr. Lalanne's collection affords the means to rectify an error as to the date of issue". Hitherto the supposed date of issue of the 'Post Office' stamps was 1850 or 1851. The two pence 'Post Office' in Lalanne's collection was obliterated in Mauritius with a hand stamp bearing the word PAID, and again on its arrival in France, with the date 2 JANVIER 1848. Mme Desbois mentioned that it was not so far-fetched to consider the 1850/1851 stamps as essays, of which a few copies passed through the post unmarked.

During 1876–1879, Lieutenant Edward Benjamin Evans was transferred to Mauritius, where, as

a philatelist, he successfully discovered the origin of the 'Post Office' issue. He highlighted the error in the 'error' error and disposed of the opinion that the issue consisted of proofs or essays which had passed through the post by mistake, establishing the date of production and within narrow limits, the date of issue. Evans related some interesting information regarding the use of the 1d and 2d stamps. Postage on letters destined for the capital Port Louis was 1d, and postage on letters for other parts of Mauritius and its dependencies was 2d.

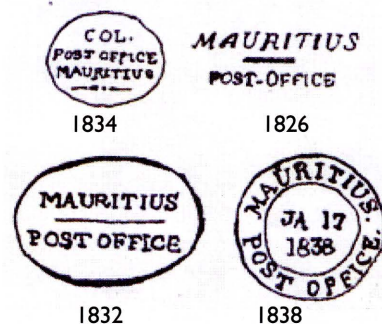
The engraving was done on copper plates with twelve different types on each plate. The 1d post office was from the die of the sixth stamp on the plate with the words POST OFFICE only being altered. The position of the 2d had not been identified, but with groundwork of crossed diagonal lines, they determined the head with a fillet and not with a diadem. (With my limited knowledge about this side of philately, I dare to say Evans was busy researching the Post Paid Mauritius at that moment, because Queen Victoria was wearing a fillet and not a diadem). Evans discovered the two copper plates with the twelve different types on it.

The debate had been re-opened. The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*, Mr Moens, who had declared in August 1870 that any further correspondence on the subject regarding the 'Post Office' stamps was closed, responded personally in *Le Timbre-Poste*, March 1877. "He regretted that he did not agree with Evans. The engraving of the 1d and the 2d 'Post Office' did not belong, as had been strongly demonstrated by Dr. Magnus in number 85 of *Le Timbre-Poste*, January 1870 to any one of the twelve varieties, which each plate bore. The question of the 'Post Office' stamps had not advanced, he wrote, and remained subject to every conjecture".

Evans did a mammoth task in his research on the early 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps. He said that when he arrived in Port Louis and started his search he was not very hopeful about the outcome of meaningful results. The information he received from the postmaster was not worth much. Evans wrote: "On the subject of the stamps lettered 'POST OFFICE' he was altogether sceptical, stating it as his opinion that they had been made in Europe of the benefit of collectors. Fortunately a specimen was discovered... and he then allowed himself to be convinced of their genuine nature!"

At the Office of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. E. Newton in Port Louis, Evans was virtually given a free hand to examine every official file, read every letter and make copies and notes of anything. "The results of Evans's research form the basis of present day knowledge about the 'Post Office' issue". Evans wanted to see Ordinance No. 13 of 1846 but by mistake, asked for Ordinance No. 13 of 1848. He received the Government Gazette of 1848

in which he saw a notice of 3 August 1848 announcing that some stamps would be ready for issue. Evans immediately asked one of the heads of Department if there was any earlier correspondence available, regarding the engraving of the plates etc. and found the volumes of letters for 1848 by courtesy of the Colonial Postmaster.



Early postal markings portraying the words 'POST OFFICE' and 'MAURITIUS'

At this time, looking at the two 'Post Office' stamps and their wording, one realises that no remarks had been made about Postage, Mauritius, One Penny, Two Pence and Post. All energy was used to build a story and often, argument about the word, 'Office'. There were supporters describing the word 'Office' as an error. However, there is no direct evidence to support this theory. The main argument in favour of being an error is based on the fact that, within eight months, a new issue was put on sale with the word 'Paid' inscribed on both values in the place of the word 'Office' of the first issue.

Evans continued: "The argument against the 'error' theory is based on a legal principle which is that all things are presumed to have been done properly and with due formalities until it be proved to the contrary...The contrariorists... point first to the existence of postal markings POST OFFICE MAURITIUS or MAURITIUS POST OFFICE in use in the colony for many years before adhesive stamps were ever thought of there or, indeed long before they were brought into use in England. The first marking within an oval frame and reading COL. / POST OFFICE/ MAURITIUS came into use in 1834, but some eight years previously an unframed MAURITIUS/ POST OFFICE had been used and at least two other similarly worded markings were brought into use in 1832 and 1838".

To strengthen his point against the 'error' theory, Evans mentioned a letter (date unknown) from the Colonial Postmaster (Mauritius) to the Colonial Secretary which had referred to the delay in delivery of the Post Paid issue, containing the following statement: "This delay would not, however, have occasioned any inconvenience or disappointment to the public had I been permitted to use in the meantime

the original plates (sic) the only objection against them (sic) – as I understand – being, that as there was only one impression of each label, too much time would be occupied in working off any large number. Accepting here that the reference to 'plates' and 'them' was an immaterial error in relation to the solitary plate on which the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps were engraved, if the only objection related to time, OFFICE... could not have been an error". Evans asked: "Why should OFFICE be considered an error in relation to the 1847 issue of Mauritius? The answer is purely and simply, if it is an error, it opens the door to romantic imaginings".

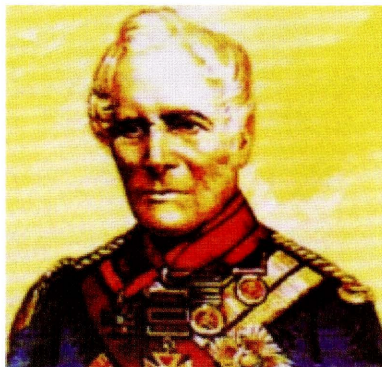
### Engraver Joseph Osmond Barnard

A study of the life of Barnard, the engraver of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps, is quite informative. The description of Barnard as a watchmaker and jeweller persisted from 1889 onwards in the philatelic press and these sources were considered to have provided sufficient and reliable evidence. They included *The Stamp Collector* by W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon, London 1899; *Modern Stamp Collecting* by Fred Melville, London 1940; *'Post Office' Mauritius, 1847* by Michael Harrison, London 1947; *Stamps of Fame* by E. B. Evans, London 1949.

However, it seems that further research proved all were in error. Peter Ibbotson wrote an article entitled 'The Barnard Myth' in *Stamp Collecting*, 7 November 1974 and 30 January 1975. Harold Adolphe, Chief Archivist of Mauritius, helped Ibbotson to a great extent. Raymond d'Unienville wrote the article 'The Life and Death of Joseph Osmond Barnard' in *The London Philatelist*, London 1974, in which he referred to Barnard as a Stowaway, Engraver, Stevedore and Planter.

Barnard was born of probably Jewish parents, David and Rebecca (née Davids), in Portsmouth, England on 10 August 1816. The Navy List of 1816 disclosed the name D. Barnard of Hannover Street, Hilsca, as a licensed Naval Agent for petty officers and seamen. The list further revealed that Joseph Osmond Barnard emigrated to Mauritius as a stowaway aboard the three-master ship *Acasta*, arriving at Port Louis on 6 December 1838, where he was in business as engraver and printer until 1851.

In his research, Evans had the privilege to question one of Port Louis' elderly, the nonagenarian Mr. P. J. Barnwell. He was connected to the Royal College and was a long time contributor to the *Dictionary of Mauritius Biography*. He told Evans that he doubted if Barnard had made any watches. He would say watch mender would be a more likely occupation. Barnard's marriage certificate described him as an engraver and miniature painter. Evans said



Governor William Gomm

that when he was in Mauritius and looking for evidence of Barnard's death, he came across a planter, Joseph Osmond Barnard. Another researcher, Noel Regnard found a wedding 'act' of a Joseph Osmond Barnard, describing him as a dealer in jewels and watches and that he was also an engraver-painter. Other published research revealed that between 1851 and 1862, Barnard was a business partner in lighterage and shipping establishments. He married a Mauritian woman in 1839 and died on 30 May 1865, leaving ten children.

The Legislative Council of Mauritius passed Ordinance 13 on 17 December 1846. The minimum rate of internal postage was fixed at 2d a half ounce for country letters and 1d an ounce for local town delivery. Article 9 of the Ordinance was of particular importance because it held out the prospect for the use of postage stamps "Every letter, newspaper or packet of any kind liable to postage under the Ordinance, if posted within the colony and its dependencies and having a stamp or stamps fixed thereto and appearing on the outside, such stamps, being provided by Government, and being of the value or amount required in each case according to the preceding tariff, and not having been used before, shall pass by the post free of postage".

#### Estimate of the expense of the under mentioned Blocks and Engraving for the use of the Mauritius General Post Office.

Letter Labels for one penny & Two pence per tho -	10.	0
Engraving Plates for Do.....	10.	0 0
12 Letter Stamps with move-able dates and names of Stations @ 24/-.....	14.	8 0
12 Paid Stamps - 6/- .....	3.	12 0
12 Free Do. - - 6/- .....	3.	12 0
12 Too Late Do. - 8/-.....	4.	16 0
1 Stamp Penny Post- .....		10 0
Stamps 1 to 14 @ 3/- ea .....	2.	2 0
20 badges for Post Men @ 20/-.....	20.	0 0
	£ 59.	10 0

Total of estimate Fifty Nine Pounds Ten Shillings  
Port Louis Nov 12<sup>th</sup> 1846  
J. O. Barnard

Towards the end of 1846, Sir William Gomm was the Governor of Mauritius. He was interested in communications and improving postal affairs. He spoke to Postmaster Brownrigg and Joseph Osmond Barnard was requested to make an estimate for producing

stamps. Evans came across Barnard's original estimate, dated 12 November 1846, in an Ordinance of 14 January 1847 The document, which is of great philatelic interest and importance was presented to the British Museum in 1898.

A memorandum in the Mauritius Archives, dated 8 February 1847, is interesting. An official account shows a few differences with Barnard's estimate of 12 November 1846 for the engraving and printing of the 'Post Office' Mauritius issue. The big difference is to be found in the first line, which reads: 'Engrave plate Et c for letter labels - £10. 0s. 0d' Barnard estimated for 'Plates'. The charge on the account was for a single plate even though both designs had been engraved on that single plate. The account did not reflect the item Stamps 1 to 14 @ 3/- ea; and the 20 badges for Post Men had been changed to 17 badges for letter carriers. Finally, whereas Barnard's estimate totalled £59. 10s. 0d, the account in the archives totalled £53. 8s. 0d

No written instructions, tender invitations, acceptance of the estimate or even the date when Barnard was instructed to do the work has been found during the research. Evans stated: "It is so highly improbable as to be discounted that the design was left to him alone, and the presumption must be that someone in authority gave him instructions, detailed instructions, about what to engrave. (According to the article by Adolphe and d'Unienville) his instructions were, that a profile to left of Queen Victoria with diadem, should occupy the middle of each stamp, as it did on the English penny and two penny stamps. "

Apparently, there was also something wrong with Barnard's eyesight. From research done by E. B. Evans and published by J. B. Moens in 1878 in *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* Vol. 5 *Les Timbres de Maurice*, this information

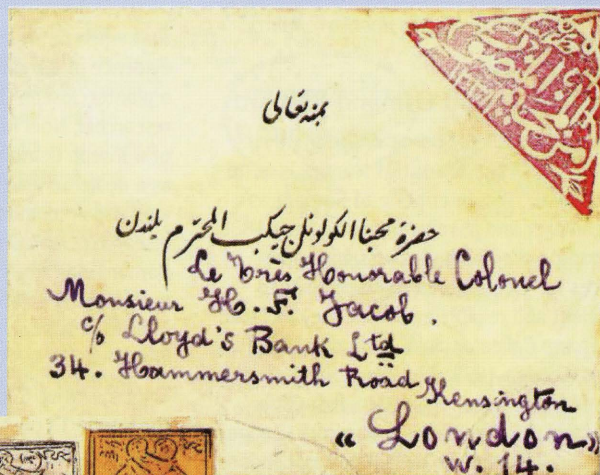
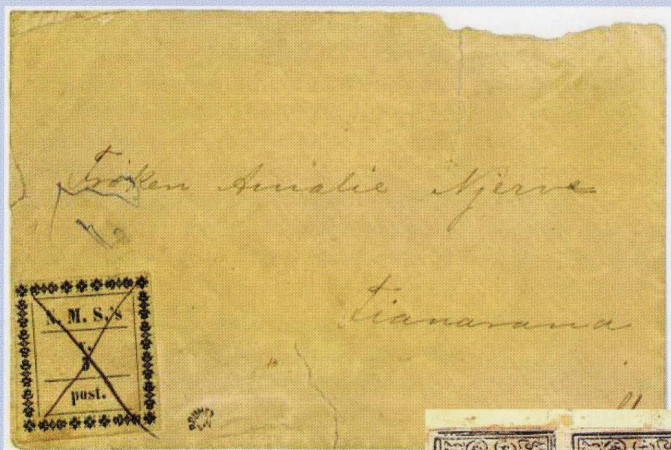
was gathered from a letter written by the Colonial Postmaster, Mr. J. Stewart Brownrigg, dated 2 May 1848, to the Colonial Secretary, George Fairbairn Dick. The letter stated in connection with the 'Post Paid' issue: "...some delay in their delivery, it is true, has unavoidably occurred in consequence of the engraver having been for some time under medical treatment for his sight, which had become impaired..." The exact degree of impairment of Barnard's sight is unknown.

Despite all the above questions about Barnard, he did engrave the stamps and the final products became world famous masterpieces. On 11 August 1911, one of England's most well known philatelists, Fred S. Melville, described

# Once in a Lifetime ....

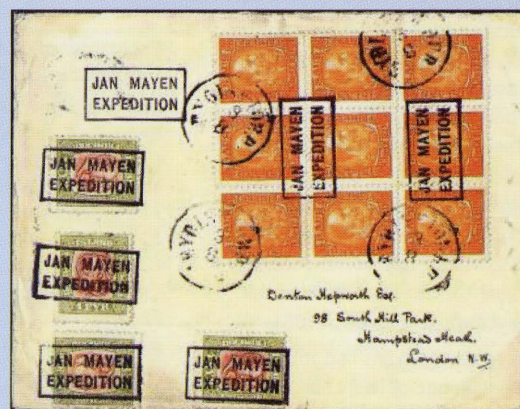
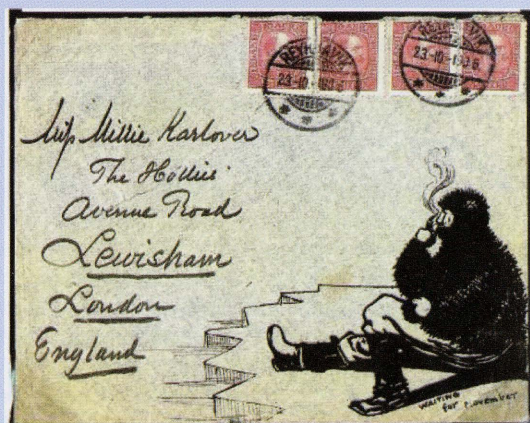
The Angus Parker Gold Medal Collections of  
Yemen, Iceland and  
Norwegian Missionaries in Madagascar.

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Barnard's engraving process as follows: "The 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps were printed one at a time, as the engraver, a watchmaker in Port Louis named Barnard, had only engraved one device on a piece of copper for the one penny stamp, and one device on another piece of copper for the two pence stamp. The stamps were printed from these single dies... 1 000 (500 of each value), the process being slow, and on account of the manner and material of the engraving, expensive. In fact, these stamps, sold at their face value of 1d and 2d respectively actually cost the Government 2½d to produce".

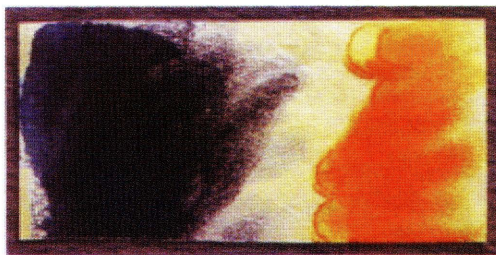
However, Melville's description of the engraving and printing process could not be true. Barnard did not use two printing devices, one for each stamp, but only one plate for both. Evans made it clear that Barnard used only one copper plate, about 3¼ inches by 2½ inches, such as the size of a lady's visiting card, on which to engrave the design. It appears that we have here another of the legends in the history of the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps and that no one else shared Melville's viewpoint. The 'Post Office' stamps, as most of the other early issues of Mauritius, were locally designed and produced and have a distinct 'primitive' character.

Evans introduces us to one of the enthusiastic philatelic writers of his time, George Brunel and the story is quoted from a translation by W. Renouf in *The Philatelic Journal of India* in June 1921. The error in the plates of 'Post Paid' stamps had been nailed beyond recall by the discovery some eight years earlier, of Barnard's engraved plate for the 'Post Office' Mauritius, so Brunel gave the error story another twist: "The secret of the rarity of the 'Post Office' Mauritius is that it was a blunder. But philately has benefited thereby, and this exemplifies how good can come out of evil. We now see our friend Barnard with an order to engrave the Mauritius stamps. The design of the profile of the head of Queen Victoria has been approved, and he has been given verbal instructions as to the inscriptions. He has touched his forehead with his fingers to signify that he has grasped what is wanted. He sits (sic) to work. As he is really a jeweller and not an engraver, the result must not be criticised too severely. It is passable. He inscribes the word 'Postage' at the top in burly letters, the value at the foot, and 'Mauritius' to the right. Only one side remains blank, but here he experiences a tragic lapse of memory. His sketch gives no assistance, and for the life of him, he cannot recall the words he has to engrave. He sets out to find the Postmaster, Brownrigg, to ask him to refresh his memory. Arriving at the door of the Post Office, he sees the words Post Office before his eyes. It is borne upon him that these are the missing words. Delighted, he

*rubs his hands together, he does a right about turn, and finishes his engraving forthwith. And incidentally, he perpetrates the most colossal and the most famous error in philately.*

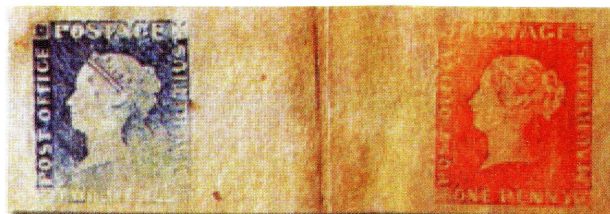
*He is so pleased with the result that he does not trouble to submit proofs. He prints 700 copies, 350 in red (1d) and 350 in blue (2d). Then he takes these to the Governor. 'Triple sot' (we had best not attempt a translation) burst from the representative of the Britannic Majesty when he read on the stamps 'Post Office' instead of 'Post Paid'. However, the mistake had been made. The stamps might as well be used. The Governor was about to give his annual party, and he used the majority of the issue on the invitation cards for this party".*

### Proofs of 'Post Office' Mauritius Stamps



*Ink samples for both colours together on carton paper shows how Barnard mixed the ink to get a consistent right colour to print the stamps.*  
(Courtesy David Feldman)

It appears there is some uncertainty about the exact date on which the 'Post Office' stamps were issued. The Colonial Postmaster stated in a letter to the Colonial Secretary on 20 September 1847 that 700 stamps had been struck off and that he was now awaiting further instructions before any further stamps would be produced. Stamps on cover, dated 21 September 1847, are known, and from this, it was deduced that the stamps were issued



on that day. In their article, Adolphe and d'Unienville stated that the stamps were sold to the public as of 22 September 1847. It is not certain when the balance of the order of 1000 stamps (150 of each value) was printed.

The Auditor-General, W. W. R. Kerr reported on 25 February 1847 that he had recommended the additional stamps be "struck off...and kept in the Colonial Secretary's Office". The printing must have been done during the last few days of February 1847.

A letter from the Colonial Postmaster to the Colonial Secretary, regarding the delay of the 'Post Paid' issue, contains the following paragraph which is connected to the 'Post Office' issue:

*"When these labels were introduced 1 000 were struck off, and so desirous were the public of availing of them, particularly for town letters, that in the course of a few days they were all disposed of".*

Following the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps, the postal authorities issued the 'Post Paid' stamps in 1848. The Two Pence Blue was issued in 1848 and the one penny red in 1854. They all bear the profile of Queen Victoria. The one and two penny stamps were both engraved by Joseph Barnard and were closely similar to the 'Post Office' one penny and two pence issue of 1847.

In 1859 a two pence stamp, crudely engraved by Jules Lapirot, the so-called 'Lapirot' issue, was issued. Also in 1859 the two pence blue was re-engraved by Robert Sherwin.



Issued 1848



Issued 1854



'Lapirot' issue



'Sherwin' issue

*This proof, on stout carton paper, was taken from the original plate. The carton had been folded and re-joined as it was originally. The pair is the only one known and is not a reprint. It is the only example of the printing of both stamps together in their original format. Experts are of the opinion that the unique proof of the inks and stamps date back to 1847.* (Courtesy David Feldman)

*Enlarged upper part of the carton proof above. I have tried to improve the image of the stamps*

(Courtesy David Feldman)

## An Astounded Philatelic World

In 1912, the philatelic world was flabbergasted by the discovery of the single plate – the 3¼ x 2½ inches copper plate – on which Barnard had engraved the 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps. The main character in this saga was Neville Lacy Stocken and his story was published in *Stamp Collecting*, 13 September 1930 under the title: 'How I found the most valuable piece of copper in the world'

Stocken wrote that he was sitting one day in his office day-dreaming, when a friend barged in, "plunged" into a chair in front of him and gazed seriously at him with a mysterious look in his eyes. He then spoke. "What would you say if I told you that the original plate of the 'Post Office' Mauritius was not only in existence, but is quietly reposing not many hundred yards from this spot, and that I could take you there to see it, and moreover, that you can purchase it for a most reasonable sum if you wish?"...

Stocken continued: "It was soon to be proved to me that I had not been deceived. After some conversation on the telephone an appointment

was fixed up, and I shortly afterwards found myself in a taxi alongside my friend on my way to Drummond's Bank, Charing Cross, and was there introduced to the owner of this wonderful piece of treasure-trove. He proved to be Colonel (Dominic Henry) Colnaghi, a grandson of the Governor of Mauritius during the period, which included the date when these historic stamps were issued. After a brief delay, during which a minion of the bank was dispatched to the strong room for it, this ounce and a half of copper was placed in my hand... After some brief negotiations the plate changed owners and became mine for a consideration in cash.

It is now eighty-two years since this unique bit of copper had been called into existence; it had been reposing all unknown and undiscovered amongst the papers of the late Governor until his grandson unearthing it had, not being himself a philatelist, wondered what it was. He had taken it to the Army and Navy stores to seek some information upon the subject, and my friend, being also a member of that institution, had thus heard of it and brought the astounding news to me..."



Original plate of the 'Post Office' Mauritius Stamps. Length: 8cm. Width: 6cm. The One Penny stamp was engraved on upper left corner and the Two Pence stamp on the upper right corner. (Courtesy Michael Wigmore)

"It coming to the ears of the Colonial Office that the plate had been discovered and had passed into my possession, I had a portentous and peremptory mandate from them stating that the plate was Government property, that I had no right to retain it, and demanding that I should forthwith hand it over to them for their keeping. Of course, I did no such thing. I pointed out to them that as it had been in the late Governor's possession for some half-century and had legitimately passed into the hands of his descendants, and had equally as legitimately passed from the latter to me in exchange for a considerable sum in hard cash, I had not the remotest intention of making them a gift of it..."



Source: "The British Library, Philatelic Collections: The Taping Collection"

TO BE CONTINUED  
Part II The Bordeaux Cover

## MISSING: CAPE OF GOOD HOPE RARITY

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PACKET LETTER

(The Goldblatt example)

Lost in transit with courier. The package was tracked to the Netherlands where it was sent out for delivery but remained undelivered.

Notification of the loss has been circulated to IFSDA, NVPH, SAPDA, PTS and the various exhibition circuits which, together with the photograph in the standard text on the subject, effectively negates it's commercial or



Description: 1818 PACKET LETTER: Folded letter to Scotland bearing complete bold strike of the CAPE PACKET LETTER oval of 9 MY 1818. Rated at 4/8d. On reverse sender's red wax seal. Few examples exist, this one is Ex Goldblatt and illustrated in "Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope".

exhibit value.

This is a most frustrating loss of an important Cape postal history piece. Hopefully it is only temporarily mislaid by the courier. If it comes to

the attention of any of our readers, €250 is offered for information leading to retrieval of the item. Information can be sent to Richard Johnson.

rj@johnson.co.za, tel +27 41-5833159 or fax +27-41 5833187.

# The Birth of a Stamp Part III

by George Cafetzoglou RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

## The 50th Anniversary of Escom

(SACC 338 - 340, issued 1 February 1973)

To celebrate this event, the SA Post Office issued a tender requesting essays for three stamps of 4c, 5c and 15c denomination. Here I am describing the essays of designer Kobus Esterhuysen in response to this request, which far from showing the birth of an issue were actually not accepted.

Fig 1 is a multicoloured essay of the 5c showing a power station, its boiler chimneys and cooling towers. It is sized 20.5 x 32cm overall and is painted in watercolours on artists' paper. The



(Fig 2)

Kobus' design for the 15c stamp is also in the horizontal format, of the same size, 18.75 x 10.5 mm in pencil and watercoloured, shown on Fig 2. The design has at its left a portrait of the 'Father of Escom', Dr Hendrik Johannes van der Bijl together with a facsimile of his signature. On the right is the Escom Head Office building in Braamfontein. Situated next to the railway station, this was the first large building to be built in this suburb and changed for ever the skyline of Johannesburg. The drawing is again annotated in pencil and shows suggestions for strengthening of the design. The major points are, from the top left, inscribed 'wyer (wider)', van der Bijl's forehead is to be made 'kleiner (smaller)', and at the bottom, mid left is a circle and arrow indicating that the central building is to be shifted to the right to balance the design. A date outside the stamp border, top left and above van der Bijl's head, reads 25 Sep. This I assume, would be the year

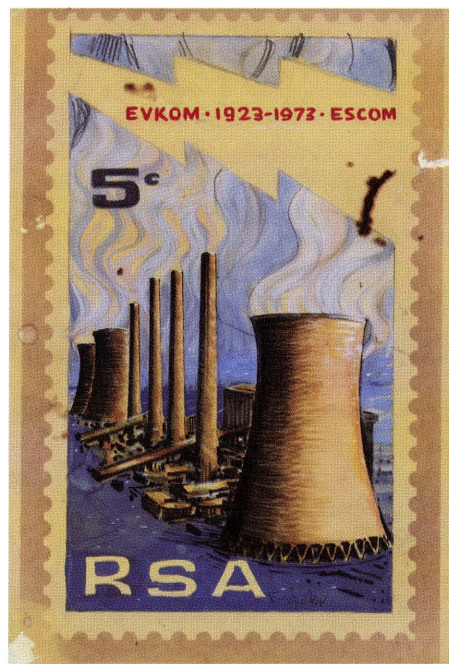
before issue i.e. 1972, when the essays were finished or submitted to the Post Office. A second design for the 15c stamp, of the same size and taken from a Helioprint is shown in Fig 3 in black and white. It has a rough map of the Republic with the country and value tablets. No other details are evident. All essays carry the dates commemorating the 50th anniversary of Escom.

his submission of these essays. As a personal opinion I feel that these are much better than any of the finally issued stamps. I am sure many of my fellow collectors will share my sentiment after seeing the styling depicted in this short article.

The finally issued stamps are shown in Fig 4.

- These are:
- a) 4c A multiple and complex illustration of utilities using electricity shown at left with a pylon and power station on the right. Design is by Johan Hoekstra.
  - b) 5c The design shows a single high voltage electricity pylon. Design by Michael Barnett.
  - c) 15c This design, also by Michael Barnett, depicts cooling towers in the foreground with a factory and smoke stacks behind.

Parts I and II of this series appeared in the October and December 2008 issues of the SA Philatelist

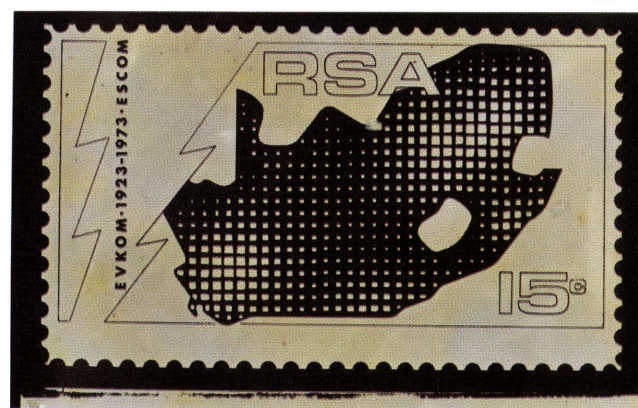


(Fig 1)

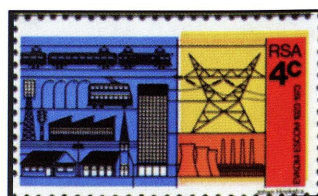
essay carries pencil annotations including suggestions for enhancing the smoke from the chimneys at the top of the stamp and also the clouds, and to the right of the lettering RSA. (arrow and 'groter'). This latter change is not easily discernable as it appears in the deep blue part of the design.

The deep brown mark above the front right cooling tower is, I believe, a 'burn' mark of sorts, and as such is not intended as part of the design, but probably occurred some time afterwards. As a personal opinion, I believe that this a more pleasing and appropriate design, and nicer than that which was subsequently issued.

A design for the 4c stamp exists, but only as a Helioprint. This is a negative type print which unfortunately does not copy well and is therefore not illustrated. The design is in a horizontal format 10.5 x 18.75 mm and shows two high voltage electricity pylons striding across the veld. Cut-outs are included for the country and value tablets.



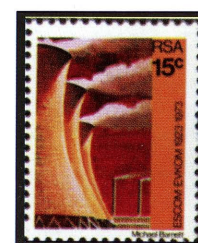
(Fig 3)



(Fig 4 a)



(Fig 4 b)



(Fig 4 c)

# East London Philatelic Society Centenary Celebration

- by Kevin Von Bratt,  
East London Philatelic Society

**The East London Philatelic Society has been stamping along for 100 years!**



The East London Philatelic Society celebrates its centenary on 30 April 2009. It may be one of the smaller societies in the country, but plans are in hand to celebrate with an exhibition on Saturday 2 May in which members will participate, hopefully with some contributions from our sister society in Port Elizabeth. A trophy has been sponsored for the exhibition, which will be judged informally and a winner selected by popular vote. The exhibition, which will be held in the hall at East London's famous museum, will open around 11am and run until 5pm. As our society does not reach such milestones very often, the centenary will also be commemorated by the publication of a booklet outlining the history of the ELPS, for which our President, Dave McWilliams, has been industriously ploughing through one hundred years of minutes in order to condense the highlights into 25 pages. Potential advertisers who would like to be included in the booklet should contact the Society early, as some sponsorship has already been obtained and space may be limited.

(R80.00 for a half page advertisement, R50.00 for a quarter page and R25.00 to sponsor a

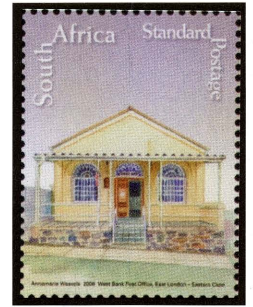
page - full page ads can be negotiated should space allow).

What would a philatelic event be without a commemorative cover? Plans in this regard are also making progress, and we are grateful to the SA Post Office for releasing the recent stamps showing historic post office buildings and including East London's West Bank Post Office in the set. This will prove the perfect complement to the planned celebratory envelope. ELPS T-Shirts are also being arranged.

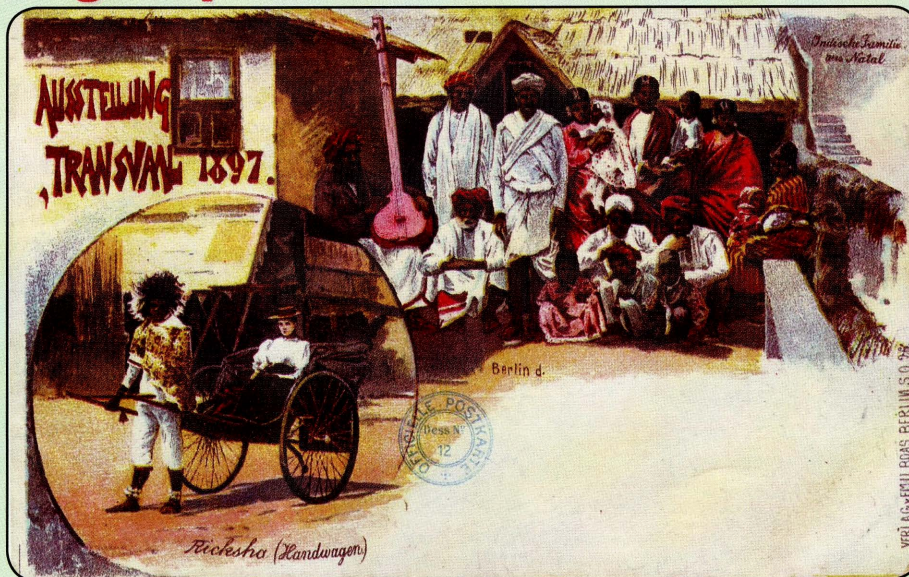
The exhibition and general get-together on 2 May will be followed by a dinner for Eastern Cape philatelists - and any others who might be in the vicinity that day.

Anyone interested in this event, or requiring further information, please contact the East London Philatelic Society at P.O. Box 925, East London, 5200.

Kevin Von Bratt, Vice-President, ELPS  
KVonBratt@justice.gov.za



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# Thematically Yours

by Rev Cassie Carstens, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

## Get Collecting - it's fun!

### GAUTHEME 2009

All the stamp clubs in Gauteng, Free State, Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal are invited to enter one thematic exhibit (2-4 frames) for the annual provincial GAUTHEME - exhibition to be held on Saturday 4 April 2009 in Queenswood, Tshwane. Costs R150 per club. This competition is under the patronage of the 2 societies in Pretoria, Afrikaans Pretoria and Pretoria Philatelic. It will be wonderful to have 20 thematic frames on the floor!

Come and have a look! For more details contact Rev Cassie Carstens at 012-653-2279 or [dscassie@telkomsa.net](mailto:dscassie@telkomsa.net).

### Themes on Stamps

\* In the Christian church year we are now in the time of epiphany, which starts on 4 January and ends about 7-8 weeks later, just before Lent. The interesting story of the **Three Wise Men** (Matthew 12:1-12) gets a closer look (there are lots of stamps depicting these three unknown gentlemen), and now the Bahamas have issued a stamp depicting the magi where they confront King Herod with the question: "Where is the new king of the Jews...? We have seen his star!" I don't think Herod has ever been on a stamp!

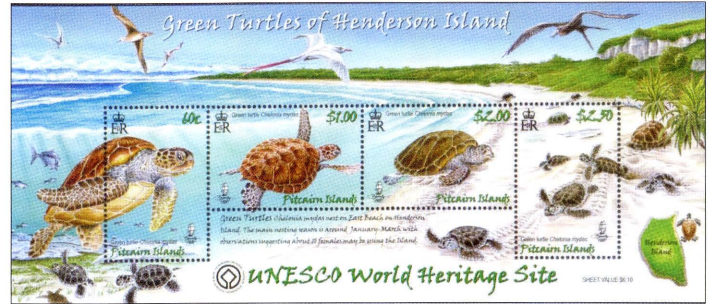


\* **The Chinese New Year** has become something celebrated (but unfortunately not any more in South Africa...! Why must we always be out of touch with the rest of the world?) 2009 is the Year of the Ox - all you people born in 1997, 1985, 1973, 1961, 1949, 1937, 1925 and 1913, this one is for you. People born in the Year of the Ox are natural leaders - dependable, calm, modest and hardworking. Just like the animal they represent, they are tireless in their work and capable of enduring any hardship without complaint. They are also known for their intelligence, although they can be strong-minded and stubborn, and they hate to fail or be opposed. Famous Oxen include Napoleon Bonaparte, Vincent van Gogh and Walt Disney.



\* Van al ons land se pragtige voëlsoorte, is **die arende** sekerlik van die grootste gunsteling. Namibië se nuwe reeks oor arende is skitterend! Die breëkoparend (martial eagle : SA 140 *Polemaetus bellicosus*) vang dadelik die oog. Die donker kop, keel en bo-bors saam met wit, lig gespikkelde bors en pens en baie donker ondervlerke is diagnosties by dié groot arend. Hulle is oral nie-algemeen en besoek 'n wye reeks habitats. (The martial eagle is a beautiful specimen of our country's larger eagles.)

\* The Henderson Island (part of the Pitcairn Islands) has been proclaimed a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** - that is where the scarce green turtles breed. The eggs are laid by the mother-turtle on the beach, and when they hatch the little baby turtles must find their own way back to the sea, trying to avoid all the dangers of being caught and eaten by seagulls.



\* **Field spiders** (*Gnaphosidae*) do not catch their prey in a web. They outrun their prey and are therefore comfortable in the open field. There are two kinds of field spiders in Iceland (I have no idea how many in South Africa), i.e. the field spider proper (*Haplodrassus signifer*) and the raven spider (*Gnaphosa lapponum*) (depicted). The field spider comes in various colours. It can be very darkish and is common in lowlands. (I don't like dark spiders, not even on higher ground... I really don't want to be chased by a spider... Seriously!)



field spider proper (*Haplodrassus signifer*) and the raven spider (*Gnaphosa lapponum*) (depicted). The field spider comes in various colours. It can be very darkish and is common in lowlands. (I don't like dark spiders, not even on higher ground... I really don't want to be chased by a spider... Seriously!)



\* It is jokingly said that Welsh people "break into four-part harmony at the drop of a hat", and the same could justly be said of Fijians. **Choir** practice is probably the most widespread form of social activity, with the exception perhaps of kava drinking. National rugby teams have become famous for singing melodious hymns of praise after games, in stark contrast to the traditional challenge or war dance (cibi) performed beforehand. The influence of Wesleyan Methodism must be stressed, and also the natural aptitude of the Fijians for singing.



\* **The Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust** has its headquarters in Jersey and is celebrating its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2009. Gerald Durrell started out with a vision to create a stationary ark, a reservoir in which animals in need of protection could be kept and bred. By giving a voice and a future to those animal species that we, as human beings, have brought to the brink of extinction, Durrell is sounding an alarm to every corner of the world. Durrell is saying "It's time to make a difference. It's time to act now!" **The Mountain Chicken Frog** (*Leptodactylus fallax*) is depicted.

\* **Ein Herz für Kinder**. A Heart for Children. 'n Hart vir Kinders. Kom ons maak dit ons motto vir 2009. Kom ons sien om na (ons) kinders en (ons) kleinkinders, ook na ander minderbevoorregte kinders. Sels tieners en jongmense - al wil jy hulle partykeer (dikwels) vermoor! 'n Bietjie liefde, 'n stukkie vashou, 'n gawe giimlag - dis al oorgenoeg om enige kind se lewe vol en ryk te maak. (En as jy hulle nog boonop kan oortuig om seëls te versamel, dan het jy voorwaar in jou roeping geslaag!)



### References:

- Bahama Post : Christmas 2008
- New Zealand Post : January 2009
- NamiPost : Brochure 2009
- Pitcairn Post : December 2008
- Frimerkjafréttir : Posturinn Iceland 1/2009
- Post Fiji : December 2009, Bulletin No 249
- Jersey Post : 2009
- German Post : November 2008

# The Language Bug



## READERS

## QUESTIONS



When franking my Christmas mail last year I used stamps of the '7th Definitive: Colourful South Africa' booklet. The 10 official languages, with the exception of English which appears on all 10 stamps, are shown in the two rows of five stamps with 'Afrika Borwa' appearing three times and 'Ningizinu Afrika' twice. The other stamps show 'Afrika Tshipembe', 'Afrika Dzonga', 'Afrika Sewula' and 'Mzantsi Afrika'. Do you know which African languages stand for 'Borwa' and 'Ningizinu' and the others? Probably the SA Stamp Study Circle has published these details earlier but the answer to the question may also be of interest to readers of the *SA Philatelist*?

I am looking at languages because I was thinking of preparing notes for the *SA Philatelist* about some aspects of my Switzerland collection. Most collectors are probably aware that Switzerland has four official languages, i. e. German, French, Italian, and Romansh; furthermore, that Latin is an important language for Switzerland because of its formal name 'Confoederatio Helvetica' (international abbreviation 'CH') and its use on Swiss stamps, namely the famous PAX issue of 1945 and the earlier issues of the yearly National Fete stamps from 1938 to 1953 and of course the *Pro Juventute* stamps. I am not sure about the status of Swiss-German or "**Schwyzer-tütsch**", the current language spoken in cantons where German is the official language and used both socially, as well as in business, industry, commerce and in professional circles. During my first years *Schwyzer-tütsch* was a difficult language to understand; in fact, one has to learn it by studying a separate grammar and dictionary and it is therefore in my opinion not just a local dialect which one can ignore when living in Switzerland. Lately, I am also noticing more frequent use of English on Swiss stamps (e. g. selvedge of the 2007 Roger Federer sheetlet and some joint-issue blocks) but especially for the promotion of tourism in machine cancellations of postal slogans. It is therefore perhaps of interest for thematically minded collectors that the use of seven languages, i. e. German, French, Italian, Romansh, Latin, *Schwyzer-tütsch* and English can be found on Swiss stamps and postmarks.

George van den Hurk RDPSA



### In Response: The Language Bug - I

The identification of the official languages appearing on the current 7th definitive self-adhesive booklet, as George suspects, was covered in one of the South African Stamp Study Circle newsletters, that of May 2001, in which an item, covering this topic, that had appeared in SETEMPE (Vol. 6, No.1 - Feb/Mar/Apr 2001) was reproduced.

The motivation for this report was that one of our members had queried why the translations of 'South Africa' appearing on the coinage, introduced in 1996, differed from those on the stamps. However that's another story as I have subsequently noticed that on different years of the coins, the languages change.

Below is a chart identifying the languages as used on these self-adhesive booklet stamps from the original issue, valued at R1.30, which appeared in November 2000. In later printings the designs remain unchanged despite the denomination change to 'Standard Postage' in April 2001.

Row 1:

1	2	3	4	5
Afrika Borwa	Ningizinu Afrika	Suid-Afrika	Afrika Tshipembe	Afrika Borwa
(Setswana)	(IsiZulu)	(Afrikaans)	(Tshivenda)	(Sesotho)



Row 2:

1	2	3	4	5
Afrika Dzonga	Afrika Sewula	Afrika Borwa	Ningizumu Afrika	Mzantsi Afrika
(Xitsonga)	(IsiNdebele)	(Sepedi)	(SiSwati)	(IsiXhosa)
Botterblom	Blue Marguerite	Karoo violet	Tree pelargonium	Black-eyed suzy
<i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	<i>Felicia amelloides</i>	<i>Aptosimum procumbens</i>	<i>Pelargonium cucullatum</i>	<i>Thumbergia alata</i>
brown	pink	orange	blue-green	red-purple

- Common name.
- Latin
- Back-ground colour.

Note that 'south' translates to 'borwa' in Setswana, Sesotho and Sepedi, and to 'ningizumu' in IsiZulu and SiSwati.

Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

### The Language Bug - II

In the same letter, George comments on the number of Swiss official languages. I must disagree with George on the use of the formal country name *Confoederatio Helvetica* on certain issues. It is true that this appeared on National Fete (later known as *Pro Patria*) issues from 1938 to 1953 but on the issues of 1952 and 1953, it is only on the lowest value of each set. The higher values, which were of smaller size, were inscribed *Helvetia*.

Neither the 1945 PAX issue nor any of the *Pro Juventute* issues were inscribed other than *Helvetia* as the country name. I can concede that the use of Latin is an elegant way of avoiding the necessity of quadrilingual inscriptions. The beauty of Swiss stamps is their simplicity of design.

I think maybe I have misunderstood George's point, which is just that the Swiss have elected to use the Latin version of their country name and that by making the above comments, I am being unnecessarily pedantic. However the main reason for me making this response, is that I believe I can explain the use of the English language on the selvedge of certain recent Swiss issues. Until 2000 Swiss stamps were printed by either PTT Berne or Courvoisier. According to the Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, Part 8, covering Italy and Switzerland (6th edition 2003) the most recent Courvoisier printed Swiss issue was in May 2001 and that printed by PTT Berne was in May 2002. From 2001, the Netherlands printer Enschedé, the French printer Cartor and the House of Questa (UK), amongst other non-Swiss printers, have been used to print Swiss stamps.

So surely the explanation is that the 2007 Roger Federer sheetlet was printed by an English security printer.

Robin Messenger, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

## Springbok Estate eBay stamp



Dear Sir,

The attached stamp was recently for sale on eBay, and I believe this could be a fund raising stamp, similar to many I remember when I was young. This particular stamp was issued around 1941, shows the White Ensign and the Red Ensign for the Royal Navy and the British Merchant Navy flanking the South African flag, and it carries the words "Because they serve we live" and "Omdat hulle dien bestaan ons".

I wonder if you can advise who I can contact to give me some background to this, as we believe it was the means by which £200,000 was raised by the people of South Africa (NB the people, not the government) to buy sufficient land in the UK to re-train Merchant Seamen after the war, to enable them to take up jobs in agriculture. These seamen were responsible for keeping the supplies running to and from South Africa during the war years.

The land purchased in England was renamed 'Springbok Estate' in recognition of the donors, and still exists today, but no longer as a farm for retraining Merchant Seamen but as a home (with charitable status) for retired Merchant Seamen.

This little stamp could well be the key to the existence of Springbok Estate, and we would like to find out more about it.

(Mrs) Sandra Ferreira



Anchor War Memorial, Springbok Estate, nr Alford Crossways, Surrey, UK. Copyright Colin Smith, Geograph website.

Margaret Kathleen Lowe  
1935-2008



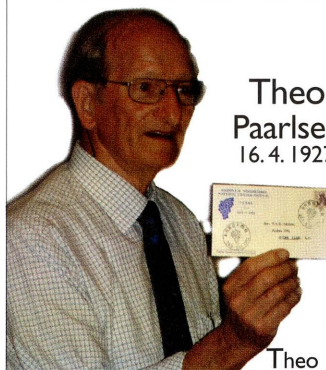
The East Rand Philatelic Society regretfully reports that Margaret Lowe passed away on December 2 at the age of 73. Margaret had been a member of ERPS for over 20 years and had served as President in 2004 and 2005, the first lady to hold that position since ERPS was formed in 1919. Margaret's main collecting interest was music with numerous sub collections depicting composers, instruments and other related themes.

Margaret was always first to volunteer help at any function, be it the annual Benoni Hobbies Fair or other events where her female culinary touch was required. She was an active member of *All Souls* church in Northmead. Margaret is survived by her husband Esmond, sons Stuart and Trevor and her daughter-in-law Deanne.

We shall all miss her very much.

ADJH

Theo Beukes  
Paarlse Filateliste  
16. 4. 1927 - 4. 2. 2008



Theo Beukes was die laaste oorlewende stigterslid van die Paarlse Filatelistevereniging. Saam met sy groot vriend, oorlede Nico Combrink, RUFSA, en 'n paar ander mense van die vallei, het hulle die eerste Afrikaanse possêelvereniging aan die gang gekry met die amptelike stigting van die Paarlse Filatelistevereniging in Februarie 1950.

Hy het groot diens gelewer aan die filatelie in die Paarl: 58 jaar se lidmaatskap, waarvan 41 op die komitee en 16 jaar daarvan voorsitter.

Op nasionale front het hy veral met die uitstallings in die Paarl 'n voorbeeld gestel. Sy groot versamelingsliefde was Duits-Suidwes Afrika en die Unie van Suid-Afrika, en die filatelie van sy tuisdorp Worcester. Sy grootste bydrae sal egter altyd sy liefde vir die uitbou van die stokperdjie wees. Ons simpatie gaan aan sy naasbestaendes en familie.

## The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
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- Rest of World Airmail R63.33 per copy including postage

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Should you choose to submit articles for the Editorial Board's consideration, please adhere to the following guidelines:

- a printed proof copy of the text as well as a printed proof copy of the relevant philatelic items in the article at actual size.
- a corrected final draft of the article in a 'Word' document either on compact disk or emailed to the production editor.
- scanned copies of the philatelic items scanned at 100% with a resolution of 300dpi on a compact disk saved as a tiff, pdf, high resolution jpeg or the nearest equivalent format, or you can drop by the publishers office in Edenvale, where the design team is able to assist you with the scanning of material.

# JAKARTA 2008

22nd Asian International Stamp Exhibition

by Neville Polakow RDPSA, FRPSL  
South African Commissioner

"Philately: a Bridge to Friendship among Man" was the theme for Jakarta 2008. Under the patronage of the Federation of Inter-Asian Philately (FIAP), the Exhibition took place October 23 -28, 2008, at the Jakarta International Exhibition Centre. An international jury of 23 members and two apprentice jurors, with Mr Surajit Gongyatana as Honorary President of the jury and 27 National Commissioners were appointed. The Commissioner General was Mr Koes Karnadi and the Expert Committee comprised four members with Team Leader Lim Sa Bee and Senior Consultant and FIAP co-ordinator Mr Tay Peng Hian RDP.

The SA contingent consisted of Howard Green RDPSA as juror, Neville Polakow RDPSA, FRPSL as juror and SA Commissioner and Dr Neil Cronjé as apprentice juror.

After landing in Jakarta, all the exhibits were taken to the Bin Room, contents checked and booked in. The organising committee put the exhibits up in the A-type frames, and the opening ceremony took place on the 23<sup>rd</sup> on the stage in the Exhibition Centre. The Minister of

Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr Muhammed Nuh, inaugurated Jakarta 2008. Exhibitors from 22 FIAP member countries participated in the Exhibition and 987 frames were judged. More than eighty booths were rented to philatelic dealers including a few that were allotted to cultural vendors. It was fascinating to see these vendors with their range of souvenirs intermingling with philatelic and numismatic dealers. This innovation proved popular with the visitors.

Being the South African Commissioner, I gave all judges and commissioners copies of the Nelson Mandela 90<sup>th</sup> Birthday folders with miniature sheets, Namaqualand Flower sheets (actually impregnated with the aroma of these beautiful flowers), copies of the *Setempe* magazine and a booklet *Exploring the Fascinating World of Stamps*. These gifts were kindly provided by Philatelic Services of South Africa by courtesy of Johan van Wyk (Senior Manager) and Elize van Rensburg.

The issue of souvenir sheets each day depicted six daily themes: Grand Opening Day, Visit Indonesia 2008 Day (depicting a traditional Betawi dance), Philatelic Day (depicting the Indonesian Stamp Museum [MUPI], FIAP Day (depicting the logo of FIAP with map of Asia & Australia as the background), Ecophila Day (depicting Elang Bondol [Haliastur Indus] an endangered species and at the same time the mascot of Jakarta and Youth

Pledge Day (depicting WR Supratman the composer of Indonesia's National Anthem 'INDONESIA RAYA'. 30 000 sheets (5,000 per day) were available at 5,000 rupiah (Rp) each.

A welcome dinner was held on the 23<sup>rd</sup> by the vice Governor of Jakarta Provincial Government with Indonesian Philatelists Association (IPA). An invitation by the Hong Kong Philatelic Society to a dinner reception took place in the hotel on Saturday 25<sup>th</sup>. A DVD promoting Hong Kong



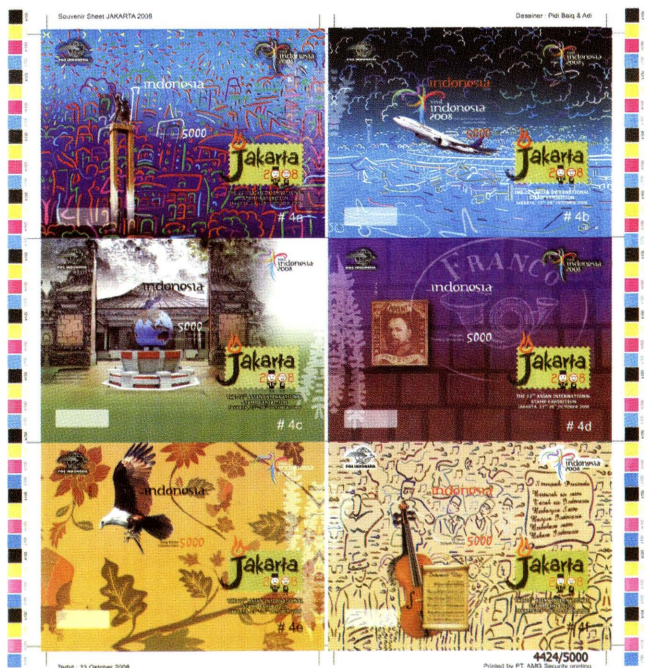
THE 22<sup>nd</sup> ASIAN INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

2009 International Exhibition (14-17 May 2009 – 23<sup>rd</sup> Asian International Stamp Exhibition) was given to all attending. On Sunday 26<sup>th</sup>, we went on a sight-seeing tour. We drove through the National Mini Park and then visited the Indonesia National Stamp Museum (Museum Prangko). A post office within the museum provides postal services to the public. The FIAP Exco meeting on Monday 27 included a postal history seminar conducted by Dr Andrew Cheung FRPSL, entitled *Exhibiting Postal History and One-Frame Postal History*. Andrew is a Bureau member of the FIP Postal History Commission. The latest judging guidelines were explained. If any reader would like a copy of the paper presented, I'll gladly provide a copy. My e-mail address is [nevillep@intekom.co.za](mailto:nevillep@intekom.co.za).

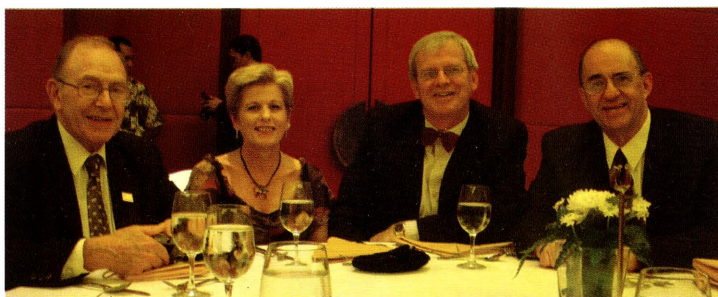
The Palmares Night which took place in the Ballroom of the Hotel, was hosted by the Minister of Culture and Tourism. Entertainment was provided by a singer and local musicians, with a musical instrument known as an 'angklung' presented to everyone. Each one consisted of varying sizes of bamboo and produces its own note of the eight bar scale.

The awards were then presented. Eleven large gold medals and eight gold medals and there were two contenders for the Grand Prix D'Honneur. The winner was Charnchai Kamasuta with *Development of Early Post Office in Siam (1880-1909)* who narrowly beat Mario Que's exhibit *Philippines - King Alfonso 'Baby' Issues (1890-1897)*. The results of the nine South African entries were six large vermeil, one vermeil and two large silver awards; see page 615 of the December 2008 edition of *The South African Philatelist* for the detailed results.

Dismounting took place on the afternoon of the 28<sup>th</sup> October as we all proceeded to say goodbye to our new philatelic acquaintances. I presented small gifts from South Africa to all the organising committee as a token of my gratitude for their hospitality and sincere friendship for providing the South African team with such excellent facilities and entertainment. My special thanks to the Chairman Srijoto and the Secretary Rijanto.



Special souvenir sheet - of all the six miniature sheets, uncut and imperforated.



Palmares Night – L to R: Howard Green, Mrs. Elsabe Cronjé, Dr. Neil Cronjé and Neville Polakow.



Mr. Muhammed Nuh, the Minister of Communication and Information Technology inaugurating Jakarta 2008. In the centre is Srijoto, Chairman of the Organising Committee and on the right Mr. Surajit Gongvajara, the FIAP President.

# Postal Income Protection

by Prof. Okkie de Jager Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa.

Upon collecting a registered letter from the Noordbrug Post Office on 8 December 2008, I noticed that all the stamps were cancelled with manuscript horizontal lines, so I asked to see the Postmaster. He told me he remembered this letter shown in Figure 1 and related the discussions they had in the Noordbrug Office earlier in the day when the postal clerk asked what to do with a registered letter if the stamps were not cancelled by the Post Office of origin (Gardenview, postal code 2047) due to an oversight from the postal clerk at that PO. The Postmaster explained that postal regulations forbid the hand stamp cancellation of the stamps at the PO of destination, but that regulations required that stamps be cancelled in pen (manuscript). The Postmaster called this income protection to prevent the recipient re-using the stamps.

We do see such horizontal lines applied in manuscript to cancel stamps at early Post Offices where the canceller got lost (e.g. Walfish Bay before 1910 and Laingsburg Station during WWI), but these are cancels applied at the PO of origin.

Finally, we also see evidence of income protection applied by the USA Post Office on incoming mail, but in this case a handstamp was applied. Figure 2 shows an airmail letter from Johannesburg (sender's address at back) rated 1s 3d for airmail letters to the USA during the 1950s. A duplex cancel of Ohio with a barred oval numeral '1' was applied as a killer to cancel the Union of SA one shilling and 3d stamps. In this case, the USA applied income protection on behalf of the Union of South Africa. This is where the USA and Republic of South African postal regulations diverge: whereas income protection could be managed with a handstamp in the USA, this must be done by manuscript lines in modern day South Africa.

I am sure readers must have seen covers with stamps not cancelled, but how many show the manuscript line cancellation as applied by our regulation conscious Postmaster of Noordbrug? I suspect that ordinary letters with uncanceled stamps easily slip through the postal system, but how often do we see such manuscript cancellations on registered letters?

Figure 1: Registered letter from Gardenview to Noordbrug, arriving on 8 December 2008. The stamps were not cancelled in Gardenview, but cancelled in manuscript by the Postmaster of Noordbrug on the same day.



Figure 2: Airmail letter from Johannesburg to Ohio, USA, posted during the 1950s. The 3d and 1s stamps were not cancelled in Johannesburg, but a duplex barred oval numeral 1 killer was applied in Ohio to prevent the South African stamps from being re-used.

# STOP PRESS

2009 STAMP ISSUING PROGRAMME  
(From SETEMPE, Vol 13 No.3 Oct-Dec 2008)

- President Kgalema Motlanthe (Provisional)  
**30 January 2009**
- 75th Anniversary of SAA  
**30 January 2009**
- All you need is Love  
**13 February 2009**
- Protection of the Poles  
**2 March 2009**
- Occupational Health  
**20 March 2009**
- Constitutional Hill Series: Artwork in the Court  
**5 June 2009**
- 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™  
**14 June 2009**
- Gemstones of South Africa  
**10 July 2009**
- SA Bird Series: Coastal Birds of South Africa  
**3 August 2009**
- Heritage Sites Series:  
Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape  
**23 September 2009**
- Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show  
**9 October 2009**
- Dinosaurs  
**2 November 2009**

## The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

[www.philatellysa.co.za](http://www.philatellysa.co.za)

### Future Articles

“The Jewels of all Philately Part II -  
The Bordeaux Cover”

Ds Pauw Steyl

“The Postage Stamps of Katanga”

Mike Jackson

“The World Cup and FIFA”

Dr JR Frank

“Latvian Inquisition”

Chris Mobsby

“Anglo-Egyptian War 1882”

Ray Hackworth

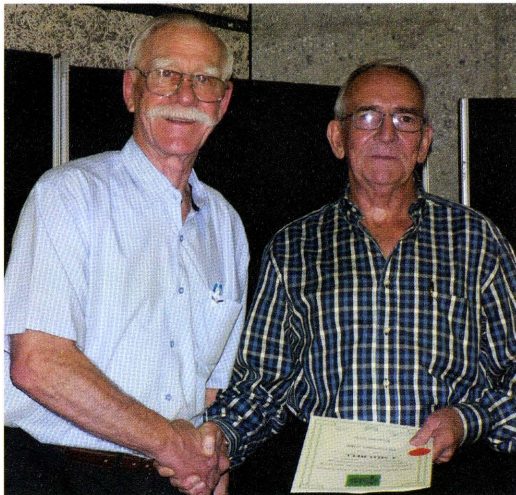
Articles will be published subject to space availability

# Sasolburg Does it Again

by Jill Redmond RDPSA

Sasolburg Philatelic Society is a most hospitable, lively and go-ahead Society whose members, quite frankly, dispel the rumours of doom and gloom about a dying hobby. They issue a ten-page monthly newsletter, either in English or Afrikaans, depending on one's choice and each monthly meeting includes competitions, a draw and items of interest. From inception the Society has held an annual competition.

The Society inaugurated the annual interclub competition in 1993. On 2 November 2008 six of us gathered to judge the fifteenth interclub competition between Boksburg-Germiston PS and Sasolburg PS. We viewed an amazing display of exhibits, including Orange Free State, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia, exhibits showing various overprints, pre-stamp Dutch letters,



Dr Eddie Pretorius, President of Sasol PS and Jimmy Mitchell President of Boksburg-Germiston PS



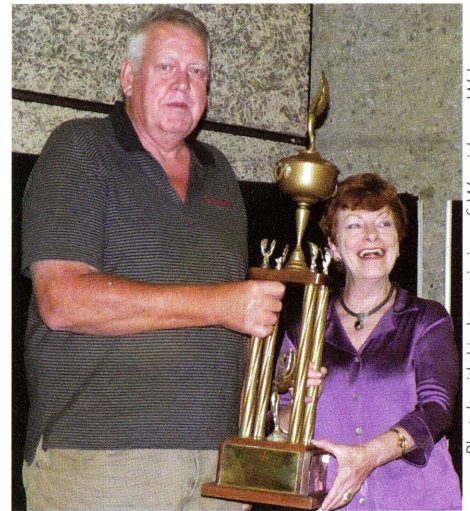
New Vice President - Meyer de Kock



Jill Redmond handing the Club Trophy to Kalla Strydom

aerophilately, Electrical Power, Athletics, Germany, Trees, the Queen Mum, The Ark, Permit Mail, The Conveyance of Mail, Homelands and Winds of Change in Africa, amongst others.

Deciding the Grand Prix winner was a difficult task but there is great friendship between the clubs and no hard feelings when Sasolburg won the Society award this year.




Photo's with kind permission of Wernich van Wyk

Theo Offenberg, winner of the Grand Prix

The exhibition, held in the Sasolburg Library, was open for six days and on the last day, Saturday, 8 November, Jacques Kuun was welcomed as a dealer. The prize-giving and social evening, was a fitting finale for a truly great show, and all at the Society's own expense. The hospitality from such members as Eddie Pretorius, Kalla and Barbara Strydom, Bets von Tonder and her husband Eve Young, Pierre Erasmus and his wife and Ian and Marietjie Laubscher was truly heart-warming.

Many members from Boksburg-Germiston PS attended the prize-giving, with Elizabeth Mephius and Jill Redmond handing out certificates and prizes. Jimmy Mitchell, President of Boksburg-Germiston PS, has recently been made an Honorary Life Member of Sasolburg for his ongoing loyalty and interest in Sasolburg PS.

Many thanks to my jury members, Peter van der Molen, Jimmy Mitchell, Mike Jackson, Dr Eddie Pretorius and Kalla Strydom for their magnificent efforts on judging such a widespread plethora of fascinating exhibits. 

## Journal References

This column highlights major articles (3 pages or more) on Southern Africa philately and related aspects which have been published recently and which may be of interest to members; concludes with details of Journals listed under the Specialist Societies on the right.

1 - Northern Rhodesia 1963: Apparent Double Printing, by Alan Drysdall and Paul Skinner, *The London Philatelist* no.1361, December 2008, p.396-398. Examines this minor variety reported on the black printing on some of the duties of this definitive issue printed in photogravure by Harrisons.

2 - Miscellaneous Railway Matters by Alan Drysdall, *The Transvaal Philatelist* no. 168, November 2008, p.96-103. Late 1890s to early 1900s matters, illustrated with picture postcards of the period.

3 - Botswana Bar Coded Registration Labels by Peter Jukes, *The Runner Post* no.73, December 2008, p.1807-1809. Discusses and illustrates some types of these labels currently in use in Botswana.

4 - British Bechuanaland: The First Provisional Overprints of 1885-87 by Brian Hurst, *The Runner Post* no.73, December 2008, p.1810-1819. Major review illustrated in colour of the overprints on the Cape Rectangular stamps, with varieties and forgeries.

5 - Bechuanaland: The Rarer Stamps Study (Part 1), by Steve Wallace, *The Runner Post* no.73, December 2008, p.1820-1823. Listing illustrated in colour, of stamps where 15 or less copies are known, together with where found in public collections.


6 - Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (Second Series), Part 12, Offices beginning with U - Z. *The Runner Post* no.73, December 2008, p.1824-1828.

7 - Letter rates between the Cape of Good Hope

and Britain: 1795 to 1840 - Part 5 by John Dickson, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* no.48, December 2008, p.128-134. Discusses and illustrates the rates at that time, includes extensive bibliography.

8 - Letters carried from the Cape by H.M. Ships by John Dickson, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* no.48, December 2008, p.135-137. Discusses and illustrates the Regulations applicable to letters carried by H.M. Ships, around mid 1800s.

9 - The Natal 2d inland rate of 1868 to 1870 by John Dickson, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* no.48, December 2008, p.148-157. Discusses and illustrates that rate.

10 - The S.S. Great Britain at the Cape in 1853 by John Dickson, *The Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal* no.48, December 2008, p.157-160. On a voyage from Britain to Australia and back in 1852/3, this ship called at South African ports and carried mail, some of which is illustrated. 

# Specialist Societies

- **The Great Britain Philatelic of South Africa.** The SA representative is Malcolm Suttill. Tel 013 656 5932, 32 Amaryllis St, Witbank 1034.  
email: malcolms@lantic.net
- **Transvaal Study Circle**, based in the UK. Journal: *'The Transvaal Philatelist'*. The SA representative is Gawie van der Walt, email: cachetap@lantic.net
- **Cape & Natal Study Circle**, based in the UK. Journal: *'Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal'*. The SA representative is Roger Porter. email: rogport@kznwildlife.com
- **Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society.** Journal: *The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist*. The Secretary is N. P. Harris. email: mrnphboer@aon.com
- **The South African Collectors' Society**, based in the UK. Journal: *'The Springbok'*. Contact: Cedric Roché, email: croche@mweb.co.za
- **Orange Free State Study Circle.** based in the UK. Journal: *'OFS Bulletin'*. SA Representative John Cheminats, email: johnc2@telkomsa.net website: www.orangefreestatesphilately.org.uk
- **The Royal Philatelic Society of London.** Journal: *'The London Philatelist'*. The SA representatives are Dr J.R.Frank RDPSA FRPSL. email: frankfam@icon.co.za and John Wannerton RDPSA FRPSL. email: wannerton@iafrica.com
- **Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa**, based in the USA; Journal: *'Forerunners'*. SA representative is Dr Uli Bantz, email: ulib@mweb.co.za
- **Rhodesian Study Circle.** Journal: *'Journal of RSC'*. Contact: D Morton. email: dmorton@mweb.co.za
- **Bechuanaland and Botswana Society**, based in UK; Journal: *'The Runner Post'*. The SA representative is Alan MacGregor, email: alan@rhodesia.co.za
- **South African Stamp Study Circle;** Contact is Keith Perrow, email: keith.perrow@spx.com
- **The Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa.** Contact: Jan Lessing, Pretoria, South Africa. email: jan.lessing@absamail.co.za

## Warwick and Warwick to offer the famous Inverted 'Jenny'



The story of how this rare stamp was discovered is well known. Mr William T. Robey, a stock-broker's clerk, was keen on sending first day covers to his friends and on May 14 1918 he went into his local Washington DC post office to purchase several examples of the new 24c airmail stamp. The counter clerk had insufficient in stock and Robey was asked to return at midday, when a further delivery was expected. Robey returned and when he saw the new complete sheet of 100 stamps, "his heart stood still." The aeroplane depicted in flight, the Curtiss JN-4 Jenny, was flying upside down on every stamp! Robey quickly handed over the \$24 and purchased the entire sheet. He then asked to view the rest of the sheets they had at the post office and all were normal, depicting the aircraft the right way up.

The error occurred because the stamp's two colours were printed in two separate operations: first the sheet was passed through the presses and the red frame was printed and then the sheets were passed through a second time and the blue central image of the aircraft was printed. After the first printing the sheets would have been inspected for errors and then returned to the presses for the second printing, but at this stage, one of the sheets was fed into the press the wrong way round and the aircraft image was inverted relative to the frame. It is argued that the counter clerk who sold Robey the error would not have been aware that the image of the aircraft was inverted, as he had probably never seen an aeroplane in his life, being only 15 years since the Wright brothers' first flight in a heavier than air machine.

The first stamp dealer to see the sheet offered Robey \$500 for it; the second was Percy Mann, who offered \$10,000. Robey did not accept the offers and instead took the sheet to New York on May 17. Mann

introduced Robey to Eugene Klein, of Philadelphia, who bought the sheet for \$15,000 on behalf of a syndicate consisting of himself, Mann and Major Joseph Steinmetz, President of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania. The syndicate who bought the sheet then sold it to Colonel Edward H.R. Green, an important US collector, for \$20,000.

Green authorised Klein to split up the sheet, numbering the position of the stamps, lightly in pencil, on the reverse, before doing so. Green retained the plate block of 8 and 3 blocks of 4 and Klein was instructed to sell the balance. Initially singles were priced at \$250 each, with straight edge copies from the side of the sheet priced at \$175.

The stamp quickly gained iconic status and rose in value; by 1940 singles were changing hand at \$4,100, reaching \$185,000 by 2001. In 2007 two were sold, both in exceptionally fine condition and they achieved \$825,000 and \$850,000 before the addition of the buyer's premium.

The copy to be offered in the Warwick and Warwick auction is position 23. The provenance is as follows: In 1941 Spencer Anderson advertised it for sale, at \$3,500, in the journal *'Stamps'*. Its condition was described as 'mint' and the sale was transacted at \$3,000. In 1942 it was sold by Hugh C. Barr, of New York, for \$2,100, its condition being described as 'full original gum'. In 1943 it was bought by Carl Pelander of New York for \$1,910.

In October 1982, Harmers of New York sold it on behalf of a British collector for \$52,000 + \$5,200 buyer's premium. The buyer was a British collector and the stamp has not subsequently appeared on the market.

Prior to the Harmers' sale, the stamp was submitted to The Philatelic Foundation of New York for expertisation. They describe the stamp as "genuine with a tiny thin spot covered by gum." Warwick and Warwick experts have examined the stamp in detail, using high powered magnification equipment and are confident that the 'tiny thin' referred to on the certificate, relates to an insignificant paper blemish which was part of the paper on which the stamp was printed. The gum is totally original and there is no damage to the stamp whatsoever.

This icon of world philately is being offered in the Warwick and Warwick auction to be held in the Court House, Warwick, on Wednesday March 4. It is estimated at £150,000.



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# Smalls

## WANTED: Back issues

I require the following back issues to complete my SA Philatelist series from 1973 to the present. Can you help?

1974	Vol 50	No. 4	1975	Vol 51	No. 4, 10
1976	Vol 52	No. 2	1978	Vol 54	No 9
1979	Vol 55	No 7, 9	1980	Vol 56	No 1,7,9,11 & 12

I am willing to pay for these copies.

Please contact Mr Charles Deacon on tel/fax 044 874 3118

Available also, 100 odd issues in the 1970-80 period to swap. Also looking for pre-1973 issues.

**Exchange** An amateur stamp collector appealing for somebody to keep up a correspondence and consequently exchange stamps.

Jan Strnad, Boreticka 3 628 00 Brno. Czech Republic

## FOR SALE

Huge accumulation of stamps, covers, kiloware, albums, stockbooks, - about a ton in all and over 2,500,000 stamps. Have been doing appro booklets but now all must go - relocating from Vosburg in the Karoo to Durban. Selling the lot or separately. Request list by post.

Phone for a chat: 053-675-0030. Keith Skinner

email: keithskinner@telkomsa.net Home Society Durban - KZN.

## SMALLS ADVERTS

Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can be inserted for two consecutive issues. Maximum 30 words. Material must be typed or printed for clarity, and the home society of the advertiser indicated. (Not necessarily for publication). Dealers and non-affiliated advertisers will be charged for classified advertisements at the rate of R50 per column cm per issue. Copy should be sent timeously - see page 1 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

# LOCAL EVENTS

exhibition news invited for all future local events

## Tshwane exhibitions

Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria and Pretoria Philatelic Society, in cooperation with dealer Paul Van Zeyl :

- GAUTHEME 2009. 4 April 2009
- TSHWANE SINGLEFRAME. 4 July 2009. Non-competitive, all categories.
- TSHWANE INTERCLUB. 5 September 2009. Competitive.
- THEMATIC FUN. 7 November 2009. Open invitation.

Venue for all above events: Denis Adami Hall. Wren St, Queenswood. Pretoria. Convenor: Rev Cassie Carstens (012 653 2279)

Societies that wish to publish forthcoming exhibitions are welcome to submit information

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# FUTURE EVENTS EXHIBITIONS

exhibits are invited for all future exhibitions

## APRIL 2009

### China 2009

FIP International World Stamp Exhibition

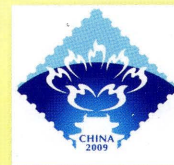
Luoyang

10 - 16 April 2009

Commissioner: Emil Minnaar RDPSA

email: emil@minnaar.org

Entries Closed



## MAY 2009

### Hong Kong 2009

23rd Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Hong Kong

14 - 17 May 2009

Commissioner:

Patrick Flanagan RDPSA

email: pflan@mweb.co.za

SA Jurors: Patrick Flanagan RDPSA

(Apprentice Juror). Entries Closed



## JULY / AUGUST '09

### Philakorea 2009

24th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Seoul

30 July - 4 August 2009

Commissioner:

Howard Green RDPSA

email: Howard.Green@swelco.co.za

SA Jurors: Howard Green RDPSA

Neil Cronje (Apprentice Juror). Entries Closed



## OCTOBER 2009

### Italy 2009

FIPA International Stamp Exhibition (FIP) Recognition Rome

21 - 25 October 2009

Commissioner:

Richard Johnson RDPSA

email: RJ@johnson.co.za Entries Closed



## MAY 2010

### London 2010

FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, London

8 - 15 May 2010

Commissioner: Harry Birkhead RDPSA

email: sylvia@icon.co.za

Apprentice Juror: Patrick Flanagan RDPSA

Entries Closed



## OCTOBER 2010

### Lisbon 2010

FIP International World Stamp Exhibition, Lisbon

1 - 10 October 2010

Commissioner: Andrew Fischer

email: andrewf@fischerassociates.co.za



## OCTOBER 2010

### Joburg 2010

25th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, Johannesburg

27 - 31 October 2010

Commissioner General:

Patrick Flanagan RDPSA

email: pflan@mweb.co.za

email: info@joburg2010stampshow.co.za



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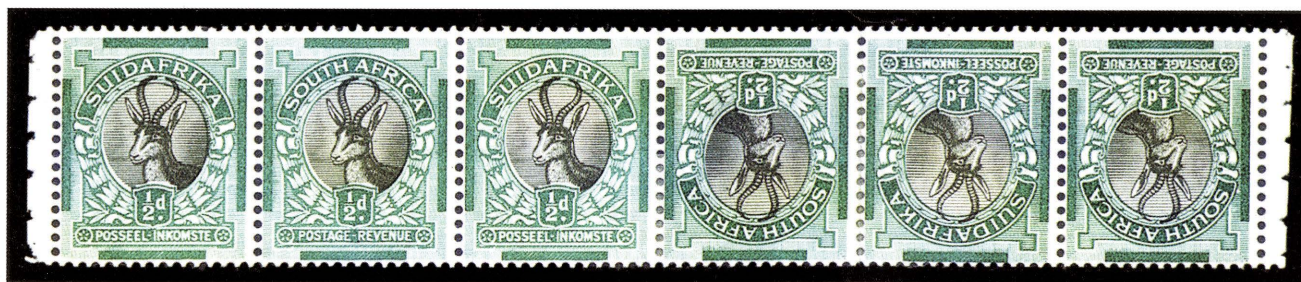
## South Africa at Auction in March



1941-48 1/2d., vertical pair from the top of the sheet with variety "Yellow-buff (centre omitted)", large part o.g. (87a.)



Official: 1935-49 1d. grey and carmine, block of four ovpt. Type 02, the left pair with variety "OFFICIAL" twice on the same stamp, used on piece with single 1/2d. and 1d. (021 var.). With BPA certificate (2008).



1930-45 1/2d., horizontal strip of six with "tete-beche" pair in centre, large part o.g. (42b.)

Our auction in March includes the collection formed by the late F. A. Clark of Derby together with fine and unusual material from other vendors.

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LONDON, 29<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2009

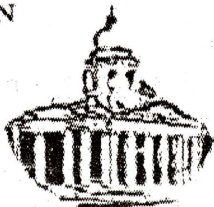


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## PROSPECTUS

### 1. STATUS OF EXHIBITION

The Exhibition will be both competitive and non-competitive and open to all members of Societies affiliated to The Philatelic Federation of South Africa (PFSa) and to other FIP member organizations provided that any collection which has since 1 July 2006:

- a) gained a Large Gold Award at any South African National, Special National Exhibition or of similar status, or Gold or Large Gold Award at any International Exhibition, shall not be eligible for competitive entry for this exhibition excepting in Group A;
- b) gained a Gold Award at any South African National or Special National Exhibition shall only be eligible for competitive entry at this exhibition subject to the provisions of Clause 8.3. The Exhibition Committee takes no responsibility of facilitate the clearing by Customs of exhibits brought in from outside the Road Monetary Area

### 2. SCOPE OF EXHIBITION

#### Group A Non-Competitive Exhibits

- (a) Invited Exhibits
- (b) Court of Honour

#### Group B Competitive Philately (Judged according to F.I.P. Regulations)

- Class 01 Traditional Philately
- (a) South Africa, all periods
  - (b) Great Britain and Commonwealth
  - (c) Rest of the World
- Class 02 Postal History
- (a) South Africa, all periods
  - (b) Great Britain and Commonwealth
  - (c) Rest of the World
  - (d) Historical, Social and Special Studies, all World (See clause 9)

#### Class 03 Thematic

#### Class 04 Aero philately, Maritime and Disaster Mails

#### Class 05 Revenues, Postal Stationery

#### Class 06 Open Class (See clause 10)

#### Class 07 One Frame (See clause 11)

#### Class 07 Literature, including Electronic Media

#### Group C Competitive Philately – Other (Judges according to PFSa Regulations)

#### Class 09 First Day Covers, Cinderellas

#### Class 10 Picture Postcards

#### Class 11 'Gems' Class (See clause 12)

### 3. ENTRIES AND EXHIBITS

- 3.1 A charge of R100 per entry to cover handling costs will be due on submission of the provisional entry form, except for a Class 11 – 'Gems' entry where the fee shall be R50 per entry. This fee is not refundable.
- 3.2 The fee per frame is R100 or per Literature entry is R100, except for Class 11 'Gems' entries where the frame fee shall be R50 per frame. These fees are payable on submission of the Final Entry form. For each Literature entry, two copies shall be submitted which are non-returnable; one copy will be donated to the OFS Philatelic Society and other to the PFSa library.
- 3.3 There is no maximum number of frames for each exhibitor, however if more than one provisional entry is submitted, the exhibitor must signify his/her preference in case not all can be accepted. No exhibit may be entered in more than one Class.
- 3.4 An entry from an exhibitor competing for the first time in any Class except Class 11 – 'Gems', must be accompanied by a statement from the Committee of his Society confirming that the exhibit is of National standard. This declaration will automatically enter the exhibit for the ERPS Floating Trophy, which is awarded to a first-time philatelic exhibitor at National level.
- 3.5 Entries must be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor; the completion of an entry form is deemed an implied declaration to this effect.
- 3.6 An Entry Form, with the entry fee for each exhibit, must be received before 30 May 2009 to enable the Organizing Committee to allocate frames.
- 3.7 All awards gained by in the previous three years must be listed on the exhibitor's entry form.
- 3.8 The Organizing Committee reserves the right to reject any entry or exhibit, in whole or in part, without having to assign any reason for such rejection.
- 3.9 For each accepted exhibit the Exhibit Organizer must receive before 30 May 2009
  - (a) A Final Entry form,
  - (b) the prescribed frame fees per Clause 3.2,
  - (c) a description of the exhibit in English or Afrikaans not exceeding 100 words for inclusion in the exhibition catalogue;
  - (d) a photocopy of the exhibit's introductory page outlining the concept of the exhibit, which may subsequently be amended (fundamental concept of the exhibit may however not be changed). Failure to submit the introductory page with the final entry shall be penalized by subtracting one point from the final judged score for that exhibit.
  - (e) a Synopsis page for guidance of the Jury on rarities etc, which is optional.
- 3.10 After receipt by the Exhibits Organizer of the Final Entry Forms, special labels or envelopes for submission of the exhibit will be forwarded to all prospective exhibitors.
- 3.11 The Organizing Committee intends to appoint Commissioners in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban, who shall be available to take exhibits to Bloemfontein and bring those back at the end of the exhibition.
- 3.12 Exhibits must be received by the Commissioners not later than 18 September 2009 or must be delivered to the Exhibition by

21 September 2009, except for Literature (Class 08) where exhibits are required by 1 August 2009 for judging purpose; delivery instructions will be advised on the Final Entry forms. The Jury reserves their right not to judge late entries.

3.13 Should any doubt or dispute arise as the eligibility of any entry, the ruling of the Organizing Committee shall be final.

#### 4. EXHIBITION FRAMES

- 4.1 Exhibition Frames accommodate 15 sheets, each with a maximum height of 305 mm. The width of the frame is 1150 mm, with 'daylight' size of 1120 mm. **Note that the sheets will be mounted in the sequence of 3 horizontal rows of 5 sheets each.**
- 4.2 All exhibitors must provide their sheets with acetate or plastic exhibition covers to ensure the safety of their material; entries will both be accepted without exhibition covers. Sheet numbers must be shown on the front at the top right corner. Numberings to be sequential within each exhibit, e.g. for a 4 frame exhibit the sheets shall be numbered from 1 to 60.
- 4.3 For exhibits that previously gained up to a Large Silver Award, or have not been shown competitively at a National Exhibition, up to 5 frames may be applied for, except for Class 11 ('Gems') where up to 2 frames may be applied for irrespective of any previous awards received. Where an exhibit has been awarded a Vermeil or higher at a National Exhibition, up to 8 frames may be applied for. All frame allocations are however at the discretion of the Organizing Committee.

#### 5. LIABILITY AND INSURANCE

- 5.1 Although every possible care will be taken of exhibits while in the custody of the Organizing Committee, such exhibits shall at all times be at the owner's risk. Neither the Organizing Committee nor the officers, members and employees of the sponsoring Societies arranging the Stamp show, nor any voluntary helpers, shall incur any liability for any loss or damage sustained by an Exhibit from any cause or for any reason whatsoever.
- 5.2 There will be no insurance cover. The onus rests with the exhibitors to arrange their own cover.

#### 6. JURY AND JUDGING FOR AWARDS

- 6.1 The Organizing Committee has invited a philatelist to appoint and chair the jury, which will be currently accredited judges of the PFSA or other suitably qualified judges. Other persons may also be nominated to act as Apprentice Jurors.
- 6.2 The Chairman shall have full control over the activities of the jury, which shall be subject to the Rules and By-laws of the PFSA. While the jury may call in any person/s as a consultant, neither consultant/s nor Apprentice Jurors shall have any vote in the jury's deliberations.
- 6.3 The deliberation of the jury are confidential and its decisions, once announced, shall be final and irrevocable.
- 6.4 Judging for awards will be on material submitted and no further supporting matter will be required or permitted, other than a synopsis page. Colour copied material (photostats, scans or photographs) used in exhibits must be clearly labeled as such and must be at least 25 % linearly larger or smaller than the actual size of the item depicted. Original photographs in Class 02 (Postal History) are permitted in full size if they are part of the development of the exhibit.
- 6.5 Competitive exhibits will be judged on their individual merits and not against other collections, except in the case of the *Grand Prix* and other Special Awards.
- 6.6 No exhibition page may bear any indication of price or value, nor shall any exhibit in any way be advertised for sale.
- 6.7 At the sole discretion of the jury, an exhibitor's related exhibits may be grouped together with a view to making an award for the whole greater than that which such exhibits might have obtained individually. Such combinations shall not receive a Gold or Large Gold Award.
- 6.8 At the sole discretion of the jury, an exhibit entered in a particular Class may be transferred to another Class with a view of making an award greater than it might otherwise have obtained.
- 6.9 An exhibitor providing fewer frames than requested and allocated shall not have their exhibit judged; a frame must be completely filled with relevant material.
- 6.10 Where exhibitors are not clear about FIP or PFSA rules, please contact the Judging and Ethics Committee stating the Class of interest and the nature of the query.

#### 7. AWARDS

7.1 Exhibition Awards will be (except for Classes 7 – 11 – see Clauses 11 and 12 resp.):

	Points
Large Gold	90 +
Gold	85 - 89
Large Vermeil (Large Silver-gilt)	80 - 84
Vermeil (Silver-gilt)	75 - 79
Large Silver	70 - 74
Silver	65 - 69
Silver-Bronze	60 - 64
Bronze	55 - 59
Certificate of Participation	up to 54

Vermeil and Silver awards may be given with the Felicitations of the Jury.

7.2 Each entry that is not given an Exhibition Award will receive a Certificate of Participation.

7.3 All Exhibition Awards and Certificates awarded to exhibits in Group 'C' will clearly state for which Class they were awarded.

#### 8. SPECIAL AWARDS

- 8.1 In addition to the Exhibition Awards, various Special Awards may be made available to the jury to be awarded within each Exhibition Group. No exhibit in Group 'C' is eligible for special awards except for those awards that are specifically designated to those classes.
- 8.2 Within the Competitive Philately Group, the *Grand Prix* shall be awarded to the best competitive exhibit of not lower than Gold Award standard and shall take precedence over all other awards. The Post Office Trophy shall be awarded to the best exhibit of South Africa philately of not lower than Gold Award standard. These two exhibits will not be eligible for any other Special Award.
- 8.3 An exhibit which since 1 July 2006 has gained a Gold Award at any Southern African National or Special National Exhibition will not be eligible for any Special Award unless at this Exhibition it is awarded a Large Gold Award.
- 8.4 No other exhibit will be eligible for more than two Special Awards.

#### 9. POSTAL HISTORY Class 2 (d) Historical, Social and Special Studies

F.I.P. have introduced this new sub-class under Postal History with effect from 1 January 2009. Exhibits in this class would include material developed by commerce and society for use in the postal system and may include an appropriate amount of non-philatelic material relevant to the subject. Exhibits eligible to enter under Class 02 (d) would include but are not limited to the following fields: Telegram services, Greeting cards, Pictorial commercial envelopes used in the postal system. Historical, local and or regional studies; studies related to an event.

## 10. OPEN CLASS

- 10.1 The objectives of the experimental Open Class are to provide interesting exhibits which stimulate both the committed and the new collector, to provide a competition for those who wish to exhibit outside the FIP regulations and to permit the inclusion of a certain amount of non-philatelic material, such as labels, picture postcards, numismatic items, telephone cards, documents, pictures, postcards, photographs, drawings, newspaper clippings, etc. Philatelic material could encompass material that is suitable for all FIP classes. In addition to all requirements for competitive exhibits, viz entry forms and fees, introductory page, exhibit description, etc, the only stipulations are
- (a) no part of the exhibit may exceed 3 mm in thickness so it can be mounted in the frames, and
  - (b) the philatelic elements must be not less than 50 % of the total area of items shown.
- 10.2 Entries in the 'Open' Class will not be eligible for Special Awards and Trophies unless specifically designated for this Class. Certificates awarded shall state 'Open Class'

## 11. THE 'ONE FRAME' CLASS

- 11.1 The objectives of the 'One frame' Class are to provide for established collectors an opportunity to show material that cannot be treated well in more than one frame or to show new ideas and developments.
- 11.2 Guidelines  
The 'One frame' exhibit must have an introduction page which lays out the intention and scope of the exhibit. This page may also contain exhibition material. The 'One Frame' must have a narrow scope and should not be an extract from a large exhibit.
- 11.3 The criteria to be applied in judging such exhibits may be obtained on request from the Judging and Ethics Committee and will be based on the guidelines published by F.I.P.
- 11.4 The 'One frame' Class will have 5 awards:
- |         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| Gold    | 80 – 100 points |
| Vermell | 70 – 79 points  |
| Silver  | 60 – 69 points  |
| Bronze  | 50 – 59 points  |
- Certificate of Participation : up to 49 points.
- 11.5 Entries in the 'One frame' class will not be eligible for any of the Special Awards and Trophies specifically designated for this Class. Certificates awarded shall state 'One Frame Class'.

## 12. THE 'GEMS' CLASS

- 12.1 The objectives of the 'Gems' experimental class is to promote the participation of newcomers to exhibiting in a friendly and non intimidating environment at National level to gain experience of exhibiting.
- 12.2 No entry shall exceed two frames. The total number of entries per person will be determined by the Organizing Committee at their sole discretion.
- 12.3 All types (classes) of exhibits are eligible and will be marked according to generally accepted practices applied by the jury.
- 12.4 Guidelines  
The 'Gems' class is regarded as a stepping stone to enter the relevant FIP classes at a later stage. It is therefore strongly advisable to adhere to established exhibition principles. It is most important to have an introductory page that sets out the plan or story of the exhibit.
- 12.5 The 'Gems' Class will have 6 awards in the form of a certificate:
- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| Diamond    | 90 – 100 points |
| Emerald    | 80 – 89 points  |
| Ruby       | 70 – 79 points  |
| Sapphire   | 60 – 69 points  |
| Aquamarine | 50 – 59 points  |
- Certificate of participation: up to 49 points
- 12.6 Entries in the 'Gems' class will only be eligible for Special Awards and Trophies specifically designated for this Class. Entry in this Class will not prevent the Exhibitor from qualifying for the ERPS Trophy at a later Exhibition.

## 13. BLACKLISTED PHILATELIC MATERIAL

The PFSA have created a Blacklist which details philatelic material reported by the South African Post Office to have been stolen from their Museum and Archive. This list is initially being published in the February 2009 edition of the SA Philatelist. The PFSA have resolved that no exhibit containing blacklisted material shall be accepted for exhibition and if that is detected only after the exhibit has been mounted, the exhibit is to be disqualified and taken down forthwith and the Chairman of the PFSA Judging and Ethics Committee to be notified accordingly, for him to notify the relevant Authorities. The Blacklist will be maintained by the PFSA Judging & Ethics Committee with any other missing or banned material and will be listed on the PFSA website as soon as practicable.

## 14. ACCEPTANCE OF REGULATIONS

The completion and submission of the Final Entry Form shall constitute acceptance of the rules governing the Exhibition and indicate the exhibitor's agreement to accept as final the Organizing Committee's decision in any matter which may arise but which is not covered by these rules.

## 15. EXHIBITION CATALOGUE

Each exhibit will be allocated one copy of the Exhibition catalogue, which the exhibitor may collect at the Exhibition or which otherwise will be included with the exhibit upon its return, together with a copy of the Awards listing.

Further copies of the Exhibition Guidelines and entry forms may be obtained from:

Gerda van Zyl  
BOX 366  
Bloemfontein  
9300  
tel (051) 447 9609; email: [gerdavanzyll@hotmail.com](mailto:gerdavanzyll@hotmail.com)

Queries concerning Exhibition Classes, Guidelines for Judging and other Judging matters should be directed to the Chairman of the PFSA Judging and Ethics Committee, Emil Bührmann, on email [web@remgro.com](mailto:web@remgro.com) and tel – 021-888 3219

# Stampshow 2009

## National Philatelic Exhibition

### Entry Form

Personal Details		Administrative Details
Title	Initials	<b>Banking Details:</b> <b>ABSA Bank: OFS Philatelic Society</b> <b>Savings Account no: 9086546429 / Branch Code: 632005</b> <b>Fax or post deposit slip to secretary</b> <b>Secretary:</b> Mrs. G. van Zyl      Tel: 051 4479609 / 072 379 9019 P.O. Box 266        Fax: 051 4476273 Bloemfontein       E-mail: gerdavanzyll@hotmail.com
Surname		
Address		
Postal Code <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>		
Society		Tel (H): (W): Fax: Cell: E-mail:

### Entry Form

I wish to enter for STAMPSHOW 2009 the exhibit described below and agree to abide by the rules.  
I enclose the sum of R100-00 as payment for the exhibit handling fee.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

This entry form must reach the Secretary before 30 May 2009

Title of Exhibit		
Class <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	Number of frames required <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>	
<b>Previous awards received by this exhibit since 1st July 2003 at National level or higher</b>		
Date	Occasion	Award

I am a first-time exhibitor at National level  
and my Society hereby confirms that my exhibit is of National Standard.

Name & Signature of Society Chairperson or Secretary