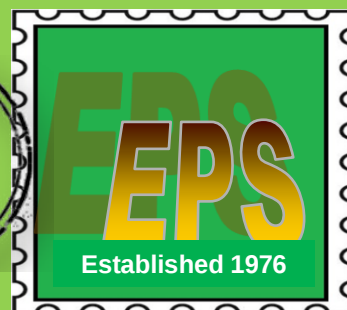


GOLD MEDAL WINNER
at
EXPO FILABRAS 2024
in the Media Section for our
Facebook Page.



*Edenvale Philatelic Society,
Gauteng,
South Africa.*

By Email

M.M.W.C's

President: Colin Bousfield
083 961 9656
E-mail: bousfield.colin@yahoo.co.za

Vice President: Val Mogg
E-mail: valmogg@icon.co.za

Treasurer:
John Kollen
E-Mail: jlkollen@gmail.com

**Secretary &
Newsletter Scribe:** Sandy Robertson
E-mail: sandystampnews@gmail.com



PIN IT PAGE:

Don't forget the **GOLD MEDAL** winning

**EDENVALE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY
FACEBOOK PAGE**

We have over **4.0k** members now!!

There are daily postings of great stamp finds
and other information of items of interest.
Ask questions on a philatelic problem and
the answer is sure to come.
Thanks to those who participate.

JULY –

JOHN KOLLEN



NEXT MEETING:

**Will take place on
30 AUGUST 2025
from 1pm in the Hall at
Thornhill Manor Retirement
Village.**

**Bring your
ITEMS OF INTEREST
(not necessarily stamps!!)**

THEMES:

- a. "SHARKS"
- b. "REVENUES & FISCALS".

SEE YOU THERE!



**PLEASE bring stuff for the
RAFFLE for Club Funds.**

At the last Meeting on 28 JULY 2025 Charl H – reported back on his exercise of the posting of envelopes to and from him. He had sent 12 and only Bev had received hers; and of those from members to him had not yet been received. He was asked to write an account of this interesting exercise so that we might send in an article to Federation.

For ITEMS OF INTEREST: - Val showed 2 Maxim Cards of 1955 of the Centenary of Pretoria with the stamps on the front of Kruger, and Pretorius (possibly the 1st SA Maxims). {They are in SACC}.

Jean Dulez showed a lot of interesting items of French stamps from the 1849 1st French stamps with Ceres (10 Centimes to 1 Franc); to a 1900 postcard.

Colin – showed a 1st UK Aerial Post 2nd flight of 100lb of Mail on 9 Sep 1911 from Ealing in London to Hendon Aerodrome (Windsor) – took 30 minutes; and a Swiss item posted to SA in 1944 - Route was 17 Aug Zurich > Germany 6 Sep > Belgium > Congo > Jo'burg > Utrecht (SA) 23 Sep.

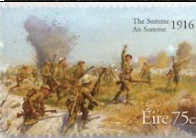
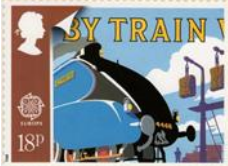
Bev Wilson (with help of a box of stamps from Danny) had a Stamp Day at a local Children's Home. The children had never seen stamps before! They chose stamps which appealed to them and made a page called "My Favourite Stamps". Bev was asked to write an article with a few pictures that we can submit to the Federation Magazine.

In the theme of "BEARS": Danny – showed 2 sheetlets from Bulgaria about Antarctic Research which have Polar Bears on them. (We all know that there are no bears in Antarctic!! – a great example of a Philatelic fail – a design flaw).

In "EXPLORERS" Jean Dulez showed Belgium 1928 The Anniversary of Stanley's Expedition, and Antigua's issue of stamps of ships and their famous explorers. Rob Vermont's exhibit was a complete folder and signed cover produced following the expedition of Robert Swan and Roger Mear who left London 3 Nov 1984 to retrace the footsteps of Captain Robert Scott and man haul the 883 mile journey to the South Pole – without recourse to depots, dogs, air support or outside assistance of any kind. (Completed in 1986).

The glass for the "Most Informative Exhibit" was won by Jean Dulez's French stamps exhibit.

DATES

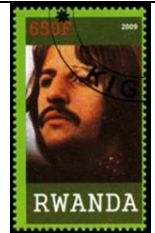
1 JULY 1967 - the BBC began TV broadcasting in colour on BBC2 with coverage of Wimbledon.	
1 JULY 1916 - the first battle of the Somme began. At the end of the day the Allies had close to 20000 killed and a further 40000 injured.	
2 JULY 1865 - The Salvation Army was founded in the East End of London, by William and Catherine Booth. Initially known as the East London Christian Mission, it became the Christian Mission before adopting its current name in 1878. The organization emerged from William Booth's evangelical ministry aimed at reaching the poor and marginalized with the gospel.	
2 JULY 1900 - The first flight of a zeppelin took place as the airship departed a floating hangar on Lake Constance near Friedrichshafen, Germany	
3 JULY 1938 - The locomotive 'Mallard' broke the world speed record for steam locomotives at 126 mph. The record, which still stands, was achieved on the slight downward grade of Stoke Bank south of Grantham on the East Coast Main Line, beating the 1936 German (DRG Class 05) 002's record of 124.5 mph. Mallard eventually retired from service in 1963 and was subsequently preserved in 1964 by the British Transport Commission, before entering the National Railway Museum's collection in 1975. It was restored to working order at York between 1982 and 1988 and completed a limited number of runs until 1989.	
4 JULY 1840 - The Cunard Shipping Line began its first Atlantic crossing when the paddle steamer Britannia sailed from Liverpool en route to Halifax. The voyage took 14 days. In 1840, Samuel Cunard, a war veteran and timber merchant from Halifax, Nova Scotia, established the Cunard line. His ships were steam powered ferries - the first in the area - and over the next few years Cunard branched out to ocean steam, providing	

a mail service to Prince Edward Island, along the coast and, later, across the Atlantic. Cows were kept on board for fresh milk every day, and were slaughtered to be eaten on the final day of each voyage.

6 JULY 1907 - Frida Kahlo was born on this day in 1907 in Coyoacán, Mexico City, Mexico – where she died on 13 July 1954 (age 47 years). About her work, Kahlo has said, "Painting has made my life full. Painting has replaced everything. I don't think there's anything better than work." Known for her many portraits, self-portraits, and bold, vibrant colours, and works inspired by the nature and artefacts of Mexico.



7 JULY 1940 – birth of Sir Richard Starkey, known professionally as Ringo Starr. He is an English musician, songwriter and actor who achieved international fame as the drummer for the Beatles. The longest-living member of the band. In 2011, Rolling Stone readers named him the fifth-greatest drummer of all time. He was inducted twice into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, as a Beatle in 1988 and as a solo artist in 2015, and appointed a Knight Bachelor in the 2018 New Year Honours for services to music. He wrote some of the bands songs one of which is "Yellow Submarine".



7 JULY 1930 – death of Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle - British writer and physician. He created the character Sherlock Holmes in 1887 for A Study in Scarlet, the first of four novels and fifty-six short stories about Holmes and Dr. Watson. The Sherlock Holmes stories are milestones in the field of crime fiction. {There are many stamps of him and Sherlock Holmes}



<https://www.postalmuseum.org/blog/elementary-my-dear-watson/>

8 JULY 1822- Death of Percy Bysshe Shelley, one of the most influential poets in the English language, drowned when his sailing boat got caught in a sudden storm in the Lerici, Italy. At the time he had been working on his last major (and unfinished) poem The Triumph of Life. He was married to Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley who was an English novelist who wrote the Gothic novel Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus, which is considered an early example of science fiction. In 1916 the body of Shelley's first wife, Harriet, had been found floating in the Serpentine. It appeared that she had killed herself.



9 JULY 1984 - A massive fire, caused by a lightning strike, devastated large parts of York Minster causing an estimated £1m damage. York Minster, formally the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Saint Peter in York, is an Anglican cathedral in the city of York, North Yorkshire, England. Years built: c. 1230–1472. York Minster has a long history of burials, including those of several Archbishops of York, royalty, and other notable figures. Some notable individuals buried there include Bosa of York, Osbold King of Northumbria, and William of Hatfield a son of Edward III.



9 JULY 1947 - Princess Elizabeth and Philip Mountbatten announced their engagement. Stamps with Photographs were released dated the following day.



10 JULY 1553 - Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen of England and Ireland as part of a bid to prevent the accession of the Catholic Mary Tudor. The great-granddaughter of Henry VII, Jane inherited the crown from her cousin Edward. Jane's claim was recognised by the Council on the 10 July in London. Despite this, the country rallied to Mary, Catherine of Aragon's daughter and a devout Roman Catholic. Jane reigned until she was deposed by the Privy Council of England, on the 19 July, her own father even abandoning her cause. She had reigned for only nine days and was later executed with her husband in 1554.



11 JULY 1576 - Yorkshire born explorer Martin Frobisher sighted Greenland. In all he made three voyages to the New World to look for the Northwest Passage. He was later knighted for his service in repelling the Spanish Armada.



11 JULY 1859 - Big Ben, in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, tolled for the first time. In September it cracked under the hammer, a mere two months after it officially went into service. According to the foundry's manager, a hammer more than



twice the maximum weight specified had been used and for three years Big Ben was taken out of commission.

11th JULY 1848 - London's Waterloo Station was officially opened. With over 91 million passenger entries and exits between April 2010 and March 2011, it is Britain's busiest railway station.



12 JULY 1910 - Charles Rolls, aged 32, pioneering pilot and co-founder of Rolls-Royce, was killed when he crashed his Wright Flyer biplane in a flying competition in the Southbourne district of Bournemouth. He was the first Briton to be killed in a flying accident.

The Honourable Charles Stewart Rolls (27 August 1877 – 12 July 1910) was a Welsh motoring and aviation pioneer. With Henry Royce, he co-founded the Rolls-Royce car manufacturing firm. He was the first Briton to be killed in an aeronautical accident with a powered aircraft, when the tail of his Wright Flyer broke off during a flying display in Bournemouth.



13 JULY 1837- Queen Victoria aged just 18 drove from Kensington Palace, to take possession of what was then variously known as The Queen's House, or Buckingham House, and we know today as Buckingham Palace.

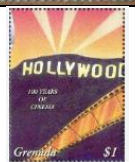


13 JULY 1685 - South Africa's oldest winemaking farm Groot Constantia, was founded.



13 JULY 1923 – the iconic Hollywood sign was unveiled in the hills above Los Angeles, originally reading “Hollywoodland” as a real estate ad. It later became the symbol for stardom and movies.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollywood_Sign



15 JULY 1914 – birth at The Grand Palace, Bangkok, Thailand the legendary racing driver Prince Bira. A member of the Thai Royal Family he was officially called Prince Birabangse Bhanudej Bhanubandh - he started racing in a Riley Imp at Brooklands in 1935. Although he raced in 19 modern-era grand prix (his best result was 4th twice), he is more famous for his pre-war successes at the wheel of his pale blue and yellow ERA R2B known as Romulus. He died of a heart attack in 1985 aged 71 while travelling on the London Underground between Hammersmith and Baron's Court.

Bira was also a sailor and pilot, who competed in Formula One from 1950 to 1954 and at four editions of the Summer Olympics between 1956 and 1972.



16 JULY 1969 - Apollo 11 – NASA's revolutionary spacecraft (manned by astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins) – would launch, destined for the moon, where its lunar module 'Eagle' would touch down four days later. The history-making mission would mark the first time that humankind successfully landed on another planet.



17 JULY 1918 – Executions of Tsar Nicholas II and his family by Bolsheviks. Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, and their five children (Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, and Alexei) were executed by Bolshevik revolutionaries in Yekaterinburg on the night of July 16-17, 1918. The execution also included the family's physician, Dr. Botkin, their maid, and two male servants. The bodies were initially taken to the Koptyaki forest, where they were mutilated with grenades and acid and then buried. The execution was a result of the Russian Revolution and the subsequent civil war. The Romanovs, who had ruled Russia for over 300 years, were overthrown in the February Revolution of 1917. Nicholas II abdicated his throne, and the family was initially placed under house arrest. As the Bolsheviks gained power, they moved the family to Yekaterinburg, a city in the Ural Mountains, where they were eventually executed.



Incidentally on **17 July 1762** – Catherine II becomes tsar of Russia. She came to power following a coup d'état that she organised—resulting in her husband, Peter III, being overthrown.

19 JULY 1903 - a former chimney sweep named Maurice Garin became a legend. He crossed the finish line in Paris to win the very first Tour de France, an event created simply as a marketing stunt for a newspaper called L'Auto.

The race was unlike anything seen before. It consisted of six incredibly long stages, covering nearly 1,500 miles in total. One stage was over 290 miles long, forcing competitors to ride through the night.

Riders pedalled on primitive, heavy bicycles over unpaved and treacherous roads, often in darkness. They received no team support. If a bike broke down, the rider had to fix it himself on the roadside.

Garin didn't just win; he dominated the competition, finishing almost three hours ahead of the second-place rider. His incredible feat of endurance marked the beginning of what would become the world's most famous cycling event.



19 JULY 1834 - Birth of Edgar Degas a French painter, sculptor, and printmaker who was prominent in the Impressionist group and widely celebrated for his images of Parisian life. He is famous for his pastel drawings and oil paintings. Degas also produced bronze sculptures, prints, and drawings. Degas is especially identified with the subject of dance; more than half of his works depict dancers.



20 JULY 1885 – England's Football Association legalized paying players. This pivotal decision allowed working-class men to play professionally and led to the creation of the world's first football league – changing sports forever.



21 JULY 1961- The Mercury capsule, Liberty Bell 7, manned by Astronaut Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom, was boosted by a Redstone rocket on the morning for a suborbital flight that landed in the Atlantic Ocean.

The capsule reached a peak altitude of 114 miles (190.3 km) and a speed of 5,000 mph (8,335 km per hour). After a flight of 15 minutes and 37 seconds, the landing was made 295 miles (487 km) downrange from the launch site.

The hatch blew while still in water, and the capsule sank; Grissom was saved, though his suit was filling up with water through open oxygen inlet lines.



22 JULY 2025 – death of Ozzy Osbourne of "Black Sabbath" aged 76.



26 JULY 2020 - famous Japanese-born British-American-French actress Dame Olivia Mary de Havilland DBE (1916-2020) met her earthly demise when she died in her sleep from the effects of unspecified natural causes at the venerable age of 104.

At the time of her demise, Olivia de Havilland was one of a dwindling number of surviving movie stars of the Golden Age of Hollywood (1930-1960). Most famous for her role in the 1939 American epic historical-romance film "Gone With the Wind" which remains the most successful film in box-office history.

(The initialism "DBE" after de Havilland's name stands for "Dame Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.")



26 JULY 1932 – Death of Automobile manufacturer Fred Duesenberg. Fred and his brother August are remembered for designing and building the Duesenberg automobile that became known as a luxury vehicle. He is credited with the introduction of the eight-cylinder car and of the four-wheel hydraulic brake and was instrumental in the perfecting of other mechanical advancements including overhead cams and four valves per cylinder.



29 JULY 1890 - 135 years ago, Vincent van Gogh died of a gunshot wound in the village of Auvers-sur-Oise, France. He was 37 years old and still largely unknown. In the days that followed, his brother Theo wrote a quiet, prophetic line: "He will not be forgotten."

He wasn't then, and he isn't now. Each year, more than 100,000 visitors make their way to Auvers to stand before the simple, ivy-covered grave where the two brothers are buried side by side. What draws them is not just the story of a life cut short, but the



enduring presence of an artist whose vision remains urgent, intimate, and deeply human.

29 JULY 1954 - J.R.R. Tolkien published *The Fellowship of the Ring*, the first instalment of the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy. In 2004 the Royal Mail produced a set of stamps to celebrate the book's 50th anniversary, featuring Tolkien's own illustrations.



31 JULY 1944 - author and pilot Antoine de Saint-Exupéry disappeared. A pilot during WWII, Saint-Exupéry vanished while on a mission to collect information on German troops. For decades, his disappearance remained a mystery until 1998, when a fisherman found Saint-Exupéry's identity bracelet. Then, in 2000, a diver found debris from his plane, with more being uncovered in 2003. A beloved author, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry is most well-known for his book *The Little Prince*, which is widely loved and is the second most translated book. Monuments and dedications to his life are found all around the world.



31 JULY 1498 – Christopher Columbus sighted an island during his 3rd voyage. Inspired by 3 hills he named it “La Isla de la Trinidad” in honour of the Holy Trinity – marking the first European contact with the island.

What is a Tittynope?
Do you spuddle?
What is psithurism?
Do you know anyone who is acclumsid?



ITEMS OF INTEREST

On **2 July 2025** - we'll officially cross a fascinating milestone: we'll be closer to the year 2050 than to the year 2000. Here's the math behind it:

The year 2000 will be 25 years and 6 months behind us.

The year 2050 will be 24 years and 6 months ahead

3 July 2025 UK issue of 10 Mushroom stamps that showcase the extraordinary diversity and ecological importance of mushrooms that can be found across the United Kingdom. More info here: <https://www.collectgbstamps.co.uk/explore/issues/?issue=23249>

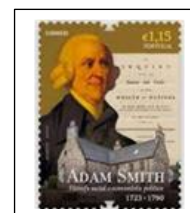


2 JULY 1903 - Olav V of Norway was born Alexander Edward Christian Frederik at Appleton House at the royal Sandringham Estate in Norfolk, England. He was the only child of Prince Carl of Denmark and Princess Maud of Wales, the youngest daughter of King Edward VII of the United Kingdom. When his father was elected king of Norway in 1905, he took the Norwegian name Haakon VII, and gave his son the name Olav. Olav would be the first heir to the throne to be raised in Norway since the Middle Ages. Nicknamed “the People’s King,” Olav was immensely popular during his reign for his down-to-earth style.



During World War II, Olav stayed by his father as he resisted German occupation in Norway. While the government was in exile, he became a trusted advisor to the King and was appointed the Norwegian Chief of Defence. In 1957, Olav succeeded to the throne after the death of his father and enjoyed immense popularity during his rule. He died on January 17, 1991 at the age of 87. Succeeded by Harald V.

17 JULY 1790 – death in Edinburgh, Scotland of Adam Smith (baptised 16 June [O.S. 5 June] 1723) was a Scottish economist and philosopher who was a pioneer in the field of political economy and key figure during the Scottish Enlightenment. Seen by some as the “father of economics” or the “father of capitalism”. He is known for two classic works: *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759) and *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776). The latter, often abbreviated as *The Wealth of Nations*. Adam Smith’s portrait is on the 20 pound sterling banknote.



Pratley Putty Is a South African Invention That Went to the Moon.

Pratley Putty is a well-known adhesive that was invented in South Africa in the 1960s. It was developed by George Montague Pratley, founder of the Pratley Company, which was established in 1948 in Krugersdorp, Gauteng.

The product was originally created as an insulator for electrical boxes. However, its bonding strength and versatility soon made it useful for a wide range of applications, including industrial repairs, plumbing, and marine use. It can bond to almost any material, including metal, wood, concrete, and ceramics.

Pratley Putty gained international attention when NASA used it on the Ranger Moon Mission in the 1960s, making it the only South African product to have gone to the moon. The putty was chosen for its ability to withstand extreme conditions, including changes in temperature and pressure.

The product became known for its reliability and toughness. It is waterproof, chemical-resistant, and sets rock hard. These qualities made it popular not just in aerospace, but also in mining, construction, and household repairs.

Today, Pratley Putty is still manufactured in South Africa and exported globally. It remains one of the country's most successful and recognisable inventions, and the Pratley Company continues to develop other adhesives and industrial products.



Long before Snoopy became the beloved beagle in Peanuts, he was a real dog - a quiet, clever companion named Spike.

Charles M. Schulz, the creator of Peanuts, had a childhood dog named Spike, a black-and-white pointer. Though not a beagle, Spike had an expressive face and a gentle, observant nature that made a lasting impression on Schulz. He described Spike as not just a pet, but a soulful presence in his young life - wise beyond his years.

Snoopy, introduced in the comic strip in 1950, began as a typical dog character, but he evolved into so much more. He became a poet, a pilot, a novelist, and a deep thinker. His rich fantasy life and introspective nature mirrored Schulz's own creativity and quiet introspection.

Schulz once said of Spike: "He was the kind of dog you'd want to talk to. The kind of dog who always seemed to understand. He was the smartest, the quietest, and the wisest dog I ever knew."

Through Snoopy, Schulz honoured Spike's memory - not just as a pet, but as a lifelong muse. And in doing so, he gave the world one of the most beloved cartoon animals of all time.



And on **24 JULY 2025** - The Peanuts gang are coming to UK stamps again!



Why was mortar not used in constructing houses in Machu Picchu?

The Incas used precisely cut stones that fit together tightly without the use of mortar. This interlocking design allowed the structures to flex and move during seismic activity, reducing the risk of collapse. The Incas employed ashlar masonry, a technique where stones were cut and shaped with such incredible precision that they fit together perfectly without any binding agent. This seismic-resistant construction allowed for flexibility during earthquakes, letting the stones shift slightly and return to place, a key reason why the structures remain standing today.



9 JULY 1941 – In just under three hours, three German Junkers Ju 88As are flown into the ground in northeast England, believed to be due to a clever British radio counter-measure called a 'Meacon'. The 'Meacon' falsified German navigational beacon signals in hopes of misleading German crews with erroneous instrument indications, thus causing the German aircraft to fly headlong into coastal hills.

The first Ju 88A comes in from the sea in poor visibility and flies directly into the ground at Speeton near Bridlington at 2348 hrs. All crew KWF. At 0006 hrs another Junkers flies directly into a cliff at Cliff Farm, Staithes, Yorkshire, in bad weather, killing all crew. A third bomber comes in from the sea in misty conditions and flies into the ground in a shallow descent at Speeton near Bridlington at 0120 hrs. The aircraft is burnt by the crew who are all captured shortly after.



THE MYSTERY OF THE PENNY RED PLATE 77 is a fascinating enigma that has captivated philatelists for decades. This stamp, issued in the UK in 1841, represents not only a collector's jewel, but also a piece of history that has survived the test of time. Only ten used copies of the Plate 77 are known, which significantly increases its value and demand among collectors worldwide. The scarcity of these stamps has led to theories about their origin and trajectories, which only adds more appeal to their already intriguing legacy.



Some of these prized pieces have either been stolen or misplaced over the years, leaving collector enthusiasts on a relentless quest to complete their albums. Each of these stamps bears witness to an era and context that fascinates those who cherish philately. The purchase of a Plate 77 Penny Red for £495,000 in 2016 is a clear indicator of the enormous relevance these stamps have in the world of collecting. This high price not only reflects its scarcity, but also the desire of more serious collectors to own a tangible part of postal history.

In the philately market, where some stamps can reach astronomical figures, Plate 77 stands out as one of the most coveted. This valuation phenomenon has also contributed to the Penny Red Plate 77 becoming a topic of discussion among experts and fans. The fascination with its history, design and rarity has made it, besides being a collector's item, transform it into a kind of symbol of cultural and heritage value that stamps can lock up. Thus, the mystery surrounding this Penny Red endures, feeding the curiosity and passion of those who venture into the world of philately.

When two worlds of collecting collide. These were the very first musical stamps.

In 1972 the small, mountain kingdom of Bhutan issued a set of stamps like no other. That's right, your eyes (and ears) do not deceive you, these stamps aren't just made to look like vinyl records, they ARE vinyl records. Fully playable, they contain soundbites from Bhutanese folk songs and histories of Bhutan in English and Dzongkha (the local dialect). But peel off the backing paper and place one on an envelope or postcard and it becomes a fully functional postage stamp. See how the size contrasts to a British Queen Elizabeth II stamp.



10 JULY 1856 - Nikola Tesla was born on in the village of Smiljan in the Austrian Empire (modern-day Croatia) to Serbian parents. According to Tesla's own story, his family surname was previously Draganić. One theory is that Tesla's family got their surname after the Roman settlement Tesleum located close to Raduč (birthplace of Nikola's father). According to another hypothesis, members of one branch of his family were given nickname Tesla (common practice used to distinguish between family clans) for their inherent characteristics (which almost all of them had) - very wide protruding front teeth, which were remarkably similar to special type of blade (saw) called the 'Tesla'. His father and his maternal grandfather were Orthodox priests. Although his father wished for him to also enter the priesthood, Tesla was firmly interested in the sciences.

After arriving in American in 1884, Tesla worked briefly as an engineer for Thomas Edison to redesign Edison's direct current generators. According to Tesla, Edison offered to pay him \$50,000 if he could successfully improve the DC generator's efficiency. However, once he completed the task and asked for his payment, Edison claimed he was only joking and offered him a raise. Tesla immediately resigned.

Venturing out on his own, Tesla eventually formed the Tesla Electric Company, where he would develop some of his greatest inventions and pave the way for modern alternating current (AC) electricity. His invention of the "Tesla coil" laid the foundations of wireless technologies. Tesla was also a pioneer in the discovery of x-ray technology.

Sadly, Tesla never achieved financial success during his lifetime. He died a recluse in his room at the New Yorker Hotel on January 7, 1943.

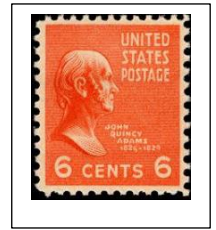


1934 had been declared US National Parks Year. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes proposed the legacy of the national parks be portrayed on postage stamps, which FDR approved immediately. Ten parks were chosen and the first stamp was issued on 16 JULY 1934, honouring Yosemite National Park



How many US Presidents had a father who was also President??

John Quincy Adams was one – he was born on **11 JULY 1767** in Braintree, Massachusetts to John and Abigail Adams. He was named after his mother's maternal grandfather, Colonel John Quincy. The city of Quincy, Massachusetts was named after the Colonel. As a young boy, Adams witnessed the Battle of Bunker Hill from the top of Penn's Hill above the family farm. His Father was John Adams – the 2nd president. Adams led a distinguished political career before becoming President himself. He served as a diplomat, a U.S. Senator, and as Secretary of State during James Monroe's presidency. He later served as a member of the House of Representative after his own presidency.



In 1825, Adams became the sixth President of the United States after a contentious election. He ran against several candidates, including Andrew Jackson, who won the popular vote. However, when no candidate won the majority of electoral votes, the election was sent to the House of Representatives. Despite losing the popular vote and the electoral vote, the House elected Adams to the office of the President. He would serve only one term.

One of Gibraltar's top tourist attractions, St Michael's Cave is comprised of a network of limestone caves within the Rock of Gibraltar.

Already well known to the ancient Greeks, Romans and Phoenicians, the spectacular St. Michael's Cave has seen a number of uses, most recently being used as an auditorium.



Where does “eat humble pie” come from?

The phrase eating humble pie has nothing to do with polite table manners or keeping your head down after making a mistake. It has everything to do with what ended up on your plate in medieval England.

Back then, after a big feast or a hunt, the lord of the manor and his guests got the best cuts of meat. The less impressive parts, like liver, heart, lungs, and kidneys, were baked into a pie and handed off to the servants. These bits were called umbles, from the French word nombles, meaning deer innards.

So if you were eating umble pie, you weren't dining in style. You were at the bottom of the table, eating whatever scraps were left behind. It was a visible sign of your low status. Over time, the word umble got twisted into humble, and the meaning shifted. But the core idea stuck. To eat humble pie meant swallowing your pride and accepting your place, whether you liked it or not.

It's one of those phrases that carries the weight of history in just three words. A reminder that language often remembers what people would rather forget.

There have been 100 Formula One drivers from Italy including two World Drivers' Champions. Giuseppe "Nino" Farina was the first ever World Champion and Alberto Ascari was the first double World Champion.

13 JULY 1918 - in Milan, Alberto Ascari the last Italian F1 world champion was born.

His father was also a famous racer occupied mainly by the Alfa Romeo team that was led at that time by Enzo Ferrari. He started his racing career in 1940 helped by his friend and mentor Gigi Villoresi. In 1949 he was invited by Enzo Ferrari to join the team, and he raced almost his full F1 career by the Ferrari team. In 1951 the Ferrari cars started to match the so far unbeatable Alfa Romeo cars, and Ascari won his first race at the 1951 German GP. At the last race of the year, the Spanish GP the Ferrari made a wrong tyre choice, and the title went again to the Alfa team. In 1952 a new formula was presented, and since the Ferrari 500 was the best F2 car, they had the best chance to win the title. Ascari won it first in 1952, than again in 1953, so he was the first who could defended his world title. Following a dispute over his salary, Ascari left Ferrari at the end of the season and switched to Lancia for the 1954, however, as their car was not eventually ready for the final race of the season, Gianni Lancia allowed him to drive twice for Maserati and once for Ferrari. Unfortunately we did not have a chance to get to know the real potential of the Ascari-Lancia duo, because after their second race of the 1955 season, that was held in Monaco, and where Ascari escaped a crash to the harbour, he tried a sports car at Monza, Italy and he had a fatal accident on 26 May 1955 (aged 36 years).



17 July - World Emoji Day for reasons unknown.

16 JULY 1911 - Ginger Rogers was born Virginia Katherine McMath in Independence, Missouri. She started her career in vaudeville after a win at a Charleston dance contest earned her a spot with a traveling vaudeville act. She used her mother's maiden name of Rogers.

An American stage and film dancer she became most famous for her musical and dance partnership with Fred Astaire. Together, the most legendary dancing team in film history, they made ten films and revolutionized the Hollywood musical, introducing dance routines of unprecedented craft and skill set to songs composed for them by the greatest popular song composers of the day. She was also a successful dramatic actress, even winning a Best Actress Oscar. She died on 25 April 1995 (83) at Rancho Mirage, Riverside County, California,



17 JULY 1841 - The first edition of Punch was published. Its founders, wood engraver Ebenezer Landells and writer Henry Mayhew, got the idea for the magazine from a satirical French paper, Le Charivari (the first issue was subtitled, "The London Charivari")

Special booklet covers were issued for the 150th Anniversary of Punch Magazine 1991 from the 19th September 1991.



Wimpy started in 1934 in Bloomington, Indiana, when Edward Gold opened the first Wimpy Grills. The brand was named after J. Wellington Wimpy, a character from the Popeye comic strip known for his love of hamburgers. By 1947, Wimpy had expanded to 26 locations across the United States.

In 1954, Gold licensed the brand to J. Lyons and Co. in the United Kingdom. This led to the launch of Wimpy Bar, a sit-down restaurant that became popular across the UK. Through Wimpy International, the brand expanded into other countries. Before Wimpy officially launched as a sit-down restaurant brand in South Africa in 1967, there were already Wimpy branded counters operating inside OK Bazaars department stores during the late 1950s and early 1960s. These early outlets, located in cities like Johannesburg and Cape Town (notably on the mezzanine floor of the Adderley Street OK Bazaar), served affordable hamburgers, cheeseburgers, and chips to local shoppers.



Wimpy opened its first official restaurant in South Africa in 1967, in Murchies Passage, Durban. The opening day drew 1000 customers. This was significant, as Wimpy became the first sit-down restaurant in South Africa to serve all people, regardless of race, during the apartheid era.

By 1977, the brand had shrunk in the United States, with only seven locations left. These closed after Gold's death in the same year. However, Wimpy's international growth continued, reaching 1500 outlets by 1978. Ownership of the brand changed several times. It was sold to United Biscuits in 1977 and then to Grand Metropolitan in 1989. Grand Metropolitan also owned Burger King and rebranded many Wimpy locations in the UK to Burger King to compete more effectively with McDonald's.

Wimpy stayed strong in South Africa. Famous Brands, which had already been running the South African franchise, bought the entire brand in 2007. This made Wimpy officially South African owned. Over the years, Wimpy became known in South Africa for its family friendly restaurants, breakfasts, and stopovers during road trips. As of February 2023, Wimpy's headquarters is in Johannesburg. The brand operates 453 outlets in South Africa and 67 in the United Kingdom. There are also individual stores in countries like Kuwait, Egypt, and Lesotho.

The proposed adjustments, approved by the governors of the Postal Service, would raise mailing services product prices approximately 7.4 percent.

U.S. Postal Service

The is implementing price increases for mailing and shipping services, effective **13 July 2025**. A Forever stamp will increase from 73 cents to 78 cents. Other changes include adjustments to metered mail, postcards, and shipping services.

First-Class Mail Forever stamp: Increased from 73 cents to 78 cents.

Metered mail: Increased from 69 cents to 74 cents.

Postcards: Increased from 56 cents to 62 cents.

Shipping services: Prices for Priority Mail, USPS Ground Advantage, and Parcel Select will increase, while Priority Mail Express will remain unchanged.

International mail: Prices for international postcards and letters (1 ounce) will increase from \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Additional ounce price for single-piece letters: Increased from 28 cents to 29 cents.

The battle of Delville Wood in **JULY 1916** was arguably one of the most cataclysmic battles in which South Africans have ever participated.

The village of Longueval was of great strategic importance during the fighting in northern France during World War 1. Trones Wood dominated the approach from the south. Delville Wood stood at the north-east end of the town.

It was imperative for British forces to occupy Delville Wood – if unable to do so German artillery observers could overlook the village and it would be an ideal jumping-off ground for German forces to attack Longueval. The 1st South African Infantry Brigade (a part of the 9th Scottish Division) under Brigadier General Henry Timson Lukin CMG, DSO. was tasked to take the Wood. It comprised between 3433 and 3153 (depending on differing sources) Officers and men from

- 1 SAI (Cape). Lt. Col. Frederick Stuart Dawson.
- 2 SAI (Natal and OFS). Lt. Col. William Ernest Collins Tanner.
- 3 SAI (Transvaal and Rhodesia). Lt. Col. Edward Francis Thackeray.
- 4 SAI (Transvaal Scottish) in reserve. Lt. Col. Frank Aubrey Jones DSO.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE. - “Take the Wood and hold it at all costs”.

TIME LINE.

- 14 July – Longueval Village.
- 15 July – Taking the Wood.

The initial German attack was on the south-west corner on a battalion front.

- 16 July – In-fighting.
- 17 July – the German counter-attack and resistance.
- 18 July – the bombardment.

At one time it was estimated that 400 shells fell on the Wood every minute.

- 19 July – the bitter-enders and final struggle.
- 20 July – Relieved.

At the end of the battle the brigade had lost 2,536 men, or 80%.



16 JULY 1900 - One of the most iconic images in music history was born.

"His Master's Voice" — the beloved logo featuring a curious dog named Nipper listening intently to a gramophone — was officially registered with the U.S. Patent Office. That image became the face of the Victor Talking Machine Company, which would later evolve into RCA Victor.

For generations, Nipper symbolized trust in recorded sound — a time when the family phonograph was the centerpiece of the living room. If that little dog approved, you knew it was the real thing.

Originally painted by English artist Francis Barraud, the image was inspired by his brother's dog, who would sit beside the phonograph listening to recordings of his late master's voice — hence the name.

From vinyl to radio waves, from 78s to streaming, music has evolved... but that little dog still reminds us where it all began.



20 JULY 1969 - The Day We Landed on the Moon. After four days and nearly 240,000 miles (386,000 kilometers) of travel through space, the Apollo 11 spacecraft reached lunar orbit. Inside the lunar module Eagle, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin began final preparations to descend to the Moon's surface, while Michael Collins remained in orbit aboard the command module Columbia.

At 4:17 p.m. EDT, after a tense and partially manual descent, Eagle touched down in the Sea of Tranquility. Armstrong's calm words crackled over the radio:

"Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."

It was evening in the U.S. when the hatch finally opened. Just before 11:00 p.m. EDT, Armstrong descended the ladder and set foot on the Moon, saying: "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Minutes later, Aldrin joined him, describing the view as "magnificent desolation."

The two astronauts spent over two hours walking on the Moon. They collected samples, took photos, conducted experiments, and raised an American flag — but they also paused for a moment of reflection. They left behind a plaque that read: "We came in peace for all mankind."



Who really holds the crown for the most knockouts in heavyweight boxing history?

The answer takes us back nearly a century, into the smoke-filled arenas and gritty training gyms of the 1930s. Back to a man whose size was mythic, whose story was often misunderstood, and whose fists—massive as anvils—shaped one of the most staggering records in boxing's heavyweight chapter.

Primo Carnera. Primo Carnera was an Italian professional boxer and wrestler who achieved international fame during the 1930s. He reigned as the boxing World Heavyweight Champion from 29 June 1933 to 14 June 1934. He won more fights by knockout than any other heavyweight champion in boxing history. Died: 29 June 1967. Carnera's boxing record comprised 103 professional fights, with 89 victories, 72 of which were knockouts. His extraordinary physical stature, standing 6 ft 6 in (1.98 m) and weighing up to 270 lb (122 kg), made him a formidable and iconic figure in the sport, earning him the moniker "The Ambling Alp." Beyond boxing, Carnera also pursued a career in professional wrestling, further extending his public presence. At a time when the average height in Italy was approximately 5 ft 5 in (1.65 m) and in the United States 5 ft 7 in (1.70 m),^[10] Carnera was considered a giant.

The very name echoes like a distant thunderclap from a forgotten era. Towering at over 6'5" and weighing more than 260 pounds, Carnera wasn't just big—he was *colossal* for his time. Spectators used to gasp when he entered the ring. Was he real? Was he human? He moved with a kind of lumbering grace, and when he let loose—when he *really* let his hands go—it was like watching a piano fall from a rooftop. Sudden. Brutal. Final.

Carnera fought in 103 professional bouts. He won 89 of them. Seventy-two came by way of knockout. Let that sink in: seventy-two men crumpled to the canvas under the weight of those cannonball punches. That's more knockout wins than *any* other heavyweight in the history of the sport. Not Tyson. Not Foreman. Not Louis.

Carnera.

His reign as heavyweight champion may have been brief—just a year from 1933 to 1934—but his presence lingered much longer. That belt didn't come easy, either. He seized it from Jack Sharkey in one of the most stunning performances of his life, delivering a sixth-round knockout that silenced critics and shook the division. For a moment, the world had to admit: Carnera was no sideshow. He was the real deal.

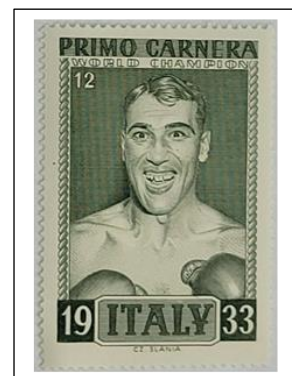
Yet for all his victories, he was never quite embraced the way others were. Some whispered that his early fights were fixed. That he was a puppet, used by managers who didn't care if he won or lost, as long as he brought in money. But when the gloves were on and the bell rang, Carnera fought. And he fought hard. No fix can fake the kind of damage he could do when he connected.

You can't ignore 72 knockouts. You *don't* luck into 89 wins. And you sure as hell don't become a world champion by being anything less than formidable.

Today, Carnera's legacy sits in the shadows of flashier names. But those shadows are misleading. Behind them is a giant who came from poverty in Italy, crossed the ocean chasing dreams, and carved his name into history—not with charm or politics, but with sheer force.

Most knockouts in heavyweight history? That's Primo Carnera. Still. Always.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primo_Carnera



The '99' was first made in Portobello, Scotland, where Stefano Arcari who had opened a shop in 1922 at 99 Portobello High Street – He would break a large "Flake" in half and stick it in an ice cream. The name derived from the shop's address.

In USA National Ice Cream Day is celebrated on the third Sunday of the month of July (which is National Ice Cream Month).



The 900th Anniversary of the founding of Westminster Abbey by Edward the Confessor fell on 28 December 1965. As a royal church from its very beginnings, the Abbey is the final resting place of 18 monarchs. The first king known to be buried here was Edward the Confessor, whose shrine at the heart of the Abbey remains an important place of pilgrimage.

George II is the most recent monarch buried here. His memorial stone - along with that to his queen, Caroline of Ansbach - can be found in the Lady Chapel, above the vault where they lie buried. Succeeding sovereigns have been buried at Windsor.



Before toilet paper existed, people used all kinds of materials for personal hygiene. In ancient Rome, for example, they used sponges on sticks that were shared among users — something hard to imagine today! In other cultures, people used leaves, moss, stones, shells, or simply water and their hands depending on what was available.

The first recorded use of paper for hygiene purposes was in 6th-century China, where special paper was made for this function. But it wasn't widely commercialized or used like today.

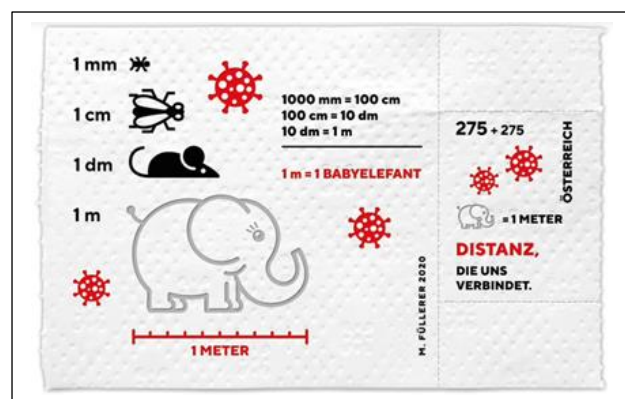
In 1857, American entrepreneur Joseph Gayetty introduced the first commercially sold toilet paper in the United States. He called it "medicated paper," and every sheet had his name printed on it — an early example of branding and marketing. He first marketed toilet paper on December 9, 1857. Each sheet of pure Manila hemp paper was watermarked "J C Gayetty N Y". The original product contained aloe as a lubricant and was marketed as an anti-haemorrhoid medical product.

Gayetty was attacked as a quack by at least one medical society. Yet his advertisement of the same year called his product "The Greatest Necessity of the Age" and warned against the perils of using toxic inked papers on sensitive body parts.

The familiar toilet paper roll as we know it was invented and marketed by the Scott Paper Company in 1890. This design made it easier to produce and use, though for a long time toilet paper was a taboo topic that few talked about openly. Interestingly, during the COVID-19 pandemic, toilet paper became a highly demanded and sometimes scarce item, showing just how essential it is to daily life — even if no one likes to discuss it!

Remember Austria's 30 Oct 2020 postage stamp issue printed on toilet paper? All sorts of information on that 1

stamp. <https://edition.cnn.com/2020/10/23/europe/toilet-paper-stamp-intl-scli>



Tzaneen is a town in the Limpopo province, historically part of the Transvaal region. The name Tzaneen is believed to come from the Northern Sotho word "Tsaneng," which means "gathering place." Some sources also suggest it may relate to "Tsana," meaning "basket," possibly referring to the town's setting surrounded by hills.

Tzaneen was officially established as a town in 1919 and proclaimed in 1924. It developed as an agricultural centre due to its fertile soil and favourable climate, becoming well known for the production of subtropical fruits like mangoes, avocados, and citrus, as well as timber.

The beautiful Blyde River Canyon is located in Mpumalanga, South Africa. It is the third-largest canyon on earth, behind the Grand Canyon and the Fish River Canyon. Unlike the Grand and Fish River Canyon, the Blyde River Canyon is a "green canyon" which is dominated by subtropical vegetation. The canyon forms part of the Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve.



The Fish River Canyon is located in the south of Namibia. It is the largest canyon in Africa, and the second most visited tourist attraction in Namibia. It features a gigantic ravine, in total about 160 kilometres long, up to 27 km wide and in places almost 550 meters deep.

This old Nama legend explains in this vivid manner how the Fish River Canyon was formed. "Once upon a time a giant snake dwelled in southern Namibia. Every so often it devoured the people's sheep and goats and so finally they decided to kill the snake. Armed with spears and accompanied by their dogs the men set out for the hunt. They encircled the snake, keeping it at bay with fiery torches, shooting arrows at it and thrusting spears into its body. Even though it was a giant snake it stood no chance against their superior numbers. In its death throes the snake tossed and turned, tearing deep furrows into the ground."



28 JULY 1909 – The last sighting of the steamer Waratah sailing from Australia before it disappeared off the coast of South Africa with 211 passengers and crew. The most famous ship to go down until the Titanic three years later.

28 JULY 1945 - an Army B-25 bomber appeared suddenly out of the dense morning fog engulfing New York City. Piloted by Lt. Col. William F. Smith Jr., the plane was on a routine transport flight but had become disoriented in the poor visibility over Manhattan. At 9:40 a.m., the bomber slammed into the north face of the Empire State Building, tearing a massive 18-by-20-foot hole between the 78th and 80th floors. The impact was catastrophic. One of the plane's engines was thrown completely through the skyscraper, landing on the roof of a nearby building and starting a fire. The other engine and part of the landing gear fell down an elevator shaft, severing the cables as it went.

Despite the chaos and the highest structural fire ever fought at that time, firefighters had the flames under control in just 40 minutes.

Tragically, the crash killed all three men on the plane and eleven people working inside the building.

Yet, an incredible story of survival emerged from the wreckage. An elevator operator named Betty Lou Oliver, who was injured on the 80th floor, was placed in an elevator for rescue. Unknown to her rescuers, the cables had been damaged. The elevator car plunged 75 floors to the sub-basement.

Miraculously, she survived the fall. The thousands of feet of severed cable that had coiled at the bottom of the shaft, along with compressed air, cushioned the impact. Her survival is still recognized as the longest-survived elevator fall in history.

Showcasing its remarkable engineering, the Empire State Building swayed but did not suffer critical structural damage, and most of its offices reopened just two days later.

At just 13 years old, Louis Vuitton left his small village of Anchay and began a journey that would define his legacy. He walked over 450 kilometres to Paris, alone, after being thrown out of his home by a harsh stepfather. Along the way, he did anything to survive — odd jobs, apprentice work, even shining shoes. But when he finally reached Paris, his hands and heart found purpose in a small sewing workshop. He learned leatherworking. He studied craftsmanship. And by the age of 21, he opened his first workshop — crafting custom trunks and leather travel goods with precision and care. What started as survival... became legacy.



That workshop? - It would grow into one of the most iconic fashion houses in the world: Louis Vuitton.

Turning struggle into opportunity. That's not luck. That's entrepreneurship at its purest.

A reminder that greatness doesn't begin in comfort — it begins with courage, calluses, and a dream too big to give up on.

The "Timid Torpedo" - At just 12 years, 10 months, and 25 days old, Karen Muir from Kimberley became the youngest person in any sport to set a world record when she swam the 110 yard backstroke in 1:08.7 at Blackpool, England, on 10 August 1965. Over the next four years she shattered at least 15 world records across backstroke distances, dominating international competition, even beating Olympic champions when they visited South Africa. Despite her success, the apartheid-era sports boycott prevented her from competing in the Olympics. After retiring from swimming, she qualified as a medical doctor and practiced in Canada before passing away in 2013. Kimberley's Olympic sized swimming pool is named in her honour.

Born in 1893 in Cincinnati and orphaned at age 7, Frederick McKinley Jones taught himself mechanics by tinkering with cars, radios, and farm equipment. During World War I, he served as an Army electrician in France. But it was in 1938 that he revolutionized cold-chain logistics by inventing a portable refrigeration unit—transforming the food, medical, and military industries forever.

Jones's innovation became the backbone of Thermo King, a company he co-founded in 1938, which would go on to support the delivery of fresh produce, blood plasma, and even organs across long distances. In 1991, he was posthumously awarded the National Medal of Technology, becoming the first African American to receive the honour. His legacy keeps the modern world cool—literally.

A cat saved a man's life with nothing but a simple wave of its paw, creating one of Japan's most beloved legends and giving birth to the lucky cat figurines we see everywhere today. The story goes back to the 17th century when a wealthy feudal lord took shelter under a tree during a thunderstorm near a poor temple. He noticed a cat by the temple entrance, beckoning him with its raised paw. Curious, he approached the cat - and the moment he stepped away from the tree, lightning struck exactly where he had been standing. Overwhelmed with gratitude for the life-saving gesture, the nobleman became the temple's patron and showered it with wealth.



This is how the Maneki Neko - the "beckoning cat" - was born. Today, these ceramic figurines with their raised paws grace shop entrances across Japan, still beckoning good fortune to anyone who passes by.

28 JULY 1909 – The last sighting of the steamer Waratah sailing from Australia before it disappeared off the coast of South Africa with 211 passengers and crew. The most famous ship to go down until the Titanic three years later.

Did you know that the time system we use today is over 5,000 years old?



It all began when the ancient Sumerians, one of the first civilizations in history, looked up to the sky to observe the stars and organize their world.

Instead of using a decimal system (base 10) like we commonly do today, they chose something different: the sexagesimal system, or base 60. Why? Because the number 60 is highly divisible: it can be divided evenly by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30. This made it easier to break time and angles into precise parts.



Ever wondered why an hour has 60 minutes and a minute has 60 seconds?

That's a direct legacy of this ancient system. Even the 360 degrees in a circle come from the belief that a year had 360 days — and 60 fits perfectly into that number six times.

The Egyptians also played a role: they divided the day into 24 hours, based on 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness. Later, the Babylonians — influenced by the Sumerians — combined this structure with base 60. And that's how the system of time we use today was born.

Although the Sumerian Empire was short-lived, their legacy lives on in every clock, calendar, and compass. Their view of the universe continues to guide us — even millennia later.

Did you know that there's an Arctic explorer buried in the Cradock cemetery in the Eastern Cape?

Reginald Koettlitz gravestone reads: "An explorer and traveller, surgeon and geologist to Expeditions North Polar and Abyssinia and with Scott to the Antarctic".

Koettlitz's first Arctic expedition was in 1894 to Franz Josef Land as physician and geologist on the Jackson–Harmsworth expedition. In 1901, Koettlitz volunteered for Robert Scott's Discovery Expedition to Antarctica, as physician and botanist. The story goes that Dr Koettlitz somehow neglected to add enough vitamin C to the polar pioneers' diet. This was attributed by some critics as having led to the Scott party being in a weakened state before they perished on the ill-fated Terra Nova Expedition that followed.

He moved to rural South Africa in 1905. Here he worked as a country doctor for over a decade, often using a horse or pony-and-trap to call on patients in out-of-the-way places. Not much of a challenge for one who had travelled around the globe, been deep into the Arctic, down to the Antarctic, trekked through vast uncharted areas of Africa and up the Amazon to Manaus.

Reginald Koettlitz died from dysentery on 10 January 1916. His French-born wife died on the same day, barely two hours after him.

Lepa Svetozara Radić was a Yugoslav Partisan and communist of Serbian origin who was awarded the Order of the People's Hero in 1951 for her role in the resistance movement against the Axis powers in the Second World War—becoming the youngest recipient at the time. At just 17 years old, Lepa Radić stood as a symbol of unshakable courage during one of history's darkest times. A member of the Yugoslav Partisans during World War II, she fought against the Nazi occupation with fierce determination. Captured in 1943 while helping evacuate civilians, she endured brutal interrogation but refused to betray her comrades. Even in the face of certain death, Lepa remained resolute, embodying the spirit of resistance that echoed across occupied Europe.

On the day of her execution, the Nazis offered her a final chance at life—if she revealed the names of fellow fighters. Lepa stood on the gallows, smiled defiantly at her captors, and said her comrades would reveal themselves through their actions, not words when they avenged her death. Moments later, she was hanged in public, a teenager whose bravery outshone her age. Her legacy lives on as a symbol of youth, resistance, and the unbreakable human will to fight injustice.

I am old and I just realized I still have so many unanswered questions!!!! I never found out who let the Dogs Out...where's the beef...how to get to Sesame Street... why Dora doesn't just use Google Maps...why eggs are packaged in a flimsy paper carton, but batteries are secured in plastic that's tough as nails...why women can't put on mascara with their mouth closed... why "abbreviated" is such a long word... why lemon juice is made with artificial flavour yet dish-washing liquid is made with real lemons... why they sterilize the needle for lethal injections... and, why do you have to "put your two cents in" but it's only a "penny for your thoughts" where's that extra penny going to... why do "The Alphabet Song" and "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" have the same tune... why did you just try to sing those two previous songs... and just what is Victoria's secret?

QUIZ

JUNE ANSWERS:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Bull. | 16. 13. |
| 2. Chickens. | 17. Books, bookmark, eyeglasses. |
| 3. Glider. | 18. Magnolia. |
| 4. St. Peter. | 19. Columbus. |
| 5. Coats of Arms. | 20. 1972. |
| 6. Medieval postal couriers. | 21. Peter Stuyvesant in 1948 issue. |
| 7. A dirigible. | 22. One is perf 11, one 11 x 10 1/2 and one a horizontal coil. |
| 8. 1951. | 23. Postage stamps that are printed on the same sheet and remain attached to one another, featuring different designs, denominations, or overprints. |
| 9. Postage Due. | 24. Surcharge. |
| 10. Pocahontas. | 25. Approvals. |
| 11. John F. Kennedy. | |
| 12. A kerosene table lamp. | |
| 13. Dutch. | |
| 14. Soyuz. | |
| 15. John James Audubon. | |

JULY QUESTIONS:-

1. What animal is shown on the US Nebraska statehood stamp of 1967?
2. What two people are shown on the US \$4 Columbian issue?
3. In what year were stamped envelopes first issued in the U.S.?
4. The US issued a stamp for the Philippines in 1934. What sport was shown on the 2c stamp?
5. What was the former name of the U.S. Virgin Islands?
6. Who appears on the US 1972 stamp honouring stamp collecting?
7. The Spanish word "Gris" describes what colour stamp?
8. What does the abbreviation "N.H." signify in philately?
9. What is the Italian word for postmark?
10. What are stamps called that are issued in rolls?
11. For what collector organization is APS the abbreviation?
12. What famous explorer is the subject of an Australian 1970 set of stamps and a souvenir sheet?
13. What kind of flowers are featured on the Barbados set of 18 issued between 1974 and 1977?
14. By what name was Belize formerly known?
15. What sport is the subject of four Bermuda stamps issued in 1973?
16. What birds are shown on the 1946 Canada airmail stamps?
17. What two princesses appear on a Canada 1939 issue?
18. What sport is featured on the Central African Republic 1979 Olympic set?
19. What fruit is shown on the 1973 Chile stamps promoting exports?
20. What animal appears on the 1974 China New Year stamp?
21. How many islands make up the Cook Islands?
22. In what year did Czechoslovakia issue five stamps showing 18th century clocks?
23. What two means of transportation are shown on the 1949 French stamp publicizing Franco-American friendship?
24. The world championships of what sport is marked by a 1975 German stamp?
25. What U.S. President appears on a German 1964 issue?

AS USUAL QUIZ ANSWERS IN THE NEXT ISSUE!!!!

Have you been paying attention to the Quizzes? The Philatelic Bingo will have questions from them.

"The sixth sick sheikh's sixth sheep's sick."

– One of the hardest tongue twisters according to the Guinness Book of World Records.

Beer is made with Hops. Hops is a vegetable. So therefore Beer is a Salad!

Riddle:- I am not alive, but I can grow; I don't have lungs, but I need air; I don't have a mouth but I am a voracious eater, but water kills me. WHAT AM I??

Share an interesting story about a stamp or cover.
Tell us about a treasured item in your collection or a great stamp find.

Take a picture; write a paragraph or a page,
andsend it to the Newsletter for inclusion.

Still looking for
YOUR
contributions to
the Newsletter.

	PLEASE SEND IN <u>YOUR</u> STAMP RELATED LINKS FOR INCLUSION.
RHODESIAN STUDY CIRCLE <u>MORE,</u> MORE, and Still more Updates, and <u>ALWAYS</u> NEW stuff.	http://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk • Encyclopaedia of the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland postage stamps 1954-1963 • Encyclopaedia of Southern Rhodesia postage stamps of 1964. • Encyclopaedia of Rhodesia postage stamps 1965 - 1979. • Encyclopaedia of Zimbabwe postage stamps since 1980. • Encyclopaedia of Malawi postage stamps since 1964. • Encyclopaedia of Zambia postage stamps since 1964. • POSTMARKS – Rhodesias and Zambia • Rhodesian Perfins PRESENTATIONS FROM RSC VIRTUAL MEETINGS. On this page selected presentations from RSC Virtual Meetings which are important resources for collectors now and in the future. They may be cross referenced with other pages on the website. Included are some presentations from the 2025 RSC Conference https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/presentations.../ YOU NEED TO GO THERE TO SEE <u>ALL</u> OF THEIR INFORMATION.
PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	https://stampssa.africa/ The website for the PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA. For news about Stamp Shows and Exhibitions in South Africa. - As well as all sorts of interesting stuff. NATIONAL STAMP SHOW 2025 - 3 to 6 September 2025 Hosted by the Paarlse Filateliste Vereniging, Paarl Venue: Paarl Golf Club, Boschenmeer Golf Estate, Paarl Entry Form: https://stampssa.africa/national-stampshow-2025-entry-form/ Prospectus: https://stampssa.africa/.../2024/12/Prospectus-2025.pdf Contact: Gawie Hugo – gawiehugo@gmail.com André du Plessis RDPSA – pfsastamps@gmail.com GAUTENG REGIONAL EXHIBITION was held 8 to 11 May 2025 by the Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria to coincide with the FAK's centenary celebrations of Afrikaans as an official language. (See on https://stampssa.africa/) SAVPEX 2025 - June 2025 South Africa's Tenth Virtual Philatelic Exhibition (SAVPEX) Narrow Theme Exhibits (1-2 frames). Results after the event will be found on https://stampssa.africa/
Penny Red information	https://www.collectors-club-of-great-britain.co.uk/collecting/penny-red-stamp/

THIS Space is
available for



WANTED

Should you have any wants or queries or even
information that you are looking for - this is where they
need to go!!

Contact the Secretary to have yours included.

LES LOTTER leslotter13@gmail.com	He is still looking for any and all SA and RHODESIA registration labels, As well as any information about their first use etc. So if anyone knows any Postmasters (even ex) or has any information <u>please</u> contact him.
DANNY KHOURY dannyhour@gmail.com	He is also looking for various postally used Transkei – contact him for more details.
RAY MUIR ray.muir102@gmail.com	Always looking for any and all information about Union of SA and RSA (to 2009) Revenue Stamps – also needing actual stamps. Contact him.
ERYL WORTON ebworton@gmail.com	AFRICAN ARTIFACTS – LOOKING FOR any FDCs for this, preferably Zimbabwean but can include Botswana Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Swaziland, Transkei and Venda, as well as the cost of each.
ERYL WORTON ebworton@gmail.com	Has a range of philatelic accessories e.g. tweezers; Hawid Strips etc. Contact him for more information.

For most of human history, vehicles had automatic collision avoidance and could even
take you home when you were sleeping or drunk. ----- Then we got rid of the horse!!

Answer to the Riddle – **Fire!**

TITTYNOPE - A small quantity of something left over such as uneaten food - A residual
morsel or a crumb.

SPUDDLE -is an old English word from the 17th century that means to work feebly and
ineffectively.

PSITHURISM – The sound of the wind through trees or rustling grass.

ACCLUMSID - Awkward; lacking in grace or elegance.

Please also send me your ideas of things that you would like to see in the Newsletter, or
ideas of what you would like to learn about philately!!

I try to check all facts and Links.

If there are any problems please let me know.

Worldwide at the moment Earthquakes
seem to be on the increase.

Be prepared.....



Make yourself an earthquake detection kit!

