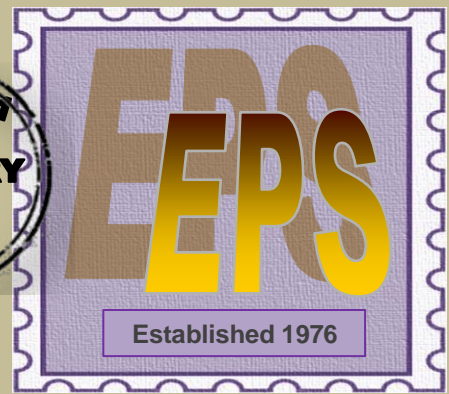


By Email



*Edenvale Philatelic Society,
Gauteng,
South Africa.*

M.M.W.C's

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

**EDENVALE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY
FACEBOOK PAGE**

We have over **4.8k** 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.

JANUARY-
Bev Wilson
Rob Vermont



NEXT MEETING:

**Will be on
28 FEBRUARY 2026
from 1pm in the Hall at
Thornhill Manor Retirement
Village.**

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

Themes:

- A:** 1 page with "My Favourite Stamp."
- Or** 6 to 8 pages of "What I Collect".
- B:** "Gemstones."
- C:** "Bridges."

**Please also bring items for the
RAFFLE.**



SEE YOU THERE!

The January Meeting was the Annual General Meeting for the Club. There was a great turn out and members voted for the 2026 Committee. The previous Committee of President Colin Bousfield; Vice President Val Mogg; Treasurer John Kollen; and Secretary Sandy Robertson were all re-elected.

Val Mogg received Trophies for the Most Items of Interest and the Most Exhibits for the 2025 year.

A trophy was presented to Keith Baillie for being the longest serving member of EPS - we believe since at least 2004 (as records disappeared from our previous venue). Certificates for years of dedicated service and contributions to the Club were presented to Danny Khoury, Les Lotter, Robbie Schmidt and Rob Vermont. (All being members since 2010).

ITEMS OF INTEREST saw John Kollen show some old Dutch family documents of Birth and Wedding Certificates with Tax Stamps (“Leges”); 1958 booklet certificates for smallpox etc vaccinations; and 2x WW2 Ration Books for foodstuff and Textiles. Danny Khoury showed 25 pages of his new project of SA Airmail Etiquette / labels – showing different things in roulettes and types of printings. Val Mogg’s bargain box find of a Penny Red printed from a Penny Black plate on blue paper on an envelope - It came with a certificate stating “not rouletted but roughly separated”. Les Lotter also has another new project – collecting SA Cinderellas – he is looking to put together a catalogue of these.

In the **THEME** section - “MY FAVOURITE STAMP” – Danny Khoury - 2013 SA African Fish Eagle sheetlet – it is Lenticular, and only 420 000 were printed; Val Mogg - S.A. Kings Heads, and Bantam mini sheets; and Alan Rigby showed an old album of 1949 Japan stamps – which was one of his first purchases when he was 12. In the “WHAT I COLLECT” - Rowan Simmons showed his Royal Silver Wedding of the Commonwealth where he has not got 34 of these stamps (they all have the same design with the exception of SA and SWA). John Kollen exhibited “Night Skies on Constellations” on stamps; and showed Labels and Postcards of Union Castle ships (with a reference book). Alan Rigby showed 57 stamps of the 1952 Coronation; and 30 Swaziland 5/- stamps on a page; as well as 5 other topics that he collects. Ray Muir exhibited his “Trees” collection and gave a talk on their types that was very detailed - especially for the Baobab. (This was his first exhibit – Well Done!) We also learned of 2 new SA stamp sheetlet issues!! – 1 from November 2025 for Iziko South African Museum Bi-Centenary; and one for Endangered African Vultures in January 2026. This is amazing – 2 in 2 months after nothing for ages.

DATES

1 JANUARY 1781 - The first all-iron bridge in the world, Iron Bridge in Shropshire was opened to traffic. The bridge was built by Abraham Darby III, from a design by Thomas Farnolls Pritchard. And the suggestion is that Abraham Darby, who built the world's first Iron Bridge in 1779, had his profile built into the structure, just under the apex of the bridge. The Ironbridge Gorge Museum, however have said there is no historical reference to it.

It's a well-known local legend, that can really only be put down to folklore. And that it definitely would not have been implemented by the Darby family because they were Quakers and anything capturing their image would be highly frowned upon, which is why there are no portraits of them.



1 JANUARY 1818 - The publication of Mary's Shelley's book 'Frankenstein', frequently called the world's first science fiction novel. She was married for six years to the poet Percy Blythe Shelley. British Post Office issued stamps relating to Frankenstein in 1997 - 2008 - 2021 & Jersey in 2018.



2 JANUARY 1727 - British general James Wolfe was born, known for his training reforms but remembered chiefly for his victory over the French in Canada. His service in Flanders and in Scotland, where he took part in the suppression of the Jacobite Rebellion, brought him to the attention of his superiors. Wolfe's part in the taking of Quebec in 1759 led to his death in battle but earned him posthumous fame and he became an icon of Britain's victory in the Seven Years War and subsequent territorial expansion.

In 1908 a Canadian stamp where he was pictured alongside his French counterpart, Montcalm, commemorated the Tercentenary of Quebec. The stamp celebrates his pivotal role in securing Canada for Britain during the Seven Years' War, solidifying his legendary status in military history.



3 JANUARY 1961 - The 1 millionth Morris Minor was produced. It was designed by the Greek born Sir Alec Issigonis, who considered the Morris Minor to be a vehicle that combined many of the luxuries and conveniences of a good motor car, but at a price suitable for the working classes.



3 JANUARY 1942 - The British actor John Thaw was born in Gorton, Manchester. He starred in a number of TV dramas including *The Sweeney*, *Inspector Morse* and *Kavanagh QC*. A heavy drinker, and a smoker from the age of 12, Thaw was diagnosed with cancer of the oesophagus in June 2001. In early January 2002 he was told that the cancer had spread and he died on 21 February 2002, seven weeks after his 60th birthday.



6 JANUARY 1987 - The first episode of the popular British series *Inspector Morse* was broadcast. It starred the late John Thaw driving a classic Mk 2 Jaguar, and was based in Oxford, England

4 JANUARY 1917 - Frederick Courtney Selous was fighting in the bush war on the banks of the Rufiji River against German colonial Schutztruppen, which outnumbered his troops five to one. That morning, he was creeping forward in combat during a minor engagement in which he raised his head and binoculars to locate the enemy. He was shot in the head by a German sniper and was killed instantly. He was buried under a tamarind tree near the place of his death, at Chokawali on the Rufiji River, in today's Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania, in a modest, flat stone grave with a simple bronze plaque reading: "CAPTAIN F.C. SELOUS D.S.O., 25TH ROYAL FUSILIERS, KILLED IN ACTION 4.1.17."

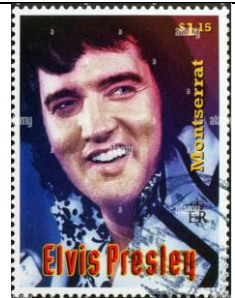


Exactly a year later, on **4 January 1918**, his son, Captain Frederick Hatherley Bruce MC, who was a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps, was killed in a flight over Menin Road, Belgium.

6 JANUARY 1540 - King Henry VIII married 'the Flanders Mare', Anne of Cleves, his fourth wife. The King found her so different from her picture, that he swore they had brought him a Flanders mare. She was only the Queen of England from 6th January 1540 to the 9th July 1540. The marriage was never consummated, and following its annulment, Anne was given a generous settlement by the King and was referred to thereafter as the King's Beloved Sister. She lived to see the coronation of Henry's daughter, (Mary I) and outlasted all of Henry's wives.



8 JANUARY 1935 – birth in Tupelo, Mississippi of Elvis Aaron Presley (d. 16 August 1977). He was an American singer and actor. Referred to as the "King of Rock and Roll", he is widely regarded as one of the most culturally significant figures of the 20th century. Presley's energetic and sexually provocative performance style, combined with a mix of influences across colour lines during a transformative era in race relations, brought both great success and initial controversy.



The Presley family moved to Memphis, Tennessee, when Elvis was 13. He began his music career in 1954 at Sun Records with producer Sam Phillips, who wanted to bring the sound of African-American music to a wider audience. Presley, on guitar and accompanied by lead guitarist Scotty Moore and bassist Bill Black, was a pioneer of rockabilly, an up-tempo, backbeat-driven fusion of country music and rhythm and blues.

8 JANUARY 1941 - Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Scout movement, died at the age of 83 in Kenya and was buried at Nyeri in Kenya. His gravestone bears a circle with a dot in the centre, which is the trail sign for 'Going home', or 'I have gone home'. When his wife Olave died in 1977, her ashes were sent to Kenya and interred beside her husband. Kenya has declared Baden-Powell's grave a national monument.



8 JANUARY 1790 - President George Washington delivered the first State of the Union Address. It was a cold morning in New York City's Federal Hall when Washington gave his speech to a joint gathering of the House and Senate. In his address, Washington took stock of America's early days and advocated for next steps such as strengthening national defence, a uniform currency, and more. He also reminded the men gathered that "The welfare of our country is the great object to which our cares and efforts ought to be directed."



9 JANUARY 1941 - Saw the first flight by Avro test pilot, Captain Harry "Sam" Brown, of the prototype Lancaster, BT308, at RAF Ringway near Manchester. The aircraft was a development of the twin engined Avro Manchester, and was designed by Roy Chadwick, the Chief Designer of A.V Roe & Company Limited. Powered by four Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, the aircraft was originally designated Type 683 Manchester III, but was renamed Avro Lancaster after the first flight.



10 JANUARY 1863 - The first section of the London World's first Underground railway in London (Metropolitan Line) was opened, by Prime Minister Gladstone. It ran from Paddington to Farringdon Street, stopping at seven stations. The trains ran every fifteen minutes.



11 JANUARY 1908 - President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed 818,560 acres in the Arizona Territory as the Grand Canyon National Monument. The official reasoning was "whereas, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River... is an object of unusual scientific interest, being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States... it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving it as a National Monument, with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection."



By establishing the Grand Canyon as a scientific monument, Roosevelt set a precedent that would be followed by several future presidents under the authority of the Antiquities Act.

11 JANUARY 1928 - Thomas Hardy, the English playwright and poet died. He was born at Higher Bockhampton, Dorset and died, aged 87 at his later house, Max Gate, Dorchester, (having dictated his final poem to his wife on his deathbed). He regarded himself primarily as a poet but came to be known for his novels, such as Tess of the d'Urbervilles and Far from the Madding Crowd. He is buried at Westminster Abbey, which proved controversial, as Hardy and his family and friends had wanted him to be interred at his birth place in Stinsford, Dorchester, in the same grave as his first wife, Emma. A compromise was reached whereby his heart was buried Stinsford with Emma, and his ashes in Poets' Corner at Westminster Abbey'.



13 January is Rubber Ducky Day. There are a few stamps with them on too!



13 JANUARY 1691 - George Fox died, He was the English founder of the religious group of the Society of Friends, also known as the Quakers. He was interred in the Nonconformists' burying ground at Bunhill Fields in London, in the presence of thousands of mourners. (Note - In 1652, George Fox climbed Pendle Hill in Lancashire, where he had a vision of a "great people to be gathered", leading to the beginning of the Quaker movement.)



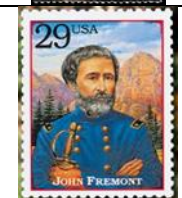
14 JANUARY 1904 - Sir Cecil Beaton, fashion and portrait photographer, writer and theatrical designer was born. He was a photographer for Vanity Fair and Vogue magazines, and often photographed the Royal Family for official publications. Cecil Beaton is known for his iconic Coronation Photograph and his 1968 portrait of Queen Elizabeth II in her admiral's cloak, known for its stark simplicity, was featured prominently on the 1st Class stamp in the Royal Mail's 2022 "In Memoriam" series for the late Queen, released after her passing. Beaton's work also appeared on many stamps, including a number of Jersey issues.



15 JANUARY 1759 - The British Museum—opened to the public in London. It had been established by an act of Parliament in 1753. It counts among its notable antiquities and archaeological holdings the Elgin Marbles, the Rosetta Stone, and a large collection of Benin Bronzes.



16 JANUARY 1847 - John C. Frémont became the military governor of the California Territory. Three years later, he was elected one of the first two senators from the new state of California. He later served as governor of the Arizona Territory from 1878-81. Frémont's actions and opinions have made him a controversial figure in US history. He helped open the West to American settlers, but orchestrated the destruction of many Native Americans in the process. Yet, when the Civil War came around, he was firmly anti-slavery.



16 JANUARY 1971 —the first Cape to Rio yacht race set sail from Table Bay, Cape Town, South Africa, marking the birth of a legendary transatlantic sailing event. A fleet of 59 yachts crossed the starting line, embarking on a demanding 3,600-nautical-mile journey across the South Atlantic Ocean to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. What began as an ambitious maritime experiment quickly exceeded expectations, drawing international sailors and global attention. The race was escorted by the South African Navy's SAS Tafelberg, which provided safety and logistical support throughout the crossing.



The route took competitors past the remote Ilha da Trindade before turning toward Rio, testing endurance, navigation, and seamanship in open-ocean conditions. Among the notable participants was Sir Robin Knox-Johnston, already renowned for his solo circumnavigation of the globe. While his yacht claimed line honours, the overall handicap victory went to the South African yacht Albatros II, skippered by John Goodwin.

18 JANUARY 1888 - Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch Sopwith, British aviation pioneer was born in Kensington, London. It was a Sopwith Camel that shot down Von Richthofen, the Red Baron. On Sopwith's 100th birthday, a Sopwith Pup built after World War I, led a fly-past over his home in Hampshire.



18 JANUARY 1670 - Henry Morgan captured Panama. Morgan was a privateer who made a name for himself during activities in the Caribbean, primarily raiding Spanish settlements. The privateers were private people or ships, authorized by a government to attack foreign shipping during wartime. It was a way of mobilizing armed ships and sailors without having to spend public money or commit naval officers. Morgan was one of the most notorious and successful privateers of all time, and one of the most ruthless.



20 JANUARY 1265 - England's first Parliament* met at Westminster Hall in London, convened by Simon de Montfort, the 6th Earl of Leicester, who was born in Normandy around 1208. He was killed during The Battle of Evesham (Worcestershire) on the 4th August 1265. The battle in which the army of Prince Edward, the future king Edward I of England, defeated the forces of rebellious barons led by Simon de Montfort. This is regarded as marking the first step towards the foundation of the modern House of Commons and the democratic government of today. *Although historically he enjoys a reputation as the father of modern parliamentary democracy, the word parliament first appeared in 1236, then when knights were formally elected to sit in 1254.



21 JANUARY 1799 - Edward Jenner's smallpox vaccination was introduced. His work on vaccination prevented him from continuing with his ordinary medical practice. Supported by his colleagues and the King he petitioned Parliament and was granted £10,000 for his work on vaccination. In 1806 he was granted another £20,000 for his ongoing work in microbiology.



22 JANUARY 1901 - Queen Victoria died at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight. She left behind a monarchy restored in popularity and dignity, as well as 37 great-grandchildren who would spread royal connections across Europe. In keeping with her wishes—she disliked black funerals—London was decorated in purple and white. In a rare international tribute, US President William McKinley ordered American flags flown at half-staff, the first time this honour was given to a foreign monarch. Victoria's honesty, sense of duty, and personal morality earned her the respect of the British people. In 1887, Victoria had celebrated her Golden Jubilee, marking 50 years on the throne. Nine years later, she surpassed her grandfather George III as the longest-reigning monarch in British history. She chose to celebrate that achievement in 1897 during her Diamond Jubilee, commemorating 60 years as queen. These celebrations highlighted not only her longevity but also the global reach of the British Empire.



22 JANUARY 1991 - the USPS issued a 4¢ stamp to “make-up” the difference between the old 25¢ rate and the new 29¢ rate. While it was criticized for its lack of design, was the first non-denominated stamp of its kind.



Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman in the United States to earn her medical degree. She graduated from Geneva Medical College with her degree on **23 January 1849**, after breaking through countless barriers at a time when women were rarely welcomed in the medical field. She was a true trailblazer who redefined what was possible for women of the time.



24 JANUARY 1848 - James Marshall spotted gold nuggets glistening in a California stream while constructing a sawmill for John Sutter. Although the pair initially kept the nuggets a secret, Sutter eventually reported their finding to the government, setting off the California Gold Rush, which enticed hundreds of thousands of settlers west to try their luck.



24 JANUARY 1872 - The Reverend William Webb Ellis died aged 65 in Menton, France. DID HE INVENT RUGBY - No, Rugby football evolved at Rugby School between the late 18th Century and the late 19th Century. It was first codified by children at the school in 1845. The school ceded rule-making authority to the Rugby Football Union in 1890, who ceded the same authority to the International Rugby Football Board (now World Rugby) in the same year. However, William Webb Ellis is the first person for whom an account exists of a player catching and running with the ball. This is regarded as one of the key characteristics that separates the game from other types of football.



25 JANUARY 1890 - journalist Nellie Bly raced into New York Harbour and made history by completing her record-breaking round-the-world journey in just 72 days. She began her trip after being inspired by "Around the World in Eighty Days," convinced a real person could complete it faster. Bly's journey made world headlines and earned her a spot in history that remains to this day.



26 JANUARY 1837 - Michigan's statehood anniversary - It officially became the 26th state. Today, it's the largest state by total area east of the Mississippi River, with an area of 96,716 square miles.



26 JANUARY 1788 - Captain Arthur Phillip guides a fleet of 11 British ships carrying convicts to the colony of New South Wales, effectively founding Australia. After overcoming a period of hardship, the fledgling colony began to celebrate the anniversary of this date with great fanfare and it eventually became commemorated as Australia Day.



27 JANUARY 1832 - Charles Lutwidge Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll'), the English mathematician and keen photographer who wrote Alice in Wonderland, was born at Daresbury Parsonage in Cheshire. Lewis Carroll stamps for the stories 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking Glass', have been issued a number of times.



30 JANUARY 1649 - King Charles I was beheaded by the executioner Richard Brandon at Whitehall.



30 JANUARY 1661 - Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, was exhumed and formally executed, after having been dead for two years. Ironically, it took place on the anniversary of the execution of King Charles I, the monarch who Cromwell himself had deposed 12 years previously.



30 JANUARY 1862 - the launch of USS Monitor. It was America's first ironclad warship and was built for one job – to change naval warfare forever. Just weeks after it was launched, Monitor made history at the Battle of Hampton Roads, where it faced down Confederate ironclad ship CSS Virginia (previously Merrimack). The showdown firmly cemented the idea that wooden warships would soon be a thing of the past.



31 JANUARY 1858 - The Great Eastern, the five-funnelled steamship designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel and John Scott Russell, was launched at Millwall. At the time, it was the world's largest ship. The Great Eastern had the capacity to carry 4,000 passengers around the world without refuelling. She would only be surpassed in length in 1899 (by the SS Oceanic), and in tonnage in 1901 (by the SS Celtic). She was built in partnership with an experienced ship designer, John Scott Russell. Unknown to Brunel, Russell was in financial difficulties, and the two men disagreed on many details. It was Brunel's final great project, as he collapsed after being photographed on her deck, and died a few days later. She was built by Messrs Scott, Russell & Co. of Millwall, London, and the keel being laid down on May 1, 1854. She was 692 feet (211 m) long, 83 feet (25 m) wide, 60 feet (18 m) deep (draught was 20 ft (6.1 m) unloaded and 30 ft (9.1 m) fully laden) and weighed 32,000 tons (her tonnage was 18,915).



Do you SNERDLE or HURKLE DURKLE??
 Do you know any sesquipedalianists? Or does it make you feel WALLOWISH?
 What is a group of Hedgehogs called?

Answers at end of the
 Newsletter!!

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Greenland's postal administration, Tusass Greenland, has opened voting for the 2025 Greenland stamp of the year. The ballot and stamp images can be found online at <https://tusass.shortstack.page/CQsHHc>. Votes must be received by April 1. The competition is free to enter, and participants can only submit a single ballot. Voting results and winners will be announced in the second 2026 issue of Greenland Collector, on the website of Tusass at www.stamps.gl

The U.S. 2026 Colorado Statehood stamp will be issued 24 January 2026 at the History Colorado Centre in Denver, Colo. The stamp celebrates the state's 150th anniversary and features a photograph of Jagged Mountain by nature photographer John Fielder (1950-2023). Colorado became the 38th state in the Union on Aug. 1, 1876. "Nicknamed the Centennial State, Colorado joined the Union 100 years after the United States declared independence from Great Britain," the Postal Service said. "Its average elevation is approximately 6,800 feet, the highest of all the states." "The name 'Colorado' comes from 'coloured red (or ruddy)', which is how Spanish explorers described the silt of the Colorado River."



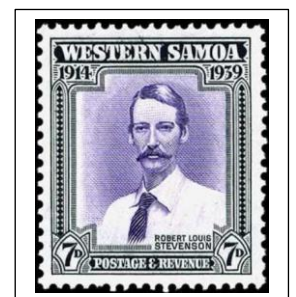
He sailed to a Pacific island to die—and instead found four years of perfect life before his brain betrayed him at 44. The afternoon heat pressed through the windows of Vailima, his plantation home. On 3 December 1894. Samoa. Robert Louis Stevenson was writing at his desk. He was in the middle of a sentence. He was working on "Weir of Hermiston," a novel he believed would be his masterpiece.

His wife Fanny was in the garden. Suddenly, Robert stood up. He reached for his head. "What's that?" he said. "What's wrong? Is this a dream?" Then he collapsed. A brain haemorrhage. Sudden. Massive. Irreversible. He died two hours later, never regaining consciousness.

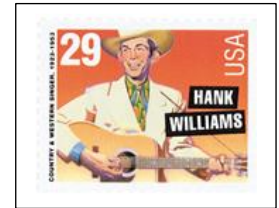
The Samoan chiefs who loved him carried his body up Mount Vaea. They cut a path through the jungle with their own hands. They buried him at the summit, facing the sea.

On his tomb, they carved the words he had written years before:
 "Home is the sailor, home from sea, and the hunter home from the hill."

Western Samoa's stamps and about him: <https://www.trussel.com/rls/rls.htm>

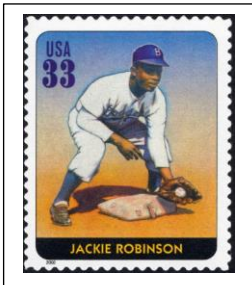


Hiram "Hank" Williams (17 September 1923 – **1 January 1953**) was an American singer, songwriter, and musician. An early pioneer of country music, he is regarded as one of the most significant and influential musicians of the 20th century. Many artists of the 50's and 60's were influenced by him. Williams recorded 55 singles that reached the top 10 of the Billboard Country & Western Best Sellers chart, 5 of which were released posthumously, and 12 of which reached No.1.



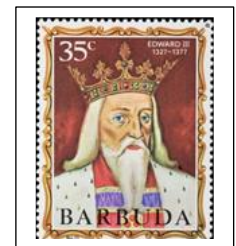
Williams was born with spina bifida occulta, a birth defect of the spinal column that caused him lifelong pain and became a major factor in his later alcohol and drug abuse.

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



Jackie Robinson was born on **31 JANUARY 1919** in Cairo, Georgia USA. He was most famous for being the first Black baseball player in the MLB. His appearance as the Brooklyn Dodgers' first baseman on April 15, 1947 signalled the end of racial segregation in professional baseball, which had previously required Black players to join segregated leagues instead. Robinson won the first-ever Rookie of the Year Award in 1947, and was an All-Star player for six seasons in a row from 1949-1954. He also won the National League's Most Valuable Player Award in 1949, becoming the first Black player to do so. He was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame on July 22, 1962 – his first year of eligibility to be included.

Edward II was forced to abdicate in **January 1327** in favour of his 14-year-old son. He died at Berkeley Castle later that year, most likely murdered on his wife Isabella's orders. She'd invaded her husband's kingdom with a tiny army and brought down a king. Fourteen year old Edward III was crowned King of England, but the country was ruled by his mother Queen Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer.



National Winnie the Pooh Day is celebrated annually on 18 January marking the birthday of author A.A. Milne (born in 1882). The day honours the beloved, honey-loving bear and his friends from the Hundred Acre Wood.

"My spelling is wobbly. It's good spelling but it wobbles, and the letters get in the wrong places."

2026 also marks 100 years since the children's classic was first published - on 14 October 1926.

And even if you're spelling and handwriting is a little 'wobbly', it's always good to send a letter to a friend.



Leeu-Gamka is a small Karoo town in the Western Cape, situated at the confluence of the Leeu and Gamka rivers. Its development is closely linked to the expansion of the Cape Government Railways in the late 19th century. In 1879, the railway line from Cape Town towards the diamond fields of Kimberley reached this point, and a station was opened on 11 August. The station was originally named Fraserburg Road, as it provided the nearest rail access to Fraserburg, some 115 km to the north-west. A settlement soon developed around the station, with basic services such as a hotel, school, and church following in the years that followed.

Historically known as "Bitterwater" due to its water sources, it was an important stop during the diamond rush era.

The discovery of diamonds at Hopetown and Kimberley, and later gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886, increased traffic through the area. Leeu-Gamka became an important stop for travellers and fortune seekers moving through the Karoo.

During the Anglo-Boer War, the railway line gave Leeu-Gamka strategic importance. Troop trains and wounded soldiers passed through the station, and local buildings were used as temporary medical facilities. In 1901, British forces constructed a stone blockhouse near the Leeu River to protect the railway bridge. Its remains are still visible today.

In 1950, the town and station were officially renamed Leeu-Gamka, after the two rivers whose names both mean "lion", Leeu in Afrikaans and Gamka in Ixam.

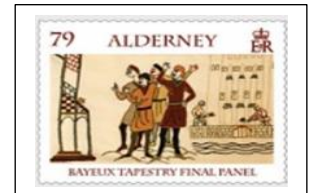


The Year of the Three Kings - 1936: George V died, followed by the abdication of Edward VIII, leading to the ascension of George VI.

The Year of Three Queens – 1952: Following the death of King George VI in February, his daughter acceded to the throne as Queen Elizabeth II. His widow retained the title Queen Elizabeth, later widely known as the Queen Mother, while his mother, Queen Mary, was still alive as the dowager queen. As a result, the reigning monarch, her mother, and her grandmother all held the title of queen simultaneously, making this a rare and notable year in British royal history.

For the first time in more than 900 years, the Bayeux Tapestry will return to the UK in 2026. The 70-metre embroidered cloth depicts the 1066 Norman invasion and the Battle of Hastings. It will go on display at the British Museum from autumn 2026 until July 2027, as part of a UK-France cultural exchange agreement.

The tapestry will be insured for an estimated £800 million when it is in England, with cover provided through the Government Indemnity Scheme. The loan of the tapestry comes while the Bayeux Tapestry Museum in Normandy closes for renovation until its planned reopening in October 2027. The Final Panel of the Bayeux Tapestry - It measures just less than 3 metres in length. The original Bayeux Tapestry is almost 70 metres.



I have so many unanswered questions!!!! I still haven't found out who let the Dogs Out... why eggs and light globes are packaged in a flimsy paper carton, but batteries are secured in plastic that's tough as nails... Ever buy scissors? You need scissors to cut into the packaging of scissors... I still don't understand why there is Braille on drive up ATM's or why "abbreviated" is such a long word; or why is there a D in 'fridge' but not in refrigerator... 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?.....!!!!

Pollsmoor Circuit - In the 1930s, Cape Town briefly became a centre of international motorsport with the construction of the Pollsmoor Circuit and the hosting of the Grosvenor Grand Prix. The event brought South Africa onto the global racing stage during an era when road racing dominated Europe. The race was organised by British businessman A. O. Edwards, who had commercial interests in the Grosvenor Hotel and Grosvenor Motors. He aimed to create a world class event that would attract top European drivers and demonstrate South Africa's ability to host international races. The circuit was built at Steenberg on the Cape Flats, near the Constantia wine farms and False Bay. Over 500 workers cleared sand dunes and vegetation, laying around 25000 tons of stone and 7600 cubic metres of gravel. In under six months, a 7.56 km track was completed, featuring four long straights and tight corners. Grandstands and raised embankments were constructed to accommodate tens of thousands of spectators. The inaugural Grosvenor Grand Prix was held on **16 January 1937**. It attracted leading European drivers, including reigning European Champion Bernd Rosemeyer and Ernst von Delius, both in Auto-Union cars capable of speeds up to 320 km/h. The race used a handicap system, with slower cars starting first. South African driver Duggie van Riet led early in his Austin and briefly overtook Rosemeyer at a corner later called "Dead Man's Toe." After 45 laps, Ernst von Delius won, averaging 129.3 km/h. Rosemeyer finished second with the fastest lap, and Earl Howe came third. Van Riet was the highest placed South African and received a special award for his performance in a 747 cc car. The race saw several incidents. Hans Ruesch retired after a tyre failure, and Kay Petre, one of the few female drivers at the time, finished sixth due to mechanical problems.



Despite its success, the Pollsmoor Circuit hosted only two more races before the Second World War halted motorsport in South Africa. After the war, the focus shifted to permanent circuits such as East London and Kyalami, and Pollsmoor gradually faded from memory. Today the site is best known as Pollsmoor Prison. While little remains of the track, the Grosvenor Grand Prix is remembered as a bold chapter in South Africa's racing history.

26 JANUARY 2026 marks the 100th anniversary of the famous Fragonard perfumery, celebrated by French Posts with two heart-shaped stamps.



James Smithson was a British scientist, chemist, and mineralogist — and an unusual benefactor. Born out of wedlock and shaped by the limits and stigma of illegitimacy in Britain, Smithson never married, had no children, and his reasons for the bequest remain uncertain.

In his 1826 will, he included a remarkable clause: if his nephew, Henry James Hungerford, died without heirs, Smithson's entire estate would go to the United States to create an institution dedicated to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Smithson had never visited America, but some biographers argue he saw the young nation as a place that valued progress and merit.

When Smithson died in 1829, his nephew initially inherited the fortune. Six years later, Hungerford died childless, triggering the clause. After legal debates and an ocean-crossing transfer of gold coins, the U.S. Congress accepted the gift.

In 1846, the funds officially established the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

Today, the Smithsonian includes more than 20 museums, libraries, and research centres, holds over 150 million objects, and serves as the world's largest museum, education, and research complex — all because of a man who chose knowledge over bloodline, and a country he never saw over the one he came from.

An Englishman who never visited the U.S. ended up founding one of the world's largest centres of learning.



50th ANNIVERSARY OF CONCORDE – UK New issues on **21 JANUARY 2026** -

8 stamps (4 se-tenant pairs, all 1st Class), 1 miniature sheet containing 4 different stamps and 1 'Collectors sheet' with 8 different stamps with attached labels.



Did you know the Hawaiian Islands were originally named the "Sandwich Islands?" Captain James Cook named them after England's Earl of Sandwich when he first spotted the islands on January 18, 1778.

Nowadays the group of islands South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (SGSSI) is a British Overseas Territory in the southern Atlantic Ocean. It is a remote and inhospitable collection of islands, consisting of South Georgia and a chain of smaller islands known as the South Sandwich Islands. South Georgia is 165 kilometres (103 mi) long and 35 kilometres

(22 mi) wide and is by far the largest island in the territory. The South Sandwich Islands lie about 700 kilometres (430 mi) southeast of South Georgia. The territory's total land area is 3,903 km² (1,507 sq mi). The Falkland Islands are about 1,300 kilometres (810 mi) west from its nearest point.

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

During a visit to the new Republic of the OVS, Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape, donated an amount of £5 000 to the Dutch German Reformed Church for the establishment of the college in Bloemfontein named after him. The foundation stone was laid by Jacobus Nicolaas Boshoff, the second President of the Orange Free State Republic, on 13 October 1856. School officially opened on **17 January 1859** with Rev. Andrew Murray opened as the first principal.

It is the third-oldest school in South Africa and the oldest north of the Orange River.

During his presidential inauguration speech in 1896, while addressing learners from Grey College, Marthinus Theunis Steyn mentioned that he envisioned a university for Bloemfontein where youth from all over the country could come and study.

He supported the idea that Grey College should provide higher education to the people of the Orange Free State. As a result the University of the Free State essentially came into existence in 1904 when a tertiary portion of Grey College were allocated for such purpose.



Michelangelo did not simply use Carrara marble. He sought it. He travelled personally to the quarries, selecting blocks with an almost devotional care, believing the figure already existed within the stone. For him, sculpture was not invention, but revelation. Carrara marble, luminous and unforgiving, allowed him to carve bodies that breathe, strain, and endure. The material became flesh. Stone became spirit. Michelangelo's genius lies not only in what he shaped, but in what he chose to release.

If you're from New York, you definitely recognize this iconic bridge. But did you know construction began on it on 3 January 1870? The Brooklyn Bridge is a cable-stayed suspension bridge in New York City, spanning the East River between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Opened on 24 May 1883, the Brooklyn Bridge was the first fixed crossing of the East River. It was also the longest suspension bridge in the world when opened, with a main span of 1,595.5 feet (486.3 m) and a deck 127 ft (38.7 m) above mean high water. The span was originally called the New York and Brooklyn Bridge or the East River Bridge but was officially renamed the Brooklyn Bridge in 1915.



The Brooklyn Bridge, an early example of a steel-wire suspension bridge, uses a hybrid design combining elements of cable-stayed and suspension bridges, with both vertical and diagonal suspender cables. Its stone towers are neo-Gothic, with characteristic pointed arches. The New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT), which maintains the bridge, says that its original paint scheme was "Brooklyn Bridge Tan" and "Silver", but other accounts state that it was originally entirely "Rawlins Red"

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

2 JANUARY 1788 - Georgia became the fourth US state to ratify the Constitution. Some of Georgia's early history...

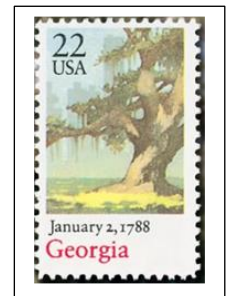
1732 – The Province of Georgia was established.

1733 – Savannah (its first settlement) was founded.

1752 – Georgia became a British royal colony, the last and southernmost of the original Thirteen Colonies. It was named after King George II.

1788 – It becomes a state.

1802-04 – Part of Georgia is split off to create the Mississippi Territory (later the states of Alabama and Mississippi).



Did you know the American Philatelic Society (APS) used to have a “black blot” list of stamps? It included all the stamps deemed to have “no postal necessity, excessive numbers of individual stamps, high values relative to the postal needs of the issuing country, or issues that included intentional errors or imperfs.” Basically, it was a list of stamps the APS thought exploited the hobby by trying to intentionally appeal to stamp collectors. The list originated in the 1960s and was updated with new issues through the early 1990s. But the practice was discontinued when it became apparent that most new US stamps should be black blotted. When the first 50-stamp se-tenant was issued by the United States in 1976, it was almost immediately black blotted – most likely for excessive number of individual stamps. The new se-tenant format proved popular with collectors, despite APS warnings.

The word “se-tenant,” or “seten” for short, comes from a French phrase meaning “joined together.” On 23 February 1976, this US State Flags seten was issued to commemorate USA’s bicentennial. The stamps are arranged in the order they were admitted to the Union. (Interestingly, ten of the flags on this sheet are historic designs and have been changed since the stamps’ issue – Georgia, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, Montana, Utah, and Oklahoma.)

Does anyone know where to obtain a “Black Blot” list nowadays??

Although the first car, a Benz Velo “horseless carriage”, which had been imported by a local businessman, John Paul Hess, arrived in SA at the end of 1896, it did not run under its own power until **4 January 1897**. This was due to the fact that there was a delay of a month in the arrival of the benzene fuel for the engine!!

The first public demonstration of the Benz Velo took place at the Berea Park sports ground in Pretoria in front of President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic. The publicity blurb urging Pretorians to attend this event proclaimed that “the motor car, like the bicycle, has come to stay and will be the craze of the century”.



One moonlit evening two blondes living in Pretoria were sitting on a porch talking. One says to the other: “Which do you think is further away..... Johannesburg or the moon?” The other blonde turns and says: “Hellooooo, can you see Johannesburg from here?”

24 JANUARY 1965 - Sir Winston Churchill Died at the age of 90 years of age. He correctly predicted that he would die on the same date as his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, who had died exactly 70 years previously.

30 JANUARY 1965, the temperature in London hovered just above freezing as the great tenor bell of St Paul's Cathedral tolled ninety times—once for each year of Winston Churchill's extraordinary life—over 350 million people around the world watched on television as Britain said goodbye to the man who had quite literally talked the nation through its darkest hour, with the Queen dressed in deepest mourning black with a simple veil, sitting in quiet reverence as Churchill's coffin, borne by Grenadier Guards whose boots struck the cathedral floor in perfect unison, passed before her in a reversal of protocol so rare it had happened only once before in her thirteen-year reign. The funeral service itself was a masterpiece of British pageantry and genuine emotion, featuring the Battle Hymn of the Republic at Churchill's own request—a nod to his American mother Jennie Jerome and the trans-Atlantic alliance he had fought so hard to forge—while outside, nineteen Royal Air Force fighters roared overhead in missing man formation, a tribute to the man who had once said of the RAF pilots during the Battle of Britain, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." The young Prince Charles, then just sixteen and attending his first state funeral, would later recall the overwhelming sense that an entire era was ending that day, that the last great lion of Britain's imperial age was finally at rest, and that his mother the Queen, by choosing to honour Churchill in a way she had never honoured anyone before and would never honour anyone again, had shown the nation that even monarchs understand when to bow before true greatness. Even the Queen Mother quietly wiped away tears, remembering how Churchill had stood beside her husband King George VI throughout the war years, calling him almost daily, never wavering in his support even when the bombs were falling on Buckingham Palace itself. After the service, the most haunting moment came when Churchill's coffin was loaded onto the launch *Havengore* for its journey up the Thames from Tower Pier to Festival Pier, and as it passed, the cranes along the dockside bowed in tribute, their jibs lowered in a spontaneous gesture of respect from London's working men that no one had planned or orchestrated, proving that Churchill belonged not just to the Queen and the establishment, but to every docker, every shopkeeper, every ordinary Briton who remembered his voice on the wireless promising them nothing but blood, toil, tears and sweat, and somehow making them believe they could win. Then the coffin was loaded onto a specially commissioned train that would carry him to his final resting place in the small churchyard of St Martin's Church in Bladon, Oxfordshire, just yards from Blenheim Palace where he had been born ninety years earlier.



Spiders are the central order of the subphylum Chelicerata within the phylum of arthropods. They are widespread across the globe, including in Kyrgyzstan. As seen in their 2020 and 2025 stamp issues.



The 2026 Isle of Man stamp issue Chinese Year of the Horse celebrates the Fire Horse year with eight beautifully engraved designs by acclaimed artist Martin Mörck.

Holocaust Memorial Day - We remember the six million Jewish men, women and children murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators.

The International Holocaust Remembrance Day, or the International Day in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust, is an international memorial day on **27 January** that commemorates the victims of the Holocaust, which resulted in the genocide of one-third of the Jewish people along with countless numbers of individuals of other minority groups, by Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1945.

The choice of January 27 for the annual commemoration aligns with the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp by the Red Army in 1945.



Machin counterfeit issues have been around since the 24p Chestnut Brown. Look at the technical differences between the real and the counterfeit. The first appearances of a counterfeit Machin original Harrison's Photogravure or Walsall Litho value 24p Chestnut were around 1993 in London and Essex. It would appear by The Lavender Hill Mob, a gang of forgers who printed over £50 million of fake currency during the 1980's and early 90's. They managed to inject over £30 million of fake cash into the economy. Although specialising in fake currency, the gang also printed Postage, Gas, and TV Licence stamps.

They chose the 24p Chestnut Brown SG X969 value to forge as it was the current inland letter rate at the time. They printed the stamp in offset Lithography using a genuine half-sheet as a master plate, as this was the easiest type of printing method to use. Shown here is an example of a forged stamp alongside a genuine stamp for comparison.

The forgery was relatively easy to spot to a trained collectors eyes, most notably because it is a Line perforation gauge 11 compared to the Comb perf 15 x 14 of the genuine stamp. The consistency of the colour of the forged stamps was at best varied, and when seen side by side with the genuine, the overall quality was very poor. In later years it was thought that the stamps were simply being printed to satisfy a demand for collectors alone.



Thanks to Schalk de Klerk who kindly sent in the following interesting article:

DR BERNHARDT BURGHARDT ASSMUS

Dr Bernhardt Burghardt Assmus (born *circa* 1855) was a German stamp forger who moved to London in 1887, from where he operated. He was unmasked by Morris Giwelb (1853 – March 1937), one of the most important dealers in the great rarities of philately, of stamp dealers Theodor Buhl and Morris Giwelb. In August 1890, Assmus sold a forged copy of a *Penny Black VR Official* to Giwelb, portraying and presenting it as genuine.



The *Penny Black VR Official*

Source:

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



The *Penny Black VR Official*

Source:

<http://philatelics.org/~allan/shrop/blacks/vrrowf.html>

Giwelb, accompanied police on a visit to Assmus' premises (12 Church Street, Islington) and assisted them in sorting the seized material at the Vine Street Police Station. The main witnesses at the trial, besides Buhl (born August Theodor Buhl, 16 May 1865 – 11 October 1922) and Giwelb, were Percy May Bright (born 1864) and Harry Hickles of the firm Bright & Son, Bournemouth, who carried on business as professional photographers, dealers in photographic merchandise and later book publishing; Charles Rea, a London antiquarian bookseller; as well as expert witnesses Major Edward Benjamin Evans (3rd November 1846 – 21st March 1922; member of the Royal Philatelic Society London (RPS) and one of the original three members of the RPS' Expert Committee) and Charles James Phillips (15th May 1863 – 2nd June 1940, a philatelist highly regarded in both England and the USA), both of Stanley Gibbons, renowned stamp dealer and philatelic publishers.

Assmus was found guilty of fraud on 8 February 1892 and sentenced to three years penal service – the first prosecution of this sort in Great Britain.



Bernhardt Assmus, sketched in the dock at his trial

Originally in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal 1892(2):171

Source:

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



Yours very truly
M. Giwelb

Morris Giwelb, *circa* 1891

Source:

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

Stanley Gibbons. 2018. Dr. Bernhardt Assmus: Britain's first convicted stamp forger. Available from: <https://www.stanleygibbons.com/blog/dr-bernhardt-assmus-britains-first-convicted-stamp-forger/>.

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.

<p>LES LOTTER leslotter13@gmail.com</p>	<p>He is still looking for any and all SA and RHODESIA registration labels, as well as any information about their first usage etc. So if anyone has any information <u>please</u> contact him.</p>
	<p>Looking for SA Cinderellas examples and any information about them.</p>
<p>DANNY KHOURY dannyhour@gmail.com</p>	<p>Always looking for any and all information about RSA Revenue Stamps – also needing actual stamps. Contact him.</p>
	<p>Looking for S.A. AIRMAIL Stickers – any examples of these and also any information.</p>
<p>ERYL WORTON ebworton@gmail.com</p>	<p>Has a range of philatelic accessories e.g. tweezers; Hawid Strips etc. Contact him for more information.</p>

QUIZ

DECEMBER ANSWERS:-

- 1966.
- Kayaks.
- Italy.
- To distribute historical publications by Diego Castell.
- Table Tennis.
- Swiss National Philatelic Exhibition at Zurich.
- One dollar.
- 1929.
- Praying Women.
- Calvin Coolidge.
- Ten cents.
- Six cents.

- Eugene O'Neill.
- Postal Clerk.
- 1 July 1851.
- Virginia of Sagadahock.
- 4 July 1946.
- Triangle.
- Lake Placid, New York.
- In the Atlantic Ocean off the Western tip of Africa.
- Cachet.
- Original Gum.
- Die Proofs.
- Black.
- Freimarken.

JANUARY QUESTIONS:

- What colour are the US special handling stamps of 1925?
- What US pioneer is shown on the Kentucky statehood issue of 1942?
- What colour was the US Champion of Liberty 4cent stamp honouring Mahatma Gandhi?
- What two denominations did the US Champion of Liberty stamps use?
- What birds appear on the US wildlife conservation issue of 1957?
- What Polish astronomer is shown on a 1973 US stamp?
- In what year were Christmas seals first introduced in the US?
- How many stamps were there in the 1964 US Christmas issue?
- On which of the US issue of Overrun Countries stamps is there an error?
- Who appears on both the US two-dollar and the five-dollar stamps of 1918?
- Where is Bahrain located?
- What does "bisect" mean to stamp collectors?

13. What bird is shown on the 1929 Australia issue marking the centenary of Western Australia?
14. What are the two means of police transport shown on a 1974 Austria stamp?
15. What type airplane appears on the Belgium 1963 salute to Sabena Airlines?
16. What is the people's occupation shown on the lowest value of the 1975 Belize Christmas issue?
17. What stamp is shown on the 1949 set of three marking the centenary of Bermuda postage?
18. The 25th anniversary of the accession to the British throne of what ruler is marked by a 1935 Canada set of stamps?
19. What topical subject dominated Canadian semi-postals?
20. What type aircraft is shown on four Canal Zone airmail stamps issued in 1939?
21. What French leader is the subject of a 1971 Central African Republic commemorative?
22. What vehicle is shown on the Red Cross Chile commemorative of 1979?
23. What means of transportation is shown on 1973 Cook Islands set of seven stamps?
24. What sport organization is honoured on a 1973 China set?
25. What fish appears on a 1955 Czechoslovakia stamp?

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

LINKS:	PLEASE SEND IN <u>YOUR</u> STAMP RELATED LINKS FOR INCLUSION.
RHODESIAN STUDY CIRCLE <u>MORE</u> Updates, and <u>More</u> NEW stuff.	<p>http://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	YOU NEED TO GO THERE TO SEE <u>ALL</u> OF THEIR INFORMATION.
PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	<p>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.</p>
Cape & Natal Study Circle	<p>Old SA Philatelist Magazines from February 1923 to now (except for January 1929 to January 1931 when it was not published). A lot of information in these!! They are downloadable for members.</p>
	<p>The latest issue of the Quarterly Journal is now available — packed with research and insights on Cape classics (triangles, shades, varieties, covers & more). Join the mailing list for free to get notified of every new issue: https://www.capenatalstamps.com/</p>

The word SNERDLE is an 18th century term meaning 'to curl up in bed'.

HURKLE DURKLE is a 19th-century Scottish term for lounging in bed long after it is time to get up. It refers to lingering in bed while fully awake, often to enjoy warmth, comfort, or a slow start to the day, recently popularized on social media as a form of self-care.

Do you know any sesquipedalianists? A person who tends to use and enjoy long words.

WALLOWISH - feeling nauseas.

What is a group of Hedgehogs called? A Prickle!

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.

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.

**The storytelling power of stamps never fades.
New year, new finds, and endless journeys through tiny pieces of history,
The passion continues, one stamp at a time...**

WHY TEACHERS DRINK

The following questions were set in an examination.
These are genuine answers (from 16 year olds)

Q. Name the four seasons

A. Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar

Q. How is dew formed?

A. The sun shines down on the leaves and makes them perspire.

Q. What guarantees may a mortgage company insist on?

A. If you are buying a house they will insist that you are well endowed

Q. In a democratic society, how important are elections?

A. Very important. Sex can only happen when a male gets an election.

Q. What are steroids?

A. Things for keeping carpets still on the stairs.

Q. What happens to your body as you age?

A. When you get old, so do your bowels and you get intercontinental.

Q. What happens to a boy when he reaches puberty?

A. He says goodbye to his boyhood and looks forward to his adultery.

Q. Name a major disease associated with cigarettes.

A. Premature death.

Q. What is artificial insemination?

A. When the farmer does it to the bull instead of the cow.

Q. How can you delay milk turning sour?

A. Keep it in the cow.

Q. How are the main parts of the body categorized (e.g. the abdomen)?

A. The body is consisted into 3 parts - the brainium, the borax and the abdominal cavity. The brainium contains the brain, the borax contains the heart and lungs and the abdominal cavity contains the five bowels: A,E,I,O,U.

Q. What is the fibula?

A. A small lie.

Q. What does 'varicose' mean?

A. Nearby.

Q. What is the most common form of birth control?

A. Most people prevent contraception by wearing a condominium.

Q. Give the meaning of the term 'Caesarean section'.

A. The caesarean section is a district in Rome.

Q. What is a seizure?

A. A Roman Emperor - Julius Seizure, I came, I saw, I had a fit.



The joy of English!!

Q. What is a terminal illness?

A. When you are sick at the airport.

Q. What does the word 'benign' mean?

A. Benign is what you will be after you be eight.

Q. What is a turbine?

A. Something an Arab or Sheik wears on his head. (Or once an Arab boy reaches puberty, he removes his diaper and wraps it around his head).