Combination cover from Vryheid, Nieuwe Republiek via Natal to Holland

Phun with postmarks

- Post offices that had ‘Dagga’ in the name
- The Union of South Africa: Customs Duty/Douane Stamps
- The Natal Stamps Overprinted ‘Postage’
- Basutoland: The First Decimal Definitive Series
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The South African Philatelist

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The Journal of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa
www.sapa.africa

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THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Alan Rose: roses@wol.co.za
Moira Bleazard: bleazard@telkomsa.net
Robin Messenger: messenger.robin@gmail.com
Janice Botes: Production Editor: janice@gdb.co.za
David Wigston: speedbird.imperial@gmail.com
Peter van der Molen: pvs@pixie.co.za

EDITORIAL CONSULTANTS

Alex Visser: alex.visser@up.ac.za
Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL: mobsbyc@mweb.co.za
Michael Wigmore RDPSA: dcrucker@lando.co.za
Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA: kamffer@netactive.co.za

FEDERATION SECRETARY

Jill Redmond RDPSA: pfsasec@mweb.co.za.
Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

PRODUCTION & LAYOUT

Janice Botes: janice@gdb.co.za
Tel: +27 (0) 11 454 5940

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A PERSPECTIVE ON OUR JOURNAL

I comment as probably the most consistent advertiser in The SA Philatelist (SAP) for some decades now. My points for consideration:

1. The SAP is SA philately’s flagship, and functions consistently at par or even better than some first world countries. It also facilitates communication with philatelic organisations and persons.

2. I have seen it grow from an information-recording resource in the 1970/80s to a shining example of dedicated philatelists presently battling in an unfriendly socio-political environment.

3. The current management has achieved this in spite of criticism that its focus is on the upper levels of SA’s collectors. This focus, I submit, is correct since the SAP is primarily a journal, not an enhanced Society newsletter. Specialist Society and local Society newsletters have taken over the role of the earlier SAP in this regard.

4. While advertising rates are high for local dealers, this is not the case for foreign dealers. There has been a marked increase of advert placements by foreign, non-SAPDA dealers. Both advertisers – local and foreign – have been the journal’s backbone for decades now, but The SA Philatelist’s management has been under such PFSA ManCom pressure regarding the costs of production, that it is unable to consider SAPDA’s local discount proposals. This pressure is intended to collapse the current management. My answers to The SA Philatelist’s current funding problems are:

(i) Accept The SA Philatelist’s function as a flagship of this country’s philatelic fraternity.

(ii) Obtain more funding for its production ex Foundation.

(iii) Make high quality issues available on the Federation’s website as a matter of urgency and advertise such availability world-wide, e.g. through Stanley Gibbons Monthly.

(iv) Clamp down on the member of PFSA’s ManCom who interferes with the functioning of The SA Philatelist

production and editorial staff. Furthermore, no ManCom member may demand unpaid production assistance from The SA Philatelist staff.

Writing in my personal capacity and not as a SAPDA member,

Sincerely

Paul van Zeyl RDPSA

PLEASNE NOTE:

Enquiries regarding subscriptions and membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at pfsasec@mweb.co.za.
Tel: +27 (0)11 917 5304

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DR NICK ZERBST SIGNS FEDERATION’S ROLL OF HONOUR

In philately, the Anglo-Boer War is a complex subject, but still offers the opportunity of further discoveries. This citation is dedicated to a postal historian who has extensively researched this philatelic minefield and formed numerous world-class collections in the process; namely Nic Zerbst.

In the past 33 years, five of his collections have been medal winners at South African National Exhibitions. The crown of this quintet, entitled Camps for Boer Prisoners of War in India, was a world class exhibit, and won a Large Gold in Cape Town, 2015 with a remarkable display of postal items from all 14 camps in India, many with rare censor cancellations.

Nic’s collection of censor marks of Boer forces (Transvaal and Free State Republic) is unmatched, winning a Large Gold and the Grand Prix at the National in 2012. Censor cancellers and stickers are a great field of study in postal history, and in this area an interesting discovery was a Boer censor sticker from the later stages of the war. Other award-winning exhibits include postal items of Boer prisoners on St Helena and in Ceylon, as well as one on inter-camp post.

This included numerous postal items and a personal collection of his grandparents’ war correspondence; both had been volunteers with the Boer forces. His postal material of The Government Printer, Machadadorp (Gold), is a comprehensive study and presentation of used postcards, including one by a British POW held in Boer captivity. The study formed the basis of the book The Machadadorp Postcards of the Anglo-Boer War, published in 2006.

Additionally, Nic has been awarded numerous cups and trophies: the Anglo-Boer War Society Cup, the Tony Chilton Award, FAK and the David de Villiers and Stampcor Trophies.

In the past 20 years he has contributed to the Anglo-Boer War Philatelist and in The SA Philatelist he wrote of the discovery of a new ZAR censor sticker and of the correspondence of Dr Charles Plowright, a British doctor and Boer War enthusiast. Nic has twice been Chairman of the Philatelic Society of George and is also a member of the Orange Free State Philatelic Society. Dr Nic Zerbst is a worthy candidate to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa.

The SA Philatelist, April 2019.
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Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society

Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za

‘Grass’ and philately

I received an email from Nigel Hosking suggesting that in the context of recent court judgments we look at the connection of dagga (marijuana) with postmarks. There are seven offices listed in Table 1 that have dagga in the name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Mother PO</th>
<th>Opening date</th>
<th>Closing date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daggaboersnek</td>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>2.11.1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daggafontein</td>
<td>OFS</td>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daggafontein</td>
<td>OFS</td>
<td>Thaba N’chu</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>31.8.1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daggafontein</td>
<td>Tvl</td>
<td>Springs</td>
<td>22.1.1940</td>
<td>Ca 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daggafontein Mine</td>
<td>Tvl</td>
<td>Springs</td>
<td>14.1.1921</td>
<td>16.5.1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daggakraal</td>
<td>Tvl</td>
<td>Amersfoort</td>
<td>1.7.1911</td>
<td>1.7.1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daggakraal</td>
<td>Tvl</td>
<td>Secunda</td>
<td>18.7.2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Post Offices with ‘dagga’ in the name.

It is evident from this listing that dagga was well known as early as 1858, as Daggaboersnek means ‘farmer of dagga’ neck. A number of the offices were short-lived with periods of less than 10 years. In the Putzel Encyclopaedia the Springs Daggafontein Mine is indicated as being ‘Extremely Rare’ which is clearly an error that Putzel corrected on p. 243 of Vol. 2 of the Postmark books. No postmark has been recorded for the Mine, which only functioned for 4 months.

Figure 1 shows postmarks of most of the offices, and Figure 2 shows the item sent by Nigel Hosking that triggered this column. The back stamp is also shown. Note that it took about 6 weeks to arrive! This was because the mail ship sailed infrequently.

What is a Duplex canceller, also known as a Duplex Numeral canceller?

During the 1850s the British Postmasters had to apply two different defacing instruments to the stamp, the one being a place name and the other a numeral defacer. This became tedious and developments focused on a primitive machine that could apply both at the same time. I am indebted to David Allison who provided extracts from the German Postmark Guild of December 2013 that clarifies this situation. The hand operated machine, shown in Fig.3, allowed the application of a uniform imprint. Fig.4 shows an early British duplex on cover. This is an unusual postmark – they nearly all have a date stamp to the left of a number in bars.

The Cape Post Office was influenced by developments in the UK. The first Barred Oval Numeral Cancellers (BONC) were allotted to Cape Town (No. 1) and Port Elizabeth (No. 2) in 1864 (Goldblatt, p88), and by 1865 the BONCs were well distributed throughout the Colony. In 1864 Cape Town and Port Elizabeth received duplex hand operated machines that enabled the clerk to perform defacing and dating simultaneously. Figure 5 shows an example of the Cape Town and Port Elizabeth duplex.
Die onlangsige hofuitspraak aangaande die gebruik van dagga het hierdie rubriek tot gevolg.

Dagga is al lank in gebruik, en sewe poskantoorname met ‘dagga’ in die Suid-Afrikaanse verband is gevind. Is daar nog?

Dupleksstempels word dikwels verwar met bewysstempels waar ‘n Kaapse Ovaal Genommerde stempel met ‘n pleknaamstempel as ‘n dupleksstempel beskryf word. Dupleksstempels bevat beide die Genommerde stempel en pleknaamstempel in een stuk. Daar is slegs twee Kaapse poskantore wat dupleksstempels gehad het, naamlik Kaapstad en Port Elizabeth. ‘n Verdere eienkans is dat aangesien dit een stuk is, is die twee afdrukke presies in lyn.

The feature of a duplex impression is that there is perfect alignment and orientation between the two impressions. Furthermore, it could only be for Cape impressions with Barred Oval Numeral Canceller Nos. 1 and 2. Often an impression with a BONC and a dater is termed a duplex, which is incorrect, as this is a proving strike confirming that a specific numeral was used at a particular office. This error was made in ‘The ABC of stamps’ in SAP of August 2018 on p. 112. There are still a number of BONCs that have not yet been confirmed that they were used at a specific post office, and this remains a challenge to collectors.

There is still time to enter for the East Rand 100 Stamp Show in September. The closing date for provisional entries is 15 April 2019. Provisional entries are now R100 each. There are three ways in which you can access the prospectus and provisional entry form. • Ask your society president or secretary to forward a copy to you. • Download a copy from the new website or PFSA Facebook page. • Request a copy from Paul Hammerton at hampaul@anazi.co.za

To help you find your way to The Lakes Hotel and Conference Centre, please use the map below. A more detailed map is available for downloading on the new website.

We are pleased to announce that Emil Bührmann RDPSA, has accepted the invitation to head the Jury for ER 100. At the time of writing, the Jury had not been appointed.

The Association of British Philatelic Societies, being a Member of Fédération Internationale de Philatélie, has applied to hold a FIP Specialised World Stamp Exhibition under the Patronage of FIP in accordance with Article 47.2 of the FIP Statutes. At their meeting in Bandung, Indonesia on 7 August 2017 the FIP granted their provisional Patronage. Further, the exhibition has been granted recognition by the Federation of European Philatelic Associations (FEPA).

South African exhibitors are requested to submit Entry forms which need to be with Patrick Flanagan, the South African Commissioner, by no later than 25 June 2019 to allow these to be forwarded to the Organising Committee in London. The closing date for applications received in London is 30 June 2019.

ENTRY FORMS AND THE EXHIBITION IREX ARE AVAILABLE ON THE WEBSITE www.london2020.co

It is anticipated that the following classes will be included:

- Traditional
- Postal History
- Aerophilately
- Revenues
- Postal Stationery
- Thematic
- Youth
- Literature
- Open Class
- Championship

Useful information will be published on the Exhibition website from time to time, and this can be found at www.london2020.co.
COLLECTING BASICS

The ABC of stamps
by David Wigston, East Rand Philatelic Society

Coil stamps
Coil stamps come from a roll of stamps used in a vending machine (Fig.1). Early coil stamps were made by joining together strips from ordinary sheets. Later, the stamps were made on long reels of paper without the need of joining strips. Coil stamps are easy to recognise as they are usually perforated on two sides (Fig.2). A roll can often consist of 500 stamps.

Fake coil stamps can easily be made by trimming off the perforations on two opposite sides (Fig.3). Note the difference in the size of the left and right margins compared with the top and bottom. Determining if a coil stamp is genuine is not easy. It is best to compare an example with known genuine coil stamps.

Charity stamps
These are stamps with two values; one is for the postage, the other is a donation to a charity. Switzerland issued the first in 1915, known as Pro Juventute, Latin “for the children”, an organisation dedicated to the welfare and health of children which was formed in 1912. These stamps are still issued annually at Christmas time (Fig.4). New Zealand also regularly issued child welfare stamps which were labelled ‘Health’, beginning in 1929. This first issue raised £2,470 from the sale of 592,848 stamps. The best known examples are the ‘Smiling Boy’ issues of 1913 (Fig.5). The donations were used to fund Children’s Health Camps. The last ‘health’ stamps were issued in 2016, a result of declining sales. The Red Cross has also been a recipient of funds raised through the sale of stamps (Fig.6). South Africa has issued several charity stamps, the most recent in 1987 (Fig.7) to raise funds for the victims of five days of heavy rainfall and flooding in Natal.

Picture Postcard Exchange
This is such fun - We’re sure a reader or two would love to join in.
Aleš Fidler is from Slovenija and collects postcards. His goal is to receive at least one postcard from every country of the world. He requests that the postcard must be send to his home address. The postcard should not be placed in an envelope, rather sent as only a postcard, stamped, and with a message; “you know, such as a tourist would send from their holiday”, he says.
He only needs one postcard from you. Drop him an email and he’ll let you have his address.
In return he’ll send you a postcard from Slovenija. mailto: fidlerales@hotmail.com
The Islamic Republic of Iran issued a commemorative stamp on 10 December 1985 for the annual anniversary of the ‘Establishment of the High Council of the Cultural Revolution’. It shows a beautiful graphic design of a blooming rose in a vase.

The error is the missing first letter ‘E’ in the word establishment, which creates a word with no meaning. It seems most obvious that the stamp designer was not English speaking and the typing error was not discovered before going to printing.

The new website has been designed with the following principles in mind:

1. All menu items must have a clear meaning. When clicking on a tab, there should be no surprises – what is seen is what one expects to see.
2. The information should be accessed in no more than three clicks – but ideally fewer. One should not be sent down the wrong track.
3. What is on the site must be in line with what all collectors require – both high level philatelists and beginners.
4. The site must nudge people to participate in organised philately – from information about events on the front page to a tab dedicated to clubs and societies.
5. The site should offer different kinds of support, e.g. access to expert advice or to enable persons to find out about postage stamps or ask about their worth.
6. The balance between visuals and text must be right. Neither should crowd out the other. Paragraphs must be short – as a rule, no more than three lines of text.

An interesting aspect of the design of the new site is the choice of font. The current trend is to favour ‘block’ fonts such as Arial. However, research suggests that modern fonts are difficult to read and one of the main reasons why people do not spend very long reading material online. We have chosen a soft, old-fashioned font with serifs to keep your attention.

**Stamps that make you SMILE**

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek PS and the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town

Episode 51
Errors on Stamps...
‘INCOMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT’

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**SOUTH AFRICAN POSTAL RATES - VALID FROM 1 APRIL 2019**

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

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<th>Domestic: New Rate</th>
<th>Old Rate</th>
<th>Increase</th>
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<tr>
<td>Registered letters, with insurance option.</td>
<td>Compensation up to R100.00 at no additional fee. Insurance for higher amounts is available for an additional fee based on a sliding scale. The maximum insured value is R2,000.00 for which the fee is now R181.85 (previously R168.05, an increase of 8.21%).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small DL</td>
<td>(4.55 + 27.25)</td>
<td>31.80</td>
<td>29.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium B5</td>
<td>(9.10 + 27.30)</td>
<td>36.40</td>
<td>33.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large B4</td>
<td>(11.15 + 27.15)</td>
<td>38.30</td>
<td>35.40</td>
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<td>There is no insurance option for international letter post.</td>
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<td>Aerograms</td>
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<td>Postcards - Airmail</td>
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<td>Postcards - Surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airmail letters – Southern Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small DL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small packets (per 100 g)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Airmail letters – Rest of the world</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small DL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small packets (per 100 g)</td>
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</tbody>
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**THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: CUSTOMS DUTY/DOUANE STAMPS**

by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society

**Part 2: Rates and usage of these stamps**

Customs duty stamps were introduced to enable overseas business concerns to prepay the customs duty on packets containing printed advertising matter (with the exclusion of catalogues and price lists), and can be regarded as revenue stamps. It all started when the four colonies (Cape, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange River Colony) amalgamated into a customs union and established a uniform tariff in 1905. It was then announced by the Postmaster General of the Cape in 1906 that various categories of printed matter coming into South Africa through the post were subject to a duty. The focus of this article will be on the usage of Customs Duty stamps based on the applicable rates after the formation of Union in 1910.

The duty was charged on the net weight in terms of the Customs Tariff, for example “Under 1oz. : ½d, from 1oz. to 3oz. : 1d, from 5oz. to 8oz.: 3d, thereafter to the nearest penny based on the actual weight”. The senders of such packets could, if they so desired, assess the duty at the rate mentioned and prepay by affixing to the packets postage stamps of the Union overprinted ‘CUSTOMS DUTY’ or ‘DOUANE’ (from 1926), to be obtained at the Office of the High Commissioner in London and later also from the SA Consul General in New York.

In *The SA Philatelist* of May/June 1991 Hugh Amoore RDPSA of Cape Town gave details of all the Customs Duty rates applicable in the Union of South Africa. In the same issue, Jack Hagger offered a draft check list of the Union Stamps which were overprinted. The *South African Post and Telegraph Guide* that appeared in 1911 indicated the following regarding incoming mail: “Advertising matter, including catalogues, price lists, and other articles as detailed in Article 43 of the South African Customs Union Convention received from countries outside the convention, except where the packets are less than 8 ounces in weight (which exception however does not apply to catalogues, price lists and other articles issued by or for South African firms) are subject to Customs charges at the rate of 25 percent ad valorem, or 2d, per lb, whichever maybe the greater. The sender of such packets may, if they desire, assess the duty at the rate mentioned, and prepay it by affixing to the packets postage stamps of the Union of South Africa overprinted ‘Customs Duty’ to be obtained at the office of the High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa.

![Image 1](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Fig.1:** Cover posted from the UK in 1921 to a medical doctor in Heidelberg, South Africa with Customs Duty stamps (1 x ½d and 1 x 1d). The rate was for a packet weighing up to 4oz. This was the minimum rate payable at that stage. Extremely rare usage of the King’s Head stamps overprinted Customs Duty.

![Image 2](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Fig.2:** Cover posted from London in 1931 with a ½d overprinted DOUANE and cancelled with the Cape Town date stamp in the same year. The ½d rate was the fee applicable for a packet under 1oz.

![Image 3](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Fig.3:** Cover posted from Berlin on 30 August 1937 to Hermanus in South Africa with a ½d DOUANE stamp affixed to pay for the applicable customs duty.
This method of allowing prepayment of customs duty by means of overprinted Customs Duty stamps, that originated circa 1906 – 1908, continued at least until 1960.

According to Amoore, the first increase took place in 1914/1915 when the rate was set at 25 percent ad valorem or 3d per lb. The rate was again increased on 1 August 1925 as it was set at 40 percent ad valorem or 6d per lb. The minimum rates by weight were set at: Up to 4 oz: 1½d, above 4 oz up to 8 oz: 3d, above 8 oz up to 16 oz: 6d and for each additional 8 oz: 3d. In 1928 the rates were changed again and in 1929 while the rate remained at 40 percent ad valorem or 6d per lb, the minimum rates by weight had changed again: up to 1oz: ½d, 1oz to 3oz: 1d, 3oz to 5oz: 2d and 5oz to 8oz: 3d. All indications are that the rates remained the same until 1961 when the currency was changed to decimal.

To find copies of these stamps used on cover is sometimes a challenge (Figs.1, 2, 3, 4 & 5). The Union Post Office Circular No. 10 dated 1 May 1911 stated the following: “In the future the Customs Duty leviable on catalogues, price lists etc addressed to the Union of South Africa may only be prepaid by the senders in stamps of the Union overprinted ‘CUSTOMS DUTY’. All such packets which may be received from abroad endorsed by the senders to the effect that duty has been paid to the Postmaster-General without the correct amount of the Customs Duty stamps having been affixed must only be delivered on payment of the Customs Duty by the addressees”.

Non-Payment of Customs Duty: The consigner was given the option of prepaying the customs...
duty, if he so desired, but no regulation appears to exist in the Post Office Guide pertaining to the condition when this option was not exercised. The Post Office was however equipped to handle such a condition as illustrated in Figs.6 & 7. In some of the post offices based in the main centres that handled more mail, a date stamp was also available for Customs purposes (Fig.8).

As stated before, the collecting of the Customs Duty or Douane stamps of the Union of South Africa is a fascinating aspect of Union philately that hasn’t been explored to the fullest. This article will hopefully encourage potential collectors of Union revenue stamps to be on the lookout for these interesting stamps.

Sources:

• The South African Philatelist issues: October 1949,

Errata: In the previous issue of The SAP (February 2019) where Part 1 of this article was published, the following must be corrected:

• The captions of Figs.6 and 7A should be exchanged.
• The illustrations of the ‘S’ Variety as indicated on of Type 1 (Black ink) and Type 2 (red ink) in Fig.9 should also be swapped. The source as indicated at the end of the text in Fig.10B should read: Ex Kamffer collection.

ROYAL MAIL SPECIAL STAMPS TO MARK CELEBRATION OF THE UK’S COMICS MARVEL SUPER HEROES

• On sale from 14 March, 15 stamp set of popular and well-known Marvel characters
• Included in the set are: Spider-Man; Hulk; Thor; Iron Man; Doctor Strange; Captain Marvel; Peggy Carter; Black Panther, Captain Britain and Union Jack
• A further five stamps are presented in a miniature sheet in the form of a unique comic-strip entitled, Avengers UK
• The stamps are illustrated by renowned comic book artist, Alan Davis, who has worked with Marvel since 1981
• Marvel celebrates its 80th anniversary in 2019
• The first Marvel Super Hero created for the UK was Captain Britain in 1976
• That same year, Super Hero Union Jack made his first appearance in the classic Marvel series, Invaders

The stamps and a range of collectible products are available from www.royalmail.com/marvel and available in 7,000 Post Offices throughout the UK.
EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE BLUE TRAIN STAMP ISSUE

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle

In David Sinclair’s article on the Blue Train, in the February 2019 issue of The SA Philatelist, there is doubt as to the actual date of issue.

I reproduce below entries, slightly edited, which appeared in newsletters of the South African Stamp Study Circle.

From newsletter number 422 (June 1997), page 2:

“Blue Train. Illustrated below is the media release sheetlet for the forthcoming stamp issue commemorating the inauguration of the refurbished Blue Train. As can be seen, there is no date of issue stated. Details of this issue first appeared in the January/February issue of SETEMPE. There it was stated that the issue date would be in ‘mid 1997’, depending on when the Blue Train would be ready for its inaugural run. Recently it was rumoured that this would be towards the end of May. However on the test run there was a derailment so there will be a further delay.

It has been reported that supplies have already been distributed to certain country post offices and that some of the stamps had already been sold to the public as early as 29 May 1997. The five stamps, in horizontal format 60mm by 24mm, were designed by Alan Ainslie and are all inscribed: ‘AIRMAIL POSTCARD RATE', i.e. R1.20 and according to the announcement in SETEMPE, will be sold in booklets.”

From newsletter number 423 (July 1997), page 4:

“Blue Train. This set is to be officially issued on 1 August 1997 but a sheetlet (as illustrated in Fig.1 in David’s article) was purchased at the Parklands post office, Johannesburg early in July. This issue was also reported to be on sale at the Sandton City Post Office during June and in The SA Philatelist (August 1997, page 113) it is reported to have been on sale at the Philatelic Services Counter at the Pacific 97 stamp exhibition, held in San Francisco, USA from 29 May to 8 June 1997. Although the SETEMPE announcement stated that these stamps were to be issued in booklet form, so far they have only appeared in sheet form.”
During the period 1933 – 1953, two different printing presses were in use at the SA Government Printer for printing the rotogravure hyphenated pictorial stamps. These were the Goebel KM 11, machine number 830 as well as the Goebel machine number 840. In the case of the 830 press, the four figure sheet numbers were printed in red (Fig.1) whilst those of the 840 press were five figure numbers printed in black (Fig.2).

The vast majority of the rotogravure hyphenated pictorials were printed on the 830 press; however on a few occasions the 840 press was used. Since many thousands of sheets were printed on the 830 press and relatively few on the 840 press, the latter are less common.

In July 1952, The South African Philatelist observed that black sheet numbers had been noted on the ½d, 2d, 3d, 6d and 1/- values. These printings appeared only during the period late 1949-1952 and indicate the use of the 840 press.

After contacting a number of collectors it appears that to date no black sheet numbers have been seen on the high values. If any evidence exists that the high values were printed on the 840 press during this period, the author would be interested to learn of this.

Although the reason for using the 840 press is unknown it was probably due to an increased production of a particular value to meet demand or alternatively, for some reason, the 830 press was simply unavailable.

Examples of red sheet numbers printed on the 830 press and black sheet numbers printed on the 840 press.

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![Fig.1a: ½d value. Issue 21 Cylinders 11A and 11B. August 1949 - normal red sheet numbers.](image1.png)

![Fig.1b: Issue 21: December 1949 - final printing known as the 'charcoal' printing. Black sheet numbers. A small number of the first sheets printed had red sheet numbers, before the printing was changed to the 840 press.](image2.png)

![Fig.2a: 3d value. Issue 5 Single Cylinder 17 Normal printings - red sheet numbers and below Fig.2b: April 1952 - black sheet number.](image3.png)

![Fig.2b: (at right) 4d value. Issue 3 Single Cylinder 103 Normal red sheet numbers opposite rows 15 and 16. Note narrow sheet margin.](image4.png)

![Fig.3a: (at left) Black sheet numbers opposite rows 18 and 19. Note wide sheet margin.](image5.png)

![Fig.3b: (at right) 4d value. Issue 3 Single Cylinder 103 Normal red sheet numbers opposite rows 15 and 16. Note narrow sheet margin.](image6.png)

![Fig.4a: (at left) 1/- value. Issue 5 Cylinders 6935 and 6926. Normal red sheet numbers opposite row 15.](image7.png)

![Fig.4b: (at right) Black sheet number (June 1952) opposite rows 16 and 17. Note wide margin.](image8.png)
References:

- S.J. Hagger RDPSA, 1952. Pictorial 1/- Stamps with Black Sheet Numbers. SAP, June.

**Obituary**

**JAN AALBERT BAKKER RDPSA,**

27 July 1939 – 8 March 2019

Tall, topped by snow-white hair, with bright blue eyes, always active and remaining very Dutch, with normally a very broad smile - that was Jan Bakker RDPSA.

He was an extremely knowledgeable philatelist, signing the PFSA Roll of Honour in 2006, in the footsteps of his father Arie J. Bakker who signed in 1980; a rare father to son progression.

Jan was born in the Netherlands in 1939. After WW2, the Bakker family moved to the Dutch East Indies where they stayed for 11 years. Upon return to Holland, Jan matriculated and trained as a pilot at the Government Flying School and spent two years in the Dutch Air Force.

He emigrated with his parents to South Africa in 1963 and flew in South West Africa and Cape Town before moving to Benoni in 1969. He married Lottie in 1965 and they have one son, Andre, also a pilot, three daughters and seven grandchildren.

Jan retired from flying in 1999. In 1979, after flying into Zambia, Jan was arrested on a charge of espionage for South Africa; he was incarcerated in a Lusaka prison and released after 3½ months.

From an early age, Jan collected stamps and would have received much guidance from his father. Jan exhibited extensively, his collection of Dutch East Indies’ stamps was very comprehensive; he also formed collections of Austria, Italy, Norway, Levant and Trieste but to name a few.

When asked to show a few pages or a few frames, it was always a surprise to see what he produced, often material that few had ever seen before.

As member of the AFV since 1963, he served on the Committee since 1983, was President for six years and the prime mover behind the AFV exchange packet service. In 1990 Jan joined the East Rand Philatelic Society and was a Committee member since 1992. For the 1994 National, he was a member of the Organising Committee. Jan was also an active member of the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society since 2000 and a regular exhibitor at their monthly meetings.

The Philatelic Federation was also supported by Jan – he served as Eastern & Northern Transvaal Regional Vice-President for two years and for Western Gauteng & Northern Transvaal for 2½ years and also for a period as Membership Secretary. In 2003 Jan was awarded the W E Lea Cup for services rendered to Philately and the PFSA.

Jan has exhibited at society level since 1970, winning most of the AFV and ERPS trophies at some stage, also several of the Wits PS trophies. He has exhibited often Nationally and Internationally, most times showing a different aspect of his vast collection. He was awarded a Vermeil in the Singapore World Stamp Championship in 2004. He received a Gold at Cape Town 2005 and a Vermeil in the 2007 National at Pretoria. At the 2008 National at Pretoria, Jan received a total of 11 Awards, including 9 (!) awards in the One Frame Class. In the 2011 National at Cape Town, Jan received 4 Awards and at the 2012 National at Port Elizabeth, he gained 5 awards which indicates a wide range of exhibits.

In 2014, Jan had taken up ‘Park-running’, walking a 5kms timed course on Saturday mornings, usually at Ebotse in Benoni - his last run (his 139th) was in July 2017 - he was a popular participant.

On 3 September 2016, Jan lost his beloved wife Lottie to cancer which was a heavy blow to him.

In late July 2017, Jan had a fire at his house during the night and in trying to bring the blaze under control, and probably to save his stamps, he was seriously injured - his lungs were badly damaged and he was treated in various ICUs and then in Frail-care, but he never fully recovered; his balance was also affected and falls set him back and sadly, he ultimately succumbed.

Jan was a wonderful person to meet and he made significant contributions to the hobby of Philately; we all should honour his memory.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 1853-1903 AND PRE-UNION SOUTH AFRICA

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- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE 1853-1903 AND PRE-UNION SOUTH AFRICA
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Philatelic Partner
STOCKHOLMIA 2019
26 MAY - 2 JUNE
It is worth your while to be cognisant of the various types of printing processes and techniques used in the printing of stamps you are collecting.

INTRODUCTION

After the Union of South Africa came into being on 31 May 1910, stamps were printed in England by well-known printing houses. An exception was the first Air Post stamp issue of 1925 (see Section 3).

Local printing of stamps commenced in 1927 when the same plates used by Waterlow & Sons Ltd. in London, for the printing of the ½d, 1d and 6d stamps were passed to the Government Printer in Pretoria. Stamps were henceforth printed by the Government Printing Works. After 1997 stamp printing was again carried out by international printing houses.

PRINTING PROCESSES

Stamp printing is a huge and specialised subject and when reading/researching the matter, usage of different words (by stamp collectors) is encountered for the same process.

The objective of this article is not to give an extensive description of the subject, but rather a brief explanation of each of the printing processes and techniques employed, illustrated by the first SA stamps printed using each process/technique.

Basically, four printing processes were employed over the first hundred years of South African stamp printing, see Sections 1 to 5 below.

Collectors sometimes consider some techniques as actual printing processes, which they are not, however it is appropriate for the purposes of this article, see Figs. 6 to 12.

The processes and techniques are dealt with chronologically by year initiated, using the most common name by which they are known to philatelists. (Other names used for the same process are given in brackets where applicable).

1. RECESS PRINTING (intaglio, line-engraving, copperplate, steel engraving or siderography)

When the Union of South Africa was established in 1910, undoubtedly every intention would have been to issue postage stamps to commemorate the event. Unfortunately, the death of King Edward VII on 6 May 1910 necessitated the preparation of a new die showing the portrait of the new Monarch, King George V. Time available before 31 May made the preparation of a new printing die impossible.

The opening of the Union Parliament on 4 November 1910 saw a 2½d stamp issued to commemorate the occasion - the Union’s first stamp (Fig.1).

This was recess printed, in deep blue, by Thos. De La Rue & Co. Ltd. of London, England, on white wove paper with multiple rosettes watermark.

In this process the image (stamp design) is incised into a flat surface known as the matrix or plate. The incisions are created by etching, engraving, drypoint, aquatint or mezzotint to varying depths below the surface.

Ink is applied to the plate by wiping and/or dabbing the plate to push the ink into the recessed lines or grooves and excess ink removed. The paper to be printed, slightly dampened, is placed on top of the plate.

The paper and plate are covered by a thick blanket to ensure even pressure when going through the rolling press. The press applies very high pressure through the blanket to push the paper into the inked grooves on the plate, transferring the design to the paper.

The blanket is then lifted, revealing the paper and printed image.

In printing, blue is a very tenacious colour to the extent that difficulty is experienced in wiping the matrix/printing plate clean. This caused the surface of the paper to have a blueish tinge, varying in depth of colour on different sheets of paper during production.

The triangular ‘Hope’ stamp issue of 1 January 1926, as well as the 2d, 3d, 4d, 1/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/- denominations issued on 1 March 1927, printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co Ltd, London were also printed using this process.

Older typographed stamps may often be identified from the reverse side because the design feels raised to the touch due to the metal plates and heavy pressure used.

Nowadays plastic plates are used for this process that tend not to leave the raised reverse.

The first Union Definitive issue of 1913 (Fig.4) was the first South African typograph printed stamps. They were also printed by De La Rue.

Other stamps printed by this process are the ½d, 1d and 6d pictorial stamps of 1926 which were printed by Waterlow and Sons.

The Government Printer produced the first local printing of ½d and 1d
denominations from the same plates and the 6d from a new set of plates. On 16 August 1929 the second Airmail stamps that marked the inauguration of the Air Mail Service by the Union Government in that year, were also printed by the Government Printer. Two stamps with 4d and 1/- values were issued, not illustrated here.

3. LITHOGRAPHY (offset, offset lithography, photo-lithographic offset)

In this printing process the design is photographically transferred to thin metal, paper or plastic printing plates. The inked image is transferred (or ‘offset’) from this metal plate (Plate cylinder) to a rubber blanket or rollers (Offset cylinder) and then to the printing surface (Fig.5).

When used in combination with the lithographic process, which is based on the repelling of oil and water, the offset technique employs a flat image carrier on which the image to be printed obtains ink from ink rollers, while the non-printing area attracts a water-based film (called ‘fountain solution’), keeping the non-printing areas ink-free.

A photo-lithographic offset process was used by Cape Times Ltd., Cape Town to print the 1925 Experimental Air Mail stamps, the first stamps ever to be printed in South Africa (Fig.6).

A divergence from practice occurred with the printing of the Centenary of the Burgerspond stamp in 1974 (Fig.7). The use of lithography for this issue rather than rotogravure using the Goebel 840, distinguishes it from any of the Union issues between 1930 and 1961.

4. ROTOGRAVURE PRINTING (photo-gravure, gravure or rotaglio)

This process always uses a rotary press running at high speed and is best suited to produce long print runs. After the import and installation of a Goebel AG 830 printing machine in 1929, all the Union stamps were printed by the Government Printer using the Rotogravure process (Fig.9).

In rotogravure printing the stamp design is drawn larger than the required stamp and is then photographed. The negative is placed in a step-and-repeat camera which reduces the photographed design to the exact size of the required stamp. It is then duplicated as many times as required to make a complete sheet on a glass plate.

The glass plate is used as a ‘negative’ and a print is taken from it onto a photographic paper coated with colour pigment and gelatin called ‘carbon’ tissue. The carbon tissue, being exposed to strong light, is then transferred to a copper plate or cylinder which is to be used in the printing press (Fig.8).

Rolls of paper, gummed on one side, are fed through the machine first passing over the frameplate, then the headplate, the numbering and perforation sections, the trimmer and finally to the cutter that cuts it into sheets.

5. COMBINATION PRINTING

This term is used when more than one printing process or technique is used on the same stamp. As an example, the stamp is first printed by rotogravure with intaglio line work applied on top to enhance the appearance.

5.1. ROTOGRAVURE and PROCESS COLOUR

A stamp was issued on 14 March 1963 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Kirstenbosch in Cape Town (Fig.10). The design shows, in multicolour, a view of the lawns and gardens at Kirstenbosch with the well-known mountain peak ‘Castle Rock’ in the background. A picture of a red Disa uniflora is superimposed in the lower portion of the design. For the first time on the stamps of South Africa, the Government printer used, what is known as, ‘process colours’ to obtain a variety of colour tints. All previous
South African stamps in two or three colours have had these colours as separate portions of a combined design. The printing process involves combining two or more of the four subtractive colours, namely cyan, magenta, yellow and black. In four colour printing, the ‘keys’ of the cyan, magenta and yellow printing plates, are carefully aligned with the key of the black plate.

Fig.10: (image reduced).

Intaglio is a family of printmaking techniques in which the image is incised into a surface known as the matrix or plate (see Section 1).

### 5.2. ROTOGRAVURE and GOLD DIE-STAMPING

Two stamps, 2½c and 12½c, were issued on 24 August 1970 to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Bible Society in South Africa.

The printing of the 12½c denomination was a new departure in the Republic’s stamp printing processes (Fig.11).

Printing was started normally with the rotogravure process on the Goebel 840 machine and was completed by a form of the letterpress process which impressed the gold of the inscription ‘BIBLIA’ and the open book below that. Gold foil was used to apply the gold printing. The same equipment that allows foil stamping also enables embossing. The two processes are typically combined. In this issue, the stamp was impressed, which is the opposite of embossing.

### 5.3. ROTOGRAVURE and INTAGLIO

To commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Voortrekker Monument one 4c stamp was issued on 6 December 1974 (Fig.12).

### 5.4. SILK-SCREEN TO APPLY A FRAGRANCE (screen printing, serigraphy)

Silkscreen is a process own its own, but here we regard it as a technique. Ten stamps, printed in offset lithography supplemented with a fragrance, were issued on 22 August 2008 on the theme of Namaqualand flowers (Fig.13).

Printed by Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, The Netherlands on self-adhesive stamp paper with backing paper in sheetlets comprising ten different designs. Each stamp has a fragrance in the paper coating. The printing technique involves microscopic cells impregnated with perfume and printed on the stamps using silkscreen. Rubbing the stamps breaks open the cells, releasing the fragrance which can be preserved for many years.

The technique (Fig.14) makes use of a mesh to transfer ink, in this case, a perfume, onto a substrate. A fill blade is moved across the screen to fill the open mesh apertures with ink (perfume). A reverse stroke then causes the screen to touch the substrate momentarily along a line of contact. This causes the ink (perfume) to wet the substrate and be pulled out of the mesh apertures as the screen springs back after the blade has passed. The ink (perfume) remains on the substrate.

This article is to be CONTINUED in Part 2
Some students of Natal philately have wondered why so many of the stamp issues for the Colony were overprinted ‘POSTAGE’.

This has been a mystery for decades and was finally resolved by John Dickson following his in-depth research through the Natal Archives. The first of these overprinted issues to appear was the 1869 1d, 3d, 6d Chalon and 1s stamps in use at that time. It was in that year that the Licence and Stamp Law No. 18 was revised which established a need for a 1d revenue duty. However, the revenue stamps that had been ordered from England had not yet arrived. Thus makeshift measures were implemented to manufacture 1d revenue stamps by using the old embossing die and applying it to surface coloured yellow paper (Fig.1). However, the Natal Witness newspaper noted that stamps currently used for postage purposes were also legal for revenue use on cheques, receipts, and promissory notes. Although this practice of using postage stamps for revenue purposes had occasionally occurred in early times (Fig.2) it appears to have been rare as few examples have been recorded.

Fig.1: 1868 embossed tête bêche 1d yellow revenue stamps.

The Government Auditor John Moreland wrote to the Colonial Secretary on 8 January 1869 pointing out that the 1d yellow revenue stamp can ‘in like manner be used as a postage stamp’ because no distinction is made between stamps used for postage or for revenue purposes (Fig.3). He further stated that such practice would ‘interfere materially with the public accounts and render it impossible to determine the amount of revenue derived from postage’ (Dickson 2000).

Moreland suggested that measures should be adopted to prevent the indiscriminate use of stamps and that they should be classed as ‘revenue’ instead of ‘postage’. The Postmaster General agreed that the law did not define the description of a stamp to be used on letters.

In the months that followed, a period of confusion arose amongst government officials, legislators and the public, until official announcements were made in August 1869. Law No. 2 and Law No. 3 were published in the Government Gazette on 23 and 24 August 1869, respectively. These two laws confined the use of postage stamps to the purpose of postage, that is, these stamps could not be legally used for revenue purposes. Similarly, if revenue stamps were used for postage, the item would ‘be deemed to be unstamped, or insufficiently stamped’.

These laws came into effect on 1 September 1869 and led immediately to the local overprinting of POSTAGE on stamps currently held in stock at post offices. These were the 1d rose, 3d blue, 6d lilac and 1s green (Fig.4).

The public could exchange the previously valid postage stamps in their possession (but now invalidated), for overprinted stamps. Furthermore, the law gave the Lieutenant Governor the power to “direct, appoint, define, and describe the colour, inscription, or other distinguishing mark of stamps to be used as postage stamps” (Fig.5). Hence, subsequent

Fig.4: 1869 POSTAGE overprints on the Chalon 1d, 3d, 6d, and 1s stamps.

The public could exchange the previously valid postage stamps in their possession (but now invalidated), for overprinted stamps.

Fig.5: The five different type settings used for the 1869 POSTAGE overprints.

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stamp issues are found with black, green, and red, horizontal, vertical and curved overprints of different sizes and fonts (Fig.6). The last of these overprints was the emergency 12 March 1895 POSTAGE Half-Penny on the 6d violet Chalon stamps. Becker, the Postmaster General, advised the United Kingdom by letter that Natal stamps had been overprinted POSTAGE. Dickson (2000) considered that this was because the mails dispatched on 18

September 1869 contained unpaid taxed letters (i.e. un-overprinted invalid stamps had been used in payment of postage and covers had been taxed accordingly). Only three examples of such use of invalid stamps on cover are recorded, none of which are from this earlier period.

The first is a taxed cover from Pietermaritzburg to Richmond cancelled GPO 13 5 1872 (Fig.7). The cover is franked with an uncancelled 1d rose stamp and has the manuscript inscription ‘Not a postage stamp’, a TO PAY cachet and the figure ‘2’ (double the deficiency).

A second cover from Durban to the USA has a 1867 1s invalid stamp (not overprinted POSTAGE) and three 1d rose 1874 stamps cancelled numeral ‘2’ and Durban 18 4 1880 alongside. The 1s green was overlooked by the postmaster at Durban and thus the letter was not taxed. Had the 1s been noticed it would have attracted a tax of two shillings that is, a tax of 240 centimes or 48 US cents (Fig.8).

A third taxed combination cover from Vryheid, Nieuwe Republic cancelled 17 JUL 88 sent via Natal to Holland has Chalon 6d without POSTAGE overprint and Natal 2d stamps (Fig.9). The deficiency was 5½d hence the endorsement in purple crayon ‘11d’ (double the shortfall) and circular tax mark ‘5d’. However, this was misinterpreted in Holland as 50c due (should have been 110c due).

It was implicit in the law of 1869 that the 1d yellow embossed (from 1 January 1869), 1d Chalon yellow (from end of January 1869), the Chalon 6d rose (pink), and 1s purple-brown could be legally used for postage until end August 1869.

Figure 10 shows two 1869 1d yellow Chalons cancelled numeral ‘2’ (Durban), one cancelled ‘15’ (Bushman’s River), one ‘1’ (Pietermaritzburg), and a 6d rose with [Richmond] 15 11 89 date stamp. The 6d is a postally used revenue. As the others are undated we don’t know.

It is ironic that some ‘postage’ overprinted and ‘postage’ printed stamps were used legally for revenue purposes, for example, the 1870 1s green overprint (Fig.11).
Other examples include the 1884 1d rose and 6d mauve, 1886 1s green, 1888 1s orange as shown in Fig.12, and 1887 2d olive-green stamps. (This postage stamp was one of the key-plate designs produced by De La Rue; the rest of the duties were all revenue stamps).

In September 1884 Natal submitted a requisition for ten revenue stamp duties which were printed in accordance with De La Rue’s general key-plate design. However the request did not include the 2d, 3d, and 6d duties, and only 60,000 1s revenue stamps were ordered. The bulk of the order was invoiced on 20 March 1885 (Dickson 2003). The number of 1s stamps proved to be insufficient to satisfy the demand for this duty. Additional 1s revenue stamps were later needed and a second order for 120,000 1s stamps was invoiced on 24 January 1887, again an insufficient quantity. The 6d key-plate revenue stamp was first requested in November 1894 as by then the supply of the 6d Chalon stamp was running low and also it may have been an attempt to stop the use of the 1884 6d mauve postage stamp being used for revenue purposes. It is therefore suggested that the demand for 6d and 1s revenue stamps exceeded their supply and thus postage overprinted stamps were resorted to during the later 1880s (Fig.12).

Acknowledgements. Professor Keith Klugman is thanked for the use of illustrations in Figures 7 and 9.

Reference
The Industrial Revolution had a momentous impact on living and working conditions, on urbanisation, the rapid growth of cities, global politics, as well as on public health, family life, the role of women and child labour. The emergence of a middle class, the rise of trade unions, expansion and sophistication of the economy were all impacted significantly by this event, as were wages, remuneration policies and personal wealth.

Throughout this period, productivity rose dramatically through inventions like the steam engine and new production techniques, such as the assembly line, where more goods were produced in less time. For the middle classes, increased and better food production supported population growth and fought malnutrition. More time was left for education, innovation and recreation. Average incomes rose dramatically, which only increased demand for better goods and services. Regrettably, this was at the expense of the working classes.

The Industrial Revolution which took place between the 1760s and 1850s was a period during which agrarian and rural societies in Britain, Europe and America were transformed into industrial and technologically advanced urban communities (Fig.1).

Before the advent of industrialisation, the majority of the population resided in small, widely distributed rural communities where the focus of their daily existence revolved around farming. Life for the average person was not easy, as incomes were limited; employment opportunities were few and most people were under-nourished.

Manufacturing, prior to the industrial revolution, was performed mostly by individuals or small groups in people’s homes, using hand tools or basic machinery. People produced the bulk of their own food, made their own clothing and household goods for personal consumption, with little remaining for trade.

Industrialisation and mechanisation marked a shift to powered, special-purpose machinery, larger factory premises and the mass production of goods. The iron and textile industries, underpinned by the development of the steam engine, played central roles in the evolving industrial revolution.

Before this, textiles were produced mainly in people’s homes (giving rise to the term cottage industry), with merchants often providing the capital, raw materials and basic equipment, and then uplifting the finished product for distribution to market. Workers set their own schedules making it difficult for merchants to regulate production, leading to inefficiencies.

Britain’s role as the birthplace of the industrial revolution was determined by a number of factors. The country had large deposits of coal and iron ore, which were essential for any form of industrialisation. It also had a politically stable society, an established but under-developed economy, the strongest navy in the world, and a vibrant colonial trading infrastructure, with colonies serving as an enviable source of raw materials, as well as being a captive marketplace for mass produced goods and services.

During the 1700s, a series of innovations led to ever-increasing productivity, requiring less labour. Around 1764, James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny (‘jenny’ being early slang for the word ‘engine’), a machine that enabled a single person to produce multiple spools of thread simultaneously.

At the time of Hargreaves’ death, there were over 20,000 spinning jennies in use across Britain. The performance of the spinning jenny was later enhanced through the development of Samuel Crompton’s spinning mule (Fig.2).

Further key developments within the textile industry were the spinning frame invented by Richard Arkwright (Fig. 3) in 1769, and the power loom, designed and developed by Edmund Cartwright in the 1784 which fully mechanised the whole weaving process.

Fig.1: Cotton Mills, Manchester 1840s.

Fig.2: Inventor of the Spinning Mule

Fig.3: Richard Arkwright Textiles
Critical developments within the iron industry also played a central role in the industrialisation of the British economy.

In the early 18th Century, Abraham Darby, using a coke-fuelled (as opposed to charcoal-fired) furnace, developed a cheaper, easier method to produce cast iron. At more or less the same time, British engineer Henry Bessemer developed the first inexpensive process for mass-producing steel. Both iron and steel were essential inputs enabling any form of industrialisation (Figs.4 & 5).

Equally important was mechanised power generation in the form of steam engines. In 1712 Thomas Newcomen designed the first steam engine, used primarily for pumping water out of mines (Fig.6).

By the 1770s, Scottish inventor James Watt (Fig.7) had improved on Newcomen’s developments, and the steam engine went on to power not only machinery, but also locomotives and even ships.

Transportation underwent a transformation throughout this period too. Before the steam engine, raw materials and finished goods were hauled by horse-drawn wagons, as well as boats along canals and rivers. In the early 1800s, Richard Trevithick, a British engineer built the first railway steam locomotive and by 1830, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway offered a regular passenger service (Figs.8 & 9).

Around 1820, John McAdam, a Scottish engineer developed a new process for road construction (Fig.10). His technique, which became known as macadamised roads, resulted in surfaces which were smoother, more durable and less influenced by wet weather.

Transportation of goods overland thus became easier.

Mass production increased the volume and variety of factory-produced goods, which raised the living standard for many, particularly the middle and upper classes. However, life for the poor continued to be a hardship. Wages were low and unskilled workers had little or no job security. Children formed a large part of the labour force and worked long hours doing hazardous tasks such as cleaning machinery (Fig.11).

Unemployment was created by the redundancy of many craftspeople through mechanisation, and urban areas were unable to cope with the influx of people from the countryside seeking work. This caused overcrowded, unsanitary living conditions and the spread of disease.

In 2004, economic historian Deidre McCloskey argued that the Industrial Revolution was certainly the most important event in the history of humanity since the domestication of plants and animals in about 8000 BC; and perhaps the most significant advancement in the world since the invention of the written language.
Introduction

Basutoland, after its currency was decimalised in 1961, introduced a new set of definitive stamps. However, a feature that was phased in over a period of some 24 months: starting on 14 February 1961 and concluding on 4 February 1963, as shown in Table 1.

These stamps replaced the previous definitive set, which had been issued on 18 October 1954. The new decimal set was identical to the previous set except that the values were in decimal currency (Rands and Cents), and not in Sterling (Pounds, Shillings and Pence). A reason for the extended time for the issue of this new set, was that surcharging of existing stocks of the Sterling stamps took place, which tied Basutoland Postal Services over, while the new set was phased in.

Two of the reasons why this set has attracted interest are that the set has produced some visibly striking errors and when Basutoland became independent on 4 October 1966, these stamps were overprinted with the country’s new name: Lesotho - again producing some errors.

The Decimal Set

The decimal currency values on the new decimal set closely followed the values of the 1954 Sterling set: the conversion rate from Sterling to Decimal was 10s becoming R1. All 11 stamps in the set had the Multiple Script CA watermark (Fig.2). The cover (Fig.1) is postmarked 4/02/1963, which is the date of the issue of the R1 value, thus completing the full set. In effect it represents a First Day Cover of only the R1 stamp. In addition, two postage due stamps were issued (Figs.3 and 4). The 1c replaced the 1d postage due, while the 5c did not replace any existing value but was issued in the same format as the previous 2d postage due, which was not replaced with any equivalent value. Both these stamps had the Multiple St. Edward’s Crown Block CA watermark (Fig.5).

Table 1 - Issue Dates of the First Decimal Definitive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Duties</th>
<th>Replaced By</th>
<th>Date of Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>½ d</td>
<td>½ c</td>
<td>25 September 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 d</td>
<td>1 c</td>
<td>25 September 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 d</td>
<td>2 c</td>
<td>25 September 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 d</td>
<td>2 ½ c</td>
<td>14 February 1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 d</td>
<td>3 ½ c</td>
<td>25 September 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 d</td>
<td>5 c</td>
<td>10 August 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>10 c</td>
<td>22 October 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 s 3 d</td>
<td>12 ½ c</td>
<td>17 December 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 s 6 d</td>
<td>25 c</td>
<td>25 September 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 s</td>
<td>50 c</td>
<td>22 October 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 s</td>
<td>R 1</td>
<td>4 February 1963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Definitives Errors

The ½c and the 3½c both appeared with major errors. These were said to have resulted from proof sheets finding their way onto the market. The ½c imperforate: A sheet of 60 stamps containing this error, resulted in 30 known pairs without perforation (Fig.6). An imperforate second sheet with the centre inverted was also discovered (Fig.7). One row (the top) of this sheet had no black printing at all resulting in six pairs where the top stamp has no centre, whilst the lower stamp has an inverted centre (Fig.8). What is inverted is the frame plate with the Queen’s head and not the value or the background, as the latter one aligned to the watermark. However the watermark could have been inverted. Hence, in all, three distinct errors occur in the ½c, all believed to be the result of imperforate proof sheets.

Fig.1: Decimal cover with all 11 values

Fig.2: Watermark. Multiple Script CA.

Fig.3 & 4: 1c and 5c Postage Due

Fig.5: Watermark. Multiple St Edwards Crown Block CA

In 1964, the 1c, 2½c, 5c, 12½c and 50c definitive duties appeared with a different watermark, namely the Multiple St. Edward’s Crown Block CA (Fig.5), which was the same watermark as used for the two postage due stamps.

Fig.6: ½c imperforate pair

Fig.7: ½c inverted centre. Block of 4 imperforate
The SA Philatelist, April 2019.

The Independence Issue

On 4 October 1966 Basutoland achieved independence, with the country becoming known as Lesotho. This roughly translates as ‘the land of the people who speak Sotho’.

The Basutoland definitive decimal set (of 11 stamps) was overprinted with the word ‘LESOTHO’ (Fig.11) and issued on 1 November 1966. In addition, the two postage due stamps were also overprinted (Figs.12 and 13). Hence, eleven stamps and two postage due stamps were overprinted with the name of the newly independent country.

The Overprinting Errors

The R1 and both Postage Dues exhibited a major error in their overprinting. One stamp on each sheet had the word ‘LESOTHO’ spelt wrongly with the overprint reading ‘LSEOTHO’. This error only affected these three stamps, shown in Figs.14 and 15 (error in 5c is not shown) and not the other Definitive duties since these overprint settings were unique, however, the error on the R1 is known with both watermarks (Figs.2 & 5).

Another error was the discovery of the R1 with double LESOTHO overprint. There is one known sheet of this error consisting of 60 stamps. This doubling appears over the word ‘Basutoland’ at the base of the stamp (Fig.16).

The 3½c imperforate: A sheet of 60 stamps without perforation was also discovered. This has resulted in 30 imperforate pairs (Fig.9).

The 2½c duty misalignment: A sheet of the 2½c was discovered with the centre and value sloping downwards from left to right (Fig.10) whilst the position of the frame remained relatively central.

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Other varieties in the basic definitives:

- Three interesting varieties of the ½c, 1c and 2c exist where a sheet of each has been discovered with the overprint far to the left, encroaching onto the perforations (Figs.17, 18 and 19).

- Another variety is known as a ‘Weak Entry’. Three values of the stamps overprinted ‘LESOTHO’ have been found to have a ‘Weak Entry’ on the right-hand side of the third stamp on the top row. The values are the 5c, 10c and 25c (Figs.20, 21 and 22).

It was originally believed that this ‘Weak Entry’ only existed on the ‘LESOTHO’ overprints, indicating that the basic stamps were specially produced for overprinting purposes. However, the discovery of a ‘Weak Entry’ 2½c value, which has been used without overprint, indicates that there were ‘Weak Entries’ prior to the time of overprinting (Fig.23).

Alternatively, perhaps not all specially produced stamps were overprinted, and some were distributed without overprint. The ‘Weak Entry’ can be clearly seen in the area to the right of the Queen’s head.

Conclusion

The first definitive set post-decimalisation can be seen to afford an interesting philatelic study. This is both in terms of the manner it was issued as well as the striking errors which were discovered. Further, the independence overprints created what often occurs in an overprinting process, namely a number of errors. Of particular interest is the misspelling of the country’s name.
NEW ISSUES

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP ISSUES - 2019 - Part I

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle

22 February 2019 - ALBERTINA SISULU CENTENARY 2018

Denominations: 2 x Standard Postage Rate (R4.20)
Designer: Thea Clemons, two different designs from photographs in the Sisulu Family Archives
Printer: Cartor Lithography, France
Process: Offset lithography
Stamp size: 24 x 41mm
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets
Sheetlet size: 200 x 138mm comprising two horizontal strips of five of each design
Cylinder numbers: 8589 (blue), 8590 (red), 8591 (yellow) and 8592 (black)
Gum: self adhesive
Perforation: Serpentine kiss-cut of gauge 11.2. Stamps are separated by 8mm gutters in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of the individual stamps. These roulettes extend through sheet margins and also through the backing paper.
Phosphor: Yellow-green 2mm band as a frame around border of each stamp
Printing sheet size: 665 x 460mm comprising nine sheetlets arranged in three rows of three.

First Day Cover: None
Canceller: No. 8.114 - ‘ALBERTINA SISULU’/‘CENTENARY’/22.02.2019 - ORLANDO’

The following forthcoming issues were announced in WHAT’S NEWS:

• 26 April 2019 - 25 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY - Miniature sheet with a single stamp denominated ‘Registered letter’ (R 31.80), with FDC.


Later in the year, at dates yet to be fixed, there will be issues for: FAMOUS DIAMONDS FROM SOUTH AFRICA and CYCADS - TREES OF MYTHS AND LEGENDS.

Acknowledgement:
The above information was collated from SAPO’s Philatelic e-mail newsletter WHAT’S NEWS, dated February 2019, Newsletter 389 of the RSA Stamp Study Group, produced by Jan de Jong and personal observations.

JOHN & MARK TAYLOR
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

1863 De La Rue 1/- with Potchestroom cds.
A rare stamp with this cancel - from a ‘specialised stock’.

Address: P.O. Box 37324, London N1 - 2YQ   Tel: 020 7226 1503 Fax: 020 7359 7456
email address: markjtaylor@btinternet.com

The SA Philatelist, April 2019.
A COMPLETE SHEET OF 100 STAMPS TO PAY THE POSTAGE!

by Ted Roberts, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Imagine hearing that I have a cover (not a cutout from a parcel) which has a complete sheet of 100 stamps on it. Most stamp collectors would probably say that it must be a philatelic contrivance or the postage had been overpaid. But no, the cover has a single complete sheet of 100 stamps and no other stamp. What is more, the correct postal rate was paid.

Fig. 2
The letter rate from 1 January 1922 for a letter up to 20gm weight was 200 Pf. (1 Mark = 100 Pfennige) and for 20 to 100gm, 300Pf. The large size of the envelope suggests this cover was over 20gm. The registration fee was 200Pf, making a total 500Pf, exactly as paid (i.e. 100 x 5Pf).

While the sheet is rather tatty around the edges (the cover was clearly not made up with a future collector in mind!), all the border details are clear. The top row shows the cumulative cost of each successive column (0,50 Mark = 10 x 5Pf, 1,00 Mark = 20 x 5Pf, etc.). The bottom row (shown more clearly in Fig.4) contains the number of each successive column while the HAN (Haus Auftrag Nummer, essentially the printing factory order number) can also be seen (H5507.20). There are also some (presumably unintentional) oblique perforations on the first four columns (Fig.4).

Fig. 3
To indicate how severe the inflation was at that time, up to 5 May 1920, one could send a letter anywhere in Germany for 20 Pfennig, i.e. one fifth of a mark. At the start of December 1923 it would cost 100 billion marks! I’m using the American billion of a thousand million here but there is no need for confusion as the German inflation period stamps had the value inscribed in numerals. The highest denomination issued was 50 billion or 50,000,000,000 Marks. Over three and a half years the postal rate had shown a massive increase of a factor of 250 billion!

Note that in full compliance with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, every single stamp was cancelled. It was not acceptable to overlap stamps to make for a more compact franking (hence the sheet!). In fact, higher denomination stamps were available at this time (100Pf and over) so the cover could have been franked with five or less stamps. However, to avoid wastage, firms were obliged to use low value stamps in multiple frankings before such stamps became worthless. By the end of 1922, a similar letter to the one described here would have needed a postage of 24Mk. That would mean 480 5Pf, stamps. Try to get that many on a cover without overlapping stamps!

Fig. 4
To be sure, the present cover was sent during the early phase of the inflation. Even so, the postage had been increased on 1 January 1922 so the sender had to pay nearly three times more than the rate of only two weeks earlier.

Is a commercial cover franked with a complete sheet of stamps unique? Probably not, but I haven’t seen anything similar in over 40 years.

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The SA Philatelist, April 2019.
**BELVILLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Monthly meeting, 2nd Wednesday. Auditorium of the Bellville Library, Charl van Aswegen Rd, Bellville. Meetings start at 19h00 to 21h00 and consist of club cup competitions, workshops and fun evenings with specific themes. Members from other societies are regularly invited. Chairperson: Werner Bannard. wernerb@axxess.co.za

Secretary: Reanie de Villiers; 082 567 0353; reanie@netpoint.co.za

Website: http://bellvillephilatelic.tripod.com

Contact the Secretary for further Programme details.

**FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately in the ‘Deep South’ of the Cape Peninsula. Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests gather once a month. FHPS reaches a wider audience on the internet since launching their website. Please have a look and maybe get ideas or inspiration for your own society. The society meets every first Tuesday at 19h30 at Civic Centre, Fish Hoek. President: Dave Young, email: dave@seyloung.com

Secretary: Volker Janssen.

Website: www.fhps.info

**GEOGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

The society meets every 2nd Thursday of the month, in the Minor Hall, Presbyterian Church, 8 Caledon St. President: Nick Zerbst 0836257804. Secretary: Rob Sinclair-Black 044 8746337, email: robrita@mweb.co.za

**PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

The society meets monthly at 19:00 on first non-holiday Monday at the Bible Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave, Cotswold. For more information contact either Francois Friend (President, 082 554 8900, francos@surf4u.co.za) or Rodney Maclachlan (Secretary / Treasurer, 072 619 5409).

**PAARLSE FIATELISTE**

Sedet 1951

Die Paarlse Filateliste vergader elke maand op die tweede Donderdag van die maand om 19h30. Besoekers altyd welkom.

Meetings are held every 2nd Wednesday at 19h30. Auditorium of the Library, Church, 8 Caledon St. Contact for details: Aubrey Katzef akatzef@telkomsa.net 072 774 2090.

**THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN**

Meetings are held every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 8:00pm at the Atheneum, Camp Ground Road, Newlands.

Visitors are always welcome.

Contacts: Mary Rogers 0729461767 or 021 5582662

President: Victor Millard 0828028882 or 021 6714613 (Secretary);

Email: royalphil@gmail.com

Website: https://www.rpsct.org/

**STELLENBOSCH FILATELISTEVERENIGING**

Meeting – 1st Tuesday of the month at 19:00.

Plekk: Biblioteek, La Clémence aftreeoord, Webers-valleieweg/ Road, Stellenbosch. Ons hou uitstallings, ontvang gasperspeakers, ervar praatjies/ demonstrasies, maandelike newsletters met nieuws op die领域 van philatellese aktiwiteite nie. Show, Tell and Ask Sessions covering all aspects of the hobby of stamp collecting. Besoekers altyd welkom.

Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 19h00. Showroom, La Clémence Aftreeoord, Stellenbosch. Contact: Carlos Da Fonseca 082 774 2090.

**PINELANDS STAMP CIRCLE**

Meet on the last Wednesday of every month at 20h00 in the Activities Hall. Contact for details: Aubrey Katzef akatzef@telkomsa.net 072 619 5409.

**CASPIP**

CAPE SOCIETY FOR PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELY

Meets on the third Wednesday of the month. Time: 19h30

President : David Preston 08277242090.

Email: caspip@telkomsa.net

Secretary: Carlos Da Fonseca 082 334 7603

Please note:

Back issues of The SA Philatelist are limited. Requests for any issue should be made in writing to The SA Philatelist, P.O. Box 131600, Benoyln, 7000. An electronic PDF file may be requested should a printed copy of the journal not be available.

**LOCAL EVENTS & SOCIETY NEWS**

**SINGPAX 2019**

36th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, at Suntec Singapore.

Date: 31 July to 4 Aug 2019

South African Commissioner: Joff van der Merwe

jnclvodamail.com

**LONDON 2020**

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

Date: 2 to 9 MAY 2020

South African Commissioner: Patrick Flanagan

pat#igprop.com

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**EUROCIRCLE STAMP STUDY**

Meetings in the Captain’s Table at Woodmead - last Wednesday of each month at 20h00 (except December).

**TBVC STUDY GROUP**

Contact: Chairperson Jan de Jong djhumete66@gmail.com Secretary Eugene du Plooy eugeneduplooy@gmail.com Meetings on the 1st Saturday of the month at 09:00am for 09:15am at the Greek Orthodox Church Pretoria Stamp Fair, Corner Lynnwood Rd & Roper St, Hillcrest, Pretoria - right opposite the entrance to the University of Pretoria.

**RSA SEELSTUDIEGROEP**

Vergader elke 2nd 14h00, 10km van elke maand (Januarie, Maart, Mei, Julie en Augustus) by Filateliedienste in Silverton. Kontak: djhumete66@gmail.com Doen uitsitende studie en navoring en publieke ‘n gereeld maandlike nubsbrief.

**SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP STUDY CIRCLE**

Meetings: First Saturday of month at 13h00 at the Thornhill Manor Retirement Village Hall, Medderfontein. Contact: Secretary, Keith Perrow 083 379 2626; email: keith.perrow232@gmail.com

**RHODESIAN STAMP STUDY**

Meet the last Wednesday of every month except December at 19h30 – Activities Hall of Pinelands Library, Howard Centre, Western Cape. The Circle caters for all interested in stamp collecting – from beginner to more experienced philatelists. Programmes for meetings include displays of stamps, talks by visiting speakers and members’ ‘Show and Tell’ exhibits.

The Circle operates an Exchange Circuit and holds auctions from time to time. Visitors are always welcome! Contact: Marilyn Crawford at 021689 5050 or email: mtrr.crawford@gmail.com

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**THE CAPE STAMP FAIR**

Bellville Valley DRC Hall, c/o Postna & St Andrews Streets, 9am - 12:30pm. Public parking & entrance is in St Andrews Street. All welcome, free entrance & parking, refreshments available. Large contingent of dealers in attendance to sell, buy, evaluate and advise on all aspects of philately, including stamps, envelopes, covers, postcards, correspondence, postal history, revenues, documents & non-fiction books of a historical nature, plus coins, banknotes & medals, etc.

Stamps Fair dates for 2019: (all on 1st Saturday month)

**Society News**

**WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meets 3rd Wednesday monthly at 19h30 at Panorama Sports Grounds, C. Cornelius St, Weltevreden Park. PO Box 198 Florida Hills 1716. Contact: Andries Nel, 083 269 9374, Chairman or Secretary Ian Walker. Tel: 011 4721161, email: iwalker@vodacom.co.za

**PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meets on the first Monday evening of the month at 19:30 at Statec Centre, St. Albans College, Clearwater Street, Lydenburg. Gentlemen, newsletter, active exchange section and loads of expertise on traditional philately and postmarks. Day meeting: every first Thursday of the month following the first Monday in Glen Carpendale’s shop, Kilner Park Galleries, 6 Wilkinson Street, Kilner Park, Pretoria. Stamp displays, talks and socialising. President: André du Plessis, andre@duplessis.co.za 083 399 1755 Vice-President: Alex Visser, alex.visser@up.ac.za

**AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA**
Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand om 10:00 by die NG Kerk Queenswood in Garretweg, Queenswood. Baie aktiewe groep wat gereeld bywoord. Naasbrief ‘Die Posdus’ verskyn maandeliklik. Voorstuur is Petra Heath en Sekretaris is Herman van Niekerk. Kontak: arnot@telkomsa.net

**POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meets last Tuesday of every month Contact: Peter Gutsche, Box 11933, Bendor Park, 0713, Tel083 276 1124, email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za

**THEMATICSA PH PRETORIA CHAPTER**
Meeting 1st Saturday monthly at the Greek Orthodox Church Pretoria Stamp Fair @ 10:00 for 10:15. Vibrant & active group of attendees – loads of expertise and lots of topical discussions. Group Leader: Helena Snyman. Helena.snyman@gauteng.gov.za

**AFS PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Society meets every 4th Friday monthly, (except December), at 19h30 at the Johannesburg Museum, Zoo Lake, Park Road, Suburbs, Johannesburg. President: The Executive Committee meets on the first Thursday of the month. Contact: Aubrey Bowles. 082 316 3308.

**EDENVALE PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meets first Saturday monthly at Thornhill Manor Retirement Village Hall, Modderfontein at 19:30. Meetings consist of club competitions, workshops, thematic events and many other fun activities. Membership is varied and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome - from the novice to more advanced collectors. Our Facebook page allows club activities to continue 24/7; search for Edenvale Philatelic Society. All welcome. Contact: Colin Bousfield 082 309 8656

**POLKOWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meets at the Victorian Secret coffee shop, corner Russell & Woburn Ave, Benoni,14h00 last Saturday each month. Exhibits, talks and workshops by members and invited guests. Items of interest, quiz, general networking. Free entrance, refreshments and safe parking.

**PHILATELIC SOCIETY DURBAN**
Meetings are held at the Classic Motorcycle Club, 137 Tara Road, Bluff, Durban at 10h00 on the 2nd Saturday of the month. Contacts:
- President: Zbigniew Kawecki, 082 968 6888
- Treasurer: Jeroen Wentink, 082 33 97 588
- Secretary: Harald Deppe, 084 464 7711
- Association email: KZNP@lowtec@holistic.co "Stamp Exhibitions' with a theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...

- 'All are welcome'

**PHILATELIE VERENIGING**
Twedde Maandag van elke maand om 7nm Posbus10647, Danabaai, 6510. St Peter’s Kerk, Marsh Straat, Mosselbaai. Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering: November. President: Jasie de Vos

082 767 5004 /044 695 0705
eupos: sanjari@mweb.co.za
Sekretaresse: Gerrie Conradi
082 952 6700
Tel / Faks 044 698 1074.
eupos: gajcon@gmail.com

**THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL**
Meetings are held at the Classic Motorcycle Club, 137 Tara Road, Bluff, Durban at 10h00 on the 2nd Saturday of the month. Contacts:
- President: Zbigniew Kawecki, 082 968 6888
- Treasurer: Jeroen Wentink, 082 33 97 588
- Secretary: Harald Deppe, 084 464 7711
- Association email: KZNP@lowtec@holistic.co "Stamp Exhibitions' with a theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...

- ‘All are welcome’

**HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
PHS, Durban, meets at the German Club, 7 Barnham Rd, off Essex Terrace, Westville. 09h00 - 11h30 every third Saturday of the month. Open invitation to other Philatelic Societies and interested visitors - from beginners to seasoned collectors. Youth encouraged to attend. ‘Theme’ Exhibits & ‘Show-and-tell’ Frames by Members, Instructive talks and general networking. Free entrance. Teas/ coffees available. Safe parking. German Restaurant open for lunch. The Committee encourages past and new visitors to join us and get involved in this wonderful social hobby of Kings.

- President: Leigh Hen-Rozen, leigh.l@bigpond.com
- Secretary: Browse Evers, anders@worldonline.co.za
- Membership: Bev Chittenden, bev@natalaircon.co.za or Barry Lsey, lsey@netsolutions.co.za

**MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY HARARE**
Meetings: 9am, 3rd Saturday monthly at the Orchid Society Hall, Mukuvisi Woodlands, Hillside Rd (off Glenara Ave South), Harare. Stamp displays, talks, advice, auctions, swapping and socialising. Contact: Mike Fox, tahoo@tango.co.zw landline 495408; cellphone 0772 376994

**ZIMBABWE - BULAWAYO**
Royal Philatelic Society of Zimbabwe meet the second Saturday of every month (except December) - 2:00pm to 3:20pm. at the National History Museum, Park Road, Suburbs, Bulawayo. email: phil@soc.zim@gmail.com

**QUAuctions** - Kyamali Country Club, Midrand, 09h30 to 13h30. Dates:16/02; 16/03; 20/04; 18/05; 15/06; 20/07; 17/08; 21/09; 19/10; 16/11; & 21/12.

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