Tati - Bechuanaland - A newspaper wrapper of 1894 addressed to Sam Edwards

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- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- Federation Plaque 2004,
- Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
- Large Silver NZ Literature Exhibition 2007,
- Large Silver JAKARTA 2008,
- Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

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Digitisation of The South African Philatelist

The South African Philatelist Journal
1. Over recent years, increasing costs of printing and postage of journals and similar publications have resulted in a migration to digital publication, via the internet and websites. With Federation’s recent upgrade of its website, the digital publication of the SAP has become more feasible and the PFSA Management Committee is now preparing to propose at the coming Congress in September 2019 at Benoni that digital publication of the SAP be implemented, not only for financial reasons but also to avoid delays in postal delivery. It is accepted that some members will prefer to receive a printed copy and for those who cannot print themselves, printed copies to be mailed should remain available but at an additional cost.
2. To show what is being planned, the recent SAP April 2019 edition has now been placed on our website, thanks to Jannie Hofmeyr, and can be accessed by going online to www.sapa.africa, then go to ‘Publications’, then to ‘SAP’ and then ‘download April 2019 here’. This edition was mailed on 25 March at Boksburg and some members may not yet have received it by snail-mail!
3. We invite you to review this SAP copy on line, play around with it and see if you can print sections you would like to keep, or to archive this copy in a separate file, or do with it whatever you wish. This copy has been provided so you can consider whether this format is suitable for you, starting with the February 2020 edition which will be the first in the New Year. Until then, current commitments and subscriptions will be honoured with printed copies mailed as at present.
4. As noted, from next year printed copies can continue to be mailed, but at a cost. To determine that cost, we really need to know how many such copies will be required but failing accurate data, an estimate will be provided before Congress, where a decision on this matter needs to be made. 5. Once the SAP is distributed digitally (members will be advised by email to download), many other benefits could follow making use of the opportunities of that technology, to name but a few:

- Adding links to articles, where references and further information can be readily accessed, such as previous articles on the same subject
- Indexing, where digital text can be searched for key words
- Electronic filing is more space efficient than hardcopy filing and more easily retrievable
- If ‘open access’ is adopted, where anyone anywhere can access the SAP, then there would be a tremendous opportunity to showcase South African philately to the world.
6. We strongly believe that digitising the SAP will be good for South African Philately and its members and we hope that agreement can be reached on this. I would like to thank particularly Ian Matheson and Emil Minnaar for their advice and support in this matter and you are welcome to contact any of us for further information you may require.

Peter van der Molen
Chairman, The SAP Committee

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The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent those of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy and honesty in the editorial columns of this magazine, the publisher and editor cannot be held responsible for inaccurate information supplied and consequently published. Publication of articles is subject to availability of space and cannot be guaranteed in each edition. Copyright for material published in this magazine is strictly reserved. Illustrations are not necessarily actual size because of space constraints.

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The Editorial Board reserves the right to accept or decline any articles, letters or any other material submitted for publication, and reserves the right to effect minor changes of spelling, punctuation, grammar and word choice without requesting prior permission from the author(s). For more substantial revisions, such as shortening or restructuring, either the Board will request the author(s) to effect such changes or will propose amendments to the author prior to publication - if no agreement can be reached then publication will be declined.
Our website, www.sapa.africa, was not designed to ‘teach’ people about stamp collecting, but to stimulate collecting activities that will increase interest in the hobby - whether people are collectors or not.

We took a number of factors into account for the new design:
1. The menu at the top should be simple and easy to read in a single line.
2. No paragraph should be longer than two or three sentences.
3. Words and pictures should combine in an attractive layout to keep people browsing.
4. The main graphic must leave space at the bottom to ‘tease’ people into scrolling down.

Choice of font: ‘Times New Roman’ is the best choice, being economical and easy to read.

Finding what you’re looking for: Names for each menu item must be unambiguous with a clear meaning, and with just a couple of clicks it must be possible to get to where you want to be. The main and sub-menu items are all on the same page, with content for each, simply stacked.

What you can already do: Last year the Royal of Cape Town held a successful amateur consulting day called ‘Stamps in the Attic’, where people brought their stamps in for an appraisal. ‘Is it Valuable’ is an online version of the same idea and it is already available. Anyone can scan and upload anything that they’d like us to look at.

This leads to whether or not the item is authentic and on the website we offer advice on how to have something expertised. Stamps can also be screened for potential value. Our website already enables basic grading from an online view of a stamp and in the next few weeks, it will enable online payments.

What you will be able to do in the next few weeks: Buy/sell/wants are in a classical ‘smalls’ section. You will be asked to complete a form, describe the item, scan and price it, together with your contact email. Click on ‘submit’ and a neat ‘smalls’ box will pop onto the web page. ‘Wants’ will be simpler - fill in the form and submit.

In the future, when we’re properly digital: Archives online will allow one to search for anything; obtain a list of everything that’s ever been published; click on topics of interest and have them on your desktop in minutes. Longer-term we’re planning a single, online link to all the philatelic libraries in South Africa where one can search the catalogues of these libraries for books on any subject.

VENUE: The Lakes Hotel. 1 Country Lane, Lakefield, Benoni.
DATE: Wednesday 4 September to Saturday 7 September 2019
CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE: Ian Matheson RDPSA

EAST RAND 100 A special canceller has been designed for the ER100 Stamp Show, as shown on the front cover and will be available from the SA Post Office booth at the exhibition venue. Here you will be able to make your own covers for the event using your own stamps or those available from the PO booth. The canceller shows a simplified version of the ER100 logo headgear. In the forthcoming weeks final entry forms will be sent to those who submitted provisional entries. This will be done via e-mail and we would like exhibitors to return their final entry forms as an attachment to an e-mail. This will help speed up the process considerably.

See you in Benoni in September.

JUNASS is back on the East Rand and is an add-on to the East Rand 100 Stamp Show. The theme is ‘mining’ which is represented by the image of a miner in the JUNASS 2019 logo. This matches with the ER100 logo which shows a stylised headgear symbolising the mining origins of the various East Rand towns. Entry forms and the prospectus are available from the new website: https://www.sapa.africa or from Andre du Plessis at andredupfs@gmail.com. The entry fee is R25.00 and entry forms need to be with Andre by 1 July 2019. There are three broad sections; • Medal Class with five age categories • Star Class for beginners who can submit 8, 12 or 16 pages • Club Exhibit, with a page or two contributed by each member JUNASS will take place at the same time and at the same venue as ER100.
Consign with us

For over 50 years, David Feldman has been entrusted to assist thousands of collectors from all over the world with finding a new home for their prized philatelic treasures.

Our Philatelists will be travelling to South Africa in the coming months and will be available to value your collections and discuss consignments to our auctions in Switzerland.

Please contact us to make an appointment or to ask any questions about consigning with us:

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Elected as new signatories to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ELECTION ON 21 MARCH 2019
by Jon Aitchison RNCP FRPSL. Keeper of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

The invitation to sign the Roll is the highest and most prestigious of honours in philately, which recognises achievement, research, publication and service. The Roll was instituted in Harrogate in May 1921, when the initial 39 names were added to the Roll. The signature of His Majesty King George V appears at the head of the Roll as the first signatory.

This year’s signing ceremony took place in the Hall of Mirrors - Spegelsalen - of the Grand Hôtel, Stockholm, Sweden on Friday 31 May 2019 at the Stockholmia 2019 exhibition.

There are currently 84 living RDPs from 25 countries spread over six continents. More details on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists can be found at: http://www.abps.org.uk/Awards/Roll_of_Distinguished_Philatelists/index.xalter

Nominations for consideration in 2020 are invited until 31 December 2019. Details of requirements and a nomination form can be found at http://www.abps.org.uk/Awards/Roll_of_Distinguished_Philatelists/index.xalter

STAMPEX is organised between the Philatelic Traders’ Society Ltd, which deals with the trading stands, and the Association of British Philatelic Societies, which arranges the philatelic exhibitions consisting of both competitive and non-competitive displays. This year the lead society was the Royal Philatelic Society London on the topic of King George V material, where members showed 35 competitive exhibits and 25 displays. The excellent catalogue for this part of the show was produced as a supplement to the The London Philatelist with participating members from Cyprus, France, Germany, India, Italy, New Zealand, Pakistan, Saud Arabia, the USA and the UK, including a great display from the Society’s own collection. This was the beginning of the Society’s 150th Anniversary, which will be followed by a celebratory lunch in London 10 April, then STOCKHOLMIA 2019 and many local celebrations, finishing with LONDON 2020. The winner of ‘Best in Show’ was awarded to Patrick Flanagan from South Africa for his ‘The George V Southern Rhodesia 1924 First Definitive Issue’. He is seen here to the left with the Silver Mail Coach trophy, presented by Richard Stock, President Elect of the Royal Philatelic Society London.

The ABPS national competition attracted 13 Traditional Philately exhibits, three Postal History, one Postal stationery, six Revenues, four Thematic, one Aero, two Open Philately, three in the national class of Ephemera, and six in Philatelic Literature. The quality of the exhibits was high as can be seen from the awards: 14 Large Gold medals, 12 Gold, 32 Large Vermeil, 19 Vermeil, four Large Silver, one Silver, and one Silver-Bronze.

South African Virtual Philatelic Exhibition
Judging takes place during the month of August. Exhibits plus results to be uploaded to the Federation website by 2 September 2019.
Year 2000 and postmarks

Do you remember the anticipated chaos when the clock reached 23:59 on 31 December 1999? It was rumoured that the world would come to a standstill. Most organisations had been preparing for years for the event. The SA Post Office was also in a quandary, as many date stamps could not go beyond 1999. At the time it was reputed that Postmasters had to submit impressions of all the date stamps in use, so that the year 2000 (Y2k) date stamps could be produced containing the same information as the old date stamps. For this column Bloemfontein was selected to determine whether this in fact happened. Old postmarks used up to the 1990s (some were already in use in the 1970s) as well as the Y2k date stamps are from my collection. Fig.1 shows the old date stamp with the corresponding Y2k postmark for instruments without counter number. ‘S.AFRIKA-S. AFRICA’ became ‘R.S.A.’. The other two Y2k postmarks are without and with postal code.

There are several intriguing date stamps showing ‘NB 5’, ‘NB 6’ and ‘N’ at base. In Fig.4 the ‘NB 5’ pair is shown. Originally these were used at NIE-blank or Non-European counters. The old ‘NB 5’ has been seen used as late as 1995, and the others up to 1977 and 1983 respectively. These counters no longer exist, which poses the question why they were produced?

Counter numbers from 17 to 34, 42, 43, 58, 86, 92 and 94 have been recorded for the Y2k style, with the exception of numbers 29, 30 and 33. An example of number 20 is shown in Fig.2 of the before and after situation. Y2k number 30 has not been seen, but evidently the old date stamp was used after 2000, in 2009 as shown in Fig.2c.

The Y2k Box date stamp, shown in Fig.5 reflected the old date stamp with number 1. By 2012 a counter number 1 date stamp appeared, which was strange as no counter numbers between 1 and 15 had been in use approaching 2000. It is hypothesized that ‘BOX/BUS’ was excised.

Fig.5: Variations of BOX date stamp. The last two Y2k date stamps are “PRIORITY/ VOORKEUR” with postal code, and the hand roller canceller, also with postal code, but with the street code 9301, shown in Fig.6.

Die oorsakeling van die datumstempels wat nie kon oorslaan na die jaar 2000 nie, het interessante gevolge gehad, soos hierdie rubriek getoon. Drie datumstempels wat vroeër verband gehad het met nie-blanke toonbanke is wel volgens die nuwe styl vervaardig. Hulle is sekerlik nie vir afsonderlike toonbanke gebruik nie. Die oorsig het getoon dat daar altyd nog stempels is wat gevind kan word. Dit ten spyte van die soektog deur al die kliënte in die hoofposkantoor gedurende ’n besoek aan die Takbestuurder in 2016.
OBITUARIES

Wilfred (Boezie) Cohen
3 May 1926 - 17 March 2019
A founding member of the Springs Philatelic Society, ‘Woulfie’ Cohen also served as Treasurer and Chairman at various times; he was also the last President of that Society. His extensive knowledge of stamps began 50 years ago when he found sleep difficult and used that time to spend on his collections of stamps. As a pharmacist in Springs, he was known as a compassionate and colourful man who went out of his way to assist everyone - even those who had fallen on hard times. His sister in America describes him as a lover of ice cream, philately, jazz music and sport; watching TV on golf, rugby or soccer while he “did his stamps”. Customers, family and friends supported him in these interests. His humour wasn’t appreciated by all - rather risqué jokes, people either loved or disliked him; no middle ground. However, news of his passing came from around the world.

Major Ryno Frylinck
9 July 1938 - 28 April 2019
Ryno joined the army as a young man and advanced to the position of Major in the Cape Town Rifles. He joined the Wits Society as a home member in 2001 and he and his wife Audrey very seldom missed a meeting. Ryno was an active and knowledgeable philatelist. At various times Ryno was a member of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, the WPS and the Sandton Philatelic Society. He served in various roles on society committees and at International and National exhibitions, arranging accommodation for international visitors and setting up of exhibiting facilities. As a mentor to fellow collectors and philatelists, he provided advice, encouragement and assisted at local stamp fairs and auctions. He resigned from the Society about two years ago as he intended giving up philately and concentrating on his church activities as an Elder. He will be dearly missed by all.

Mike Dove
We record here the sad news of Mike Dove’s passing on 10.4.2019; he had been ill for some time. We pay our respects and sincere condolences to his friends and family. An obituary, which was unavailable at time of press, will be published in the next issue of The SA Philatelist.

“Although small in size he was a giant in the philatelic arena and as a relative newcomer, I admired his ethics and professionalism as he stood tall among his peers”

“She knew me for more than 50 years and had an opportunity to acquire several beautiful pieces”

“A true philatelist who had a deep knowledge not only of stamps but also had a great respect for those people he dealt with.”

“Eric was of the first to recognise the importance of the Asian market and his enthusiasm for the market was evident. He did so much to develop the philatelic market in South Africa too.”

The 125th Rand Show commemorative postcard with the FPO 3 datestamp.

FIELD POST OFFICE 3
AT THE RAND SHOW, JOHANNESBURG, 2019
by Jim Findlay RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and S.A. Military Mail Study Group
As in 2011 and each subsequent year, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) has been a major exhibitor at the Johannesburg Rand Show from 19 to 28 April 2019. (19 April was Good Friday). An annual trade and industry show is held at the Exhibition Centre (Expo Centre) in the suburb of Nasrec over the Easter holiday period, Field Post Office 3 (FPO 3) has participated at the Rand Show since 2011. Apart from the date details of the use of the FPO 3 datestamp remain unchanged from previous years, which are recorded in previous issues of the SAP.
11 Field Postal Unit provided a commemorative postcard with the Rand Show logo celebrating 125 years in existence which was available for the public to use at the Field Post Office stand. Previously known as the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society Show and the Rand Easter Show, now the ‘Rand Show’ celebrated its 125th Anniversary in 2019.
**COLLECTING BASICS**

**The ABC of stamps**

by David Wigston, East Rand Philatelic Society

**COMMEMORATIVE VS DEFINITIVES**

Most of the stamps used to pre-pay postage belong to one of two broad groups, definitives or commemoratives. Here are the basic differences between the two types:

**Commemoratives**

Commemorative stamps have a dual role; to pre-pay postage and highlight a specific event, topic, person or anniversary. Commemoratives differ from definitives in that there are fewer stamps per set, sometimes only one stamp, and they are only available for a limited period of time.

New South Wales is considered to be the first postal authority to issue a commemorative set of ten stamps in 1888 to mark the Centenary of the arrival of British settlers at Sydney Cove. Fig.1 illustrates two values from the set which remained in use for twelve years.

**Definitives**

Definitives are stamps intended for ordinary postal usage over a long period of time. Unlike commemoratives, they are issued for no special reason other than the pre-payment of postage.

Commemorative stamps were first issued in the USA for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago honouring the 400th Anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus (Fig.2). Greece issued a set of 12 stamps for the resurrection of the Olympic Games in 1896 (Fig.3) and a year later Canada celebrated Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee with a set of 16 stamps (Fig.4).

They were issued again the following year with ‘1925’ replacing ‘1924’. The collecting public and dealers alike did not take kindly to this new trend of using stamps to commemorate certain events largely because of the high number of stamps in each set, and they tried to boycott further issues. The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps was formed in 1895 to blacklist what was considered to be an excessive issue of stamps. The 1897 UPU Conference in Washington passed a resolution making commemorative stamps invalid for international postage. Neither effort succeeded. The UPU resolution was ignored by post offices while the Society collapsed as unscrupulous dealers continued to trade the new commemorative stamps, making handsome profits in doing so.

While there really is no need for commemorative stamps, as definitives are adequate for covering the costs of postage, commemoratives do serve a purpose. They illustrate history and traditions, pay homage to the famous and highlight the image of a country. The issuing of commemorative stamps gained traction in the 1980s and became prolific by the 1990s and the trend continues. As an example, the USA Elvis stamp (Fig.6), issued 8 January 1993, is considered the most widely publicised stamp and top selling issue in the history of the U.S. Postal Service. The USPS printed 500 million copies, three times the usual print run for a commemorative stamp.

However, some countries, like South Africa, have a specific theme for a definitive series. Table 1 lists the definitive sets issued since becoming a Republic. Two examples from the 8th definitive issue are illustrated in Fig.7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Date of issue</th>
<th>Theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>31 May 1961</td>
<td>Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20 November 1974</td>
<td>Proteas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>27 May 1977</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15 July 1982</td>
<td>Succulents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 September 1988</td>
<td>Endangered Fauna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>15 November 2000</td>
<td>Colourful South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>27 October 2010</td>
<td>Beadwork</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definitives sets usually consist of a large number of stamps as the values cover a variety of postal rates. As they are in use for years, stamps are added to the set as required by postal rate changes, or are reprinted when stocks dwindle. The need to print additional values is resolved by including several No Value Indicator (NVI) stamps in the set. The term ‘definitive’ was coined by collectors after World War I as an alternative to what were known as regular or permanent issues.

The most extensive definitive series in terms of numbers issued, duration and varieties recorded, belongs to the GB Machins. First issued on 5 June 1967 with three stamps, the design is still used 52 years later. Depending on what is included, about 190 stamps have been issued. As a result of this vast number of stamps and subsequent complexities, collecting Machin definitives has become highly specialised. They are named after Arnold Machin, the sculptor of the bas-relief image of Queen Elizabeth II used on the stamp. Fig.8 shows the 5p grey-violet, issued 15 February 1971, as part of the conversion to decimalisation. II used on the stamp.
Several years ago while travelling by car through the French countryside and particularly in the west-central département of Indre et Loire, I happened across the charming country town of Amboise. I was to learn that this was the town in which Leonardo da Vinci, the painter who was to give the world the enigmatic Mona Lisa, spent much of his life and where he died in 1519. The house that he occupied has been preserved almost as a shrine and now features a display of reproductions of his paintings and of models of many of the inventions that are credited to the great artist. However, it was elsewhere in the town that I discovered another establishment which, for me at least, was of equal interest, La Musée de la Poste. It was here that I learnt, among much else, that the English word ‘post’ is in fact derived from the French poste meaning the place at which, in earlier years, mail carriers would have been able to acquire sustenance and fresh horses. The museum itself is housed on the three floors of a beautiful renaissance building. Again, the word ‘renaissance’ is of French origin meaning, literally, ‘rebirth’ and was first recorded in a written account of the re-establishment of civilisation in Italy. Nowadays, it is applied to the period from about 1350 in Italy and from some one hundred years later in the rest of Europe up until the 17th Century. During this time the world was rediscovering the ideals of ancient Rome and Greece, particularly in such fields as science, medicine, philosophy and law, thereby emerging from the Middle Ages into the enlightened period now classified as ‘Modern History’.

One of the two picture postcards that I bought at the museum included a photograph of the exterior of the museum itself together with some of the beautifully maintained gardens that surround it. The same card also features an American stage coach, a postilion’s boots and photographs taken in the display on the ground floor that includes one of several excellent models. The second floor is also shown on the postcard and was devoted to the development of sea mail. With colonies in South America, North Africa and the Far East, a reliable sea-borne mail service was vital to the French Government and, for this purpose, they contracted a private company that became Les Messageries Impériales in 1853. In 1861 it included sixteen ships in its postal fleet and remained in operation until 1972. A wealth of posters, engravings and illustrations provide a fascinating glimpse into this aspect of the postal history of the country. Between these two levels, the first floor featured the history of the letter post, with particular reference to military mail, and included fittings from the coaches of Napoleon I and harnesses used by Napoleon III.

The second postcard that I have illustrated is, apparently, a reproduction of a 19th Century lithograph by Leconte et Jazet and shows, somewhat dramatically, a French stage coach on the verge of toppling into a deep ravine. In the absence of a coachman, the postilion, who, whip in hand, is shown correctly on the left rear horse, would have been responsible for the handling of the horses, a task that has evidently got out of hand to the extreme alarm of the seven passengers and the horses themselves.

Sadly, a footnote at the bottom of a description of the museum that is available on the Internet, makes the announcement that the “Museum (is) closed, (and that) the collection is at the Musée de la Poste in Paris”. Doubtless, while this move would have made the display more convenient both for a number of French philatelists and for visitors from overseas, it will, I feel, have deprived the town of Amboise of a unique attraction.
Sam Edwards, also known as ‘Far Interior Sam’, ‘Induna Sam’, and – to many Africans – simply as ‘Samu’ was born in 1827, the son of a missionary. During his long and colourful life, he worked as a hunter, trader, explorer, transport manager, interpreter, British agent, guide, mine manager, and postal agent. He died in Port Elizabeth in 1922. “A friendly man, he knew and was associated with all the hunters and explorers of the nineteenth century in Southern Africa... His knowledge of dialects and languages was phenomenal and he was able to inspire in the minds of Bantu chiefs such as Khama the Great and Lobengula, a great deal of confidence in the white man.” Edwards also participated as a Major in Warren’s Bechuanaland Field Force which expelled Boer freebooters from Bechuanaland and led to the establishment of the Protectorate in 1885.

In 1888, before the arrival of the railway line, Tati was something of a communications hub, the place where the coach and runner road from Mafeking to Buluwayo met with the new road east to the military camp at Macloutsie and with the old hunter road to Pandamantenga and Zambesia in the north west. A circular datestamp with TATI around the top and BECHUANALAND around the base was issued to Edwards for cancelling the mail in early August, 1888.

On 15 August, Edwards despatched the first official mail from Tati, but did not use the datestamp. Instead, he cancelled the stamps in manuscript ink ‘Tati 15/8/88’. Only two examples of this manuscript cancellation have survived.

We don’t know why Edwards did not utilise the TATI / BECHUANALAND datestamp to cancel the first mail, but he did use it to cancel the second post, which left Tati on 21 August, 1888. Some eight or nine examples of postage stamps cancelled with this datestamp are known, one of which is illustrated in Fig.2. In fact, this was the only post for which the TATI / BECHUANALAND datestamp was used. When the Rev C.D. Helm, the postal agent at Gubulawayo, learned that Edwards was using a canceller which identified Tati as part of Bechuanaalnd, he anticipated that this might offend Lobengula and provoke political unrest. He therefore sent an urgent message to Edwards, suggesting that the datestamp should be altered. Edwards agreed, and BECHUANALAND was immediately filed from the datestamp. For the third and subsequent posts, only TATI and the date were included in the canceller, as illustrated in Fig.3.

The demise of Tati

The original plan for the railway line from Mafeking northwards to Matebeleland passed through Tati, but unsuitable terrain resulted in this being abandoned in favour of a route to the west, near the Monarch Mine in Francistown. In July 1897, the Tati Company moved its administrative offices from Tati to Francistown, and the postal agency was also transferred from Tati to Francistown. By this time, Edwards had already left Tati.

In 1893, he went on a trip around the world and spent most of the next 30 years in Port Elizabeth until his death at the age of 94. By 1894 when the newspaper wrapper illustrated in Fig.4 was posted, he was no longer resident in Tati.

The proposed Francistown administrative building

Although Sam Edwards left Tati in 1892, he visited Francistown on many occasions and was quite influential in the town’s development. The gardens now called Central Park were for many years known as Sam Edwards Square. He was sufficiently attached to the ‘new’ town that he produced a sketch plan for a proposed multi-purpose administrative building. A copy of the sketch is illustrated in Figure 5, which was apparently found amongst Edward’s papers in an attorney’s office in Port Elizabeth after his death. The plan for the proposed building was divided into four sections – a Customs Office, Magistrates’ Offices, Court Rooms and a Post Office – although only the latter contains any internal detail.

The layout of the proposed Post Office is similar to that found in many of the Cape Post Offices of the time. The
The central area comprises the Circulation Branch where the mail was to be sorted. The counter for the reception of mail from members of the public and the sale of postage stamps is located off the verandah at the front of the office. There is also a safe for storing stamps, cash and valuables; a Poste Restante, and two sections marked ‘Private Boxes’. The Telegraph Quarters are located in a separate office at the rear of the Post Office, adjacent to the stores and archives room.

Although Sam’s proposal for this building were not acted upon by the Protectorate’s administration, there is no doubt that he made a significant contribution to the development of postal services in the northwest of the country.

Fig.4: A newspaper wrapper of 1894 addressed to Sam Edwards

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- H. Vaughan-Williams, A Visit to Lobengula in 1889, Shuter and Shooter, Pietermaritzburg, 1946

Fig.5: (at right) Plan of the multi-purpose administrative building proposed for Francistown by Sam Edwards

HEY SUGAR!

I wonder if any of our readers knows which country first invented the sugar cube - and it wasn’t the USA, despite their proclivity for over-sweetened beverages!

It was first made, circa 1840, in the sugar refinery of a town called Dačice within the Habsburg Monarchy (now part of the Czech Republic). Jakub Rad, the refinery director, began manufacturing candied fruit, sweets and chocolate in order to make better use of some of the sugar refinery products.

The ‘difficult to use’ shapes of sugar products such as cones, hats or loaves made Rad come up with the idea of a cube – easy to form, store and pack. The patent for the production of sugar cubes was soon acquired by Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Switzerland and England, and an improved form of Jakub Rad’s invention is still used by sugar refineries today.

This stamp was released in March 2019 by the Czech Republic. The artist used the same humour to also design a first day cover depicting a waiter carrying a sugar loaf and sugar cubes.
In the Act of 1911 provision was made for the use of impressed revenue stamps by means of franking machines.

In terms of receipts, instruments or machines authorised by the Postmaster-General for denoting the payment of postage charges, may also be used for denoting payment of the stamp duty. This was subject to the granting of a certificate by the Commissioner for Inland Revenue and in compliance with the regulations published under Government Notice No. 1048 dated 26 June 1931.

Examples of these could be included in any Union revenue stamp collection. Furthermore a study of the different types of franking machine designs can also be included.

It was also stated in the Act that no such instrument or machine shall be used for denoting the stamp duty unless the duty in respect of such receipt shall have been prepaid and a certificate issued by the Commissioner for Inland Revenue. It was also a requirement that every impression by which stamp duty was denoted shall be made directly upon the face of the relative receipt. Furthermore the impression made by the die should be of a distinctive design and colour approved by the Commissioner.

In Chapter 9 of his book ‘An Introduction to the South African Franking Meter Marks’, Andries van der Walt identified the following types of franking meter machines that have been used for the franking of legal documents in the place of revenue stamps:

- Franco type with key letters: FR. A feature of this type is a design with a perforated border with the single lined border inside the perforation.
- Universal type with key letters: UR. In this case the meter has a perforated border with the words: ‘Union of South Africa/Unie van Suid-Afrika’ with Suid-Afrika unhyphenated in one line (Figs.1 & 2).
- A variety of franking machines were used, for example the Pitney Bowes machine (Fig.3). A feature of the Pitney Bowes type was the key letters: P.B.R. (Fig.4).
- A different type with the key letters ‘SR’ was also introduced in the 1950s (Fig.5).
- Hasler type with key letters: HASR. A feature of this type is a rectangular fancy frame design probably only used after the Republic of South Africa that was established on 31 May 1961.

During the slump in 1922 the dairy industry faced a serious setback due to low and fluctuating prices causing a build-up of surpluses. Consequently the Board of Trade and Industries was instructed by the Union government to investigate the position. They

Dairy Butter Levy Stamps

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found that there was a lack of coordination of supply, manufacturing and distribution. On their recommendation the Dairy Industry Control Board was established in 1930.

The Board’s functions were as follows:

• the fixing of milk prices, the registration of all manufacturers, to administer a small levy on butter and cheese, payable by every registered processor to fund activities of the advisory board established to monitor the industry’s role-players, and to implement an efficient grading system with regular inspections etc.

It was for the purpose of administering the levy that the Farm Dairy Butter / Plaas Melkery Botter stamps were printed. These stamps printed by the Government Printer and issued on 17 October 1930, going on sale on 1 November 1930 at most post offices for the convenience of officials and farmers (Figs.6&7). Butter products, especially farm butter, were officially graded according to quality before leaving the Union.

The following was indicated in the Union Gazette Extraordinary dated 23 January 1930 in the Bill to establish a dairy produce control board:

• All farm butter sold by retail, after the imposition of a levy on farm butter by the board, shall be delivered to the purchaser in a closed package to which is attached in a manner prescribed by regulation a farm butter levy stamp of a value corresponding with the levy imposed on the quantity of farm butter contained in such a package;

• Farm butter levy stamps shall be printed in such form size and colour and on such material as may be prescribed by regulation and shall be offered for sale to the public at post offices and postal agencies where there is in the opinion of the Postmaster-General a sufficient demand for these stamps;

• As soon as may be after the end of every calendar month the Postmaster-General shall remit to the Chairman of the Board the proceeds of the sale of all farm butter levy stamps sold at all post offices and postal agencies during the said month.

Fig.5: Specimen of a franking machine imprint dated 20 May 1953.

Fig.6: (above) Strip of three stamps with the control number in the margin in a darker colour than the stamp illustrated in fig.7.

Fig.7: (at left) These stamps were printed in sheets of 60 stamps perforated in the middle to make provision for two ½d stamps.

Fig.8: Typical example of a ‘Plaasbotter/Farm Butter’ wrapper for 1lb net from the Union period.

Fig.9: Cover posted from Machavie on 3 November 1930 franked illegally with a Farm Dairy Butter stamp. This cover should have been taxed. These stamps were sold at the post office and it was probably wrongly used for postal purposes due to the availability of these stamps at the post office.
It was further indicated that: “No person shall sell any farm butter unless the package wherein it is delivered bears on the outside thereof in plainly visible printed capital letters the words...‘farm butter’ or ‘plaasbotter’ and the name and address of such butter” (Fig.8).

In terms of Union P.O. Circular No. 669 of 20 April 1931 the Superintendent of Dairying notified that postmasters may make refunds in respect of unused dairy stamps returned to them by the public, provided that the correct forms are used and that it is recommended by the local magistrate or receiver of revenue office. Later on in 1933 a P.O. Circular instructed postmasters to return surplus stocks held by subordinate offices (Fig.9).

According to the records of the Government Printer these stamps were also overprinted in November 1930 for Bechuanaland and in December 1931 for Swaziland.

Native Tax Labels

Natives in the Union of South Africa were subject to direct taxation under the provisions of the Natives Taxation and Development Act, No. 41 of 1925, and amending Acts Nos. 28 of 1926 and 37 of 1931. Every male native, who had reached the age of 18 years, paid a personal tax, known as the General Tax of £1 per annum; and in addition, the occupier of every hut or dwelling in a native location paid a Local Tax of 10s. per hut per annum.

The proceeds of the Local Tax and quitrent payable within their areas was paid to the various Native Local Councils established throughout the Union. Three-fifths of the General Tax accrued to the Union Revenue Account, while the remaining two-fifths, and Local Tax collected in areas where there was no Local Council, accrued to an account styled the ‘Native Development Account’.

Both in terms of paying a tax or a fee, these Native Tax Stamps or Labels can be regarded as revenue stamps. Illustrated in this article are a variety of General Tax labels printed by the Government Printer in Pretoria (Figs.10 & 11). Once the tax was paid by the employer at his nearest Native Commissioner’s Office, the label also served as a receipt and was affixed in the Pass or Reference Book or to the document (Figs.12 & 13).

Municipal Native Tax Stamps and Labels

Based on the definition of a revenue stamp these stamps and labels can be included in a revenue stamp collection. The Union Act No 15 of 1911 consolidated the laws with regard to the recruiting and employment of native labour previously in force in the various provinces. To further consolidate the laws in force in the Union which provided for improved conditions of residence for natives in or near urban areas, the better administration of native affairs in such areas, and for the registration and better control of contracts of service with natives in certain areas and their residence in such areas, the Native (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, Act No. 25 of 1945 was accepted.
The 1945 Act followed on the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923. The Act of 1945 was amended to give the state additional power to control African employment in urban industry by imposing strict prerequisites on their entry.

On the form used by the Durban Municipality the following notice to employers was printed on the form: “This form acknowledges receipt of Registration Fees to the value of Stamps affixed in respect of a Native” and “A monthly registration fee of 20c is payable in respect of this Native on or before the seventh day of each month he is in your employ” (Fig.14).

A variety of these stamps and labels linked to specific municipalities have been issued and can be regarded as a type of revenue stamp (Figs.15 &16).

**Native Tax Stamps**

This system of collecting Native Taxes by means of a Stamp Card was based on Act No. 41 of 1925. This system was introduced in 1939 following the motion: ‘That a uniform system be adopted in all Magistrate’s offices for crediting Native Tax Cards and that existing cards be suitably amended and reprinted’. This was done by affixing Native Tax Stamps (Fig.17) to the card. However, other problems were encountered with the card system and it was eventually abolished in 1946.

After the abolition of the system there was no longer a requirement for post offices to retain supplies of Native Tax Stamps. Thus, all post offices, Magistrates Offices and other offices linked to native taxation forwarded their stocks of redundant stamps to the Inland Revenue Department in Pretoria.

It is worth recording that in 1941/42, there was a shortage of 2/6 revenue stamps and that Native Tax Stamps were used for revenue purposes. These were taken from the stocks in Pretoria and had already been overprinted ‘Revenue/Inkomste’ (Fig.18) and were available for use long before the Native Tax Card system collapsed in 1946. The earliest date of usage of the overprinted Tax stamps as revenue stamps in South Africa is January 1942.

**Sources:**
- The author is indebted to Dr Ian Matheson RDPSA for information provided about the Dairy Butter Levy Stamps.
5.5. SUPERLITHO

Ten standard rate stamps were issued on 17 May 1997 to commemorate the Year of Cultural Experiences (Fig. 17). These were printed by The House of Questa, London by superlitho on Tullis Russell Coatings 102gm² yellow/green phosphorised paper, perforated 13½ x 14. Sheets consisted of 10 stamps in 2 rows by 5 columns.

Superlitho is an improved lithographic printing process that can achieve a printing resolution of 850 lines per inch (lpi). This is much higher than the usual 350 lpi of older processes (Fig. 15, 16).

These were the first stamps in the world that were printed using the process described as superlitho.

5.6. OFFSET LITHOGRAPHY WITH BRAILLE INSRIPTION

A commemorative stamp to create awareness of the prevention of blindness was issued on 13 October 2005 (Fig. 18). Printed by Southern Colour Print Limited, New Zealand in Offset Lithography on Tullis Russell yellow/green phosphor gum stamp paper it is perforated 14 with 4mm phosphor bands on left and bottom of stamps in an ‘L’ shape, with an inscription in braille. A braille embosser is an impact printer that represents text as tangible braille cells. Using braille translation software, a document can be embossed with relative ease, making braille production efficient and cost-effective. Standard braille cells are always the same size, each character 2,5 mm wide by 6,2mm high with the embossing character (dot) 1,2mm by 1,2mm (Figs. 18, 19 and 20).

Visually impaired users tend to call all other printers ‘ink printers’ to distinguish them from their braille counterparts. This is often the case regardless of the type of printer being discussed (e.g., thermal printers being called ‘ink printers’ even though they use no ink).

The same principle was used with the “BIBLIA” (see part 1 in SAP - April 2019 p58) and “BRAILLE” stamps.

5.7. OFFSET LITHOGRAPHY WITH EMBOSSING

Twelve offset lithography printed stamps; six Standard Postage rate and six International Airmail Small letter rate, were issued on 13 March 2009 to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the South African Airways (Fig. 23).

They were printed by Joh. Enschedé Stamps B.V., Haarlem, in Offset Lithography on Sopal stamp paper in sheetlets comprising six different designs se tenant of each denomination in 2 rows by 3 columns.

The Standard Postage stamps feature a Captain’s cap and uniform insignia with embossing, whereas the International Airmail Small letter rate stamps depicted Aircraft tail-planes showing SAA emblems.

A yellow phosphor band of 4mm appears along the top and right margins of each stamp. Often used in combination with foil stamping, embossing alters the surface of paper stock or other substrates by providing a three-dimensional or raised effect on selected areas. The procedure requires the use of two dies: one that is raised and one that is recessed.
The dies fit into each other so that when the paper is pressed between them, the recessed die forces the stock onto the raised die and creates the embossed impression. A specific level of pressure is applied to the dies to squeeze the fibres of the paper resulting in a permanently raised area in the paper (Fig.22). When the dies are produced, a die maker engraves the desired image into several metal plates, which are the embossing dies for use on an embossing press. Generally, embossing is the process most often employed to attract attention or convey a high-quality textural contrast in relation to the surrounding area of the paper stock.

5.8. OFFSET LITHOGRAPHY WITH 3D EFFECT

On 2 November 2009, a self-adhesive dinosaur commemorative set of ten stamps was issued. Printed by Cartor Security Printing, France in Offset Lithography using anaglyph process to create a 3D effect. It was the first time in South Africa that a pair of viewing glasses was supplied with each stamp sheet.

The International Airmail Post Card stamp rates were printed on yellow-green phosphor paper in sheets of ten with a 4mm phosphor band on top and right.

Five of the stamps depict skeletons of different dinosaurs, while the other five show images of what these creatures most probably looked like. The method used to create this effect is known as anaglyph which creates this 3D effect.

An anaglyph is a picture formed by the integration of two images - a stereographic image - printed in two colours, usually red for the left eye and blue or green for the right eye. Anaglyph 3D images contain two differently filtered coloured images, one for each eye that requires special glasses with red and green (or blue) lenses for 3D viewing.

To celebrate World Post Day on 9 October 2010, South Africa issued a miniature sheet showcasing the first stamp(s) printed with a different print technique used on South African stamps for the period 1910 to 2009. The sheetlet, comprising 12 redesigned stamps of Standard Postage rate (R2.40), was printed by...
NEW SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP ISSUES - 2019  - Part 2

26 April 2019 - 25 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

Denomination: Registered Letter (R31.80)
Designer: Rachel-Mari Ackermann
Printer: Cartor Lithography, France
Process: Offset lithography
Stamp size: 63.5 x 31.75mm, incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 105 x 65mm
Quantity: 50,000 miniature sheets
Cylinder numbers: none
Paper: 102gsm gummed stamp paper
Gum: PVA
Perforation: Gauge 12.65 around stamp only
Phosphor: Yellow-green in paper coating
First Day Cover: No. 8.115 of standard size 190 x 101mm of which 1,000 were produced
Printing sheet size: * see below
Canceller: No. 8.115 – ‘ROBBEN ISLAND’/‘26 April 2019’

30 April 2019 - INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL WORKERS UNION

Denomination: Standard Postage (R4.55)
Designer: Thea Clemons
Printer: Cartor Lithography, France
Process: Offset lithography
Stamp size: 31.75mm square incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 105 x 65mm
Quantity: 50,000 miniature sheets
Cylinder numbers: none
Paper: 102gsm gummed stamp paper
Gum: PVA
Perforation: Gauge 12.65 extending to left and right sheet margins
Phosphor: Yellow-green in paper coating
First Day Cover: None

Printing sheet size: * see below

* These two issues were printed together on the same printing sheet of size 593 x 474mm comprising 24 miniature sheets arranged in six rows of four. The ‘25 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY’ issue being in columns three and four and the ‘INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL WORKERS UNION’ issue in columns one and two.

Acknowledgement: This information was collated from Newsletter 390 of the RSA Stamp Study Group, produced by Jan de Jong.
The American objective to send astronauts to the moon had its origins in a statement made by President John F. Kennedy to Congress in 1961: “I believe this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth” (Fig.1).

At the time, the Cold War was at its height and the Soviet Union was leading the space race. America welcomed Kennedy’s proposal and in 1966 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducted the first unmanned Apollo mission, in which they tried out the launch vehicle and spacecraft combination. In October 1968 Apollo 7, the first manned Apollo mission, orbited earth and tested the systems needed to conduct a moon journey and landing. In December of the same year, Apollo 8 took three astronauts to the dark side of the moon and back, and in March 1969 Apollo 9 tested the lunar module for the first time while in earth orbit. That May, the Apollo 10 spacecraft undertook a practice run around the moon in preparation for the scheduled July landing.

On the morning of 16 July 1969, Apollo 11 was launched from the Kennedy Space Station with astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin ‘Buzz’ Aldrin and Michael Collins on board (Fig.2). Three days later, having travelled 240,000 miles in 76 hours, Apollo 11 entered a lunar orbit. The next day, the lunar module Eagle, manned by Armstrong and Aldrin, separated from the command module, where Collins remained behind. Two hours later, the Eagle began its descent to the lunar surface, and at 4.17 pm the craft touched down in the Sea of Tranquility (Fig.3). Armstrong immediately radioed to Mission Control in Houston, Texas, the now famous message: “The Eagle has landed”.

At 10.39 pm, five hours ahead of schedule, Armstrong opened the hatch of the lunar module and climbed down the module’s ladder, while a television camera attached to the craft, beamed the signal back to earth where millions of people were anxiously watching. At 10.56 pm, as Armstrong stepped off the ladder and planted his foot on the moon’s surface, he spoke the famous words: “That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind” (Fig.4).

Armstrong and Aldrin successfully docked and rejoined Michael Collins, and at 12.56 am on July 22 Apollo 11 began its journey home, splashing down safely in the Pacific Ocean on 24 July 1969 (Fig.8) after a truly historic mission.

Nine million covers were processed, surpassing any other stamp release to that date and even beating the 1993 Elvis stamp, which had three million fewer covers requested. The engraved stamp die was actually carried to the moon and back on board the spacecraft. Aldrin then joined him (Fig.5) and they photographed the terrain, planted a US flag (Fig.6), ran a few simple scientific tests and spoke to President Richard Nixon via a Houston radio link (Fig.7). Nixon considered it the “most historic phone call ever made from the White House”.

By about 1am on July 21, both astronauts were back in the lunar module and the hatch was closed.

The two men slept that night on the surface of the moon, and the next day the Eagle began its ascent back to the command module. Among the items left on the moon’s surface was a plaque that read: “Here men from the planet Earth first set foot on the moon - July 1969 A.D. We came in peace for all mankind”.

Armstrong and Aldrin successfully docked and rejoined Michael Collins, and at 12.56 am on July 22 Apollo 11 began its journey home, splashing down safely in the Pacific Ocean on 24 July 1969 (Fig.8) after a truly historic mission.

Fig.1: President John Kennedy
Fig.2: Astronauts Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins
Fig.3: Location of the Sea of Tranquillity
Fig.4: FDC of Armstrong stepping on to the lunar surface.
Fig.5: Armstrong is joined by Buzz Aldrin
Fig.6: Planting the ‘Stars & Stripes’
Fig.7: They spoke to President Nixon on the telephone
Fig.8: Splash down!
Introduction
A rarity of the Bechuanaland 1961 Decimal Surcharges is the 2½c on 2d vertical pair, one stamp with surcharge and one without. Because of the limited number of such pairs known to exist, this error is highly sought after. As with most of the 1961 Decimal Currency Surcharges (which involved Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland) this error also has an interesting story around it.

Background
On 14 February 1961 Bechuanaland issued a set of ten stamps surcharged with the new decimal values. The surcharging was done by the Government Printer in Pretoria, on the existing Bechuanaland set of definitive stamps, except for the ½d and 4½d duties, which set had been issued on 3 January 1955. The surcharged set is illustrated by the First Day Cover (Fig.1).
The reason for the overprinting was Bechuanaland following the South African switch from the Sterling currency of Pounds, Shillings and Pence to a decimal system of Rands and Cents. The conversion rate was £1 (20 shillings) now equalling R2. The new value for the 3d letter rate thus became 2½c.

It can be seen from the First Day Cover that there was a 2½c surcharge on the 3d stamp (Fig.1). The First Day Cover, which includes all the surcharges as issued on the date of currency conversion, did not include a 2½c on 2d stamp.

Discussion
What transpired was that originally, one surcharging was made of the 2½c on the 3d stamp in 18-point Tempo Bold (Fig.2). Two thousand such sheets of 60 stamps (120,000) were overprinted – and issued with the original surcharged set. Bullivant¹ (p 11) however stated: “Numbers printed may prove misleading as, for instance, there were stated to be 120,000 of the 3d. blue surcharged 2½ c., but in view of the distinct shortage it may be that a much smaller supply of 3d. blue stamps sent to the Government Printer in September 1960 were in fact used instead (vide The South African Philatelist, January 1962)”.

Originally the 2d stamp was surcharged with 2c. Subsequently, the 2d stamp (Fig.3) was surcharged with the 2½c value. The exact date of the issue of the first 2½c on 2d is unknown. However, the Ghanzi Post Office appears to have only received their supply on or about 11 April 1961².

Two Types of the 2½c on 2d exist. Type I (Fig.3) became available subsequent to the date of decimalisation, whilst Type II (Fig.4) was issued on 6 July 1961. The total number of 2d stamps surcharged was 1,755,300, with the split being 600,000 (10,000 sheets) of Type I, and 1,155,300 (19,255 sheets) of Type II.

To identify the 2½c surcharge on 2d Types, look at the lower edge of the fractional ‘2’. If it is at or slightly above the lower edge of the main ‘2’ then it is Type I. If slightly lower then it is Type II.

The reason for the switch to the 2d, was probably that no further stock of the 3d stamps was available for surcharging. Hence, the decision to surcharge what appears to have been large stocks of 2d stamps, a previous letter rate, was inevitable.

The Main Error
The existence of this error, a pair with one stamp with overprint and one without (Fig.5), is due to the discovery of a complete sheet of 60 stamps (6 stamps across, and 10 stamps down) with the 2½c on 2d surcharge grossly misplaced. This was on a sheet of the Type II surcharge. The surcharge is so low that it does not appear on the top stamps of the sheet but at the top of the stamp below. The result is six pairs (the top 2 rows), one stamp with surcharge and one without. An inspection of the pair shows the overprint fractionally encroaches on the stamp above.

Two Further Errors Are
• At the base of the sheet the surcharge which is shifted downwards appears in the bottom margin (Fig.6). Hence, six such vertical pairs exist.

Bechuanaland – the 2½c 1961 Surcharge
by Lawrence Barit, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Fig.1: First Day Cover: 14 February 1961
Fig.2: 2½c on 3d surcharge
Fig.3: 2½c on 2d Surcharge Type I
Fig.4: 2½c on 2d Surcharge Type II

² Source: Ghanzi Post Office record.
The surcharge on the balance of the sheet, namely 36 stamps appears on the top of the stamps, encroaching into the margin (Fig.7). The position for the type II first setting, was meant to be on the bottom half of the stamp. This 2½c error can be compared with the Bechuanaland 10c on 1s surcharge horizontal pair, one with surcharge and one without (Fig.9).

It is characterised by the 'strip' not having been ‘split’, unlike the 2½c on 2d. Hence, of the seven known examples of the 10c on 1/- error, all are believed to exist in the complete strip of six stamps together with both side-margins. A reason as to why the 2½c on 2d was split into pairs, from the original strip, could be because of the vertical length of the sheet (10 stamps) as opposed to the much shorter horizontal length (six stamps) of the 10c on 1/–.

Varieties
Positional varieties of the 2½c on 2d surcharge do exist. An example is with respect to the Type I (Fig.9), where the surcharge can be seen to be far to the right.

Other positional variations do exist, but these appear not to be varieties, but simply a result of a total of 4 different surcharged printings of the Type I and Type II surcharges having occurred.

Conclusion
The 2½c on 2d Type II misplaced surcharge has led to a unique opportunity to have three different errors as a result of one printing mishap. The prize of the three errors being the highly valued rarity of the marginal pair of 'one stamp with surcharge, one without'. The other two resulting errors: firstly, the bottom row stamp being followed with a surcharge in the margin (Fig.6), and secondly the positional shift of the surcharge taking a minor role, but still adding further interest to this 2½c on 2d error resulting from a misplaced surcharge (Fig.7).

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PERKINS BACON ‘CHALON HEAD’ STAMPS OF NATAL
by Roger Porter, Cape & Natal Study Circle

The classic ‘Chalon Head’ stamps of several British colonies have been admired by philatelists over the years and many famous collections have depicted these stamps. Natal was indeed fortunate in being one of the colonies that was issued with Chalon head stamps. However, stamp catalogues list the Natal 3d blue stamp according to the perforations as being either 14, intermediate 14-16, or rough 14-16; for example, Stanley Gibbons numbers 10, 11, and 12 respectively. The circumstance of how this came about are not generally known.

It begins with the full-length portrait of the 18 year old Queen Victoria painted by Alfred Edward Chalon in 1837, which was the basis for the ‘Chalon Head’ stamps that depict her head and shoulders, for nine British Colonies including Natal (Fig.1). An employee of Perkins Bacon Co. of London, William Humphrys, made a three-quarter length engraving of the portrait in 1846. The first Chalon head stamp based on this engraving, which depicts the Queen’s head and shoulders within an oval frame, was the 1851 12 cent black of Canada (Fig.2) designed by Alfred Jones and printed by Rawson, Wright, Hatch & Edison.

The first Perkins Bacon Chalon stamp was the 1853 1d stamp for Nova Scotia, designed by William Humphrys (Fig.3). He probably used the vignette die of the head and shoulders that had previously been used for the banknotes printed by Perkins Bacon for Nova Scotia and the Union Bank of Australia in the design for this stamp (Dickson 2000 a). Subsequently, it was used for the 1855 1d carmine, 2d blue and 1s yellow-green stamps of New Zealand.

In May 1854 Perkins Bacon commissioned Edward Henry Corbould to make a small water-colour drawing of the Queen’s head in an oval frame as part of the preparation for a stamp of Van Diemens Land (now called Tasmania) (this drawing is now in the Royal collection). The drawing was used probably as a concept by Humphrys, in his preparation of a new (second) engraving of the head die for the 1855 1d carmine, 2d green and 4d blue stamps of Van Diemens Land. In 1857 this die was used for the 1858 issue of the 6d lilac and 1s vermilion stamps of Tasmania.

Subsequently, the die of the head and shoulders in an oval was used for the Perkins Bacon stamp issues in various denominations for five colonies (Figs.4 & 5) that is, Natal (1859), Bahamas (1859), South Australia (1860), Queensland (1860), and Grenada (1861). In a comparison of the Queen’s head as it is found in the first stamps of these five colonies, Dickson (2000 a) concludes that they all stem from a common die made by a process of transfer from one die to another. However, there is a debate about who engraved the head die used for these stamps as the name of Charles H Jeens is sometimes quoted e.g. for Natal by Stanley Gibbons. A detailed review of the debate is given by John Dickson (2000 a) who concludes that ‘I doubt that Jeens was the engraver of any original head die for any of this series of stamps’.

The Chalon 3d Blue Head of Natal

The need for a supply of printed 3d stamps for local letter postage arose from an increased demand by the public for this duty. Unfortunately the process to provide embossed stamps for postage purposes was very time consuming as these stamps had to be produced one at a time.

In addition, these dies were also used to provide revenue stamps for the public. Therefore the supply was not able to keep up with demand. In the absence of any postal conventions with other countries, it is apparent that at this time stamps of Natal were not valid for prepayment of overseas postage or to neighbouring countries.

The essay for the Chalon Head stamps of Natal was prepared by pasting up an impression of the vignette ‘head in an oval’ die which was glued over an impression of the background die and lettering then added by hand. The background die was specially prepared having a hand-painted white border to the oval and corner ornaments.
The design for the Natal 3d stamp, described as a ‘drawing’, was submitted to the Agent General in December 1858 (now in the Royal Collection). Perkins Bacon stamp department completed the die for the Natal 3d stamp in February 1859. A total of 502 sheets of the 3d stamps were printed using the intaglio process by Perkins Bacon in March 1859. The sheets were then sent to the Inland Revenue office at Somerset House to be perforated on their machines. This however turned into a major drama which delayed the delivery of the stamps. The machine used had been adapted to perforate the 1d and 2d stamps of Great Britain. It was a 14 gauge comb that perforated at one stroke, three sides of all 12 stamps in each horizontal row in a pane of stamps.

Difficulties in perforating the sheets of 3d stamps

Inland Revenue found that it was ‘impossible’ to perforate the Natal 3d Chalon sheets of stamps. The problem was that the paper had shrunk by as much as ‘half an inch’ after being dampened in preparation for printing and therefore there was no alignment between the sheets of stamps and the perforating machine. Secondly, the plate did not have perforating points engraved on it thereby making it impossible to be perforated using their machine. The plate was then returned with the batch of 502 sheets. The perforating points were added to the plate and in April a further 502 sheets were printed on a new supply of paper and sent to Somerset House to be perforated. Again it was found to be difficult due to the sheets ‘being too short’ for the perforating machines and had to be done in a ‘special manner’ (Dickson 2000 b). The perforated sheets were returned and due to these being smaller and not square they were grouped into three batches ‘those fairly perforated, those indifferently, and those badly perforated’ (Fig.6). Of these, 70 sheets were considered to be unusable so a further 103 sheets were printed and sent to be perforated with the comment that 75 good ones may result so that the order could be completed. Thus stamps are found with extreme vertical or horizontal shifts of the perforation row (Fig.7).

The first consignment of 500 sheets (i.e. 120,000 stamps) 3d blue stamps perforated 14 was dispatched and taken by the Union ship Dane to Cape Town and the coaster Waldensian to Port Natal, arriving on 3 July 1859 and were available for purchase later that month. In August 1859 a second order of 500 sheets of 3d stamps was requisitioned and was again printed by Perkins Bacon in October.

The sheets were perforated at Inland Revenue; however there is no mention of any problems or difficulties being experienced or how accurately the perforations were done, and therefore it is not possible to distinguish between these two printings (Dickson 2000 b). The stamps were taken by the vessel L’Imperatrice Eugenie, arrived at Durban in February 1860 and were available to the public in March.

A third order was placed in January 1861 and in March the Agents General and Perkins Bacon were requested to supply 1500 sheets of the 3d stamps. The stamps were printed from mid-March to the first week of April. However, part of the third order was perforated at Somerset House (1062 sheets) and part on Perkins Bacon’s own in-house perforating machine.

Perkins Bacon Perforations

The Perkins Bacon perforating machine was operated by Miss H. Stewart and proved difficult to use. She received and perforated 450 sheets of 3d stamps, the origin of these sheets is unknown, given that the company’s records do not show any printings of Natal stamps at this time. Both Bacon and Napier (1902) and de Worms (1953) consider that the sheets were from the March 1859 first 3d stamp printing of 502 sheets that had been rejected and were supposed to have been destroyed.

The manually operated perforating machine used by Miss Stewart consisted of an unequally spaced row of pins, which entered into a row of holes in the base-plate. It was designed to cut out one row of holes at a time in the paper. This action had to be repeated across the sheet of stamp in one direction. The sheet was then turned through 90° and the spacing of the perforator altered, then perforated in the other direction, this action being repeated across the sheet of stamps.

It is apparent that a batch of sheets was perforated before being turned and the spacing of the perforator adjusted. Initially the machine did not cut the perforations cleanly and the process deteriorated because the small cut discs of paper blocked the holes of the base-plate. Between January and April 1861 the machine operated badly, producing the intermediate 14 to 16 perforation, that is, between clean and rough (Fig.8) and thereafter the rough 14 to 16 Perforation (Fig.9). The rough 14 to 16 Perforation is also found on Chalon stamps of some other colonies for example, the 1861-62 and the 1863 - 71 stamps of Grenada.

A first batch of 50 sheets (Perf 14) was taken by the Union Line steamship Norman and arrived at Durban on 4 June 1861. The second larger batch (a mixture of Perf 14, intermediate 14-16, and rough Perfs 14-16) taken by the steamship Athens arrived there on 1 July 1861.
The Rare Compound perforation

Bacon and Napier (1902) state that the 3d Chalon stamps can be found with compound perforations of rough and clean cut and that they probably come from sheets printed to complete the April- May consignment of 1861. It is apparent that Miss Stewart may have perforated stamps cleanly in one direction, but by the time the sheets were fed through in the other direction it had reverted to its rough state (Fig.10).

A ‘mix-up’ of the order!

In June 1861 a requisition for 1500 sheets of 1d Chalon stamps was sent, but an error arose and the Agent General requested Perkins Bacon to supply 3d stamps!

These were printed in August and then perforated rough 14-16 by Miss Stewart. The sheets were taken by the Norman and were received at Durban about 21 November 1861. The ‘mix-up’ resulted in a too large a stock of 3d stamps, and was discovered soon thereafter. Lieutenant-Governor Scott then resubmitted an urgent order for 1500 sheets of the 1d stamps.

Chalon 3d imperforate stamps; a ‘mix-up’ of the paper

Four sheets (960 stamps) of imperforated, unguammed 3d Chalon stamps having a small star watermark were delivered in April 1862 to the Agent-General by Perkins Bacon (Fig.11). To prevent surplus stamps being distributed as samples by Perkins Bacon the Agent-General required that these be returned to them. The origin of these imperforated 3d stamps has been discussed in detail by Dickson (2000 b). It is apparent that during the last week of March 1861, 1015 sheets of Queensland 2d blue on small star paper were printed and in that same week a short run of 100 sheets of Natal 3d Chalon were also printed. He suggests that the print run of the Natal 3d stamps could have started with four pages of the star watermark paper. The error was found and the sheets set aside. If so, these four sheets would be a production error as they do not fit a strict definition of either an essay or a proof.

These imperforated stamps have survived but should have been destroyed by either Perkins Bacon or the Agent-General.

Varieties of the 3d Chalon stamp

Double print

A rare variety of the 3d stamps is found to have a measure of a double print or ‘kiss print’ (Fig.12). These appear as very dark blue in colour possibly as a result of a slight bounce as the paper was pressed against the plate applying more ink to a slightly overlapping area (Solomon 2015).

Double perforations

At least two examples are known that have a double horizontal row of perforation 14 probably due to restarting the comb after a stoppage (Fig.13).
five months to reach Natal and stamps only became available to the public in June 1860 (Dickson 2000 c). The stock was exhausted by August 1861 and a reissue of the 1d embossed stamp in rose-buff was made.

Although a requisition for a second supply of 1d stamps was placed in June, it was too late to avoid a crisis.

Lieutenant-Governor Scott refused to sanction further production of embossed 1d stamps. The circumstances were exacerbated by the mix-up of the June order and 360,000 3d stamps were supplied instead of the urgently needed 1d stamps. Natal was without 1d stamps from December 1861 until the arrival of the second order in June 1862.

The second order of 1500 sheets of 1d rose-red stamps was printed on small-star watermarked paper in March 1862. The sheets were rough perforated 14 - 16 at Perkins Bacon (Fig.16). The stamps reached Durban by ship on 23 May 1862 and probably issued immediately. Local postage rate reduced from 3d to 1d per half ounce on 19 August 1862.

The 6d grey Chalon Head of Natal

Up until 31 December 1861, Natal stamps were invalid to pay overseas postage on mail. From 1 January 1862 the system changed and postage to the UK could be prepaid. Lieutenant-Governor Scott proposed that a uniform rate of 6d per half ounce with compulsory prepayment on the condition that two thirds of such postage should belong to the United Kingdom and the remaining one third be received by Natal.

In anticipation of the change in postage rates Natal ordered 120,000 6d stamps in July 1861. Perkins Bacon tendered for the 6d plate which was accepted in September and the engraved plate finished in late October. 500 Sheets of the 6d grey stamps were printed and rough perforated 14 - 16 by Miss Stewart at Perkins Bacon in November (Fig.17). The sheets of stamps were dispatched from Devonport in December on the Union Co. ship Cambrian. The consignment was delayed at Cape Town and the Natal authorities became concerned about the non-arrival of this consignment; it eventually reached Durban on the Albatross in late February 1862. The stamps went on sale in March (Dickson 2001).

The supply probably became exhausted by mid-1864 after the sea post rate had been increased to 1s from 1 April 1863.

The Crown Agents withdrew the Perkins Bacon printing contract for Natal's stamps and awarded it to De La Rue & Co. Subsequent supplies of Chalon Head stamps using the Perkins Bacon plates began with the 1d issue that became available in March 1863.

References


Comic Corner

Errors on Stamps...

‘FATHER OR SON’

Australia issued a commemorative stamp on 10 September 1947 for the 150th Anniversary of the city of Newcastle, the second largest town in the Province of New South Wales.

The 2½d stamp was dedicated to Lieut. John Shortland, who discovered the Hunter River which rises in East-Australia and flows into the Pacific Ocean. The designer got the portrait of Shortland from the National Archive of Australian History and trusted this would be correct.

Unfortunately this was not the case because it showed his father, who was a Lieutenant as well but not the explorer who discovered the river.
TRADITIONAL PHILATELY

TRANSKEI - FIRST DEFINITIVE ISSUE part two

by the TBVC Study Group - compiled by Heinz Wirz <wirz@global.co.za>

2. The evolution of the perforation of the Transkei first definitive printer’s sheets

Before delving into the different perforation formats seen on the Transkei first definitive sheets, an appreciation of the preparation of the printer’s sheets, prior to entering into the perforators, will help understand the perforating process by the different external perforators and the perforating comb heads used.

Fig. 1: Illustrations of the Walter Kroll perforator.

The pins of commercial paper punches, Fig. 3 A, B, C, have curved cutting edges. This is not the case in perforating stamps where the pins are not curved but right angled and the perforating plate does the cutting.

The punching of holes into pages used commercially is done by large curved end cutting pins. Not so for stamp perforation - the stamp perforating pins have a flat edge and it is the pin receiving base-plate that cuts the holes. The central pins are slightly longer than those at either end, facilitating the grip of the middle of the sheet with progressive perforation outwards. Figs. 3 A-C.

Initially the Transkei first definitive stamps were perforated with a 11¾ (horizontal) x 12½ (vertical) perforation gauge. All 17 stamp values making up the first definitive issue ranging from 1c to R2 were perforated by Walter Kroll perforators using a single row five stamp comb perforating head. The resultant perforation format was a five stamp perforation with no perforations in the side and top margins of the printer’s sheet (top of Pane A). The printed gauge to the right can be used to confirm the perforation gauge of 11¾ x 12½ (Fig. 4).

Fig. 2. 7(+) stamp single row comb (14 & 14¼ gauge) producing a P.P.P perforation format.

Fig. 3. A-C. Stamp perforating comb head with pin receiving and cutting base plate (note the longer central pins shortening progressively to both ends).
The diagrams Fig.6-14, represent the pin positions in the comb perforating head as seen on un-guillotined printer’s proof sheets.

The resultant perforation format of the perforating head is best identified in the top margin of Pane A. The grey dots represent the possible positions of perforating head pins which could not be identified on the printer’s proof sheet as they fall beyond the edge of the sheet.

The Post Office authorities requested the Government Printer to facilitate stamp separation from problematic margin panes.

The Government Printer not only implemented marginal perforation of the panes but also introduced a narrower perforating format by the narrower gauge 14 x 14¼ requiring new perforating heads.

The 4c stamp value is the only stamp value that was perforated with a 5 stamp width comb, a 11¾ x 12½ gauge (reprint 2) producing a S:I:S format and a 14 x 14¼ gauge (reprint 3) with a 1:1:1 perforating format (Fig.6 & 7).

All subsequent reprints, commencing from October 1980, now had all margins perforated to facilitate stamp separation. This was achieved by commencing the perforations one row earlier to perforate the top margin and by increasing the number of pins on either side of the original five only stamp format. A complex mix of perforation heads used by the three different Walter Kroll perforators is shown in the tables that follow. This assessment has only been possible from viewing uncut printer’s proof sheets held in the Post Office Museum supplemented by the archives of the Government Printer.

The complex array of different single row comb perforating heads used for the 14 x 14¼ gauge reprints can be grouped according to various date format versions (discussed in part 1 published in the SAP Feb 2019 issue) as each date version represents a different time period of printing hence the use of a different perforating head and perforator.

The factor limiting the rate of stamp production was the perforation of the printer’s stamp sheets as it was a labour intensive process limited to a maximum of 5 sheets at a time which had to be correctly fitted into the perforating machine carriage. To increase the speed of perforation, two single row comb perforating heads were adjoined to each other to function as a two row perforating unit. With such a small tolerance this was hard to believe to be possible but clearly achievable as demonstrated in the Fig.14. The first two adjoined single row comb perforation was used to perforate the second 1c reprint with its new top right control block of four stamps format dated 28 March 1983.

The diagrams Fig.6-14, represent the pin positions in the comb perforating head as seen on un-guillotined printer’s proof sheets.

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The half a stamp width perforation in L and R margin with the narrower gauge 14 x 14¼ - two adjoined single row comb perforating heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stamp value &amp; reprint number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date version*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5c - 3</td>
<td>1980-10-13</td>
<td>V3 - short perf L margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20c - 1</td>
<td>1980-10-15</td>
<td>V4 - short perf L margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5c - 4</td>
<td>1981-09-30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15c - 1</td>
<td>1981-10-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25c - 1</td>
<td>1981-10-26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50c - 1</td>
<td>1981-11-13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8c - 1</td>
<td>1982-01-20</td>
<td>V5 - short perf L margin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The five stamp with an additional stamp width perforation in L & R margin with a 14 x 14¼ gauge. Perforation from bottom upwards and seen only in the first 20c reprint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stamp value &amp; reprint number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date version*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3c - 2</td>
<td>1982-06-06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2c - 2</td>
<td>1982-07-05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c - 4</td>
<td>1982-07-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10c - 2</td>
<td>1982-07-14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20c - 2</td>
<td>1982-07-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15c - 2</td>
<td>1982-07-17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25c - 2</td>
<td>1982-07-19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first 20c reprint printer's sheet, (left of Fig.15), is the only reprint that was perforated commencing from the bottom of the printer's sheet upwards.

The adjacent printer's sheet (right of Fig.15) is a similar looking 20c second reprint but was perforated from the top downwards.

It is not unreasonable to conclude that the same perforating head was used but that the printer's sheet was inserted into the perforator at a 180° variance and that both margins had an additional full stamp width perforation (if the sheet were broad enough to show both full margins).

These conclusions are, however, incorrect. Careful inspection of the perforations at the bottom left of the 20c (bottom up perforated) printer's sheet and
the top right of the top down perforated printer’s sheets are not comparable and differ indicating that two different perforating heads and two different perforators were used for the two reprints. This is clearly demonstrated in Fig.17 & 18.

A similar situation exists in the South African third definitive protea series R2 stamp with different perforation formats on control blocks of the same printed issue but being perforated by two different perforating heads by two different perforators.

There are two reasons for the irregular perforation from below upwards rather than the standard top down perforation for the Transkei first definitive printer’s sheets. Firstly the printers sheets were incorrectly aligned to the right of the printing press rather than the correct left. Secondly, smaller sized sheets were printed too close to the top grip end necessitating perforation from the wider lower end margin.

This example demonstrates the importance of viewing full printer’s sheets.
Commercial punching vs stamp sheet perforation

A loosening pin is secured with a special tool that results in an indentation of the pin holding plate (Fig.19). This can result in a circular indentation of the perforation hole when viewed from the top (Fig.20). On a humid day the increased stickiness of the gum can stick to the pins and result in the eversion of the rough cut edge exposing it on to the top surface on withdrawal of the pins and giving the impression that the page has been perforated from the gummed reverse side. Sheets were never perforated from the gummed reverse side (Fig.21).

We are grateful to Mr Gerhardt Potgieter, retired RSA Government Printing Works, Chief Printer, who has assisted the TBVC Society in explaining the findings which are detailed in this article and providing the pin securing instrument photos.

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email address: markjtaylor@btinternet.com
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: Vic Millard 0828028882 or 021 6714613 (Secretary);

Email: royalphilct@gmail.com
Website: https://www.rpsct.org/

BELLVILLE 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 Baard; wernerb@access.co.za

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

Website: http://bellvillephilatelic.tripod.com
Contact the Secretary for further Programme details.

STELLENBOSCH FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Meeting – 1st Tuesday of the month at 19h00.

Plek: Biblioteket, La Clémence aforendooef, Webers-valleieweg /Road, Stellenbosch. Ons hou uitstallings, ontvang gasprekers, ervaar praatjies/demonstrasies, monthly newsletters with news on local philatelic activities, Show, Tell and Ask sessions covering all aspects of the hobby of stamp collecting. Besoekers altyd welkom. Visitors always welcome.

Join us. Kom saam of kontak stellenboschstamp@gmail.com

LOCAL EVENTS & SOCIETY NEWS

South African Commissioner: Jooff van der Merwe

International

Study Groups

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 ddjhmee66@gmail.com Secretary Eugene du Plooy eduplooy@gmail.com Meeting: 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.

Pretoria Fair & mini-auction, Greek Orthodox Church, c/o Lynnwood Rd & Roper St, Pretoria, 9h00 to 14h00 6/4; 4/5; 1/6; 6/7; 3/8; 7/9; 5/10; 21/1; 7/12.

RSA SEEL STUDIEGROEP
Vergader elke 2nd Wensdag, 10om van elke oneve maand (Januari, Maart, Mei, Julie en Oct) by Filateliedienste in Silvertown. Kontak: ddjhmee66@gmail.com Dono uitstekende studie en navorsing en publiseer ‘n gereelde maandlike nusbrief.

SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP STUDY CIRCLE
Meetings: First Saturday of month at 13h00 at the Thornhill Manor Retirement Village Hall, Moudderfontein. Contact: Secretary, Keith Perrow on 072 379 2626, email keith.perrsw232@gmail.com

RHODESIAN STUDY STAMP
The Rhodesian Study Circle holds regular member meetings and events across the world. Visitors are welcome to attend. For more information on meetings, visit http://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/image/meetings or Contact the Secretary, Brian Zlotnick <email bzlot@blueyonder.co.uk> on his home address or postal address 10 Fortis Green Avenue, East Finchley, London, N2 9NA. UK.

PINELANDS STAMP CIRCLE
Meet on the last Wednesday of every month (except December) at 19h30 – Activities Hall of Pinelands Library, Howard Centre, West 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 m.tristan.crawford@gmail.com

THE CAPE STAMP FAIR
Bellville Valley DRC Hall, c/o Postma & 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. Also advice 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. Stamp Fair dates: (all on 1st Saturday monthly) 6 July, 3 Aug, 7 Sept, 5 Oct, 2 Nov, 7 Dec.

* The Stamp Fair in July returns to the old venue (Bergsig DRC Hall) at Bellville Valley available in July 2019. Auctions for 2019 continue to be at the Bergsig DRC Hall c/o Boland Way & Protea Way, Durbanville. Auction dates 2019: 20 July, 21 Sept, 16 Nov. Contact: Ken Joseph ken@philatelicfriends.com

The SA Philatelist, June 2019.
Society News

**EDENVALE PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meetings first Saturday monthly at Thornhill Manor Retirement Village Hall, Modderfontein at 1pm. Meetings consist of club competitions, workshops, themed 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 and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome – from the novice and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome – from the novice.

**NEW VENUE**
- now meeting at the Games Room, Country Life Retirement Village, corner Main/Stanley Rd, Brentwood Park, 13h30 last Saturday each month. Exhibits, talks and workshops by members and invited guests. Items of interest, quiz, general networking. Refreshments and safe parking. Our Facebook page allows club activities to continue 24/7, search for Edenvale Philatelic Society. All welcome.

**CONTACT:**
- Colin Bousfield 082 309 8656

**EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

**PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG**
President: Clive Carr, Tel: 011 789 6357
Meetings: 19:30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blaigrowie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blaigrowie. P O Box 133837, Bryanston 2021, South Africa.

**2019 meeting programme**
19 Jun : Mini Exhibits, to 16 pages
17 Jul : Foreign, the art of philately & philately as art
31 Jul : 5th Wed, Society auction
16 Oct : My favourite (Maximum of one frame) + thematic exhibits
30 Oct : 5th Wed – TBD
20 Nov : Inter-society quiz & invited exhibits
Nov/Dec: End of Year Function – TBD

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Meetings first Saturday monthly at Thornhill Manor Retirement Village Hall, Modderfontein at 1pm. Meetings consist of club competitions, workshops, themed 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 and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome – from the novice and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome – from the novice and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome – from the novice.

**NEW VENUE**
- now meeting at the Games Room, Country Life Retirement Village, corner Main/Stanley Rd, Brentwood Park, 13h30 last Saturday each month. Exhibits, talks and workshops by members and invited guests. Items of interest, quiz, general networking. Refreshments and safe parking. Our Facebook page allows club activities to continue 24/7, search for Edenvale Philatelic Society. All welcome.

**CONTACT:**
- Colin Bousfield 082 309 8656

**EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

**PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG**
President: Clive Carr, Tel: 011 789 6357
Meetings: 19:30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blaigrowie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blaigrowie. P O Box 133837, Bryanston 2021, South Africa.

**2019 meeting programme**
19 Jun : Mini Exhibits, to 16 pages
17 Jul : Foreign, the art of philately & philately as art
31 Jul : 5th Wed, Society auction
16 Oct : My favourite (Maximum of one frame) + thematic exhibits
30 Oct : 5th Wed – TBD
20 Nov : Inter-society quiz & invited exhibits
Nov/Dec: End of Year Function – TBD

**SMALLS**
**Wanted:** My son, Yasser would be happy to receive some stamps from you. Thank you for your generosity. Contact: Boukerzaza Yasser, Cité benboulaid Bt D2 N°5 Montpensier BLIDA 09000. ALGERIA. mirak197725@gmail.com

**For Sale:** From an inherited collection of South African First Day Covers (about 500). Interested? Contact Susan Green, mailto:greygus821@gmail.com or patfl1@gpop.com

**SANDTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meets on the first Monday evening (Feb to Dec) Venue: Blaigrowie Recreation Centre, Park Lane (off Susman Avenue), Blaigrowie. Time: 7:30 for 8:00 PM. The society has an active exchange packet circuit and members with a wide range of philatelic interests. Visitors are welcome. For further information contact: Chris Carey 083 6622150 / 011 6732229 / ccarey@icon.co.za

**WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meets 3rd Wednesday monthly at 19h30 at Panorama Sports Grounds, 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: ianwalker@vodomail.co.za

**PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meets on the first Monday evening at 19:30 at Statech Centre, St. Albans College, Clearwater Street, Lyndwood Glen. Monthly 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, Pretoria. Stamp displays, talks & socialising.

**President:** André du Plessis, andre.duplessis@gmail.com 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 bywoon. Nuusbrief ‘Die Postduif’ verskyn maandeliklik. Voorstitter is Petra Heath em Sekretaris is Herman van Niekerk. Kontak: avoet@telkom.com

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

**OFS PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Society meets every 4th Friday monthly, (except December) – 2:00pm for 2:30pm at the National Natural History Museum, Park Road, Suburbs, Bulawayo. email: phil.soc.zim@gmail.com

**ZIMBABWE - BULAWAYO**
Royal Philatelic Society of Zimbabwe meets the second Saturday of each month (Except December) - 2:00pm for 2:30pm. Admission to the National Natural History Museum, Park Road, Suburbs, Bulawayo. email: phil.soc.zim@gmail.com

**QSA auctions**

**DIE POSBOOM FILATELIE VERENIGING**
Tweede Maandag van elke maand om 7nm Posbus10647, Danabaxa, 6510. St Peter’s Kerksaal, Marsh Straat, Mosselbaai. Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering: November. President: Japie de Vos 082 767 5004 / 044 695 0705 epos: sanjari@mweb.co.za

**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 each month.

**HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY DURBAN**
HPS, 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-Boisen, leihbb@gmail.com Secretary: Bronwen Edwards, edwards@worldonline.co.za Membership: Bev Chittenden, bev@natalairlines.co.za or Barry Liesey, liesey@netsolutions.co.za

**PHILATELIC SOCIETY DURBAN 1924**

**MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

**VENUES:**
1. Ordinary Stamp Club meeting every third Saturday at 16h00, St Mathews Parish Hall, 115 Hesketh Drive, Hayfields, Pietermaritzburg
2. **Themes Group** meeting every third Saturday at 09h00. 8a Sanders Road Scottsville 3201, Pietermaritzburg

**The Executive Committee**
meets on the first Saturday of every month at 11h00.

**President:** Dave Wyllie. Club President / Competitions & Competitions Secretary: Heather Wyllie. Tel: 033 897 3978 / 082 952 6700

**Contacts**:
- Ron Buchell - Deputy Treasurer, 082 310 9526
- Janet Kimmence - Membership Secretary
- Gordon Bennett - Stamp Book Circuit Officer, 082 322 5927
- Graham Bruce - Librarian, 081 786 7368
- Joyce Hulse - Assistant Librarian, 081 786 7368
- Val de Jager - Catering Officer

Publicity and Monthly Newsletter, information on Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles.
KING EDWARD VII ALBUM (1901-1910)

Designed to complement the King George V and King George VI Albums, the new King Edward VII Album is in four volumes securely held within two matching slip cases. Once again, pages are neatly laid out, with the current SG number in every box for easy identification. The lay-flat, 22-ring binders allow you to work on your collection without removing the pages, which, together with the option of having hingeless mounts already applied to the pages, makes the album not only supremely stylish, but simplicity itself to use.

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